

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

RESEARCH JOURNEY**Multidisciplinary International E-research Journal****PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL****December-2018 Special Issue – LXXVIII****Guest Editor :****Dr. C. S. Kakade****Principal****Anandibai Raorane Arts, Commerce & Science College,
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- **University Grants Commission (UGC)**
- **Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)**
- **Cosmoc Impact Factor (CIF)**
- **Global Impact Factor (GIF)**
- **International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)**



Impact Factor – 6.261

ISSN – 2348-7143

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Email : swatidhanrajs@gmail.com Website : www.researchjourney.net Mobile : 9665398258

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इस अंक के सभी अधिकार प्रकाशकने आरक्षित किये हैं। प्रकाशित आलेख पुनः प्रकाशित करने से पहले प्रकाशक एवं लेखक की संयुक्त लिखित अनुमति जरूरी है। प्रकाशित आलेखों में व्यक्त मंतव्य केवल लेखक के हैं, इन मंतव्य से संपादक और प्रकाशक सहमत हो, यह जरूरी नहीं है। आलेख के संदर्भ में उपस्थित कॉपीराइट (Originality of the papers) की जिम्मेवारी स्वयं लेखक की है।



Traditional Romantic Feelings in Modern Vision : A Critical Study of R.K.Narayan's Novels.

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Abstract:

As the Ancient theory is informed with a strong Indian sensibility, the need for reviving it and applying it to Indian works in English especially novels is greater. Of course there cannot be a dogmatic approach in the application of an old theory to a modern work of literature. The terms of reference taken very broadly are valid even for modern literature. An attempt is made in this article to apply the theory of emotion, (Rasa) to some novels of R.K. Narayan. Though the critics on Narayan have in the course of their analysis and evaluation of his novels mentioned here and there the psychological element in his works, no full length study has been made to identify emotions in the light of Indian Rasa theory, analyse them and evaluate their artistic effect. This thesis attempts to supply that lacuna by analyzing four major novels of Narayan from the point of view of the Indian theory of emotion. Applying an age old theory to a modern work in an alien language entails certain modifications to be made to the theory. But as Narayan is a more traditional Indian writer than the others, the theory is by and large found suitable to an analysis of his novels. Without making a violent departure from the norms laid down by the theory, this article aims at looking at some Narayan novels from this point of view.

Keywords: Emotional feelings, Rasa, love, sorrow, wrathful, theory, tradition, culture.

Introduction

R.K. Narayan, a creative artist in fiction for over four decades, draws his strength from an inexhaustible source – Indianness. He is the most essentially and comprehensively Indian of the Indo Anglian novelists.¹ Narayan's novels have a strong story line and his characters are clearly delineated. Placed in situations which are well developed in the novels, they exhibit a wide range of feelings through which it is not difficult to identify the main emotion. The traditional method of storytelling that Narayan follows in his fiction makes his novels more Indian than Western, though the novel itself is a Western form of literature, in that like all Indian stories it has a beginning, a middle and an end. Of course, his characters are not idealized, but one can still find in them the interplay of emotions out of which the predominant emotions could be identified and worked out.

But while analyzing Narayan's novels from the Rasa point of view the traditional method of working out only the friendly emotions has been followed. But as the traditional theory permits an alignment of inimical Rasas through the intervention of a catalytic emotion, like, for example, the emotion of the Wonderful (Adbhuta). The analysis has taken recourse to the traditional theory of reconciling the opposites (Virudha) through an intermediary emotion. Without deviating very much from the traditional mode, and by sticking to it by and large Narayan's novels have been analyzed from the Rasa point of view.

**Erotic Emotion:**

One of the principles by which the true Erotic emotion is to be distinguished from the shadowy is that if the woman desired by man is somebody else's wife, the love of that man for that woman is not true Srngara but the simulacrum of love sentiment. Another instance is where the love is not reciprocated and the third where the love is for a lowly woman. In The Guide Raju loves Rosie who; is a dancing girl, who does not reciprocate his love and who is Marco's wife. As pointed out earlier the shadowy love emotion which can all be traced in Raju's desire for Rosie.

As a self styled guide Raju has been guiding people to the tourist spots in Malgudi. It is his blood to be a guide wherever he is and in whatever he does. So his affair with Rosie though one sided marks another side of his guiding disposition. At a time when she is drifting without a proper sense of direction to exhibit her talent as a dancer, Raju enters her life as her lover and starts guiding her form out of a moribund existence to a thrilling life of glare, publicity and renown. The instinct to guide others is an instinct for self – effacement, putting the others above oneself. By his own confession towards the end of the novel there is something of a Karma Yogi in Raju. This dormant emotion surfaces slowly and gets manifest when by a quirk of fate Raju is thrown into jail. Even the act of forgery which lands him in jail is done with a view to preserving Rosie nee Nalini for art so that Marco may not again consign her into oblivion. Once he has all the time to himself to ruminate over his life, the latent yogic instinct in him starts asserting itself. But it requires greater impetus to manifest itself completely and this final push forward is supplied by the saintliness thrust upon him by the people of Mangala. The factors that contribute to the generation of the Quiet emotion are worked out sometimes through hints and sometimes directly by Narayan in the last few pages of the Novel. In fact there is more of suggestion (dhvani) than statement (vacya) in the words and actions of Raju on the twelfth day of his fasting, culminating in the excellent suggestion of his final action, the body is sagging and the spirit soaring.

An Uneasy Fluctuation In The Love:

And there is an uneasy fluctuation in the love between Sriram and Bharati in Waiting for the Mahatma. In both, there is separation followed by union. But while in there is The English Teacher there is pattern of union, separation and reunion, in Waiting for the Mahatma separation predominates over union in the first part of the novel and the actual union with Bharati totally participation in it comes towards the end of the novel and even there it is only hinted at. The uneasiness of Sriram in not being able to find the exact response that he is looking for in Bharati makes for an interesting situation of separation (Vipralamba). It takes a considerable amount of time for Sriram to know that Bharati is responding to his love and even then he is not quite sure that he will receive encouragement from her. This ding-dong battles between his desires and the fulfillment being postponed makes Sriram a typical lover in separation. The majority of the forms of separation as per the Indian traditional theory like separation desiring union (Abhilasha Vipralamba), caused by exile (Pravasa Vipralamba) and by curse (Sapa Vipralamba) can be observed in Sriram's fluctuating fortunes.

The love of Bharati for India is greater than her love for Sriram. Normally there should have been a conflict in her mind between these two alternatives. But in the novel there is no such clash because for Bharati love for Sriram can come only after her love of India is fulfilled. That



necessitates the introduction of a character who can embody that principle of the Nation. Hence the presence of Mahatma Gandhi. Once Gandhi is introduced as a character in the novel, not marginally but centrally important to the theme, it becomes necessary for a critic to trace the emotion embodied in the Mahatma. But Narayan has not made of Gandhi, either. As a matter of fact Gandhiji as a character mixes unobtrusively into the plot of the novel not as a fictional character but as one who is known to all of his contemporaries in real life.

In *Waiting for The Mahatma*, we get absorbed in the situation. We see Sriram hearing Gandhiji's speech:

'But', Mahatmaji was saying, "If I have the slightest suspicion that your heart is not pure or that there is no bitterness there, I'd rather have the British stay on. It's the lesser of two evils."
"Sriram thought, 'Oh revered Mahatmaji, have no doubt my heart is pure and without bitterness. How can I have any bitterness in my heart for a creature who looks so divine?'"(p.20)

Here the emotional experience of the character is so different from the reader that the reader knows what Gandhiji is talking about and when he sees Sriram's misinterpretations of Gandhi's speech, he experiences the *Sthayin Hasa*, whereas the naïve Sriram experiences a kind of *Rati*. It is the technique of R.K. Narayan to let the reader get better of the hero. So as for *Abhinavagupta* would be a better suitable term for the novels of R.K. Narayan.

In *The English Teacher* the translation from the comic to the Erotic has been excellently worked out by Narayan. Krishnan's bachelor life offers a great deal of scope for comic situations. The traditional Comic sentiment is a coin, admitting of two kinds of humour, one aimed at one's own self (*Atmasta*), and the other ridiculing the others (*Parasta*). Krishnan's comments on his won job as an English teacher and his awkwardness while looking for a house belong to the first variety. His remarks on Gajapathy, the house owners, the houses he inspects to fix up one for himself and the unhygienic and insufficient condition of the Hostel Bathrooms are the second type of humour. In some places, the distinction between the two is so thin that by a fine combination of the two the relish of the Comic (*Hasya rasa*) is enhanced.

In this happy-go-luck young man a change is brought by his wife Susila. Susila-Krishnan love affair has all the ingredients of an ideal classical love affair. It will not be too much if it is said that Krishnan and Susila are cast in the mould of the ideal pair of lovers found in the Indian epics. While tracing the blossoming, growth and development of love through the married life of Krishnan and Susila, it has been observed that this emotion has taken such strong roots in both that it proves stronger after Susila's death. Narayan elevates love from the mundane physical plane to the mental and spiritual plane, thereby establishing the transcendental quality of love. Strange as it may seem, even when Narayan is portraying love in spiritual terms all the elements of the Erotic emotion are operative at that level. Love is not love if there is no separation is a testing period to assess the durability, the perseverance and the strength of love. That is why it is said that love attains fruition only in the re-union after separation. Separation may be caused by several factors and in this novel Susila's death separation Krishnan from Susila. That the love of



Krishnan for Susila and that of Susila for Krishnan persevere despite death intervening is suggestive of the strength of their love and the oneness of their minds.

While Krishnan and Susila are an ideal pair of lovers with love expressed and reciprocated equally and strongly by both the parties, there is an uneasy fluctuation in the love between Sriram and Bharati in *Waiting for the Mahatma*. In both, there is separation followed by union.

The Rasa Theory In The Interpretation Of Some Novels:

While using the Rasa theory in the interpretation of some novels of R.K. Narayan some modifications have been found necessary. While applying the theory to Narayan, we have to describe Raju's, Krishnan's and Sriram's pangs of separation (Viraha) in greater detail in traditional terms. In the case of Sriram and Raju they pursue their women more vigorously than their women desire them. The other novels of Narayan also treat some dominant emotion or the other, like for example in *The Dark Room*, *The Vendor of Sweets*, and *The Financial Expert*, we can trace the Parental Feeling (Vatsalya), and Savitri looks forward to a life of sympathy, affection and understanding with her husband. While in *The Painter of Signs* and *The Bachelor of Arts* the simulacrum of the sentiment of love could be worked out.

Rasa theory and if psychology is the basis of characterisation Rasa theory has a universal value and its application to Narayan is fully warranted.

A traditional mind and a modern vision combine in Narayan to give to his work an authenticity and uniqueness in the Indo Anglian fiction: "Every creative artist is at heart a visionary, and every creative vision has its roots in culture, tradition and values of life. They constitute frame of reference to which he has to keep returning continually for sustenance and inspiration. Without it he cannot make a creative and abiding contribution.

There has been a revival of interest in ancient Indian Critical theories among the Indian Critics in English. Indian poetics has a long history, an almost uninterrupted history, when the first stated theories were revised modified expanded and extended. Like the other sciences (sastras) poetics also has been scrutinized under the microscope of logical arguments and a great deal of metaphysical discussion has also entered into it. Terms were coined and defined, contradictions in definitions and applications were observed and attempts were made to correct the positions. Such a long history implies certain resilience in the basic theories. One such theory is the theory of emotive suggestion (Rasadhvani). This theory looks into the two most important elements of literature, on is the content and the other expression. That emotion is at the core of poetry cannot be denied. How does the poet show that emotion in words? Emotion cannot be expressed; it can only be suggested or represented. The medium of suggestion is the word, and that of representation is a symbol or image or character. But even the symbol or image or character can communicate its meaning through words. What is embedded in a word, the intense emotional experience has to be explored in depth by the reader so as to understand the full implication of what the writer is trying to say. As Bharata says.¹

"No meaning proceeds from speech without
any kind of sentiment."

Conclusion:

Therefore the reader must possess a strong sensibility similar to that of a poet to be able to perceive the multiple levels at which a word operates in a poetic context so as to understand as



well as enjoy the sentiment sought to be conveyed through the words. So emotions, their communication through words by the poet in a work of literature, and the capacity of the reader to respond emotionally as well as intellectually to that work of art, have all constituted the terms of reference in the ancient Indian critical theory. Idealistic representation may have given place to realism. But emotions that are basic to human experience and behaviour are always to be found, without which no literature is worth its name. The names of the emotions and their elements any change of they may have taken new forms. But the psychological element in literature being constant, the theory which considers this element cannot be dead. What is needed is to take the theory in its broad frame work and apply it to not only the Indian works but also western specimens of literature.

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Tremulous Nature of Human Existence in Rabindranath Tagore and Harold Pinter's *The Homecoming*

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Abstract

*The Home Coming is a wonderful specimen of Tagore's portrayal of adolescents. The story introduces Tagore's wide range of characterization. This story highlights the adolescent world of boys. The story presents Phatik Chakravati, a ringleader among the boys of a village. He is a perfect nuisance for his family and proves a headache for his maternal uncle's family in Calcutta. The central character of this story, Phatik, a lad of fourteen, belongs to a village and is sent to Calcutta for study. Both fail to adjust in the new surroundings. As a result, Phatik undergoes a serious illness in the desire of returning home. Harold Pinter in his *The Home Coming* has presented family relationships in crisis. A family lives in the same house and though they live side-by-side physically, their emotional alienation and consequent loneliness is palpable. Perhaps the most alienated of all the characters are Teddy and Ruth. They seem to have chosen to remain emotionally separate from the others. Teddy very clearly states this when talking about his 'Critical works.' He says that it is a question of how far one can operate on things and not in things. He has chosen not to be emotionally involved with anyone and apparently has chosen to specialize in a very mysterious branch of philosophy in order to maintain what he calls his 'intellectual equilibrium'; more likely this field allows him to work with little contact with others. Teddy says his relatives are just objects rather than humans. Thus, both the writers has emphasized tremulous nature of human existence.*

Keywords: adolescent, nuisance, illness, desire, loneliness, emotional alienation.

In Tagore's *The Home Coming*, the story begins with the description of the boys playing at river bank of a village. Phatik is the gang leader of these boys. A new idea takes place in his mind to shift a heavy log lying on the mud-flat of the river waiting to be shaped into a mast for a boat. All the boys welcome the proposal. It will make the owner of the log angry and all will enjoy the fun. An individual adolescent boy may be peaceful and harmless. But when there is group, they may make mischief and become nuisance for others. As soon as Phatik and other boys begin to turn the log, Phatik's younger brother Makhan sits on the log. He and Phatik look like of opposite tempers. He proves a barrier in the fun of the mischievous boys. Phatik warns him to go away from there, but his brother doesn't care. It becomes a question of pride of the leader. At adolescent phase, development of ego is rapid. When a youngster's ego is challenged, he/she may become violent. And here, Makhan challenges his elder brother in the presence of his followers. It enrages him and he commands other boys to heave log. At last, Makhan and his glory fall down. As the reaction of public insult, Makhan attacks the ringleader, kicks him and then goes crying home. Some boys are very smart in this kind of situation. They harm their level best to the other fighter(s) and then report at home crying about the quarrel. Their acting aims the sympathy of elders. Makhan reports at home and the servant come down from home telling that Phatik is summoned by his mother. Young boys 87 particularly in group are mostly active more physically. Meanwhile, a boat arrives and a middle-aged man gets down from it. He enquiries



Phatik about his address. But, Phatik behaves very carelessly. On reaching home, Phatik is scolded by his mother for hitting Makhan. Phatik's anger is now out of control. He attacks his brother in the presence of his mother. The mother takes Makhan's side and pulls Phatik away. The poor mother is tired now on account of Phatik's day to day quarrels. She calls him 'little villain'. This may be the story of many mothers of adolescent boys. Sometimes, they do not know how to treat their boys when they quarrel with other children may be family members or neighboring. As a result, they beat the boys at home. In some cases, they feel incapable to control their sons and begin to cry. Since the father remains outside home most of the time for bread and butter, the mother has to handle the situation. When she fails to control the naughty boys, she beats them and appears strict. When the drama is going on at Phatik's home, a middle-aged man turns up there. He is the same stranger who had asked Phatik about his address few minutes ago. In fact, he is Phatik's maternal uncle Bhishamber. After few days, Phatik's uncle asks about the education of the two boys. Here, in the reply of Phatik's mother, a reader feels pity for her. She tells her brother that Phatik is a perpetual nuisance, lazy, disobedient and wild. On the contrary, Makhan is as good as gold. An important change in Phatik's life takes place when Bishamber, his uncle kindly offers to take him off to Calcutta for educating with his own children. The worried mother at once agrees. Phatik also welcomes this proposal. Tagore describes the sign of relief on the face of the mother of her disobedient boy, Phatik: It was an immense relief to the mother to get rid of Phatik. She had a prejudice against the boy, and the two brothers disliked each other. She was in daily fear that he would either drown Makhan some day in the river, or breaks his head in a fight, or run him into some danger. At the same time she was a little distressed to see Phatik's extreme eagerness to get away. (Rabindranath, The Home Coming, Practical English Prose and Verse) 88 The decision of Phatik's going to his Uncle's home at Calcutta doesn't make his mother tension free. Ultimately, she is a mother and she knows her son, his habits, wild nature, indiscipline which may also trouble his relatives. Her anxiety is natural. The boy like Phatik may create more problems than his own home for his kind uncle's family. A noteworthy feature can be observed here in the changing behavior of Phatik towards his brother Makhan while going to Calcutta. He is excited to move to a new place. An adolescent lacks maturity. He is more sentimental than intelligent; hence his behavior changes more rapidly than the adults. Tagore narrates: Phatik, as soon as all was settled, kept asking his uncle every minute when they were to start. All day long he was full of excitement and lay awake most of the night. He gave to Makhan his fishing-rod, his big kite, and his marbles. Indeed, at this time of departure, his generosity towards Makhan was unbounded. (Rabindranath, The Home Coming, Practical English Prose and Verse) The same boy, Phatik who quarreled with his own brother wildly just few days ago treats him kindly. A young boy's anger may be temporary. He may make his enemy his best friend next moment. In R.K.Narayan's Swami and Friends, Mani fights with Rajam and then they become close friends. And here, Makhan is his own brother. One thing comes out here from Phatik's behavior that when a boy's ego is challenged, when he is ill treated he may turn violent and the same boy in happy mood may turn kind and generous. In Calcutta, Phatik's life takes a major turn. His aunt is not pleased at all with the arrival of this unwelcomed guest. She thinks the boy is unnecessary burdon to her family as she finds it difficult to manage her own three boys. It is terribly upsetting for her to manage a village lad of fourteen. Tagore, like an expert psychologist throws light here on the growth of fourteen year boy: In this world of human affairs there is no worse nuisance than a boy at the age



of fourteen. He is 89 neither ornamental nor useful. It is impossible to give affection to him as to a little boy; and he is always getting in the way. If he talks in a childish way he is called a baby, and if he answers in a grown-up way he is called impertinent. In fact, any talk at all from him is resented. Then he is at the unattractive, growing age. He grows out of his clothes quickly, his voice grows hoarse and breaks; his face grows suddenly angular and unsightly. It is easy to excuse the mischief of early childhood, but it is hard to tolerate even unavoidable faults in a boy of fourteen. The lad himself becomes painfully selfconscious. When he talks with elderly people he is either unduly adult or else so unduly shy that he appears ashamed of his very existence. (Rabindranath, The Home Coming, Practical English Prose and Verse) Tagore also discusses here about one of the most touching aspect of adolescents, feeling of love. He writes: Yet it is at this very age when a young lad most desires recognition and love; and he becomes the slave of anyone who shows him consideration. But, none dare openly love him, for that would be regarded as bad for the boy. So, what with scolding or beating, he becomes very much like a stray dog that has lost its master. For a boy of fourteen his own home is the only paradise. To live in a strange house with strange people is little sort of torture; while the height of pleasure is to receive the kind looks of women and never to be scolded by them. (Rabindranath, The Home Coming, Practical English Prose and Verse) 90 It is painful for Phatik to be the unwelcome guest in his aunt's house. Soon, the poor boy realizes that his decision to come to Calcutta is wrong. He begins to feel homesick. It is really hard for a young boy to adjust in new surrounding especially when the relatives consider him unwanted. Like the city- bred postmaster of the short fiction, Phatik fails to adjust with new place and people. He feels that he can hardly breathe. He wants to return to open country. His condition is like a lion in a circus which used to be the king of the jungle and now caged. Phatik enjoyed the position of the ringleader in his village, but in Calcutta his condition is pitiable. He is insulted at home by his aunt and at school by the teachers. He is the most backward student in the whole school. Perhaps, the boy feels inferiority complex. Many times when a student shifts into a more developed center for study, he becomes the victim of inferiority complex. Finding himself in uncomfortable position at home and school, Phatik asks his uncle to go his home. His uncle asks him to wait till the holidays come. But the boy can't wait till November. His aunt insults him badly when he loses his lesson book. He decides to go away without informing his uncle. In spite of his headache and possible attack of malarial fever, he leaves the home silently at night. The next morning he is found missing. Running away from home is a very common feature among the adolescent especially in the boys. They run away for some reasons like outside attraction as we find in the story I Want to Know Why, the hero, an adolescent boy runs away to watch horse race. Swami, in the novel Swami and Friends by R.K.Narayan, escapes from home because of his father's strict nature. Bishambar tries his best to find out Phatik. It has been raining constantly since last night. At last, he asks help from the police. At the end of the day, two constables bring him home. He is completely wet and trembling with fever. His fever rises very high. The doctor reports that his condition is very critical. After one day, his mother arrives crying: 'Phatik, my darling.' Phatik very slowly turns his head and says: 'Mother, the holidays have come.' The story ends with positive end. Ultimately, the awaited mother arrives at proper time. Tagore emphasizes in this poignant story the natural behavior during adolescence, and describing it through the general perspective as 'an unattractive growing age'. It is a period of life demanding the real support of family and the whole community. Phatik's mother treats him with prejudice. She favors Makhan. As a result,



Phatik decides to go with his uncle. His aunt in spite of being the mother of three boys fails to provide motherly love for the poor boy away from home. Teachers in school treat him rudely. They also fail to support this poor student from countryside. All the adult characters except Bishambar, Phatik's uncle do not appear mature. They fail to understand the problems of this lad. The story teller reminds the adults their significant responsibility towards the young. If they remain careless or treat the adolescents rudely, unexpected events may take place which may be very shocking. The realistic portrayal of a adolescent boy, the problems he confronts, the changes that take place in him, his strange behaviour, his longing for affection, admiration etc. are very well drawn in this story. The treatment of women and their position in society was of serious concern to Rabindranath Tagore. Being a sensitive man and the supreme romantic poet of Bengal, he understood women in all their joy and sorrow, hope and despair, their yearnings and their dreams. Tagore found in the women of his country an immense wealth—their courage against all odds, their power of survival under the worst possible conditions and oppression, their forbearance, their self-sacrifice and gentleness. It pained him to see such colossal waste of so much human treasure. Indian woman's rare quality of courage, piety, obedience, love and devotion are the themes of many of Tagore's stories. Tagore had the unique natural genius to read women's minds and he analyzed their strange structure, through his stories. Even in cruel actions and base thoughts, Tagore brings out noble feelings. He tells the world that Indian women are highly sacrificing, loving, obedient, meek, religious and kind. They adore their, love their children deeply, and give due reverence and consideration to their in-laws.

The Home-coming Rabindranath Tagore :

Phatik Chakravorti was ringleader among the boys of the village. A new mischief got into his head. There was a heavy log lying on the mud-flat of the river waiting to be shaped into a mast for a boat. He decided that they should all work together to shift the log by main force from its place and roll it away. The owner of the log would be angry and surprised, and they would all enjoy the fun. Every one seconded the proposal, and it was carried unanimously. But just as the fun was about to begin, Makhan, Phatik's younger brother, sauntered up, and sat down on the log in front of them all without a word. The boys were puzzled for a moment. He was pushed, rather timidly, by one of the boys and told to get up but he remained quite unconcerned. He appeared like a young philosopher meditating on the futility of games. Phatik was furious. "Makhan," he cried, "if you don't get down this minute I'll thrash you!" Makhan only moved to a more comfortable position. Now, if Phatik was to keep his regal dignity before the public, it was clear he ought to carry out his threat. But his courage failed him at the crisis. His fertile brain, however, rapidly seized upon a new manoeuvre which would discomfit his brother and afford his followers an added amusement. He gave the word of command to roll the log and Makhan over together. Makhan heard the order, and made it a point of honour to stick on. But he overlooked the fact, like those who attempt earthly fame in other matters, that there was peril in it. The boys began to heave at the log with all their might, calling out, "One, two, three, go," At the word "go" the log went; and with it went Makhan's philosophy, glory and all. All the other boys shouted themselves hoarse with delight. But Phatik was a little frightened. He knew what was coming. And, sure enough, Makhan rose from Mother Earth blind as Fate and screaming like the Furies. He rushed at Phatik and scratched his face and beat him and kicked him, and then went crying home. The first act of the drama was over. Phatik wiped his face, and sat down on the edge of a



sunken barge on the river bank, and began to chew a piece of grass. A boat came up to the landing, and a middle-aged man, with grey hair and dark moustache, stepped on shore. He saw the boy sitting there doing nothing, and asked him where the Chakravortis lived. Phatik went on chewing the grass, and said: "Over there," but it was quite impossible to tell where he pointed. The stranger asked him again. He swung his legs to and fro on the side of the barge, and said; "Go and find out," and continued to chew the grass as before. 2 But now a servant came down from the house, and told Phatik his mother wanted him. Phatik refused to move. But the servant was the master on this occasion. He took Phatik up roughly, and carried him, kicking and struggling in impotent rage. When Phatik came into the house, his mother saw him. She called out angrily: "So you have been hitting Makhan again?" Phatik answered indignantly: "No, I haven't; who told you that?" His mother shouted: "Don't tell lies! You have." Phatik said suddenly: "I tell you, I haven't. You ask Makhan!" But Makhan thought it best to stick to his previous statement. He said: "Yes, mother. Phatik did hit me." Phatik's patience was already exhausted. He could not hear this injustice. He rushed at Makhan, and hammered him with blows: "Take that" he cried, "and that, and that, for telling lies." His mother took Makhan's side in a moment, and pulled Phatik away, beating him with her hands. When Phatik pushed her aside, she shouted out: "What I you little villain! Would you hit your own mother?" It was just at this critical juncture that the grey-haired stranger arrived. He asked what the matter was. Phatik looked sheepish and ashamed. But when his mother stepped back and looked at the stranger, her anger was changed to surprise. For she recognised her brother, and cried: "Why, Dada! Where have you come from?" As she said these words, she bowed to the ground and touched his feet. Her brother had gone away soon after she had married, and he had started business in Bombay. His sister had lost her husband while he was in Bombay. Bishamber had now come back to Calcutta, and had at once made enquiries about his sister. He had then hastened to see her as soon as he found out where she was. The next few days were full of rejoicing. The brother asked after the education of the two boys. He was told by his sister that Phatik was a perpetual nuisance. He was lazy, disobedient, and wild. But Makhan was as good as gold, as quiet as a lamb, and very fond of reading, Bishamber kindly offered to take Phatik off his sister's hands, and educate him with his own children in Calcutta. The widowed mother readily agreed. When his uncle asked Phatik if he would like to go to Calcutta with him, his joy knew no bounds, and he said; "Oh, yes, uncle!" In a way that made it quite clear that he meant it. It was an immense relief to the mother to get rid of Phatik. She had a prejudice against the boy, and no love was lost between the two brothers. She was in daily fear that he would either drown Makhan some day in the river, or break his head in a fight, or run him into some danger or other. At the same time she was somewhat distressed to see Phatik's extreme eagerness to get away. Phatik, as soon as all was settled, kept asking his uncle every minute when they were to start. He was on pins and needles all day long with excitement, and lay awake most of 3 the night. He bequeathed to Makhan, in perpetuity, his fishing-rod, his big kite and his marbles. Indeed, at this time of departure his generosity towards Makhan was unbounded. When they reached Calcutta, Phatik made the acquaintance of his aunt for the first time. She was by no means pleased with this unnecessary addition to her family. She found her own three boys quite enough to manage without taking any one else. And to bring a village lad of fourteen into their midst was terribly upsetting. Bishamber should really have thought twice before committing such an indiscretion. In this world of human affairs there is no worse nuisance than a boy at the age of fourteen. He is



neither ornamental, nor useful. It is impossible to shower affection on him as on a little boy; and he is always getting in the way. If he talks with a childish lisp he is called a baby, and if he answers in a grown-up way he is called impertinent. In fact any talk at all from him is resented. Then he is at the unattractive, growing age. He grows out of his clothes with indecent haste; his voice grows hoarse and breaks and quavers; his face grows suddenly angular and unsightly. It is easy to excuse the shortcomings of early childhood, but it is hard to tolerate even unavoidable lapses in a boy of fourteen. The lad himself becomes painfully self-conscious. When he talks with elderly people he is either unduly forward, or else so unduly shy that he appears ashamed of his very existence. Yet it is at this very age when in his heart of hearts a young lad most craves for recognition and love; and he becomes the devoted slave of any one who shows him consideration. But none dare openly love him, for that would be regarded as undue indulgence, and therefore bad for the boy. So, what with scolding and chiding, he becomes very much like a stray dog that has lost his master. For a boy of fourteen his own home is the only Paradise. To live in a strange house with strange people is little short of torture, while the height of bliss is to receive the kind looks of women, and never to be slighted by them. It was anguish to Phatik to be the unwelcome guest in his aunt's house, despised by this elderly woman, and slighted, on every occasion. If she ever asked him to do anything for her, he would be so overjoyed that he would overdo it; and then she would tell him not to be so stupid, but to get on with his lessons. The cramped atmosphere of neglect in his aunt's house oppressed Phatik so much that he felt that he could hardly breathe. He wanted to go out into the open country and fill his lungs and breathe freely. But there was no open country to go to. Surrounded on all sides by Calcutta houses and walls, he would dream night after night of his village home, and long to be back there. He remembered the glorious meadow where he used to fly his kite all day long; the broad river-banks where he would wander about the livelong day singing and shouting for joy; the narrow brook where he could go and dive and swim at any time he liked. He thought of his band of boy companions over whom he was despot; and, above all, the memory of that tyrant mother of his, who had such a prejudice against him, occupied him day and night. A kind of physical love like that of animals; a longing to be in the presence of the one who is loved; an inexpressible wistfulness during absence; a silent cry of the inmost heart for the mother, like the lowing of a calf in the twilight;—this love, which was almost an animal instinct, agitated the shy, nervous, lean, uncouth and ugly boy. No one could understand it, but it preyed upon his mind continually. There was no more backward boy in the whole school than Phatik. He gaped and remained silent when the teacher asked him a question, and like an overladen ass patiently suffered all the blows that came down on his back. When other boys were out at play, he stood wistfully by the window and gazed at the roofs of the distant houses. And if by chance he espied children playing on the open terrace of any roof, his heart would ache with longing. One day he summoned up all his courage, and asked his uncle: "Uncle, when can I go home?" His uncle answered; "Wait till the holidays come." But the holidays would not come till November, and there was a long time still to wait. One day Phatik lost his lesson-book. Even with the help of books he had found it very difficult indeed to prepare his lesson. Now it was impossible. Day after day the teacher would cane him unmercifully. His condition became so abjectly miserable that even his cousins were ashamed to own him. They began to jeer and insult him more than the other boys. He went to his aunt at last, and told her that he had lost his book. His aunt pursed her lips in contempt, and said: "You great clumsy, country lout. How can I afford, with all my family, to buy you new books



five times a month?" That night, on his way back from school, Phatik had a bad headache with a fit of shivering. He felt he was going to have an attack of malarial fever. His one great fear was that he would be a nuisance to his aunt. The next morning Phatik was nowhere to be seen. All searches in the neighbourhood proved futile. The rain had been pouring in torrents all night, and those who went out in search of the boy got drenched through to the skin. At last Bishamber asked help from the police. At the end of the day a police van stopped at the door before the house. It was still raining and the streets were all flooded. Two constables brought out Phatik in their arms and placed him before Bishamber. He was wet through from head to foot, muddy all over, his face and eyes flushed red with fever, and his limbs all trembling. Bishamber carried him in his arms, and took him into the inner apartments. When his wife saw him, she exclaimed; "What a heap of trouble this boy has given us. Hadn't you better send him home?" Phatik heard her words, and sobbed out loud: "Uncle, I was just going home; but they dragged me back again," The fever rose very high, and all that night the boy was delirious. Bishamber brought in a doctor. Phatik opened his eyes flushed with fever, and looked up to the ceiling, and said vacantly: "Uncle, have the holidays come yet? May I go home?" 5 Bishamber wiped the tears from his own eyes, and took Phatik's lean and burning hands in his own, and sat by him through the night. The boy began again to mutter. At last his voice became excited: "Mother," he cried, "don't beat me like that! Mother! I am telling the truth!" The next day Phatik became conscious for a short time. He turned his eyes about the room, as if expecting some one to come. At last, with an air of disappointment, his head sank back on the pillow. He turned his face to the wall with a deep sigh. Bishamber knew his thoughts, and, bending down his head, whispered: "Phatik, I have sent for your mother." The day went by. The doctor said in a troubled voice that the boy's condition was very critical. Phatik began to cry out; "By the mark! --three fathoms. By the mark- - four fathoms. By the mark-." He had heard the sailor on the river- steamer calling out the mark on the plumb-line. Now he was himself plumbing an unfathomable sea. Later in the day Phatik's mother burst into the room like a whirlwind, and began to toss from side to side and moan and cry in a loud voice. Bishamber tried to calm her agitation, but she flung herself on the bed, and cried: "Phatik, my darling, my darling." Phatik stopped his restless movements for a moment. His hands ceased beating up and down. He said: "Eh?" The mother cried again: "Phatik, my darling, my darling." Phatik very slowly turned his head and, without seeing anybody, said: "Mother, the holidays have come." -THE END Rabindranath Tagore's short story:

The Homecoming is a drama of human relationships—relationships conceived by as continually under negotiation and expressed in language, silences, and the sudden eruption of actual violence. The many possible meanings of the play are to be found in the varied psychology of the characters and the history of their previous relationships with one another. The “facts” of those relationships, however, remain elusive to the audience. What is the truth of Max's relationship with his dead wife Jessie? Was she a whore? Are his three children really his or are they MacGregor's? Whose “homecoming” is it—Teddy's or Ruth's? Perhaps it is a homecoming for them both, since Ruth lived in London, too, before her marriage.

Max is the patriarchal head of the London household, but his authority is constantly being undercut by Lenny, who taunts him with questions about his (Lenny's) own paternity and ignores him as he sees fit. Sam may be homosexual; Max purports to believe so, but this may be rather his method of attacking Sam—by focusing on Sam's ambiguous sexual identity. In any



case, Sam has his revenge when he blurts out that the mysterious MacGregor “had Jessie in the back of my cab as I drove them along.”

Pinter has said, “What goes on in my plays is realistic, but what I’m doing is not realism.” He is a “hyperrealist” who presents a perfectly feasible surface of action and behavior beneath which there is a continual struggle by the characters to develop hegemony over one another. This may be said to be the theme of *The Homecoming*—but the meanings are many. The play presents in miniature the fragile and tenuous quality of human existence, conceived by Pinter to be forever irresolvable for the simple reason that meaning is never certain. As Tom says in another Pinter play, *Tea Party*, “I’ve often wondered what ‘mean’ means.” *The Homecoming* has an apparently simple plot, yet it is a text which resists closure and elevates psychological ambiguity to the status of great art.

The Homecoming

Tagore and Pinter's portrayal of a violence in *The Homecoming*

Violence is an essential part of the world that depicts in *The Homecoming*. Violence is shown to be a means by which control is obtained, and essential to the structure of the family. The...

In *The Homecoming*, Rabindranath Tagore and Harold Pinter has presented family relationships in crisis?

The play *The Homecoming* by Harold Pinter presents to us an all-male family unit living together under the same roof, but living in as much isolation from each other as they possibly can. Harold...

In fact, *The Homecoming* deals with many themes, such as emotional impotence, Oedipal desires, personal loneliness and isolation, appearance and reality, and familial power struggles, to mention a few; and with its first performance, audiences and critics alike sensed that there is a great deal more going on in the play than can be easily articulated. As John Russell Taylor put it in *Plays and Players* magazine, “The secret of the play does not lie in our providing a neat crossword-puzzle solution” (Cengage, 2009) Despite—and perhaps because of—the play’s ambiguity, *The Homecoming* has remained a centerpiece in Pinter’s canon. In this respect Elizabeth Sakellaridou in her book, “Pinter’s Female Portraits: a Study of the Female Characters in the plays of Harold Pinter” (1988) states that Pinter is preoccupied in *The Homecoming* as well as in his other works with many thoughts such as: Fascination with the unknown and love of philosophical contemplation, presentation of strong male friendship, prevalence of male thoughts, isolation of the woman and ambiguity of feeling towards her. (Sakellaridou, 1988, 17)

In fact, Harold Pinter presents extraordinary challenges to literary history that make him a considerable figure for the historiography of modern drama, political art, and modernism in general. What this project tries to present is to place Pinter’s vision of woman in its correct context and before anything else the concern with human relationships, status and future with regard to female character as being portrayed in *The Homecoming*. In tracing the development of Pinter’s woman’s character, the paper treats the characters’ speeches as well as their situations to show Pinter’s vision of woman as being suggested by the hypothesis limited to *The Homecoming* because woman’s character in this play is “the most misunderstood of all Harold Pinter’s characters” (Prentice, 2000, 127). For the most part, Pinter’s dramatic techniques are very simple, and much of his success as a dramatist is based on this simplicity. In the early plays he



used blackouts to mystify his audience and to highlight his main points. However, he allows his main points to determine his mode of expression, especially in *The Homecoming*. The structure, the dramatic expression of the concept of verification, the use of humor, and the "Pinteresque" employment of language are some of the techniques used by Pinter. In this sense, *The Homecoming* is Pinter's distinctive play in that it does not only create a distinctive style, but also has the essential elements, which convey and carry the meaning of the Pinterisue drama. Quite often several of these elements are used in combination with one another, either as the resources of carrying the meaning or as the actual statement of meaning. Humor, for example, is used for particular reasons, just as language is, but the special use of language is also a source of humor, so that both elements accomplish Pinter's purpose of revealing problems in communication and the consequential situation. They function at the same time as the statement and the means of expressing the statement. The tightness and economy of the resulting play, together with an understanding and balancing of diverse elements create a choral effect, a sense of orchestration so corporeal that critics recognize the poetic, musical nature not only of the dialogue, but also of the piece in its entirety with its thematic overtone, implication, and rich elements. All these elements work along the line for stating Pinter's Philosophy concerning life and people by clarifying and amplifying his vision regarding woman's status and portrayal. The critics agreed that Pinter always uses life situations and simple language to give his character life.

Pinter's desire to present life-like characters does not give an impression of realism rather than giving a real impression about the impotence of life (Bernhard, 1964, 185-191). In this sense Martin Esslin states that the key to understand the play is to grasp its poetic force which lies in the ambivalence between a sequence of realistic events and a wish-fulfillment dream (Esslin, 2001, 255). In their article entitled, "Harold Pinter, The Playwright of the Pause, Dies at 78" Mel Gassow and Ben Brantley state that: In more than 30 plays written between 1957 and 2000 and including masterworks like "The Birthday Party," "The Caretaker," "The Homecoming" and "Betrayal" Mr. Pinter captured the anxiety and ambiguity of life in the second half of the 20th century with terse, hypnotic dialogue filled with gaping pauses and the prospect of imminent violence. (Gassow, 2008). They clarify in their statement that Pinter's plays are but captures of things happen in life such as anxiety and ambiguity. Pinter's technique for dramatically expressing his premise of anxiety and ambiguity as well as lacking verification is extremely simple and obvious in *The Homecoming* that he merely puts side-by-side similarly opposing statements of fact. Max's contrasting images of his dead wife, Jessie; Lenny's decision about the girl falling apart with the pox; Joey's story about the birds in the Scrubs; Sam's approval of Jessie as a woman without peer and his incident of her infidelity; and the disagreement in the descriptions of America offered by Teddy and Ruth are all examples of this technique. In 1965 *The Homecoming* becomes one of the most popular plays by Pinter, and it has proved to be among the most controversial plays, at least as far as newspaper critics and academic commentators are concerned. *The Homecoming* is set in a dingy interior; there is throughout the play a sense of largely suppressed violence; the exchanges between the characters seem to be composed substantially of non sequiturs; the words that the characters actually say are divorced from what they mean (Wyllie, 2003). These conversations show clearly that there is struggle undersides the relation of the characters. The struggle is evident in this play that everyone in *The Homecoming* thinks to have 'the Power' over others. But who does have it? This is a question that this project tries to find out. The struggle presented in the play is the mean



by which Pinter discloses his vision of woman, because it is throughout the struggle that the characters show their inclination towards dominance and supremacy. From the very beginning in the play, from the page of the characterization, Pinter gives men apparent dominance over woman in that it is a play of only one woman character and five men: MAX, a man of seventy LENNY, a man in his early thirties SAM, a man of sixty-three JOEY, a man in his middle twenties TEDDY, a man in his middle thirties RUTH, a woman in her early thirties (Pinter, 1965, x) Mentioning the characterization this way can be seen in two ways: first, Pinter highly underestimates woman and present one woman to decrease her role in life as a reflection of her unessential role in life. Second, Pinter highly appreciates woman in that he find that only woman is fair enough to confront five men and that reflects her undeniable ability to achieve dominance. The play starts with a beautiful, elegant woman, Ruth, sprawls on a sofa in a drab working-class front room which contains five men: her husband, Teddy, her husband's two brothers, her elderly father-in-law and his brother. Her husband's youngest brother, Joey, lies heavily on top of her, grinding his pelvis into her in a simulation of intercourse, while the other brother caresses her hair and the two older men watch, transfixed. Soon her husband, who loves her, will stand by passively, as his family (whom she has only just met) concocts a scheme to set her up as a prostitute in the West End, to serve them. The beginning of the play discloses that there is intent to treat Ruth as a whore by all the male characters in the play among them her husband, Teddy. This intent is obvious and it is this intent that creates the two-sided struggle, in one side there are the five male characters, and in the other side there is Ruth. Some critics believe that *The Homecoming* is a unique Pinter Play for it is the play in which the idea of attack and defense is discussed inside the text. The old patriarch Max giving his son, Joey, the boxer, an advice saying: MAX: What you've got to do is you've got to learn how to defend yourself, and you've to learn how to attack. That's your only trouble as a boxer. You don't know how to defend yourself, and you don't know how to attack. (Pinter, 1965, p.33)

This advice is applicable to other characters in the play as well as other plays. Max considers himself the dominant member of the family at the beginning of the play. At the opening of Act one he accuses Lenny of having the scissors, in a very predatory, offensive way. He is wearing a cap and carrying a stick as a sign to others in the house of his claim in the family as the physically powerful male. However Max is clearly unsure about this power as he talks at Lenny, rather than with him, continuing his next sentence before Lenny decides to reply. He also later has to remind Lenny, and himself that "I could have taken care of you, twice over. I'm still strong," attempting to persuade Lenny as well as himself that he is the most powerful physical force in the house. On the other hand, in this confrontation Lenny thinks he is the dominant force, because he considers that he is powerful because his pimping business means he is the principal breadwinner in the house. This is backed up by his claim on wearing a suit in his own lounge and his stories later to Ruth, where he is keen to mention that he was not "financially embarrassed". Both Max's and Lenny's insistence on proving how powerful they are, undermines their trustworthiness. Max in the opening minutes almost makes the audience cringe with his exaggerated tales of "a man called McGregor" whom he used to "knock about with" where McGregor is clearly the one who caused the "silence" in the rooms they went into and his insistence that he still has "the scars" although he does not show them, adds to the lack of trustworthiness in Max's stories. Lenny, later, when threatened by Ruth's assertiveness feels the need to reel off stories of his past about old women he punched and prostitutes he considered



killing which threatens his trustworthiness and directly make the audience see that neither Max nor Lenny has the dominance, however both Max and Lenny give the notion they are dominant in the house and until the threat of Teddy and Ruth turns up Lenny and Max appear to the audience as the two who have the power in the household. In contrast to Max's attempts at physical power to gain overall dominance and Lenny's power gained through his business, Sam has a much more subtle, yet ineffective, type of power to gain control of the household. His secret that "McGregor had Jessie in the back of my cab as I drove them along", gives him a power over Teddy, Lenny, Joey and particularly Max. Max does not want the secret exposed in the open. Hence he refuses to talk

with Sam when Sam repeatedly pauses during his monologue about his chauffeuring of Jessie in the West End. Even when Sam mentions that Max wouldn't have trusted Mac, Max remains subservient because he does not want Sam to be involved in the subject. Max straight away bites back calling Sam "an old grub" showing that Sam's power over Max lies only in his knowledge of Mac and Jessie's affair. Although it appears to the audience that Sam has some amount of power through his unfriendly nature and his secret, throughout the play we clearly realize he has little power over the household once his secret is let out. They leave Sam lying on the floor and pay little attention to him, Teddy even complains that he was going to ask Sam for a lift to the airport and Max's indifference to whether Sam is dead, shown by his relaxed handling of whether Sam had or has a diseased imagination prove how little power Sam has over the family unit. Max is keen to assert his physical supremacy over Sam. He makes Sam acknowledge that "I'm here, too you know" and the protective nature of Max's endeavor at gaining dominance is shown through Max's annoyance of Sam doing the washing up. Max, even after Sam offers to let Max finish the washing up, calls him a tit, which is an attempt to feminize Sam in his mind and he calls Sam a maggot and a grub, since both have little physical power Max is undoubtedly trying to emphasize Sam's physical weakness and therefore dominates him physically. The struggle among the male characters shows that they are weak persons and they cannot be one unit to defeat the other side, Ruth. On the other hand, Lenny clearly feels threatened by Sam's title of the best driver. When Sam is showing off his cigars to Max, Lenny clearly feels threatened and although on the surface appears to be making general conversation about the colonel, or something in the American Air Force he is actually trying to belittle Sam's success by showing him that he knows the kind of man you're talking about, implying he is one of them, not a servant for them like Sam. Once again Lenny is projecting the image that he is successful and therefore powerful in the house. Because no one severely threatens him in his position, the falseness of his stories does not appear. The *Homecoming* is the first play by Pinter to present a woman; an initially subservient character attacked on all sides to be dominant and succeeds in gaining something positive, her freedom. Ruth whom encouraged by all the family members, except Teddy's Uncle, Sam, to stay in England and earn

her living by being, they suggest, a prostitute, decides avoiding any commitment by conducting negotiations in the strictly conditional or contrafactual tense throughout: Ruth: I would want at least three rooms and a bathroom. (Pinter, 1965, 77) Ruth: You would have to regard your original outlay simply as capital investment. (Ibid. 78) Ruth: All aspects of agreement and conditions of employment would have to be clarified to our mutual satisfaction before we finalized the contract. (Ibid.) Ruth only conditionally concludes, "Well it might prove a workable arrangement"(Ibid.) and when Lenny asks her if she wants "to shake on it now or



later." She refuses to finalize the agreement: "Oh, we'll leave it till later." (Ibid. 79) Although Ruth's erotic engagement with Joey on the sofa and her expressed approval of their plan "Yes, It sounds a very attractive idea" (Ibid. 77) suggest she might consent to their proposal, nothing she says or does commits her to agreement. Sufficiently convincing evidence also raises doubt that she will remain with the family. Max, who at the beginning claims that he could smell whether a horse race was a stayer or not, in the end smells that Ruth will not stay: Listen, I've got a funny idea she'll do the dirty on us, you want to bet? She'll make use of us, I can tell! I can smell it. (Ibid. 81) Max's suspicion that she will leave, coupled with Ruth's command of herself and the family at the end (she makes Lenny bring her a proper glass of water and demand food from Joey), confirms that Ruth is in charge of her life and may exercise the option to leave. Ruth proves to be the commander and the five male are but to obey her orders. Rather than commenting on anything, Ruth waits silently for the best moment to defend herself, and then takes over. It is quite clear that no man in the family has ever understood neither Ruth nor any other women even the dead Jessie. Whereas Ruth understands them all, she arranges to assert her superiority, which leaves them, unfulfilled, defeated, and baffled. Her command, as Pinter notes is merely a defense against their attack: She misinterpreted deliberately and used by this family. But eventually she comes back at them with a whip: she says "if you

want to play this game I can play it as well as you" (Hewes, 1967, 143). In the first three scenes Ruth is misinterpreted unconsciously by her husband then deliberately by Lenny and brutally by Teddy's father, Max when Teddy and Ruth first enter in the middle of the night Ruth announced that she is tired, yet twice after that Teddy asks, "Tired?" showing how out of touch and indifference to his wife he is. (Pinter, 21-22) When Ruth answers "No" Teddy replies, "Go to bed, I'll show you to your room" (Ibid.) He may seem concerned when he asks "Are you cold?" but when she answers she is not, he offers her "something hot to drink." (Pinter, 21) Regarding Ruth, His brother's woman Lenny deliberately misinterprets her position especially when he changes the direction of the speech as she tries to correct, "I'm his wife" and "We are married". He ignores her saying: "Eh, listen I wonder if you can advise me, I've been a bit of a tough time with this clock" (Ibid. 29) After that, in a verbal battle Lenny becomes openly aggressive asking her "Do you mind if I hold your hand?" his aggression is to hide his desire to hold her hand and to protect himself in case that she refused to let him hold her hand. And to achieve this he tries to attack her when she asks him "why?" By mentioning a past event with another woman, "So I just gave her another belt in the nose and a couple of turns of the boot and sort of left it at that." (Ibid, 31). These mixed signals, the disguised threats which at the same time communicate attraction, repulsion and fear take the form of a bullying that masks Lenny's cowardice, which Ruth uncovers when she turns to defend herself. Pinter's word "whip", which might refer to Ruth's wit, is a way to defend herself. Each of her deeds is intentionally done. She is the only clever character in the play that at the end of the play has the dominance over others. Whereas other characters behave just unintentionally, e.g. foolishly Lenny proposes, "And now perhaps I'll relieve you of your glass," but Ruth who understands him well defends herself by attacking him because she knows the rules of the game well. She decides not to be the subservient of this game, and thus, she answers, "If you take the glass...I'll take you" (Ibid. 35) an answer that makes Lenny astonished to shout at her as she gets upstairs, "What's that supposed to be? Some kind of proposal?" (Ibid.) Intentionally, the third misinterpretation comes in the next morning by Teddy's father, Max, who tries to maintain his patriarchal position. When Teddy assures, "She's my wife!



"We are married!" his father says with a double-edged cut: "I've never had a whore under this roof before. Ever since, your mother died." Teddy's answer is: "She is my wife" but Max insists, "chuck them out." (Ibid. 42) That is Ruth's introduction to Teddy's family. Thus, Ruth has to have certain mechanism to protect herself as she lives with such a family. This statement can be read in two levels. The first level is that Teddy's dead mother was a whore and that an image which her husband and sons accepted, the second level is that Ruth is regarded as a whore at least by her husband's family. This family ironically condemns Ruth without evidence for her guilt as a whore or a slut, whereas accepts Lenny as a pimp. Thereby, this family converts a wife to a mere prostitute, by regarding the word, wife a mere label and to make marriage be off of any bounds. This is clear as Sam exclaims against the family's proposal to keep Ruth, "but she's his wife" (Ibid. 68). It is a meaningless statement as the family devalued marriage by attacking it. Ruth's behaviour is just an attempt to protect herself because of her husband's inability and indifference to defend their marriage. It is not because of her immorality but because of her hopelessness. Ruth thinks that if she has to be a whore, she will be a whore in her way and style and not theirs. She is not a "nymphomaniac" (Penelope. 127), as some critics claimed or as Austin Quigley suggests that when she comes with Teddy "Ruth is indeed coming to her home to her former self..." (Quigley, 1975, 205) In fact she's not very sexy. She's in a kind of despair and hopelessness that gives her a kind of freedom. Certain facts, like marriage and family, for this woman has clearly ceased to have meaning. In this point in the play Teddy, her husband stops to protect her or even shows her his respect. To use Max's statement "What do you know about what she wants, eh Ted?" (Pinter, 69) is the core of her despair for she proposes to Teddy to go back to their children but he does not pay any attention to her while he tells his family "...we've got back to the children." (Ibid.) Another point which shows that Teddy neither concerns nor pays attention to Ruth's interests when Sam says loudly, "She's a mother. She's got three children" Max's response is: "She can have more. Here. If she's so keen". While Teddy answers, "She doesn't want any more children." (Ibid.) His response misses the point of both Sam's objection and Max's angry reply.

All that Teddy concerns with is his desires for he comes back to get his father's blessings and his family's approval and praise without giving them anything but offense. He tries to show his supremacy over other persons in the family when he describes them as just objects. But as he fails to defend himself against his family he becomes a Ruth's subservient. Teddy and not Ruth, is the one who shows little concerns about the children. Thereby assuming her a bad mother for leaving her children easily is a mistake. The only reason she gives to leave England and go back to America at the beginning of the play is "I think...the children...might be missing us." (Ibid. 22) Thus, she thinks and behaves as a good mother and not as a whore. Again Teddy is the person who delivers Ruth the family's proposal, "Ruth... the family has invited you to stay, for a little while longer. As a ...as a kind of guest" (Ibid.75). If he doesn't accept their offer, he wouldn't deliver it to Ruth. But by delivering the proposal he acknowledges his cowardice, and he encourages her to accept: "If you like the idea I don't mind. We can manage very easily at home...until you get back." (Ibid.) his behaviour can be considering a declaration for his destruction as a husband and a shifting point in Ruth- Teddy relation. It is with this behaviour that Ruth decides to go on her struggle to gain freedom. From that point on, Ruth turns against Teddy to gain power over the whole family by attaching to their proposal a series of conditional demands for clothing, rooms, and a personal maid, which are very likely not to be achieved. Yet



unless they meet her demands, she says that she will not agree. This situation shows Ruth's ability to govern the whole male characters in the family. Needless to say that the probability of Ruth's leaving is equivalent to the probability of her staying, because the final point, Ruth's dominance, is uncertain. This uncertainty serves to give all characters the same chance of the audience's empathy. Moreover, it deepens the character and breaks up the differences between the characters. Hence, the end of the play serves Ruth in that it presents her as equal to other characters. The Homecoming presents a shift from a mere continuity to live to the condition of survival with hope. Ruth does not just live but she has the power over other characters and she guides them not to use her their way. Because she either stays under her conditions or leaves them. Thus she gains her freedom. Obviously, the basic structural device in The Homecoming is the framework of a power struggle in which sex turns out to be the deciding negotiator. In a series of skirmishes throughout the drama, the characters meet, compete, and attempt to gain supremacy over one another, with Ruth using sex to appear triumphant. There is a tension set up by the alternating tonalities (humor versus horror, for example) of the continuing confrontations. Through the form of verbal fence, the weaponry of the power struggle, Pinter exposes the characters and their beliefs, thus providing the meaning of the play, his vision. For instance, Teddy and Lenny's discussion of the dual nature of reality can in part be considered a battle for position, and power, but it is also important as a means for discovering some of the characters' private problems. Teddy, the professional philosopher, fails to unravel problems in his own field. Lenny practices logical thinking on his own to create theoretical answers, establishing his dominance over his older brother, in that way making more solid their personal identities. Ruth begins with Lenny's statements, but rejects them by applying the attitude of practicality, reducing them to an emotional level - the level on which they in reality function anyway. Thereby, the struggle for dominance is going on throughout the play among all the characters. But when the clashes are going on between male characters, they continued all in vain. While the struggle between any male character and Ruth always results in a triumph for Ruth. She always proves that she is the only character in the play who knows the rules of the game. Often in The Homecoming, the struggles for domination take the form of verbal battles, and Lenny is trying to beat his brother in his brother's own particular field. Ruth takes off from this point, though, to suggest that the words themselves are not important, that there is something which lies below them, just as there is a leg under her underwear. Perhaps the fact that lips move is more significant than the sounds, which come through them. In this respect, jargon has led to this point and surely the reality that lies under the technical language is more important than the words trying to describe that reality. For Ruth, the truth is essential. It is obvious that she quits any restrictions and be free. But Teddy, the philosopher, (Ironically) the lover of the truth, lies throughout. With no evidence, he claims that Ruth is unwell, and that he offers the family a model of virtue, and by claiming that the superiority is to the intellect and not to the emotion. His inability to face himself of his own faults and desires makes him lose his wife. In his attempt to prove that he is better than the others, Teddy loses the battle for he tries to get respect by taking it from others. His behaviour reflects the subversive vision Pinter tries to illustrate in his work. Pinter dramatizes that the very quest for respect, and survival, when driven by the desire to dominate another, inevitably leads to destruction of human relationship by destroying both the other and in many senses the self. In this respect, of course, The Homecoming passes the line of private to communal level in that the subversive vision is not directed to the self but to the



community around the destructive character. Austin Quigley on the subject of the characters suggests that: "Their linguistic battles are not the product of an arbitrary desire for dominance but crucial battles for control of the means by which personality is created in the social system to which they belong. As they struggle to cope, their misunderstandings and miscalculations provide a great deal of amusement for any audience, but invariably desperation and terror are eventually revealed as the linguistic warfare becomes increasingly crucial." (Quigley, 276-7) Thereby, the communal level reflects the realistic aspect in Pinter's work. Moreover, the importance of the language in a Pinter play represents the weapon, which is used by the characters to attack or to defend themselves.

Conclusion:

This literary piece shows out adolescence aspects found in select fictional works of Rabindranath Tagore. His portrayal of juvenile characters in novel Gora and short stories is unique. The young characters Phatick Chakravati, Sucharita, Lolita, Ratan, Subha indicate Tagore's deep understanding of the psychology of the growing ups. When the readers go through Phatik's portrayal of character, they find Tagore at the best at portraying male adolescents. But it also true that his creation of female adolescents is equally powerful and appealing. The Homecoming ends with Ruth's embodiment of strength as an attitude, a fortitude that radiates out and suggests a kind of self-contained happiness. Although Ruth does not proclaim her happiness, it finds expression in attitude and action. She achieves power in the end and is surrounded by others who seek their strength as if hoping to acquire it from her. The end is open to confirm Pinter's opinion that "she does not become a harlot" (Hewes, 58) and he concludes that: "At the end of the play she is in possession of a certain kind of freedom. She can do what she wants, and it is not at all certain she will go off to Greek Street." (Ibid., 57 and Naismith, 2000, 185) It is a play about a triumph of a woman who keeps doing what she wants to do that she in spite of the terrible injustice her husband, teddy brings about by taking a lead in the family's plan against her, and she keeps open the door of the relation and even the possibility of love. She is the strong character who can come over what she faces throughout her life and keeps loving others without any conditions. The study concludes that Pinter has presented Ruth as a good portrait of a strong woman who can determine her way of living with her own conditions and who can impose her opinion to others, male characters with enough confrontation and that comes as an emphasis to the hypothesis being put at the primer of this paper.

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Status of ordinary Women in India: A Study with Reflection to Legislative Measures

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Introduction

“Half of the India population too are women. Woman has forever been differentiated against and have suffered and are suffering intolerance in silence. Selfless ness and selfdenial are their decency and fortitude and yet they have been subjected to all inequities, indignities, inequality and discrimination”¹.

It is frequently said that the status and position of women in society is the best way to understand civilization. It is also said that women's right are human rights. In the words of Justice L' Heureux Dube of the Supreme Court of Canada: “Human rights are yardsticks against which all people must measure their conduct and that of their sovereign governments also public officials, and against which the world people as a whole must calculate its progress”

However, when it examine power structure of the society more closely from a gender perspective even in a country like India where we have gender neutral legislation as also gender-neutral legal system, widespread make dominance meets the even though a period of more than fifty years has elapsed since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN General Assembly.

In fashionable society, criminal exploitation of women is intense, rampant and global nature. Expansion of modern women's role as working class and alarming rise in the magnitude of crimes against them have further added to violence against women. The status of women in complex society like India is not uniform. In recent years, the traditional roles of women have undergone some changes due to economic needs and some efforts were made to bring visibility and mainstream women's contribution to overall growth and development of society.

This research investigates, whether the women in India are having same status and rights as we are claiming in the light of Equality, Education, Health, Labour, Employment, Marriage and Family life, Race and Gender related, Religion and Culture etc.

This research explores the prospectus and constraints linked to each – If not, who is responsible or really victim of such position – Is women herself or men dominating society or current legislature or political polices?

The analysis shows that though the conditions in the country are fastly changing, yet the women are still treated, in some respects, in the same old way, yet the perception that women are second to men has not been erased, Mushroom growth of crimes against women have been seen, and also women's own perception is responsible for changing but not respectful status of women in India. A still lot of new policies and awareness is needed.

Women have a unique position in every society whether developed, developing or underdeveloped. This is particularly due to the various roles they play during various stages of

¹ Justice K. Rama Swamy in *Madhu Kishwar Vs. State of Bihar* [(1996) 5 SCC 148]



their life as a daughter, wife, mother and sister etc., In spite of her contribution in the life of every individual human being, she still belongs to a class or group of society which is in a disadvantaged position on account of several social barriers and impediments. She has been the victim of tyranny at the hands of men who dominate the society.

In India almost half of the Indian population are women, they have always been discriminated against and have suffered and are suffering discrimination in silence in the civilized as well as the primitive society. Even though self sacrifice and self – denial are their nobility and virtue, yet they have been made the victims of all inequalities, indignities, inequity and discrimination from time immemorial. These are some of the factors that prompted the legislature to make various laws to give the women their due share.

Women are hesitating to come forward and report the crime. They prefer to live separately find alternative economic back – up and walk out of the wedlock and in extreme cases even change their identity rather than confronting the crime. This is primarily because societies all over the world expect women to be strong enough to be equal partner to men in every aspect but offer very little support system to achieve such equality.

The parliament of India has realized the importance of a monitoring institution to examine and investigate all the matters relating to the safeguards provided for woman under the constitution and other laws. This realization has led to the enactment of the National Commission for women Act, 1990 which came into force with effect from 31-01-1992. Though this commission which consists of a chairperson and five members nominated by the central Government, has been entrusted with the task of presenting to the Central Government the problems of women, deprivation of women's rights and the reports of the progress of the development of woman under the union and any state, it has not been given a constitutional status. However this body has been burdened with the laborious responsibility of reporting to the Government as to the efficacy and effective implementation of the safeguards for improving the conditions of woman by the Government and for monitoring the Socio – Economic development of woman in all walks of their life, unfortunately the commission can make only recommendations and send the same to the respective authority for action. It has no judicial powers for making it an effective instrument for providing relief to woman in distress. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, aptly remarked that a National Commission for woman has “hardly any teeth or nail.” It is high time that the commission has been given the judicial powers and also conferred the constitutional status.

The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia. From equal status with men in ancient times through the low points of the medieval period to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers, the history of women in India, women have held high offices in India including that of the president Prime Minister, speaker of the Lok Sabha and Leader of the Opposition, As of 2011, the speaker of the Lok Sabha (Lower House of the parliament) were women. However, women in India continue to face atrocities such as rape, acid throwing, dowry killing, and forced prostitution of young girls. According to a global poll conducted by Thomson Reuters, India is the “Fourth most dangerous country” in the world for women and the worst country for women among the G20 countries.

Significance of Research

World's fifty percent population consists of women. It indicates that women have equal role to play in the world for its growth and development for centuries with man – made



superstitions beliefs and customs practices women are degraded, abused, victimized, oppressed in various ways.

Violence against women prevails in every class of society i.e. in rich or lower class of society and many of the cases are not reported or complained and women tolerate behind the four walls only so it is difficult to identify and punish the monsters. It requires proper awareness regarding rights which are enforced and protected by law.

The awareness process will gradually lead the women to freedom from the age old oppression and violence, as well as it will raise her status in the society. It will help her to become aware of her strengths and claim her space in the society.

The Indian judiciary has also shown great concern to uphold gender justice, particularly the apex court in a cases have tried to protect equality, dignity and person of women by considering it as the essential aspects of gender justice.

Violence against women is manifestation of historically unequal power relation between men and women. It is always regarded as an obstacle to achievement of gender equality. Indian Judiciary and legislatures are from time to time taking appropriate and adequate legal measures to protect the dignity and uplift the status of women. Therefore there is a need of evolving effective legal literacy program to awaken women particularly of poor, rural of the downtrodden sectors.

Education and economic independence enhance self – confidence and respect in women, education and employment opportunities for women shall be increased. There is a need of ensuring securing against sexual harassment at work place as well as educational institutions. Political parties need to consider the women reservation bill, which is pending before the house what is to be kept in mind, is that a nation cannot progress in half of its population are suffering from inequalities, indignities denials and insecurity.

There are many laws in our country which are favourable to keep up the dignity of women and ensure equal rights but the problem is in the improper implementation.

However, the truth is that in practice that is often not so despite the legal provisions for equality, many of which remains on the paper only. Equality before law is not necessarily equality in fact. In India we still have a largely male dominated society and women are often looked down up and not given equal treatment. The birth of a girl child is always regarded as disaster, and female foeticide is common in many parts of country (despite the pre – Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994)

When male child is born everybody rejoices and sweets are distributed, but when female child is born everyone's face is depressed and crest fallen, as if great tragedy has occurred. On one hand we worship women and on other hand they were being subjected to cruelty and brutality. The last half century has seen great improvement in India, but still there is scope for improvement and progress, the war on inequality, discrimination, violence and empowerment continues. The road achievement and satisfaction is long and the women have to continue their fight.

Statement of Problem(s):

Women are equal size with men in population; however, women are suffering variety of problems. The status of ordinary women in India which reflects in all walks of women life such as status and position of ordinary women which reflects by Women Education, Females'



Malnourished, Health, Impact of Pollution on women, Women's Mistreated, Women's Empowerment, Child Marriage, Dowries, Divorce, Inheritance, Pre – natal sex – selective Abortions. Problems are being faced by women are projected.

Hypothesis of Research Work

H-1, women in India are having same status and rights as we are claiming in the light of Equality, Education, Health, Labour, Employment, Marriage and Family life, Race and Gender related, Religion and Culture etc.

H-2, Legislature made number of laws for the wellbeing and protection of women, however implementation of these laws practically disprove in the achievement of progress of the status of ordinary women in the egalitarian society.

H-3, Investigate and examine in all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under Indian Constitution and other laws.

Aims & objectives of Research Work

The research on the subject has been carried out with the following objectives.

1. To expound the concept of women & the laws.
2. To trace the origin & development of policy of women and the laws.
3. To highlight the constitutional provisions as well statutory provisions for the purpose of application.
4. To examine the nature and the various segments of policy of women and law as and when controversy have come up before the court and manner in which the court have upheld the need for the applications.
5. Assess the role of women and the laws in the implementation of administration of justice more particularly in the areas covered by the discipline of public law.

Scope of Research Work

The study of research covers Status of ordinary women, Women education, Females' Malnourished, Health, Impact of pollution on women, Women's Mistreated, Women's empowerment, Child Marriage, Dowries, Divorce, Inheritance, Pre – natal sex – selective Abortions.

Methodology of Research Work

The method of Doctrinal Methodology is adopted in order to carry out existing study in the light of Status of ordinary women, Women education, Females' Malnourished, Health, Impact of pollution on women, Women's Mistreated, Women's empowerment, Child Marriage, Dowries, Divorce, Inheritance, Pre – natal sex – selective Abortions.

Area of research of Research Work

In the present study, in order to find out the status and position of women, historical factors as well as present day factors have been analysed. Thus, it is badly needed to gone through many of the old authoritative texts such as Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas, Smritis, Koran, Bible and commentaries on them to un-earth the evolutionary growth of crime since ancient age. The status, position and progress of women of modern age and the emergence of new working class were studied from different modern literatures. The status and position of working women before independence and their progress in the modern India has been observed from different census figures and statistics of labour department.



In the modern age, the status of women in contemporary society and their criminal exploitation has been studied through actual observations, surveys, questionnaires, and through case-study methods, from law journals, available legal literatures, media projections and from judicial activism of the higher judiciary. Though the study is confined to status of an ordinary women and legislative measures still problems regarding women in general have also been touched because working class women face problems which are but extension of problems of women in general.

Limitation of Research Work

The status of ordinary women in India is unique topic, which reflects all walks of women life in India such as Status of ordinary women, Women education, Females' Malnourished, Health, Impact of pollution on women, Women's Mistreated, Women's empowerment, Child Marriage, Dowries, Divorce, Inheritance, Pre – natal sex – selective Abortions.

However, it is not a specific area of study of women. further, it is not a detail study on the Women education, Females' Malnourished, Health, Impact of pollution on women, Women's Mistreated, Women's empowerment, Child Marriage, Dowries, Divorce, Inheritance, Pre – natal sex – selective Abortions etc., it is impossible to study completely on each of aspect of women. It reflects only out lines on projected area to achieve exploration of targeted research work only.

Review of Literature

In the light of research, it is needed to torch the light on a variety of literature, surveyed articles, thesis dissertations, conference proceedings and other resources which are relevant to relevant issues, area of research or theory and provides context for a thesis by identifying past research.

In this subject matter, renowned authors of International and National are taken into consideration to reflect the existing review of literature. The exiting literature aids to identify current spot and to continue with new research and new perspectives.

Conclusion

The constitution of India prohibits any discrimination solely based on the ground of sex in general and in the matter of public employment. This prohibition of gender – based discrimination has been given the status of a fundamental right. Various other laws have been enacted to deal with the personal matters like marriage, divorce and succession etc., of the women. Unfortunately only a few of such laws could be codified and made uniform. Still it requires unirom legislations and proper implimention is required like any thing.

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Portrayal of Indian Youth in Chetan Bhagat's *Three Mistakes of My Life*

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The *Three Mistakes of My Life* is one of the finest piece of Chetan Bhagat . This novel is based on young generation and their dreams. Indian youth is highly admired and inspired by cricket. They adore Indian cricket players as they are their role models and if we use the word 'God' that will not be exaggeration. This is once again a piece of crumbled bread for the youngsters. Omi, Ishaan, and Govind are the main characters of the novel "Three Mistakes of My Life". Adolescent is an important stage in terms of psycho social development particularly identity information. Chetan has presented young generation or youth as protagonist because they are able to confront the things and move on. Chetan believes that the youth of India is fed from the beginning for sports. Everybody knows about Indians that they how much adore this game, although, hockey is the national game of India, but people have made cricket the best game of the country. Bhagat has tried the balance between the struggle and demands of the youth for employment and poverty and love for cricket. In the novel, when Ishaan's father is not ready and happy by his step because he left Army school and came back home. But whenever he watches Indian cricket match, he becomes crazy for Indian cricket team as he is a great cricket lover and he is paid to cheer up Indian team.

It is often said that India is a cricket crazy country. Indians take cricket as much more than just a sport and the resulting madness often gives a bad taste in mouth of any cricket lover. Chetan has tried to touch weak mettle of Indians through three mistakes.... The career decision and unemployment in all section in India is increasing, particularly in the higher educated groups the inflation rate is also increasing. To cope up with the economic demands of life, the youth experience a conflict between economic survival in a competitive society vice a versa pursuit of inner human interest and services to the society, a high percentage of youth , after graduation of bachelors' level or at post graduation levels in engineering. As Chetan portrays the characters of the three mistakes ... belonging to lower and middle lower class. They are the great followers and lovers of cricket. Cricket is not only famous in cities, but it is famous also in rural class. We can find people especially of young generation playing in "Gali and chauraha". It was outstanding. The atmosphere in the entire country was lively, optimistic and contagious. I'm afraid to think what would have been the case had India lost the final or semi- final. The team would've been ashamed; the citizens would have been incensed and frustrated.

Newspapers would unearth another scam and reporters would go nuts hatching and revealing schemes and frauds. Through this novel, Chetan tries to catch the heart of the Indian youth, because as we know cheatan Bhagat has become the best seller only due to youth readers, Chetan has pointed out at many chapters in the novel where characters of the novel are interested in cricket coaching as they knew that India had adequate hidden talent; but not enough facilities. Hence in very young age Ishaan started coaching of cricket in his town. Instead of spending big amount of money on their young cricket poor players, those had talent but not money. Chetan has showed the kindness of the young generation as they thought of the society and its welfare. He made 122. The guy did (Sachin Tendulkar) his job. Just a few final closing shots left. Why are you getting so worked up? I asked during a commercial break. But we could not go – one, because we did not have money, and two, because I have my correspondence exams in two days. This is about Ishaan when he left NDA and came back. Ishaan had always avoided this topic ever since he ran away from NDA a year ago. His dad had already sarcastically commented, cut a cake today to celebrate one year of your uselessness. I saw Ish's face, he tried to smile but I saw the pain. The champion batsman of Belrampur would become an insurance salesman. Belrampur kids had grown up



applauding his boundaries at Nana Park. But now he had no life ahead, he wanted to other people's lives. Chetan's characters are very much inspired by cricket that they open a cricket shop named 'Team India Cricket Shop', with the colours of Indian flag.

Omi is an important character of the novel. He believes in deep bondage of friendship although he belongs to a very religious family but he shares his cream time with his friends. Chetan Bhagat writes for the youth, the style and the presentation of the book almost remains the same as it was in his other novels. The best part of this novel is based on Gujarat and it is said for Gujaratis that they love to be in the business and respect business than any other place in India does. The story of the "Three Mistakes of My Life" is woven around Govind's life is very simple. His friends and other characters of the novel are Omi and Ishaan. Ishaan is very talented and well aware of his qualities. He never tries to negotiate the things in which he does not believe or does not trust. Ishaan has represented district level cricket number of times in matches. Yet he failed to make it big. That's where his dreams were shattered and he started behaving very weird to everyone except his best friends. And as a side effect of it, he became habitual watching cricket all the time on T.V. Omi is a simple person he is neither as intelligent as Govind nor as good player as Ishaan. He believes that he is not perfect and attentive all the time with his friends but still his commitment and dedication towards his friends is par excellent and this makes him an inseparable part of his trio. Omi belongs to a Pandit (Brahmin) and religious family and his father was a temple priest of the city. But Omi hates the job of the priest and break the tradition of being priest in the temple.

Fickle mindedness is another attribute that characterizes the Indian cricket fan. For youngsters, cricket players are turned from idols to villains in no time at all. Sensational victories are forgotten due to recent defeats and then defeats are again forgotten due to victories. Sachin Tendulkar might be God for every Indian especially for youngsters. And young people can do everything for Indian victory. Sehwag has quoted these famous lines in one of his advertisement, "Ye India ka cricket hai beedu, jeete to thaata hai per hare to waata hai". The roles of Indian fans become more important when the team does not perform well. Like other people, our cricketers are also human beings and thus are bound to make mistakes. Govind and Ishaan started tuition and cricket coaching along with sports shop, although Govind was very money minded, but for the sake of his friends' happiness and his own interest, they jumped into the coaching field. Our country has a billion people. We should always win, Ish insisted. 'Statistically impossible'. Why? Australians has twenty million people. Yet they win almost every match. We have fifty times the people, so fifty times the talent. Plus Cricket is India's only game while Australia has rugby and football and whatever. So there is no way we should be defeated by them.

Actually this is fact that Indian parents are not ready to pay even some money for sports but they are willingly ready to pay thousands and many more for their wards to study. Chetan Bhagat has pointed out here that if a child's interest is in sports then parents should let him involve in sports also. Like Chetan is studied at IIT Delhi and IIM Ahmadabad, worked and earned good amount of money at Hongkong but somehow he was dissatisfied with his job, not because he was not earning nicely but he had the talent of a writer and he wanted to become a writer from the beginning as it was his dream. He realized later on that he wanted to become a writer from the bottom of his heart. I do believe that Indian parents force their children to do and pursue that what they want but not interested in what their children want and wish to achieve in their lives.

According to the research, scholar wants to add that Indians are very impulsive and emotional to take the decision and especially about youth, they play a vital role to portray somebody hero or zero. Another important character of the novel is Ali, a Muslim boy whose presence in the story touches the issues of religion and of course it tells you. I have figured it out. Passion versus parents is a tough call. But if you have to choose, passion should win. Humanity wouldn't have progressed if people listened to their parents all the time.

The central character, Govind is a perfect professional, but, he also does the things beyond expectation. For example, when they had some responsibility of their shop but for sake of a child Ali, they went to Goa to watch cricket match because Ishaan was interested. Ishaan did not want to anything



but when Govind asked to open a sports shop, Ishaan felt happy, but I think madness is always bad, but craziness for cricket is the main problem or I must say, youngsters cannot minimize the love for cricket until or unless cricket is played in India.

Ishaan is a cricket freak. He knows more about cricket than anyone else would have in Belarampur. Here, Chetan is inspired by his brother in law, who is also cricket freak. The best part of Chetan's writing is his surrounding where the people who spend time with him are captured in the novel. We can find these types of characters in our day to day lives. Being a developing country, India everyday resolves and fabricates multitudinous problems. A vital fraction constitutes the problems of the youth.

Seemingly all youth issues are directly and obviously related to the form of the society around them. For example Govind was the boy who was very much balanced in his life where we talk about business or personal relations, but Ishaan was very poor to make relations even with his father also. Youth in societies struggle for the "freedom of choice" - choice to occupation, choice to views, choice to clothes and most of all choice to education. The same thing fall with Ishaan on which have discussed already that army was not his choice but cricket. Outgoing educational prospects or provisional jobs are strictly not accessible to girls. Vidya, she wanted to go in some other field or directly we can mention that she wanted to leave the house and town and wanted to fly and enjoy her life till fullest, but restrictions were there. This part of the youth suffers from extreme restrictions, which includes the suppression of thoughts, feelings and anxieties, leading to repression. Adolescents' and young age problem of maladjustment here is accompanied by factors like the family, social and educational background, and they are not being able to catch up with the constructive aspects of modernism. It brings about conflicts of values and creates frustration among youth.

There are very few things in India which are not affected by the recession, Indian economy, natural disaster, slow down or anything or any man made tragedies. They go for ever with us. That is cricket, which is more popular than Bollywood and politics in add that India. Indians are crazy about it. And I must add that Indian youth live for cricket. It is possible that they may not know Indian hockey players' name or any other sports person, but they have full knowledge about Indian cricket team. They may not know the president of India but can give you the full description very easily of any Indian player who plays for national team. This was not the case from the beginning. Infact cricket was a dying sport as people were losing interest in it.....other sports such as hockey or football are finished well under 2-3 hours and because of their fast pace, the excitement lasts throughout the match. This was missing in cricket. And was the biggest drawback of this format of the sport. So in a desperate attempt to save cricket, the big guns of the sport came up with new and unique format.

Although cricket is not the official national sport in India, but it gets much more excitement and a greater fan following than the official national sport Hockey. But there is a question, Why only hockey? In fact, no other sport in India can be adopted as claim the position hold by cricket in respect to its popularity, fame, money, glamour which is not gained by any other sports. But our youth does not understand that all sports are also important, and the youngsters those are interested to make their career in other sports will be always neglected, and this gives frustration and depression to our young generation. People work out their social events, leaves from office and travel plans tallying with the Indian cricket team's schedule. There are several instances of Indian cricket fans arranging elaborate poojahs or going on a ceremonial fast on the eve of a final game of a significant international tournament.

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Metaphysical Dystopia in Philip K. Dick's *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?*

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Abstract

Philip K. Dick (1928-1982) was an American author of Science Fiction and sub-genres. The present paper attempts to reveal author's portrayal of abstract life that lies beyond the human perception. The nuclear wars and resultant radiation make Earth inhabitable. Most of the animals are on the verge of extinction which makes human beings own electric animals but they lack warmth of response which in turn becomes a source of demoralization. It makes the government enforce people to emigrate to other planets like Mars. The colonization gets linked with creation and marketing of androids who are supposed to serve the emigrants. However, the emotionless androids rebel against their creators and appear as a threat to human beings. The bounty hunters like Deckard get appointed to kill the rebel androids who torment his life too. The religious epiphany awakens the protagonist to mortal state where he receives the divine peace. Dick's scary dystopia provides glimpses of the future that would come true. The craving for ideal world gets reflected through colonization of other planets but the transcendental life appears more miserable. An attempt has been made to show the parallels of real and unreal which help human beings retain sanity and rationality.

Key Words: *Science Fiction, Dystopia, Androids, Empathy, Salvation etc.*

Metaphysical dystopia certainly focuses on the present world's apparent turmoil in future. Its major concern is to stimulate human beings about religious and theological aspects of life. It takes us beyond the nature where we get engulfed with the horrible future. In a way, it projects gloomy hallucination of the future. It portrays unreliable vision of human actions that makes people lead fearful and dehumanized lives. It does scare and provoke the world. It also features a fear or disgust of the other world. Here, the protagonist usually feels trapped and struggles to run away from the circumstances. The familiarity of external culture challenges the power of dystopia. It is written as a warning where the contemporary trends are extrapolated towards horrible end. It depicts the fictional society of future as unusually imperfect. The future society appears degraded into repressive and controlled state. The fictionalized severe future makes us aware of the threats ahead and helps to awaken us in reality.

Dick's incredible novel *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?* (1968) provides an illusion of ideal utopian world that arises due to the craving for superior world. The protagonist, Rick Deckard, pursues the job of retiring the escaped rebel androids who appear as a threat to



their creators – human beings. The characters in the novel appear to induce themselves with certain transformational drugs. It can be seen through the opening incidence where Iran schedules herself for 'self-accusatory depression' (4) and finds satisfaction through imaginary despair. She considers it as a compensatory act for being on Earth as other eligible humans have immigrated to off-world colonies in order to get protected from nuclear radiation. Deckard and Iran experience artificial brain stimulation which leads both of them to a hyper-real world wherein they can satisfy their suppressed desires.

The illusion of ideal world makes the protagonist keep an artificial sheep, as owning a real animal is not affordable to a commoner like him. As most of the animals are on the verge of extinction due to nuclear radiation, owning a real animal becomes a status symbol in the society. Deckard too craves for the possession of a real animal, as his artificial electric sheep appears to him as a source of gradual demoralization. Here, the empathy towards animals gets reflected through the emotions that humans possess for them. Spinrad points out Dick's deep dwelling in metaphysics where he states:

In this perception lies either the solipsistic madness of total psychic relativity or transcendent wisdom, and the greatness of Dick as a writer, what makes him by far the greatest metaphysical novelist of all time, is that, having opened the door to this ultimate spiritual, perceptual, and metaphysical chaos, he leads us through it to true wisdom along a *moral* vector (122).

In the present metaphysical dystopia, the society is a product of severe wars. The disastrous effects of wars force humans to emigrate to other planets. The normal and happy life gets terminated as the nuclear radiation dismantles everything. In order to protect the human race, eligible humans are allowed to emigrate to other planets along with possession of a humanoid robot called an android. The deteriorating humans are considered as biologically unacceptable and a menace to the human race. Here, Dick portrays the manipulation of power by the UN government which forces people for emigration. He criticizes the government's vicious plans in the following words: 'That had been the ultimate incentive of emigration: the android servant as a carrot, the radioactive fallout as stick' (15).

John Isidore is one of the representatives of the people who remain unmoved even after the radioactive fallout. He too comes across government's advertisement for emigration. It depicts the government's malicious plans to market the androids in association with certain organizations. They appeal to the basic need of survival and force people for emigration to the other planets which is a recurrent theme in Dick's several novels. It projects the need for ideal world. However, the reality appears more terrible, as the colonies too prove to be a total dissatisfaction for the humans.

Metaphysical dystopia observes harsh public control which endeavors to convince people about superior and ideal life. It can be seen through Isidore's deprivation who gets engulfed with the terrible silence around him. He considers the experience as the projection of fear of destruction. He lives alone in the deteriorating world which is gradually falling down in the dust. His only ray of hope is the empathy box through which he perceives another world. The empathy box leads Isidore to an alien world where he experiences physical, mental and spiritual fusion with an elderly man called Wilbur Mercer. He experiences the fusion of thoughts of several people who are simultaneously associated with Mercer. Here, Dick employs theological aspects of life which is identified in the novel as Mercerism. It highlights humans' craving to ascend and



overcome the isolation. The illusion makes Isidore realize that he cannot overcome the dissolution until his rebirth. His craving for a companion can be seen through his delight when he senses the existence of another human being in his apartment. It can be seen through his expression: *I'm not alone here anymore* (23). Isidore's desire for a companion emphasizes humans' status as social animals.

The protagonist of metaphysical dystopia usually feels trapped and struggles to overcome the circumstances. As Deckard prepares to move towards his next target, he gets attacked by the android who is equipped with unusual weapons. Although, Deckard gets horrified with the unexpected blow, he manages to kill the android. Yet, Deckard gets trapped by the androids who is led to a fake police organization. Garland appoints Phil Resch, the bounty hunter of his department to interrogate Deckard. Conversely, Garland admits himself to be an android. He gets baffled with Resch's arrival and gets killed in the turmoil. Resch tells Deckard that he can make him escape from the androids' trap.

The death of a female android moves Deckard in such a way that he thinks about resigning from his job. Rickman rightly focuses on Deckard's dilemma over morality after the death of Luba. He says:

In *Do Androids Dream* Rick Deckard tests the androids he has been assigned to terminate by giving them a variant of these tests. This test is now said to determine "empathy," the quality nonhumans lack no matter how intelligent and driven they are. Deckard's crisis comes when he begins to lose track of who is human and who is not; at one point he is driven to wonder if the "distinction between authentic living humans and humanoid constructs" is a real one (148).

Deckard asks Resch to observe the readings of the test, as he conducts the test on himself. The test results make Deckard realize that he has developed greater empathy towards certain androids like Luba. However, Resch calls it as a form of mere physical attraction towards a female android. But, Deckard does not accept Resch's views about love and physical attraction.

The control of religion over traditional life gets reflected as Deckard again finds Iran under Mercer's influence. Deckard too gets fused with Mercer who tells him not to believe in his existence. Mercer tells Deckard that *There is no salvation* (153). Here, Dick highlights theological aspects of life and the role of religion in humans' life. Deckard questions Mercer about the purpose behind peoples' fusion with him, as he does not help anybody. Mercer reveals that he attempts to make people believe that nobody is alone. He advises Deckard to complete his task, although it appears erroneous to him. He further states that it is the basic condition of life that is required to violate one's own identity.

Strick expresses his views about Dicks' transcendental notion of humans' endeavors where they create their social replica in the form of androids. He states:

...the erosion of authentic humanity by undetectable android imitations has all the plausibility of a new and lethal plague whereby evolution would become substitution and nobody would notice the difference. The notion is rich with political and metaphysical implications, but Dick pins it firmly on the obvious target of technology through which, should man wish to lift a finger, future prosthetics will do it for him. And in his view, defeat is already in sight (126).

It appears that Rachael creates conflicts in Deckard's mind, as she asks him whether he needs her help to kill the androids or wants her to persuade him against it. She makes him realize that he



does not want to do the job of bounty hunter anymore. However, he still insists to meet her, as he wants to experience union of a human and an android. He comes to know that the escaped androids have aspirations for something better, as they have killed their employers in order to flee to Earth. It makes him ponder over androids' desires as 'Do androids dream?' (157).

The spider's continued mutilation and revelation of Mercer's fakeness makes Isidore get dismayed. Irmgard, the android reveals that Buster who poses to be a human is also an android. Isidore gets humiliated with spider's misery that makes him to put it into the sink water. He feels that his mind and hopes are also drowned with the spider. However, Isidore states that Mercerism is not finished. He gets fused with Mercer through his empathy box where he observes decay of all forms of life. He confronts Mercer who accepts himself to be a lie as projected by the androids. Mercer tells Isidore to stop searching for him anymore, as he will continue to lift him until he loses interest in him.

As soon as Deckard moves out to kill the remaining escaped androids, he encounters Mercer who warns him about difficulty of his mission. Deckard finds Rachael and thinks that she could have followed him in the pursuit of androids. However, he identifies her as Rachael's duplicate Pris and immediately kills her. He realizes that it is only because of Mercer's warning, he has successfully killed Pris. He becomes aware that he has to kill the remaining two androids immediately. As he realizes androids' plan to attack him, he immediately kills them. He realizes that it is a record where he has killed six androids in a day. The killing of androids can be understood with Burton's observations where he refers to Patricia Warrick who points out Dick's fear in the following manner:

...in building machines programmed to kill, 'man will become the machine that kills'. However, in the way he deals with this idea his fiction suggests that this was what the human has been all along. His dynamic fabulating opens up the closed fabulation, manifest variously in numerous mythological, psychological, political and philosophical discourses, which depicts this mechanizing dimension...as belonging to a prehistoric, primitive stage that has long been left behind (160-161).

Deckard feels that now he can go back to his home and live happily with Iran and the goat. On the contrary, Isidore gets dejected to observe the dead body of Pris. Deckard advises Isidore to overcome the grief as early as possible.

Deckard gets amazed to find a toad which is declared as an extinct animal and it is also Mercer's favorite animal. He remembers that the discovery of an extinct animal can receive an honor from the UN and reward of million dollars. He moves back to home in order to surprise Iran as he feels that the life has flown back to him. Iran gets delighted to find Deckard back to home. He tells her about his discovery of a toad which is an extinct animal. However, Iran finds that the toad is electric. It makes him get shocked to know that he has picked a false animal. Iran feels guilty to reveal the truth, as it makes Deckard get depressed. Iran makes him realize that it is inevitable for them to be part of the proceedings.

Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep? covers numerous issues like meaning of humanity, morality, empathy towards real animals as well as the false ones. It also projects theological aspects of human life where Dick highlights the significance and role of religion in human life. However, the present novel has been discussed with the focus on metaphysical dystopia. It can be related to the metaphysical poetry of the 17th century in terms of its highly



intellectual, philosophical and unconventional imagery. Metaphysical dystopia can be identified in relation to transcendental reality which is beyond the perception of human senses. There are supernatural activities which engulf the routine life. The incidences of life appear highly abstract.

The human life in the novel rests solely on the belief system of Mercerism which is the only way to share emotions with other people. The life in the present metaphysical dystopia is on the verge of extinction due to nuclear radiation resulted from wars. It enforces the government to make people emigrate to other planets in order to save the human race. However, the life on other colonies too appears abstract, as it is overpowered by humanoid robots who kill their masters in order to escape from slavery. The protagonists of main plot as well as secondary plot Rick Deckard and John Isidore respectively get doomed to experience the agonies of life. The common thread which makes them stay alive is the religious epiphany projected in the form of Wilbur Mercer where one can get fused with him for the salvation.

Dick projects a metaphysical dystopia which shows disastrous effects of wars that make Earth inhabitable. The advancement of technology and greed for power make humans create their replica in the form of androids. However, humans fail to infuse the androids with emotions which becomes the root cause of their rivalry against the creators. The mutilation of animals by the androids and their extinction due to radiation make human beings live along with electric animals. But, instead of getting a response of warmth, the false animals become a source of demoralization to humans. The traditional life is controlled by religion that endeavors to convince people about superior and ideal life. It depicts the fictional society which is unusually imperfect. The society is a product of severe wars and resultant tragedy. Dick attempts to hold both illusion and reality as parallel threads of life that makes us more rational about the correct choice.

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Buddhism : A Revolutionary Socio-Cultural order in India

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Abstract:

Culture has a tremendous impact on the behavior of human being in all societies. The Indian sub-continent has always enlightened India as well as the world with its unprecedented moral teaching in which Buddhism occupies a higher place. The teaching of Buddha has a wider implication as it ranges from moral teaching to democratic views to be practiced in ancient and modern Indian society as well. The Buddha's teaching outshone all the other new schools of thoughts prevailing in ancient times and created a popular and comprehensive religious order establishing a new cultural order. It tore up the system of inequality and provided a platform to all men and women irrespective of their Vernas for practicing their life in Indian social world. The present paper aims at examining the ordained caste and Verna system, unfolding teaching of Buddhism, discussing democratic set up of the country from the perspective of Buddhism.

Key words: Culture, social order, Buddhism, democracy etc.

Introduction:

Broadly defined, culture is the social behavior and norms found in human societies. It includes art, music, religion, language and ritual. Prior to Buddhism, India was entangled in different cultural thoughts out of which Vedic culture had a greater impact on the people. The theory of four *Vernas* based on birth was being practiced. This system was questioned, challenged and analyzed by the Buddha, the enlightened one. The Buddha laid emphasis on the activity of human being by his conscience. He says, "Mind is the only instrument through which light can come to man"¹ He freed the common masses from the mental slavery who were under the strong influence of *Shastras*. He also advocated the democratic thoughts and proved it through his behavior in the meeting with the Sakyas to oppose the decision of war against Koliyas. Raising his voice against hypocrisy, he questioned the traditional practices in the social as well as religious arena. Through Buddhism, India got a new cultural order which was free from hypocrisy, discrimination, patriarchy, extremism and religious hierarchy.

A Culture of Democratic Values:

Liberty, equality, fraternity and social justice are the fundamental principles of democracy. These golden principles are enshrined in the Constitution of India also. The Buddha's teaching consists of these great values. Buddha believed in the transformation of heart rather than the use of force for inclining human being to follow a good and right path in his life. Until fraternity is there in the society, the values such as liberty and equality are vogue.



Understanding this fact, Buddha says, “According to my Dhamma, it is not enough to practice Karuna (love). It is necessary to practice Maitri (friendship)”². The four Verna system in the ancient era of Indian history had naturally eradicated the feeling of brotherhood from the society as everybody was bound to follow the culture and rule established for his Verna. The affirmation of Vedas by Manusmriti as “Veda is the only and ultimate sanction for Dharma”³ was a society sanctioned thought even before the Manusmriti was written. This means the people had to live a confined life according to rules of four Vernas framed for them by the Vedas. The Brahmins, a priestly section was for teaching, the Kshatriyas (warriors) for protecting the nation and people, the Vaishyas (Businessmen) for trade and commerce and the Shudras (servants) in service to the first three sections. Going against this religious sanction of the stratification of society was not allowed and was considered as blasphemy. The Buddha analysed this system and challenged it through his Bhikku Sangha by allowing the Shudras to become the teacher of the Brahmins and other two Vernas. We witness this revolutionary step taken by the Buddha when he welcomes Prakruti, a Chandali into his Dhamma with the praising, “Blessed art thou, Prakruti, for though you are Chandali, you will be a model for noblemen and noblewomen, you are of low caste but Brahmins will learn a lesson from you. Swerve not from the path of justice and righteousness and you will outshine the royal glory of queens on the throne”⁴. The undemocratic social order sanctioned by religious structure was thus under the hammer of Buddha’s thoughts of equality. Once, the artificial discriminatory psychology is changed, the feeling of brotherhood percolates into mind. The social structure which was going to become rigid with each passing day had a very strong blow and the ancient social system of India got an unprecedented opportunity to establish equality among all humans irrespective of their Verna, gender, birthplace and socio-cultural background. As M. V. Pylee says about modern democracy, “Constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment. It has to be cultivated”⁵. The Buddha had done the same in the ancient era in Indian society. The constitutional and democratic values of equality and fraternity are fundamental in cultivation of mind and imparting justice to the people.

By ‘Democracy’, Dr. Ambedkar refers to “fundamental changes in the social and economic life of people and the acceptance of those changes by the people without resorting to disputes and bloodshed”⁶. The people who got rid of Verna system based on birth crossed the boundaries of their verna and started working in different fields, thus, improving their financial conditions and earning a social prestige. The status of Brahmins, a priestly class got dilapidated and many Shudras rose to the place of a guide in form of Bhikku or Buddhist monk receiving prestige and reverence from the common masses. Radhakamal Mukerjee points out about this situation in the words, “The centuries of Buddhism led to the gradual diminution of the importance of the priestly class”⁷. Like modern parliamentary system, the Sakya parliament also was a rule of procedure. “It was the rule of procedure Buddha’s teaching was not confined to his Bhikku Sangh, in the Sakya Parliament that there could be no debate without a motion and no motion could be declared, carried unless it was passed three times”⁸ had become the philosophy of life for the common masses and the rulers of the contemporary world of India such as Emperor Bimbisara, Emperor Ajatshatru and in later period Emperor Ashoka, Emperor Milind, Emperor Harshvardhan, Emperor Kanishk and many Gupta and Chola kings also followed the path of Buddha establishing the rule of liberty, equality, fraternity and social justice socio-cultural life.

Scientific Approach to Society:

The first step towards developing scientific temperament is to eradicate superstition from the minds of people. The worship of different objects such as river, fire, trees etc. was prevalent in that era. The Buddha convinced the intellectuals, religious practitioners and the common people of his time to serve the humanity if they wanted to serve the God. The encounter of the Buddha with Angulimala is the best example to prove how the Buddha enlightened the people with his humane thoughts and showed them right path. The Kashyapas, the fire worshippers' thoughtful debate with the Buddha opened their eyes and compelled them to give up the practice which they were following for the centuries. The Buddha's question as to," Kashyapa, what was the quality you saw that you abandoned fire worship"⁹ is answered by Kashyapa in the words "I have given up the fires because the belief that the supreme good comes from rites fo worship and from austerities is false".¹⁰

Conclusion:

India has a long cultural heritage since ancient times. It has got transformed and kept developing from time to time. The Buddha's teachings brought a revolutionary change in ancient India which is relevant in modern world also. Buddhism has endowed the world with a new socio-cultural order. In the words of Dr. Ambedkar, "Buddhism teaches *Prajna* (the right understanding as against superstition and supernaturalism). It teaches *Karuna*(love). It teaches *Samta*(equality) . In a nutshell, Buddhism through its teaching created a revolutionary socio-cultural order in India which still has significance in modern time.

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Fostering Entrepreneurship Among the Marginalized

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Abstract

An emerging economy needs inclusivity in its programs and schemes to empower each and every section of society. In the past seven decades of india has strategically initiated interventions to create economic empowerment opportunities for every stratum yet there remaining much scope for initiating programmes to uplift vulnerable sections of society who lack vital social capital to move up the social and economic ladder. The physically challenged and differently able sections of our populations are also sometimes subjected to unworthy living conditions. The state of disparities found among different social group is growing. In the vulnerable section of this population is disaggregated further in terms of gender and disability the numbers are distressing. Despite several years of liberalization and economic progress, achieving equal access to resources and opportunities and the state of inclusive development remains an unaccomplished goal.

For the poor and marginalized sections like SC, ST, OBC, empowerment means access to many things which most of us take for granted; like basic education access to livelihood and opportunities for growth. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, MUDRA, Venture capital fund scheme, start up india, stand up india, skill india, have offered these sections inclusive opportunities and equal access to development resources.

Keyword – empower, marginalized, entrepreneurs, opportunities.

Introduction :

Entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in initiating innovative changes in economy by providing new products and services (Schumpeter, 1934). Entrepreneurial culture inspires people and creates entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship is seen as an effective tool for sustainable development, employment generation, poverty reduction and innovation. In order to promote entrepreneurship, the government of India had set up special institutions such as, National Institute for Motivation and Industrial Development (1968), Maharashtra Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation (1962), National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (1981), Entrepreneurship Development Institution of India (1983). SIET Institute, Hyderabad has been conducting entrepreneurship development programmed particularly for poor and marginalized groups of the society. National Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation and National Scheduled Tribes Financial and Development Corporation has been extending financial support to SC / ST entrepreneurs. The government is expected to play very active role in entrepreneurship development by way of creating contributory business environment, regulatory framework and support mechanism.

What are the challenges in promoting the entrepreneurship?

- Lack of skills and education is a major impediment which makes the weaker sections to feel less confident in taking up the responsibilities.



- Scarcity of finance, lack of functional literacy and fear of risk are some of the reasons that hold them back from starting their own enterprises.
- Shortage of raw materials supply, shortness of adequate capital and break of marketing infrastructure are some of the other implement.
- Lack of education, rural entrepreneurs also suffers from lack competency.
- The Scheduled Castes find it difficult to extend the arena due to the enforcement they face in the business arena.
- Missing opportunity of hands on training workshop etc.

Empowerment through Education

- Study conducted by PRATHAM for NITI Aayog about 68% of respondents who come from rural and urban areas goal to become self employed entrepreneurs in complete contrast to urban substitute.
- Demographic profile – mostly from marginalized communities, resources constrained environment.
- Even global entrepreneurship monitor largest annual study of entrepreneurial dynamics in world finds a increase in rate of 'entrepreneurial intention' to 14.9% (2016-17) compared to 9% (2015-2016) whereas fear of failure has declined.
- 42% of adults in India see good opportunities to start a business while 39% find they have potentiality to start a business.

Impact

- Post 1990 economic reforms resulted in sporadic rise of Dalit entrepreneurs but their representations in ownership of private enterprises and employment generated by them remained very low.
- SC owners unable to cross those barriers which OBC owners are able to surpass
- SC also find it difficult to expand their enterprises due to lack of capacity to compete.
- To uplift them DICCI (Dalit Indian chamber of commerce & industry) have taken many initiatives.

Fore Fold strategy – for socio economics

1. Entrepreneurship training.
2. Entrepreneurs awareness and orientation.
3. Create collaborative synergy, stakeholders.
4. Regional indexing through research for evaluation.

Policy initiatives by Government of India

Start Up India programmes.

As part of the start Up India action plan the government of India had set up a fund of funds for start-Up (FFS) with a corpus of Rs 10000 crore to support these companies over the next five years. Funds make up the lifeline of building new enterprises. This money is stated to be disbursed new via the small industries development bank of India (SIDBI). Till date, the report claims that a total amount of 600 crore has been released to SIDBI for the FFS while Rs 610 crore has been disbursed to 17 Alternative Investment Funds (AIF) such investment have been given tax exemption under section 80-IAC of income tax act. Though these provisions an



expected to boost the start up aspirations and revitalize their enterprises across the country start up india programme is yet to gain momentum of leave a noticeable impact in terms of empowering youth and aspiring entrepreneurs.

Stand-Up India Initiative

Under stand up India initiative around 1.25 lakh bank branches are encouraged to fund SC/ST and women entrepreneurs to create around 2.5lakh new entrepreneurs in the country. The idea is to facilitate bank loans from 10 lakhs to 100 lakhs to be given by each bank branch to one SC/ST and one woman under start up India scheme to promote entrepreneurs among them. This scheme would also leverage the existing financial infrastructure and credit guarantee schemes to reach the people at the bottom of the pyramid primarily targeting the weaker sections. An estimated 2.5 lakh beneficiaries will benefit from it. In fact this scheme was formulated to promote entrepreneurship at grass roots for economic empowerment and job creation. Till date the scheme has been able to receive 60795 applications and could sanction about Rs 13217 crore. Nationally 103 banks with 133236 branches are achieve on the stand up india web portal and out of 10084 online loan applications submitted 2908 loans have been sanctioned

- The Stand up India scheme aims at promoting entrepreneurship among women and scheduled castes and tribes.
- Stand-Up India Scheme facilitates bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower.
- The scheme is expected to benefit at least 2.5 lakh borrowers.

Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)

The Micro Units Developments and Re-finance Agency (MUDRA) is the executing financial body that fulfils the programme objectives under standup India initiative. Mudra provides funding support to financial institutions that lend small loans to the micro units in the country. A credit guarantee fund for micro units was also commissioned to provide payments against default in micro loans extended by banks, NBFCs, MFI and other FI intermediaries. The micro loans have been categorized and named 'Shishu', 'Kishor', and 'Tarun'. According to the phase of growth of the firm and its corresponding funding needs under the PMMY scheme Rs 6 trillion has been given to 12 crore beneficiaries and out of the 12crore beneficiaries, 28% are first time entrepreneurs also it is worthwhile to note that about 74% borrowers are women and 55% belongs to the SC/ST and OBC categories in the three years, this scheme has made attempts to empower the bottom of the society however a lot more needs to be accomplished , follow up mechanism and entrepreneurship mentoring would increase the enterprise sustenance of MUDRA supported enterprises and the government could yield more jobs if these enterprises sustain on a growth trajectory .

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship programme (SVEP)

Was also announced during the budget session of 2014-2015 to motivate rural youngsters to take up self-employment opportunities with help of state sponsored financial support. Mainly the SVEP has been designed to bolster the rural economy and achieve financial inclusion through micro credit loans and mentoring supports. It was proposed to act as a sub scheme under National Rural Livelihood mission of the ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. In its current phase of validating the concept during the four years (2015-19) the SEVP has



already started contributing to creation and strengthening of about 1.82 lakh village enterprises in 125 blocks across 24 states which is likely to create employment for about 3.78 lakh persons. This initiative has sensitised the rural entrepreneurship landscape since its launch. The implementations part of this scheme could be standardized to make every region entrepreneurial in order to create sustainable rural enterprises.

- SVEP will hence be a focused intervention to promote start-up entrepreneurship at village level by rural poor households by providing assured availability of need based financial support, capacity building and advisory services for establishment of village enterprises.
- SVEP envisages creation of sustainable self employment opportunities for a large number of rural poor youth, enabling them to engage effectively with the market and help generate wealth locally.
- In the process, SVEP will bring banks and financial institutions closer to the village entrepreneur

Conclusion

Promoting such enterprises using potential of 'SHG' and micro finance can turn the socially backward communities into competitive entrepreneurs. Twin purpose will be served employment generation exploiting untapped resources .will enable government of india to carry on multi-dimensional progress to do socio-economic welfare.

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Plagiarism and Academic writing

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Abstract

Plagiarism is a controversial issue in higher education and it is increasingly wide spread among academic and research community. The growth of information technology, rapid growth of knowledge, fast multiplication of academic and research journals, lack of awareness and low culture of academic integrity have all contributed to the prevention of plagiarism. The lack of awareness regarding plagiarism will irreparably detract from the value of original scholarly work and from institutions developed to further humanknowledge. The paper highlights the terminology and definition, different forms of plagiarism and kinds of plagiarism. It also examines the advent of internet and increased rate of plagiarism. The author tries to explain some ways to avoid plagiarism.

Key Words: Plagiarism; Common knowledge; paraphrasing plagiarism; Intentional Plagiarism; unintentional plagiarism

Introduction

Plagiarism is a common phenomenon in the academic world. Plagiarism is the incorrect use of source material. Whether it is intentional or not, failing to give credit for words, ideas or concepts that anybody taken from any source, including author's own previously submitted work is plagiarism. It is a combination of stealing and lying about it afterwards. It means using others work and misrepresenting that work as your own without giving the author credit.

Terminology and definition

The Oxford Dictionary defines plagiarism as “the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own.” The University of Liverpool defines plagiarism as “the use of materials from unacknowledged sources or direct quotation of materials from documented references without acknowledging that the words have been taken verbatim from those sources. Merriam Webster's Dictionary define plagiarize as “to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own use (author's production) without crediting the source. Payers sees plagiarism as “taking others ideas, words or work as if they were your own”. According to Stebelman plagiarism consists of ‘claiming as your own the writing and research paper that originally belongs to others’.

Forms of Plagiarism

Plagiarism comes in many forms:

1. Word-for-word plagiarism: copying words, phrases, sentences, even whole passages from someone else's text without acknowledging the source. Putting word-for-word copying in quotation marks while still failing to cite the source is still plagiarism.
2. Paraphrasing plagiarism: changing the words of a sentence or passage or whole work and submitting them as one's own without acknowledging the source.



3. Plagiarism of secondary sources: copying quotations, paraphrases, summaries, and/or just references to an original source taken from a secondary source without double-checking the quotation or reference information and without citing the secondary source.
4. Plagiarism of the form of a source: using the organization of an argument or report of information without acknowledging the source of the form, even if the content is completely different.
5. Plagiarism of ideas: using an idea or ideas from another source without acknowledging that source, even if the ideas are presented in a different form and with different words.
6. Plagiarism of authorship: simply putting one's name on an entire text produced by someone else and thus, claiming to have created that text.

Kinds of Plagiaristic Activity

Not all plagiarism is the same. Not all plagiarism is intentional. We can identify three categories of plagiaristic behaviours from the research on plagiarism: intentional, unintentional, and developmental.

Intentional Plagiarism:

Intentional plagiarism occurs when an author makes a decision to cheat by using the works of others without properly acknowledging and citing their sources. This can take the form of cutting and pasting sections from other papers to rewording entire article. However it is done, it is a conscious choice by the author.

Unintentional plagiarism:

Unintentional plagiarism occurs when an author unknowingly or mistakenly copies the work of another author or creator without properly acknowledging and citing the author and the source from where the content copies is taken. This can range from quoting a definition and not referencing it to simply forgetting to provide a citation. Inadvertent copying can be due to inadequate knowledge of how to integrate source materials into one's work, which can be due to inadequate instruction or inadequate learning. It is still consider a violation.

Plagiarism and the internet

In the last few years, attention has been focused on internet plagiarism. The advent of the World Wide Web has made information retrieval so simple that plagiarism appears to have increased. It is now easier for a student to purchase an entire paper over the web, to copy an entire article from an online journal, or to block and paste entire sentences or paragraphs from an electronic text directly into their papers. It leads the users of information to assume that all of the "free" materials available there is not governed by the same rules as for printed material. New generation have grownup using computers and the internet as their primary tool for communication, entertainment, productivity and publication. They don't see taking words or ideas from the internet or in digital form as heinous as copying something directly from a book; a distant, less tangible author makes it easier for them to justify taking the words or ideas of others. In addition much of the content on internet is free. What is needed is a more proactive way to situate information and digital literacy instruction in authentic contexts and use plagiarism as a teaching tool. Plagiarism soft wares are available to determine whether a paper has been plagiarized or purchased. Rather than being reactive when plagiarism occurs, we need to create a

culture of academic integrity and make them aware of the complexities and importance of plagiarism.

Avoiding plagiarism

Avoiding plagiarism requires learning two skills: (i) Using source material correctly and (ii) referencing that material. Any information that is taken from another source must be properly referenced, whether it is from a book, a journal, a movie, a friend, or from class notes or lectures.

Sources that do not have to be referenced are one's own ideas and common knowledge. Anything that concludes from or thinks upon from the author's own research is considered as one's own ideas. The exception to this is work that the author submitted previously. This must be referenced like any other source. If any idea of the author is similar to another author's, make it clear in the writing that it was thought of by the author itself and later discovered it in another source.

Common knowledge does not have to be referenced. If the information meets the following criteria, it can usually be considered common knowledge:

- Information that most people know or information that generally considered as facts such as water freezes at zero degree Celsius.
- Information shared by a cultural or national group, such as names of famous heroes or events in the nation's history that are remembered and celebrated.
- Knowledge shared by members of a certain field, such as mathematical formulas or theorems or laws.

Conclusion

Plagiarism is a controversial issue in higher education and it is increasingly wide spread among academic and research community. Today open access publications are not only reasonable but also vital to scientific innovations. The growth of information technology, rapid growth of knowledge, fast multiplication of academic and research journals, lack of awareness and low culture of academic integrity have all contributed to the prevention of plagiarism. Effective prevention through proper education at the righttime, and appropriate policies in academic and research institutes are possible means of tackling this issue.

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Designing Library website using by wix.com

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Abstract:

The create web based environment for disseminate available information to his user. The development of ICT enabled academic professionals .Almost every institute suffer from the insufficient finance so now academic move towards free service which satisfy their needs. To satisfy the above need Library professionals need to change their pattern of services. In traditional way libraries use to give desk services to the user at library, then libraries give information through e-mails and other ICT tools. Now in this environment web offers new opportunities for libraries to move from being mainly providers of information on demands of information through publishing on the web. Many libraries provides web facilities by the creation of homepage or websites. Nowadays, there any many sites which enabled individuals without any technical skill or designing knowledge to build website on their own. There are several website which use various forms of content management system

This paper describe the designing and development of academic library website using free website with wix.com .in this paper step by step development of website different pages and features explained.

Key words:Website, Content Management Systems, wix.com ,

Introduction:

Today we live in the information age, 21st century is the age of information age. We require different information in our day to day life. Web page is the medium used for generating different information that can be linked and acquire. Web publishing means transferring electronic sheet on net or to a place where it can be served to read or access and share it. For sharing information there are several website.

Objective:

The article describes the designs and implementation process for create a library website and gives practical guidance and advice

What isWebsite?

Web site is group of related web pages. Web pages are stored on at specific location or net which is known as a 'Web site'

Why Website?

Web site is essentially used for the following purpose

- 1- To provide right information to the right User
- 2- To established link with global Users
- 3- To provide information regarding company, educational institute, banks, and products etc.

- 4- To provide news update of institute
- 5- To provide institutional archives
- 6- To collect and store web pages

What is included in the Web Site

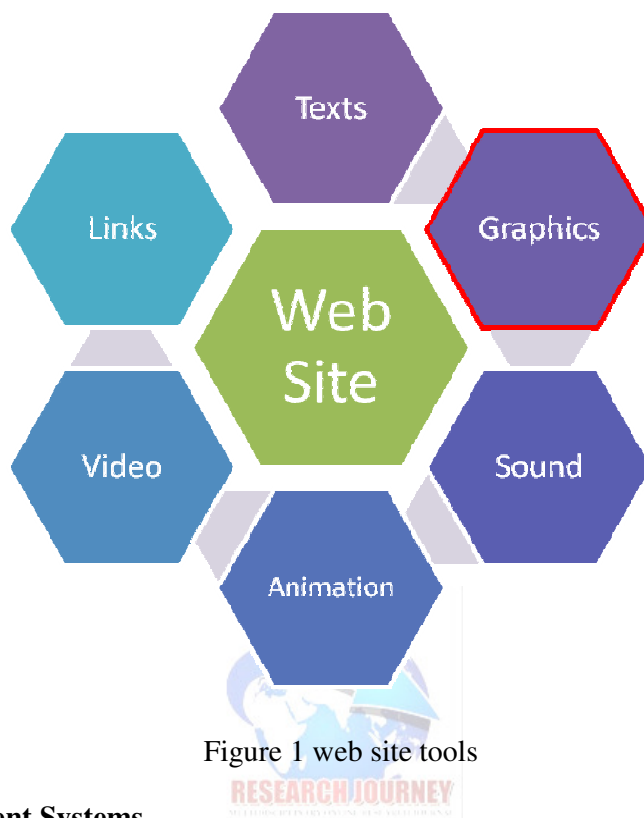


Figure 1 web site tools

Content Management Systems

A content management system (CMS) is a software application or set of related programs that are used to create and manage digital content. CMSes are typically used for enterprise content management (ECM) and web content management (WCM). An ECM facilitates collaboration in the workplace by integrating document management, digital asset management and records retention functionalities, and providing end users with role-based access to the organization's digital assets. A WCM facilitates collaborative authoring for websites. ECM software often includes a WCM publishing functionality, but ECM webpages typically remain behind the organization's firewall.

Content management systems are available as installable applications and web-based user interfaces. While CMS software programs, such as Adobe Contribute, were popular for a few years, they have largely been replaced by web-based CMSes. Most people prefer a web interface, since it simplifies the website updating process. Additionally, most web-based CMSes are updated automatically, ensuring all users have the latest tools to manage their content.

Several web-based CMS tools are available. The following are some of the most popular ones:

WordPress - free web software designed for creating template-based websites or blogs

Blogger - Google's blogging tool designed specifically for maintaining a blog

Joomla - a flexible web publishing tool that supports custom databases and extensions



Drupal - an open source platform often used for developing community-based sites

Weebly - a web-based platform for building simple personal and business websites

Wix - a collection of web publishing tools for creating a highly customizable website

These are open source application and tools are a great alternate for web designers on your budget it's free but main problem in application use. They need some technical knowledge, Malastdatabase {MySQL, Apache, PHP, and FTP}. Nowadays, there any many sites which enabled individuals without any technical skill or designing knowledge to build website on their own. There are several website which use various forms to build website such as Weebly, Squarespace, Sitebulder.com, Wix & many others.

In this article we discuss the step on how to use wix.com, because it has to widest range of templets and designs compare to the other sites.

wix.com

Using Wix.com you can sign up and create your own website in just 15 minutes. A simple template and a drag and drop system make this platform incredibly easy to use even for those with little or no experience. We aim here to provide you with an introduction to website building using Wix with no programming or web design skills required. It's never been so easy to build and maintain your own website.

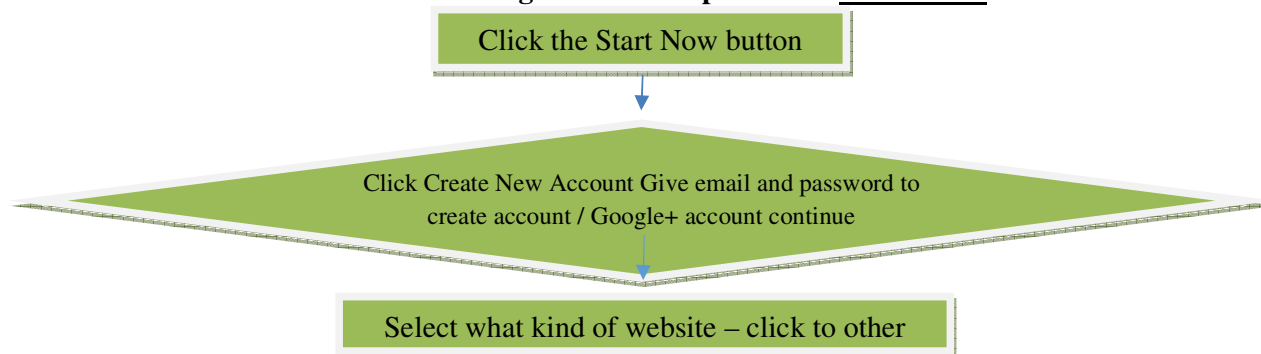
The followings will give you a summary of Wix free package: -

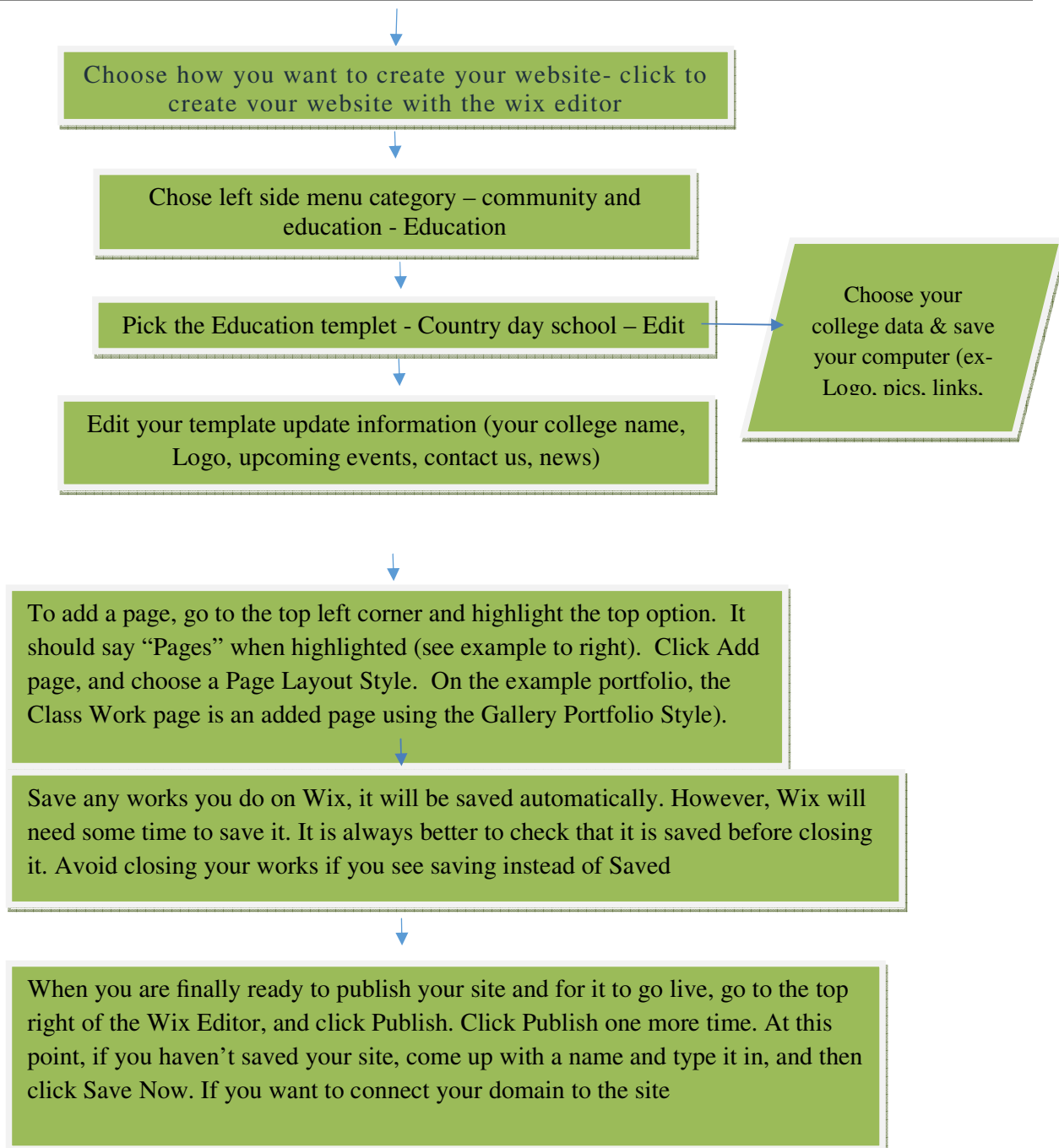
1- The free package is great to build an informational website. It does have the option to add a page that can display and manage your products as an online store; however it will not allow you to accept online payment.

2- NOTE: If you want to create an online store, you need to consider upgrading to the Basic Store plan. We address how to accomplish this in the section entitled "How to enable Online Payment in your Wix Website". Please note that e-commerce Plan will not allow your customer to make a payment online, but it will give you more features that allow your customers to purchase multiple products, keep up-to-date inventory, enable discount coupon codes for your customer, change different product options (size, colour, and a message box), and will let you set rule of shipping and tax rules that calculate the total fee.

3- Wix will give you a free but limited domain name with format ending with wix.com. This is not recommended if you are trying to create a business website as it appears unprofessional and may take it more difficult for your customers to locate your website. It is recommended that you buy your own custom domain name which you can connect later to your Wix website with some additional cost. Check our next guideline on How to register a domain name

How to Create a Website using Wix.com: explain with Flow Chart





Above flow chart give to step by step information to help for create web site with a wix.com if any errors in this procedure wix.com provide to some helpful links that links given bellow ...

Helpful Links

1. How to transfer a site <http://www.wix.com/support/main/flash/wix-editor/other/transferring-sites>
2. How to upload and link to pdf's and .doc files <http://www.wix.com/support/forum/html5/editor/other/can-i-upload-documents-1>
3. Setting up a Google drive for your site <http://www.wix.com/support/main/html5/wix-editor/apps-contact-forms-html-code-andmore/google-drive>

4. Adding video to your site <http://www.wix.com/support/main/flash/wix-editor/media-galleries/adding-video>
5. Photo galleries <http://www.wix.com/support/main/flash/wix-editor/media-galleries/using-galleries>

We use the wix.com and create 'Mumbai B.Ed College for Women College own website. wix .com is very user friendly it's not need technical knowledge of computer technology we shall provide the website link bellow that.

Webs5te Links<https://mbedlibrary2004.wixsite.com/mysite>

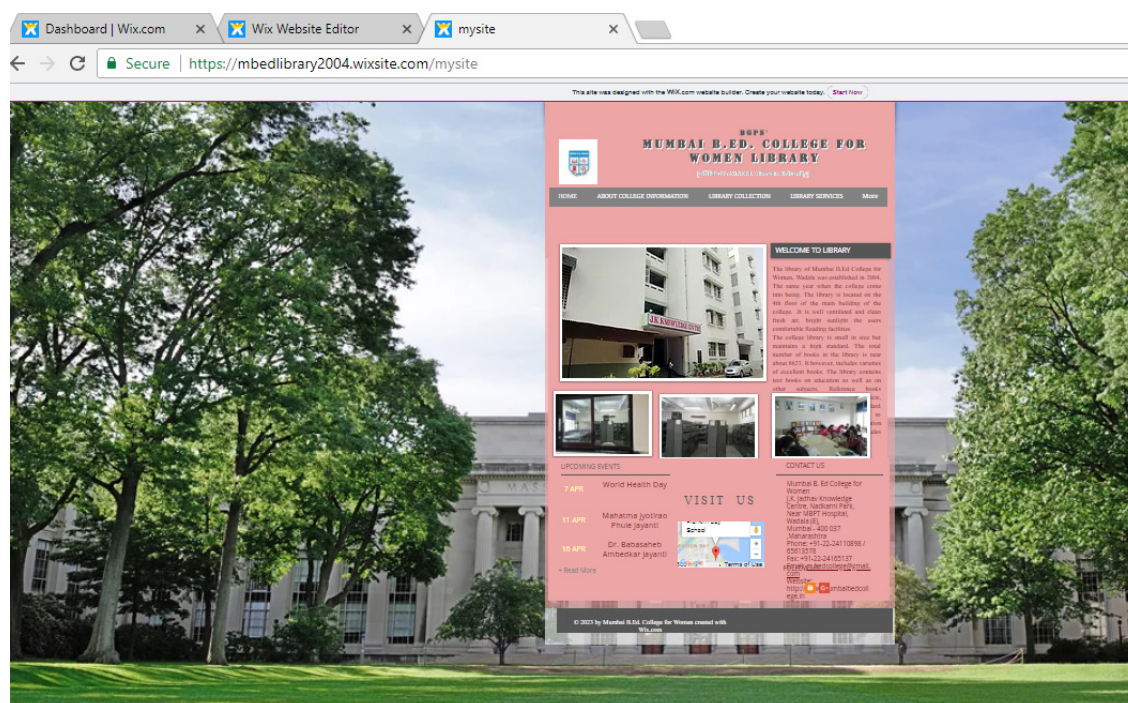


Figure 2 Mumbai B.Ed. College for Women website

Conclusion:

In this era all libraries must have their own web sites. Websites the easiest way to reach maximum peoples at a time. If it is a public,academic, special library they have to take initiative for creating own websites. Almost all public and academic libraries facing financial problems, but now many CMS software's available free and open source with their help. Wix providing free and open source tools and minimum technical knowledge to create website it is pick and drop type user friendly website creating package

Reference:

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Vol-7-How-to-Create-Basic-Website:

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National Agricultural Market : New Horizon for Agri-Business

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Abstract:

Agricultural Marketing in India has evolved from being restricted to catering to local demand by having market yards within the range of farms to one which now aims to have interconnectivity between markets of other States to have value dispersion between farm and consumers. Emerging changes in agriculture marketing environment of the country i.e. electronic market, model act, warehousing, pledge loan, contract farming etc. are ushering in opportunities for new formats of markets which are effective in responding to demand and supply. These changes will require investment in infrastructure, infusion of technology and building awareness and capacity building. Electronic National Agriculture Market (E-NAM) is envisioned as a unified national electronic market bringing interconnectivity to markets across the country. The diffusion of E-NAM is through Organizations and intended through change in policy. The diffusion will be faster if the desired policy changes are made in the organization followed by change management in organizations. Three organizational characteristics will affect the rate of diffusion of technology in markets? E-NAM for agriculture marketing can be regarded as technology which will bring a social change in markets. The social change in relationships and networks that work between buyer and seller as they exist in traditional markets will change as the technology enabled E-NAM is adopted in agricultural markets. Successful adoption /diffusion will depend on easing the adoption barriers that can be categorized as technological and organizational.

Keywords: E-NAM, APMC

Introduction :

National Agriculture Market (NAM) is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. The NAM Portal provides a single window service for all APMC related information and services. This includes commodity arrivals & prices, buy & sell trade offers, provision to respond to trade offers, among other services. While material flow (agriculture produce) continues to happen through mandis, an online market reduces transaction costs and information asymmetry. It promotes uniformity, streamlining of procedures across the integrated markets, removes information asymmetry between buyers and sellers and promotes real time price discovery, based on actual demand and supply and promotes transparency in auction process. With nearly 58 percent population continuing to depend upon agriculture for their livelihood, the critical role of this sector cannot be repudiated. Government has rolled out a large number of programmes to improve yield levels on substantial basis; it recognizes the need for creating a competitive market structure in the country that will generate marketing efficiency.

Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is designated as Lead Agency, to roll out the NAM in partnership with a Strategic Partner (SP), which will be responsible for developing, running and maintaining the proposed e-marketing platform.



National Agriculture Market (NAM) is envisaged as a pan-India electronic trading portal which seeks to network the existing APMC and other market yards to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. NAM will create a national network of physical mandis which can be accessed online. It seeks to leverage the physical infrastructure of the mandis through an online trading portal, enabling buyers situated even outside the State to participate in trading at the local level.

Objectives of National Agriculture Market (NAM)

- A national e-market platform for transparent sale transactions and price discovery initially in regulated markets.
- One license for a trader valid across all markets in the State.
- Liberal licensing of traders buyers and commission agents by State authorities without any precondition of physical presence or possession of shop premises in the market yard.
- One license for a trader valid across all markets in the State.
- Harmonization of quality standards of agricultural produce and provision for assaying infrastructure in every market to enable informed bidding by buyers.
- Single point levy of market fees, i.e. on the first wholesale purchase from the farmer.
- Provision of Soil testing Laboratories in or selected mandis to facilitate visiting farmers to access this facility in the mandi itself.

Benefits of Trading on NAM

- Transparent Online Trading
- Real Time Price Discovery
- Better Price Realization For Producers
- Reduced Transaction Cost For Buyers
- Stable Price and Availability to Consumers
- Quality Certification, Warehousing, and Logistics
- More Efficient Supply Chain
- Payment and Delivery Guarantee
- Error Free Reporting of Transactions
- Enhanced Accessibility to the Market

Some Basic Facts About National Agriculture Market (Nam)**Scheme Design**

It is the objective to usher in reform of the agri marketing system and to provide farmers / producers with access to markets across the country. The scheme envisages implementation of the NAM by setting up of an appropriate common e-market platform that would be deployable in selected 585 regulated wholesale markets in States / UTs desirous of joining the e-platform.

National Agriculture Market Scheme Features

- National Agriculture Market (NAM) is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
- The NAM Portal provides a single window service for all APMC related information and services. This includes commodity arrivals & prices, buy & sell trade offers, provision to respond to trade offers, among other services. While material flow (agriculture produce) continues to happen through mandis, an online market reduces transaction costs and information asymmetry.



- Agriculture marketing is administered by the States as per their agri-marketing regulations, under which, the State is divided into several market areas, each of which is administered by a separate Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) which imposes its own marketing regulation (including fees). This fragmentation of markets, even within the State, hinders free flow of agri commodities from one market area to another and multiple handling of agri-produce and multiple levels of mandi charges ends up escalating the prices for the consumers without commensurate benefit to the farmer.
- NAM addresses these challenges by creating a unified market through online trading platform, both, at State and National level and promotes uniformity, streamlining of procedures across the integrated markets, removes information asymmetry between buyers and sellers and promotes real time price discovery, based on actual demand and supply, promotes transparency in auction process, and access to a nationwide market for the farmer, with prices commensurate with quality of his produce and online payment and availability of better quality produce and at more reasonable prices to the consumer.

Challenges :

- Although the system looks simple, for farmers, it may not be as simple as expected. Most of the farmers have the habit of selling their yield to a local produce aggregator than taking their crops to mandi.
- Even if some farmers take them to mandis, their yield would be very small to excite distant buyers binding online. In this context, the possibility for better price discovery is quite limited.
- Quality variations in commodities at both the state and national level pose a challenge. For example, Wheat in Punjab and Haryana is of medium quality whereas those from Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are superior quality.
- Electronic platforms like NAM would be right platform only for trade standardized commodities and for the rest it may not be.
- e-NAM has the potential to transform Indian agriculture from traditional to entrepreneurial and profit making venture. But this will only be possible with supplementary additions in infrastructure, easy credit disbursal and vigilant inspection and implementation.

What are the constraints in implementation of e-NAM?

- Harmonization of quality standards of agricultural produce and provision for assaying infrastructure in every market to enable informed bidding by buyers is required. A wide correlation between value chains of the producer of the producer, market chains, retailer and consumer is required.
- There is a need for synergy of network organization and market agencies like warehousing and collateral management agencies, financial institutions, logistic providers training and extension organizations as markets are turning towards the digital phase.
- Farmers have to have the free access towards the information and the pricing mechanisms.
- As many farmers are digitally illiterate, again they will be at the mercy of someone to depend upon the rates and information.
- There is a possibility of self exclusion from this scheme by farmers due to the lack of access towards the technology.



Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing Act, 2017

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare released the model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017
- The model Act seeks to facilitate free flow of agricultural produce including livestock, provide a direct interface of farmers with the buyers and consumers, and create a barrier free single market in the country.

What are the Key feature of this Act

- **Unified market area:** A state government may declare the whole state as a single unified market area.
- In such an area, a single license will be applicable for the trade of agricultural produce and livestock.
- **Market Committee:** A Market Committee will manage market yards in a specified area, and is responsible for:
 1. Regulating the auction of agricultural produce and livestock, and
 2. Providing facilities for marketing of agricultural produce and livestock. The Committee may also link consumers with farmers through digital technology and manage these market yards through PPPs.
- **Setting up of private market yards:** Apart from market yards managed by the Market Committees, private market yards may be set up by private individuals to facilitate operations of traders, and commission agents.
- These can also include farmer-consumer market yards, which provide infrastructure access.
- **Single point levy of market fee:** The Market Committee shall levy a market fee from a buyer on sale of notified agricultural produce and livestock.
- This fee cannot exceed two percent ad valorem on transacted produce in case of nonperishable agricultural produce and one percent ad valorem in case of perishable agricultural produce and livestock

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The Cloud Computing Technology & Digitization for Library Services

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Abstract:

Digital technological developments have affected not only the format and sources of information Centre, but also the reference services provided by the libraries. Libraries and their resources have partially moved to an e-world. As a result, library patrons can access our resources from outside the physical library through their computers. These technologies can be widely adopted but will have to endure through many alterations by means in which they are offered by the libraries. Adoption of cloud computing is not an easy task for libraries. The advantages/disadvantages, features and its implications have to be seriously considered before placing data on the cloud. The basic idea in this paper is to evaluate Cloud service for the library. This paper provides brief information on cloud computing and its application for library services with a special reference to the author's information Centre. the explores library users' and librarians' experiences, benefits, and challenges depending on the implementation of digital technologies in academic libraries.

Keywords: Digitization libraries, Librarians, Library Users; Cloud computing; Digital technologies;

Introduction:

Cloud computing is a digital technology that uses the web (Internet) and central remote servers to maintain data, software and application. Cloud computing allows users to use applications without installation in their local machine to access their personal and official files on any computer with internet access. This technology though not a new one but associated with the inception of web, allows users to access much more efficient computing by centralized storage, memory and processing. In the libraries, cloud computing is used to build a digital library and to automate housekeeping operations using third party services, both software and hardware. Cloud computing refers to both applications delivered as a package over the internet and the systems software in the data centers that provide services. In simple words the data centers, hardware and systems software is what we can call a 'cloud'. A simple example of cloud computing is Yahoo mail, Gmail etc. One does not need any software or server to store them. These services are free to all users to a certain limit, beyond any extra storage capacity and advanced services available at a cost.

The origin of the term cloud computing technology is ambiguous, but it appears to originate from the practice of using drawings of stylized clouds to denote networks in diagrams of computing and communications systems. The word cloud is used as a metaphor for the Internet, based on the standardized use of a cloud-like shape to denote a network on telephony



schematics and later to depict the Internet in computer network diagrams as an abstraction of the underlying infrastructure it represents. The Cloud computing is the use of computing resources (e.g. Library software) that are delivered as a service over networking. Therefore, the process of cloud computing is being done through set of web enabled applications loaded on the server with proper access rights.

Digital Libraries.

Today, there is a misunderstanding around the term digital library; many people consider the World Wide Web as a digital library because of gathering thousands and thousands of documents in several formats and in several versions. Yet, a document may exist at one network the first day, and disappear the second. Thus, what is a digital library? There are many different perspectives. For instance, for the most of people, it is a large database providing direct access to all kind of information to the people from anywhere, for Engineers and Programmers, it is different collections of computer algorithms, For Computer Technicians, it is still a web application whereas for Librarians, it is another step in Library & Information Science (LIS) field.

According to Dr.Rautmale Anand S & Dr. D.B.Darade (2018) Digital libraries have their basic characteristics compared to traditional libraries and are the follows:

- ❖ Digital library is a digital object, and can be merged with others.
- ❖ Digital library provides faster access to information, because it provides advanced search and hyperlinks for navigation.
- ❖ Digital library enables easy management of large amounts of data, because it provides access to a large and wide amount of information resources.
- ❖ Digital library collections are fixed permanent, in order to provide useful and understandable information to the library users.

Digital library support formal and informal learning procedures, as it provides access to both basic and secondary educational sources and some features are built upon the follow steps:

1. **Selection & Acquisition:** selecting the appropriate material to be digitized (i.e., old - unique collections) or/and acquiring original digital works (i.e., e-books, journals, datasets).
2. **Organization:** assigning the metadata (bibliographic information) to each material being added in the digital library collection.
3. **Indexing & Storage:** indexing and storing digital documents and metadata for efficient search and retrieval.

Concept of Digitization

According to International Encyclopedia of Information & Library Science (2003), "Digitization of information materials is the process of converting analogue information to a digital format" (p.137-138). Nowadays, libraries adopt digitization with the purpose of preserving information and dissemination knowledge. There are many reasons for libraries to go for digitization but the main profit is to preserve the rare and fragile objects; especially these items of high quality such as old manuscripts (Conway, 2010). As the material digitized can be easily accessed by anyone; libraries, institutions, individuals; from anywhere at any time without hindrances. Fabunmi (2006) recognizes three reasons for digitization: (a) preservation of



endangered library resources, (b) efficiency of information search mechanism, (c) improvement of access to library resources. Whilst, Maurya (2011) adds to these: (a) the new generation needs, (b) the cost reduction, and (c) the preservation of the virginity of the environment.

Academic Libraries in Digital Era.

In the 21st century, academic libraries have a new role in sharing information. Libraries are not piles of books anymore; the general library environment has been changed from analogue to digital. Library automation systems have helped libraries to provide easy access to their collections through the use of computerized library catalogues (OPAC) which more recently led to digital libraries (IFLA,2013). With rapid spread of electronic resources (E-resources) in the field of Information Science & Information Technology at the recent times, the sharing of information through digital sections has become an attractive idea for Librarians and the need for digital libraries to academic universities has been emerged so as to improve educational development and provide online educational resources to students and scholars for effective learning. According to the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (2003) digital libraries render educational resources for e-learning.

The methodology for digitization in academic libraries changes according to policies of each educational institution. Different institutions have different views of the material to be digitized depending upon the mission and vision of the parent institution. Bindley (2009) pointed out that academic libraries serving digital duties should position their role as strategic guides upon formal learning settings, academic programmes and research by providing teachers and learners with broader, faster and better information as they noted the heart of the entire educational institution and the only root of knowledge. She also emphasizes the need for planning, vision, and strategy

Librarians in the Digital Era:

Traditional librarians differ from the digital librarians in the way they provide services. Traditional librarians provide services focusing on printed catalogs and books. Nowadays, librarians having conformed in the digital era are supposed be able to use the newest technology, to organize and diffuse data in a digital form, to manage digital material, to provide information services in a digital form, provide digital reference services, to anticipate how technology concerning the library can be improved in the future and so on. Academic librarians are supposed to have various technological skills in order to provide services to students.

Components of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing consists of various components. Each of these components have to be optimized for a secured and well-functioning application for cloud computing.

Application

The service is often thought as the application. Although it is partly correct given the fact that it provides the functions, the application is entirely different because it is through the application that the service is realized. This is where the software developers have to focus in terms of ensuring the application will work as expected. Optimization of the application is based on the actual coding of developers. Through extensive testing on load handling, security and functionality, the application can work as expected.

Platform

In regular websites or applications that do not deal with cloud computing, the application is directly connected to the server. In cloud computing, the application is still launched to another application called the Platform. The platform usually comes as the programming language such as Ajax (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML) or Ruby on Rails.

At this point, those who opt to seek cloud computing providers will have to follow the set programming languages that could be run in the platform. Although most programming languages could be launched in different platforms, a powerful application with real time updating capability is a must for cloud computing.

Storage

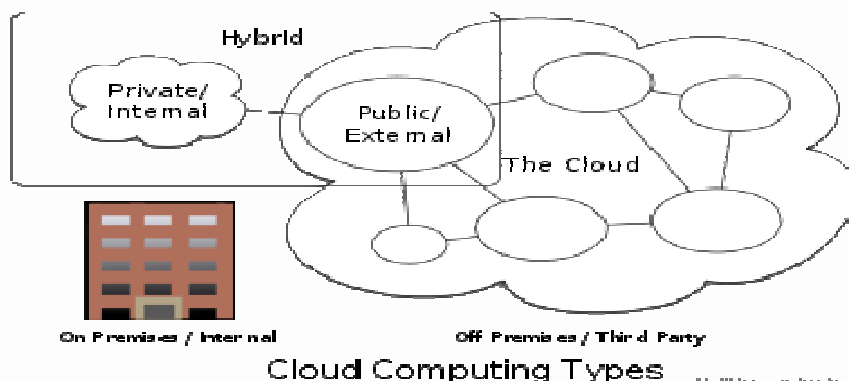
Everything that the application knows and the functions that could be provided by the service are possible through storage. The storage holds pertinent data and information on how they will be implemented. Optimization on storage is based on how the storage facility is protected from different attacks and the availability of back-up. Cloud Computing is always about consistency and availability of service which will naturally require the storage to be available all the time.

Infrastructure

Each function, service and the ability of storage to provide the needed data is only possible through optimized infrastructure. This could be considered as the platform behind the storage as the infrastructure helps the storage deal with load problems. The infrastructure is a platform wherein it weighs the ability of the storage against the number of requests. The infrastructure has the ability to make some changes by load balancing and smooth management.

Types of Cloud Computing

Deployment models Fig.1,



Private cloud

Private cloud is cloud infrastructure operated solely for a single organization, whether managed internally or by a third party and hosted either internally or externally. Undertaking a private cloud project requires significant engagement to virtualize the business environment, and requires the organization to reevaluate decisions about existing resources. It can improve business, but every step in the project raises security issues that must be addressed to prevent serious vulnerabilities. Self-run are generally capital intensive. They have a significant physical footprint, requiring allocations of space, hardware, and environmental controls. These assets



have to be refreshed periodically, resulting in additional capital expenditures. They have attracted criticism because users "still have to buy, build, and manage them" and thus do not benefit from less hands-on management, essentially "[lacking] the economic model that makes cloud computing such an intriguing concept".

- *Increased Data Security:* The business' are in control of security since data never leaves the network.
- *Simple Compliance Enforcement:* Depending upon the vertical market, government regulations may prohibit businesses from using traditional or hybrid cloud computing. Private cloud computing permits to take advantage of cloud computing features while keeping all regulated data onsite and secure.

Public Cloud

This type of cloud computing is the traditional model that everyone thinks of when they envision cloud computing. In this model, vendors dynamically allocate resources (hard drive space, RAM, and processor power) on a per-user basis through web applications.

- ❖ *Unlimited Access:* As long as you have internet access and a compatible device such as a smart phone or laptop computer, you can access your data anywhere.
- ❖ *Unlimited Data Capacity:* Public cloud computing is flexible to meet your business' growing data storage and processing needs.

Hybrid Cloud

This model combines business' hardware with cloud computing. Generally, one of the business applications such as Exchange Server 2007 or Microsoft Dynamics will interact with a vendor-hosted service. for example: Cisco, traditionally recognized for networking hardware, offers Iron Port Email Security as their hybrid solution and Google, known for hosted solution, offers Posting email archiving.

- ❖ *Hardware:* Hybrid cloud computing requires that you have or purchase hardware to interact with the hosted solution.
- ❖ *Software:* In addition to hardware requirements, business will need to have or purchase the software to Manipulate and store data.

Cloud Computing in the Context of Libraries

Libraries are moving towards cloud and trying to provide network based services. Moving to cloud-based services means, the library housekeeping operations, digital libraries etc., are hosted on cloud-based network. In the modern era, many libraries are using Google web technology knowingly or unknowingly to provide services. Earlier, if a person wants to create a document or spreadsheet he was using Microsoft's office package, now a days many libraries are processing documents, using Google web technology on day-to-day basis. Use of Google apps and other similar tools in the libraries shows a radical shift from traditional to advanced technologies. Nowadays, libraries are providing good number of services to their users to access various resources and computer applications from a single platform. This is an advantage of cloud computing.

The concept of cloud computing is not much accepted in public libraries. The reason behind this is the lack of good service provider in the field of library management using advanced technology. Many libraries are thinking to adopt cloud computing but they are facing



problems in relation to standardized software, administrative procedures, budget constraints, connectivity problem etc. These days, some foreign companies are providing cloud based services.

Therefore the main benefit in moving to a cloud computing environment for a library is the ability to try out new software without having to buy the hardware as well as being able to scale the computing power to meet the demand of users. A library's IT department can be more flexible in raising the amount of cloud computing they require by contacting their vendor instead of physically having to acquire new hardware, software and manpower to meet increased demands. This method will save the library money and staff resources.

Conclusion :

This presented article attempts to explore the benefits of these new digital technologies in academic libraries and what kind of challenges librarians and library users face in a daily basis by using them through their personal experiences. Libraries face mounting challenges in managing the assets of their collection and maintaining or improving service levels to patrons. For the past two decades, libraries have reached out their services to its patrons, initially offering physical forms to adding multimedia items at an advanced level through electronic media. In recent years, impact of cloud computing technology has been tremendous on the library and information centers and the developments are for all to witness. Libraries have been one of the first institutions to be affected by the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) developments and these developments have been exploited effectively to render various information services. Right from the days of designing databases to entering and retrieving records from the database, it has been exciting times for all library professionals. Just when it was time to rejoice the fruits of creating and using local databases on desktops, the communication revolution made its arrival.

The cloud computing is lately emerging technology. The basic principle of cloud computing entails the reduction of in-house data centers and the delegation of a portion or all of the Information Technology infrastructure capability to a third party. Universities and Colleges are the core of innovation through their advanced research and development. Subsequently, Higher Institutions may benefit greatly by harnessing the power of cloud computing, including cost cutting as well as all the above types of cloud services. The libraries which do not have sufficient budget to acquire high-end technology with proper hardware and software can choose cloud. To cope up with the new technological innovation in the field one needs to know and explore cloud computing. In future, the advantages of this technology may increase its usability, which will relieve libraries and its professionals from the hardships in maintaining the servers, software and manpower.

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An overview of Library Automation

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Abstract:-

Today's world is living in an information age which has moving fast towards the digitization of information resources and use of information and communication technology provides information to the user. The present age is devoted to Information Technology. The area of Information Technology has occupied each and every Field. Library has collection of traditional as well as electronic resources. Now a day the Library Automation is very important in libraries. The concept of Automation is changing the shape, operation and function of the libraries. Automation has the potentials for satisfying library patrons reduced the manpower and readers should get the required information faster than manually.

Keywords: -

Library Automation; Information Technology; Software; Hardware

Introduction: -

As agriculture age was based on the plough and the animals, the industrial age an engines and the fuels, the information age which are creating is based on computers and the network that interconnect to each other. We call this is information age because, the information is now required for all human activity. Without information there will be minimum possibility of development. The libraries are playing vital role in the development of society as well as Nation which supporting to education, research and social development. Information is considered as the fifth need of the human being after air, water, food and shelter. Library is one such institution which is meant only for storage of reading materials, but an agency in the dissemination of information. Libraries are the storehouse of information and knowledge where the information is stored in many forms such as print, audio, video, motion picture, slide, microfilm /microfiche, etc. In this information age the traditional library system and service are being replaced by new techniques such as collection development of e-resources, library automation and networking of libraries. In the 21st Century, libraries are changing with very high speed due to use of Information technology. The main goal of any library must be "User's Satisfaction."

The academic library should provide access to **right information to the right users** within as possible as short time. Information is essential for each and every human activity in the world. The libraries may be divided into four types, viz. Academic, Public, Special and National libraries. In the past libraries were the only physical medium of information like printed books, maps, phonographs, manuscripts, rare book, Newspaper and Magazines, etc. There is a rich collection of e-materials such as e-books, e-journals, e-databases, Internet, CD-ROM databases, etc. available to the users. The role of libraries in traditional way is now out dated process. It should be changed with time to time by Applying use of computer, communication and information technology which produces the digital environment. Users want relevant, authentic and quick information. This concept has posed challenges for library professionals for quick



delivery of library services and information. The development in the field of library has brought the idea of library Automation.

Definition of Library Automation: -

The word “*Automation*” has been derived from Greek word “*automose*” means something, which has power of spontaneous motion or self-movement. The term “*automation*” was firstly introduced by D. S. Harder in 1936 who was then with General Motor Company in the United State of America. He used term automation to mean automatic handling of parts between progressive production processes.

The Oxford English dictionary (Simpson and Weiner, 1989) defines *automation* as “application of automatic control to any branch of Industry or Science by extension, the use of electronic or mechanical devices to replace human labor.”

According to Encyclopedia, in the **Library and Information Sciences** (Kent, 1977) “*Library Automation* is use of automatic and semiautomatic data processing machines to perform such traditional library activities as acquisitions, cataloguing and circulation”.

Need for Automation:

Necessity is the mother of invention. Automation reduces the stress of library staff and helps in getting the information immediately. We are living in computer age. Now a day's user have no time to go shelf by shelf to pick up a book. So it necessitated for library automation. The need of automation is emphasized because of the following factors...

1. **Information Explosion:** Prints documents are coming to the library in huge numbers which is not possible for a library to manage the collection manually.
2. Increasing **Number of Users** and their needs.
3. It **Improves quality of services** rendered by the library.
4. Duplication in **housekeeping** operation.
5. Applying **computer techniques** its advantages of speed, vast storage capacity and accuracy of library work.
6. Increasing the **processing efficiency** than a manual system,
7. **Avoid duplication** of the work.

Basic requirements for Library Automation: -

The basic requirements for any library automation programmers are collection, finance, computer hardware, computer software and manpower. Library automation involves following basic requirements...

Collection: -

The heart of library is its collections. Libraries have rich and valuable collections of various kinds of document. The good collection of printed and e-resources is the intellectual barometer and it attracts teachers, research scholars and students like the bees of honeys.

Finance: -

For any program, the finance is the important component. Finance is required for both installation and ongoing expenditures which includes maintenance, spare parts, stationeries, etc.

Hardware: -

Hardware is a physical component of computer. While purchasing hardware care should be taken that it should be compatible with software. Hardware is the important elements of



library automation. It includes network infrastructure, Computer, Server, Barcode Scanner, Barcode printer, Printer. In computer system there are LAN, MAN, WAN, etc. Libraries at least require a LAN with facilities for e-mail and Internet.

Software: -

Software is a package of a collection programs. Software is a set of programs and accompanying documentation that direct computers to perform desired functions. A software program is a set of instructions for a computer. The success of library automation mostly depends on software. Computer software is generally expensive. Software which is generally a package. Every software has its own advantages and disadvantages. Some library automation software packages are given below.

Sr. No	Software package	Developed by Agency
1	CDS/ISIS	UNESCO
2	DELSIS	DELENT
3	E- Granthalaya	NIC, India
4	KOHA	KATIPO Communications, Ltd
5	LIBRARIAN	Library Management Software, Ahmedabad
6	LIBSUITE	Corporate marketing Software, Pune
7	LIBSYS	LIBSYS Corporation, New Delhi
8	SANJAY	DESIDOC, Matcalf House, New Delhi
9	SLIM++ and SLIM 21	ALGORTHMS Consultants Pvt Ltd
10	SOUL	INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad
11	VRIDDHI	VRIDDHI Software solution Pvt., Ltd, Malegaon
12	WINIS	UNESCO
13	GENESIS	UNESCO
14	LIBMAN	DATAPRO consultancy Services, Pune

Manpower :-

Manpower is the main component of the library. No institution can run without adequate and trained manpower. Government policy libraries already facing shortage of persons due to non-recruitment of new staff. Manpower has not only done the manual work but also to automate library activity. For library automation program, trained manpower is required for making the automation successful. Users also need to be trained about the OPAC system.

Advantages of Library Automation: -

1. Due to information explosion large amount of books are published. It is not possible to manage library collection manually.
2. OPAC is very powerful tool to search the library books and other reading material
3. Save the time of Users and Library staff.
4. To maintain the grade of college given by NAAC also depends on Library.
5. Helpful in stock verification.
6. Record keeping activities and various report generation become very easy.
7. To avoid duplication of clerical work.
8. Accuracy, Efficiency and Improved work control.

Disadvantages of Library Automation: -

1. Totally depend on electricity.



2. Financial Expenses.
3. Continuous staffs training are required.
4. It is one term and time consuming process.
5. Security problems.

Conclusion:

Libraries are information centers serve a large amount of users with huge amount of resources. Library and Information centers will have to use more and more of modern information technology to copy with rapidly multiplying literature and its demand all over the world. Library Automation is a team work which needs co-operation among each member of every section. The automation of library sorts out conflicts of workflow and will create a better environment for Users and staff of library. An automated library can serve the teaching and learning community more effectively. Automation makes library smart and offers many opportunities to improve services to library patrons. Automated library can provide better library services to their users. For giving better library services to the users library automation is very useful. The success of library automation program mainly depends upon its proper planning and implementation.

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Information Needs and Seeking Behaviour of Faculty Members in Social Sciences of Affiliated Colleges of Gondwana University, Gadchiroli

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Abstract :

Seeking information is a skill as a choice is involved. A wrong decision at the initial stage can mean a lot of waste for the information seeker. On the other hand a professional approach to seeking information can lead to efficiency and effectiveness. Social science is a dynamic field and faculty members require substantial information inputs for various purposes. The orthodox, crude, random and ad-hoc approach of seeking information is being replaced by a more systematic one. Faculty members today have no choice but to be rational in their information seeking behavior. A study under the title "Information Needs and Seeking Behaviour of faculty Members in Social Sciences of Affiliated Colleges of Gondwana University, Gadchiroli" was undertaken to understand this behavior of the researcher. This article presents the results of the study.

Key words – Information seeking behavior, Social Science, Literature Review

Introduction

Social Science is a dynamic field encompassing a variety of streams under its belt. Information requirements obviously for such a field are vast. They demand both length and breadth. With added dynamics of internet information availability it is a challenge for the faculty members of social science stream to acquire the right information at the right time in a reasonable quantity from authentic sources. Different sources are available but they have pros and cons. Conventional ones like the printed material is the one to still find favor but is rapidly losing out to electronic sources. This study probes into the information needs and seeking behaviour of faculty members in Social Sciences of affiliated Colleges of Gondwana University, Gadchiroli.

Review of Literature :

K. Kumar and S. Tholkappian (2013) opined that information seeking behaviour is a human activity with respect to searching various sources, channels including use of that information. A survey was carried to find out information seeking behaviour of women's educational institutions library users in Vellore district, Tamil Nadu. Researchers have said that the terms, information seeking behaviour, information searching behaviour and information using behaviour are synonymous terms. Priyanka Nagar and Shamim Aktar Munshi (2014) investigated the Information Seeking Behaviour of female research scholars of Faculties of Social Science and Arts in Aligarh Muslim University. Result showed that the Information Seeking activity is an essential activity for researches. Most of the research scholars were satisfied with the sources and collection, web-services, and behaviour of Library staff of the University Library while a few were not so satisfied. Mercy Mlay Komba and Edda Tandi



Lwoga (2015) measured the information needs and information seeking patterns of citizens in Tanzania with a particular focus to three districts: Morogoro town, Njombe and Kinondoni districts. Findings showed that citizens mainly required information on national examination results, which was followed by information on birth, death and marriage certificates, land, and health. Citizens placed more reliance on electronic sources and interpersonal communication with neighbors and friends than explicit sources of information. Meyer et. al (2016) studied the value of utilizing a holistic ergonomic approach, covering engineering, cognitive and social perspectives, to cultivate beneficial and productive collaborative information seeking (CIS) systems and environments, particularly with reference to three main CIS dimensions (control, communication and awareness). Orlu, Aondoana Daniel (2016) in their study found that the information seeking behaviour among masters students is organized, and in some cases, random. The randomness of the searching behaviour was seen during the planning stage. The finding confirmed that most of the students follows Kuhlthau's model wherein at the planning stage the search lacks a clear focus. The findings also indicated that emotional reaction to search causes anxiety, apprehension and confusion. Kaur and Mahajan (2012) carried a survey which showed that about 50% of users were not aware of the aspects of quality check of the research. Moreover most of them were unaware of the terms like Citations, h-Index and Impact factors. Karlsson et al (2012) researched the information seeking competencies, practices and knowledge of university actors. The method of investigation was through interviews and observation study for the Finnish students, researchers and information specialists. Chopkar and Khaparde (2011) through their survey found out that 120 (89%) research scholars visited the library. Most of the research scholars visited the library twice in a week. The first preferred sources of the information were books followed by news papers and journals. Shokeen and Kaushik (2002) researched information seeking behaviour of social scientists working in the universities located in Haryana. They found that most of the social scientists visit the library daily. The social scientists were using current journals followed by books. Suriya, Sangeetha and Nambi (2004) found that most of respondents 61 (38.12%) visited the library several times a week to meet their information needs. Regarding the type of search work by the respondents most of the respondents 91 (56.87%) worked their search by subject. Sely Costa and Jack Meadows (2000) in a study of Brazilian social sciences researchers discovered that, though print resources are still the most frequently used, electronic resources are becoming increasingly popular. Restricted access to networked computers is the main obstacle to the use of databases and other electronic resources. Hannah Francis (2005) carried a study that described the information seeking behavior of social sciences faculty at the University of the West Indies (UWI). An important finding was that social scientists preferred journal articles in electronic format over print. David Ellis and Hanna Oldman's (2005) study investigated the information-seeking behavior of researchers in the field of English literature at British universities. The study concluded with suggestions for deeper study of the use of electronic resources in relation to information literacy and browsing. Stephen E. et. al (2000) revealed that temporary factors have a significant influence on humanists' adoption of electronic information technology. They recognized four categories of time intervals that influence humanists' behavior. Three of these are types of time spent: anticipated start-up time, actual start-up time, and use time; the fourth is time of life: that is, the stage or trajectory of a scholar's project or career. Susana Romanos de Tiratel (2000) investigated the information seeking behavior of Argentine humanities and social sciences



scholars. They concluded that no substantial differences existed between them and they share similar information-seeking behaviors. Suriya, Sangeetha and Nambi (2004) did a study on information seeking behavior of faculty members from Government Arts Colleges in Cuddalore District. The aim of their study was to investigate, how faculty members seek information from the library. It was found out that most of the respondents 61 (38.12 percent) used to visit the library several times a week to meet their information needs. As far as the type of search made by the respondents was concerned, most of the respondents (57%) made their search by subject. Shahzad (2007) conducted a research to find out the information-seeking behavior of faculty members from three faculties, i.e., science and technology, social sciences, and humanities of Government College University, Lahore. The information needs of humanities teachers at the University of the Punjab were studied by Anjum in 1978. Shokeen and Kushik (2002) conducted a study about information seeking behaviour of social scientists in the universities of Haryana. The study revealed that most of the social scientists visit the library daily. The search tools that were preferred were indexing and abstracting periodicals and citations in articles. Preferred sources of information were in the form of current journals and books. Reneker (1992) studied the information-seeking activities of 31 faculties at Stanford University. He adopted a naturalistic approach and qualitative techniques for the data collection, mainly personal interviews. His research found a close relationship between knowledge of the information environment and the sources used.

Research Methodology

Following were the objectives set for the research –

- a. To find out the nature of requirements of seeking information of the social sciences faculty members of colleges affiliated of Gondwana University
- b. To find out the sources of information for social sciences faculty and what resources do they use to access information
- c. To find out the reasons for social sciences faculty's preference for a given source of information
- d. To examine the impact of ICT on the information seeking behavior of social sciences faculty members
- e. To ascertain the nature of problems faced by social sciences faculty members in gathering information
- f. To ascertain the status of libraries used by faculty members
- g. To ascertain the time devoted for information gathering by social sciences faculty members
- h. To suggest changes that would lead to improvements in information seeking behavior and information literacy

Gondwana University, Gadchiroli is in Maharashtra and was established on 2nd October, 2011. At present Gondwana University has total number of 214 colleges. The study has considered of 133 affiliated colleges of Gondwana University and Social sciences faculty members is near about approximately 410. Sample size was fixed at 200 based on calculations at 5% CI and 95% CL. A structured questionnaire was circulated to collect responses on a total of 9 sections that included 5 questions each.

To translate the research objectives into actionable research following hypotheses were set –

Ho1 – Information needs are not multiple



- Ha1 – Information needs are multiple
 Ho2 - Information needs are not dynamic
 Ha2 – Information needs are dynamic
 Ho3 – Information Sources are limited
 Ha3 – Information Sources are multiple
 Ho4 – There is no preference for printed material
 Ha4 – There is a preference for printed material
 Ho5- There are no specific reasons for preference for printed material
 Ha5- There are specific reasons for preference for printed material
 Ho6- There is no impact of ICT on information seeking behavior
 Ha6- There is an impact of ICT on information seeking behavior
 Ho7- There are no problems faced while gathering information
 Ha7- There are problems faced while gathering information
 Ho8- Status of library is satisfactory
 Ha8- Status of library is not satisfactory
 Ho9 – Suggestions given will not be useful
 Ha9 – Suggestions given will be useful

Summarized data analysis and interpretation

The following table summarizes key parameters and the overall interpretation –

Sr. No.	Parameter	Value(s)	Interpretation
1	Percentage agreement responses on the questions of multiple information needs.	88%	As the agreement percentage of 88% is significantly higher than 50%, it can be interpreted that the information needs are multiple.
2	Percentage agreement responses on the questions of dynamic information needs.	86%	As the agreement percentage of 86% is significantly higher than 50%, it can be interpreted that information needs are dynamic.
3	Percentage agreement responses on the questions of sources of information.	84%	As the agreement percentage of 84% is significantly higher than 50%, it can be interpreted that faculty uses multiple sources of information.
4	Percentage agreement responses on preference for printed material.	78%	As the agreement percentage of 78% is significantly higher than 50%, it can be interpreted that there is a preference for printed material while sourcing information.

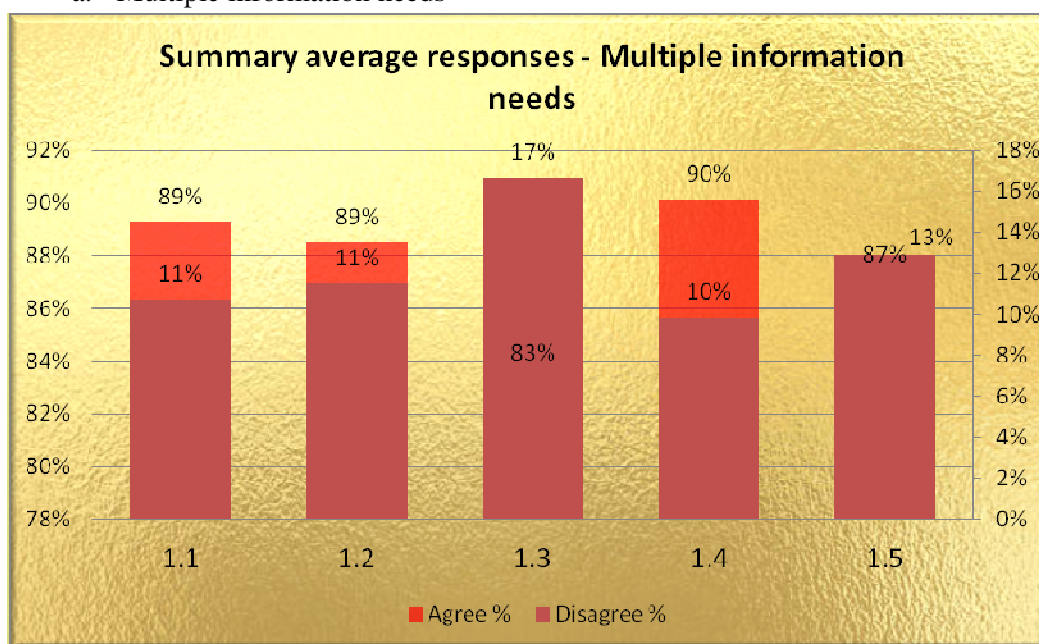


5	Percentage agreement responses on reasons for preference for printed material.	90%	As the agreement percentage of 90% is significantly higher than 50%, it can be interpreted that there are specific reasons for the preference for printed material while sourcing information
6	Percentage agreement responses on the questions of impact of ICT.	87%	As the agreement percentage of 87% is significantly higher than 50%, it can be interpreted there is an impact of ICT.
7	Percentage agreement responses on the questions of problems faced.	85%	As the agreement percentage of 85% is significantly higher than 50%, it can be interpreted there are problems being faced.
8	Percentage agreement responses on the questions of status of library.	82%	As the agreement percentage of 82% is significantly higher than 50%, it can be interpreted satisfaction is not there with library.

All the null hypotheses were rejected in favor of the alternate.

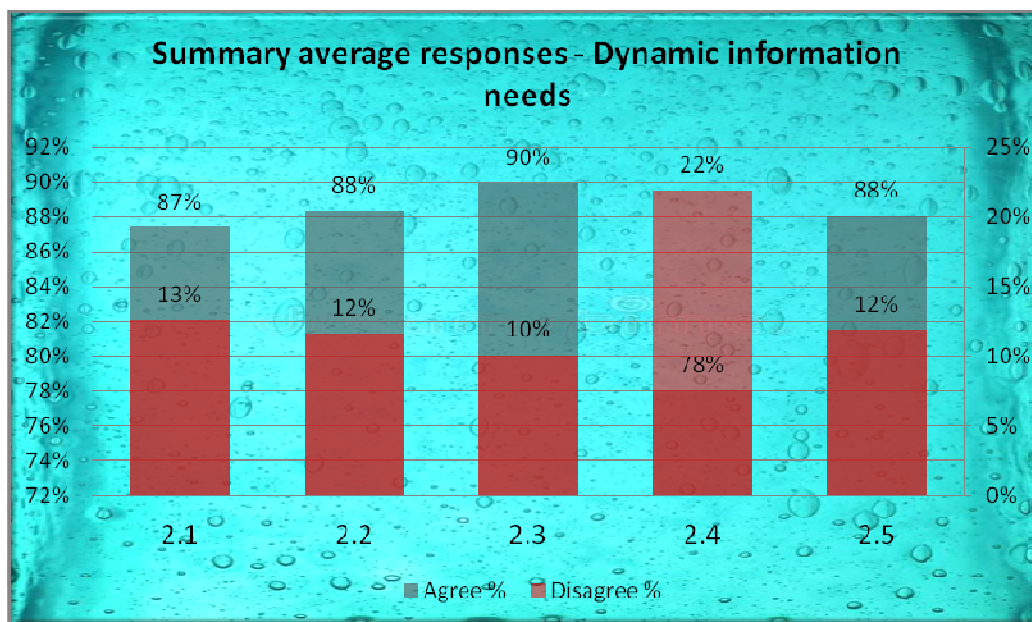
Findings –

a. Multiple information needs –



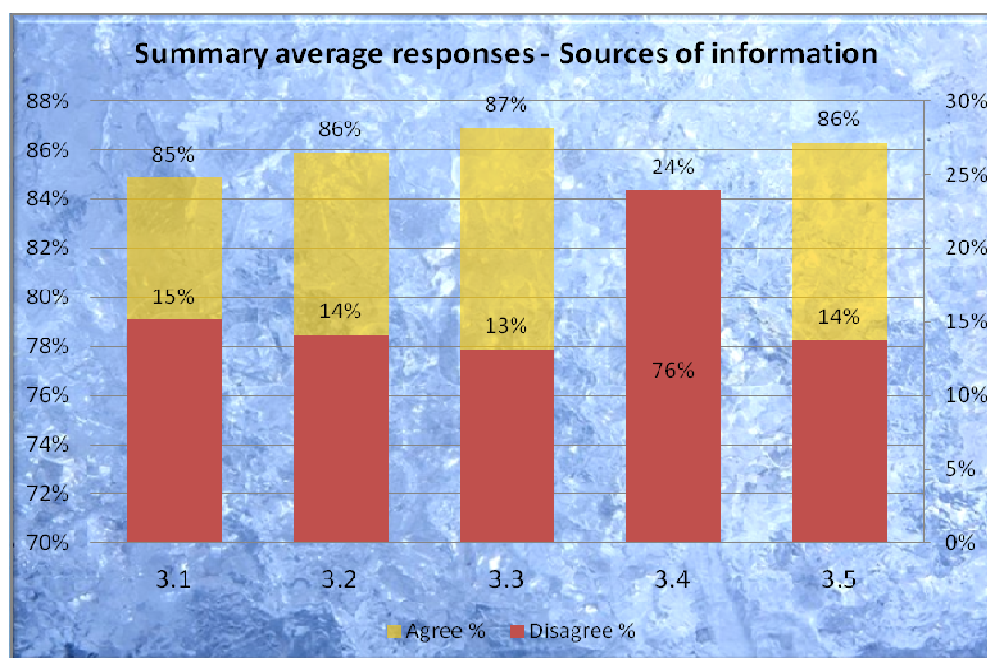
For part 1, factor 1.4 'There are information needs that are general whereas there are special needs as well' has the highest ranking of 90.15% whereas factor 1.3 'Social Science being an "open" subject calls for information from other disciplines as well' has the lowest ranking of 83.33%. The average ranking for part 1 is 87.67%.

a. Dynamic information needs



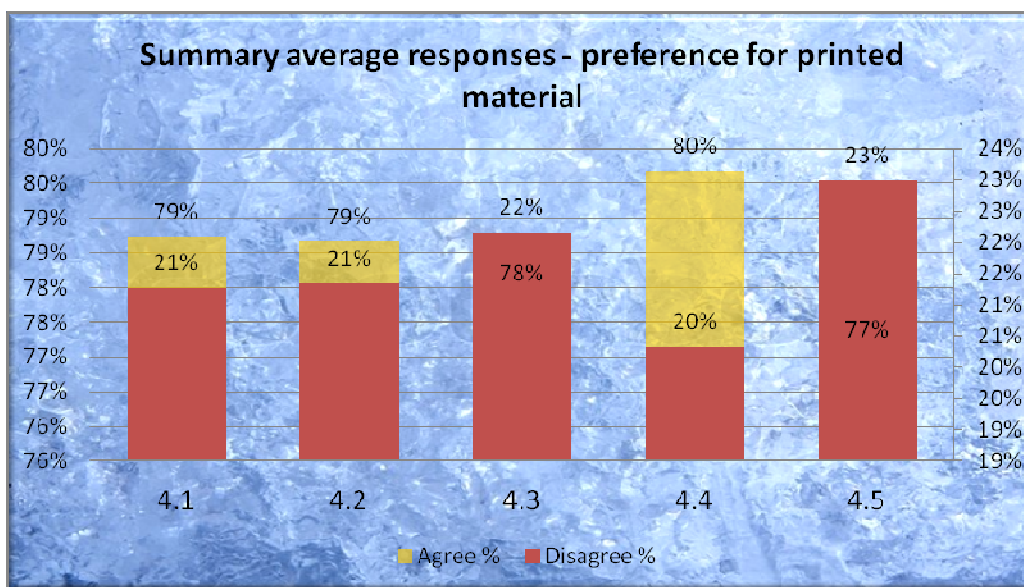
For part 2, factor 2.3 'Further the research is carried in different contexts, geographical locations etc. This also leads to dynamic information needs.' has the highest ranking of 89.94% whereas factor 2.4 'Changes in the modern world are very quick which renders information redundant and obsolete quickly.' has the lowest ranking of 78.06%. The average ranking for part 2 is 86.37%.

b. Sources of information



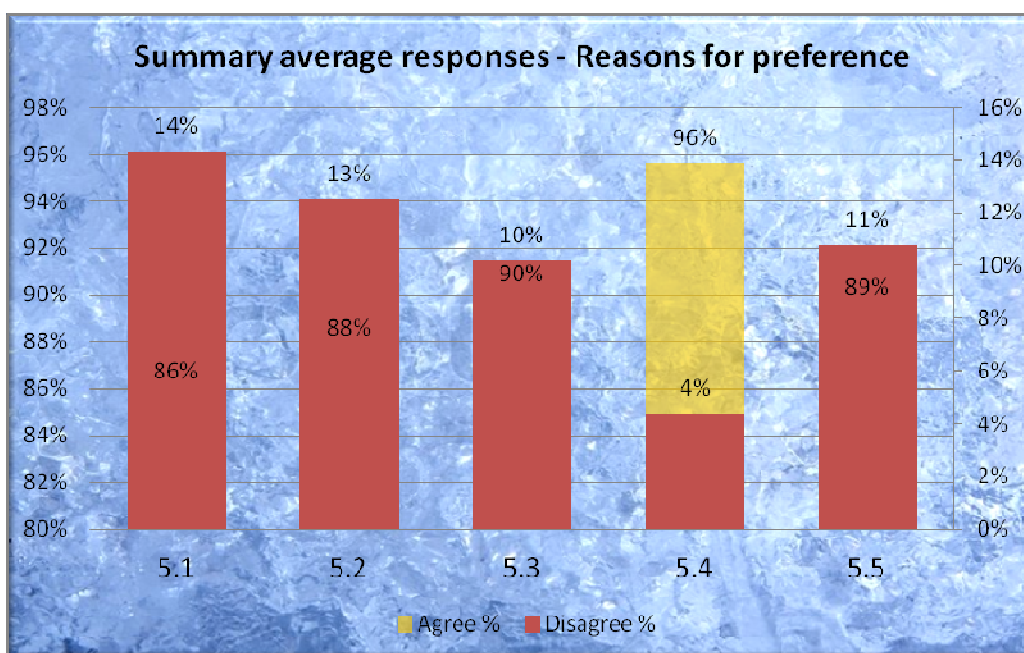
For part 3, factor 3.3 'We feel the need to refer to multiple sources of information' has the highest ranking of 86.89% whereas factor 3.4 'It gives us more comfort when we confirm things from a second source of information' has the lowest ranking of 76.06%. The average ranking for part 3 is 84%.

c. Preference for printed material



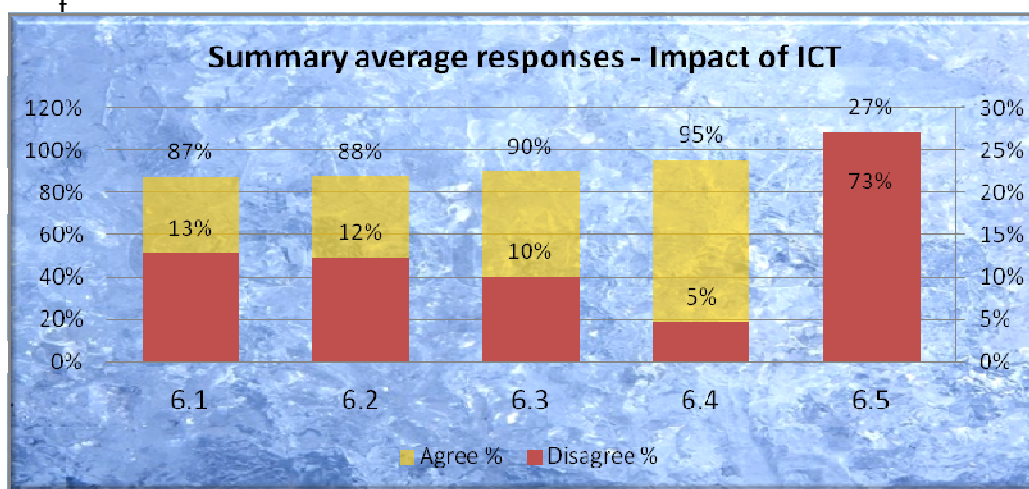
For part 4, factor 4.4 'Our peers and seniors too are having the preference' has the highest ranking of 79.68% whereas factor 4.5 'Since our student days we are used to printed material and hence are habituated to its use' has the lowest ranking of 77.02%. The average ranking for part 4 is 88.89%.

d. Reasons for preference



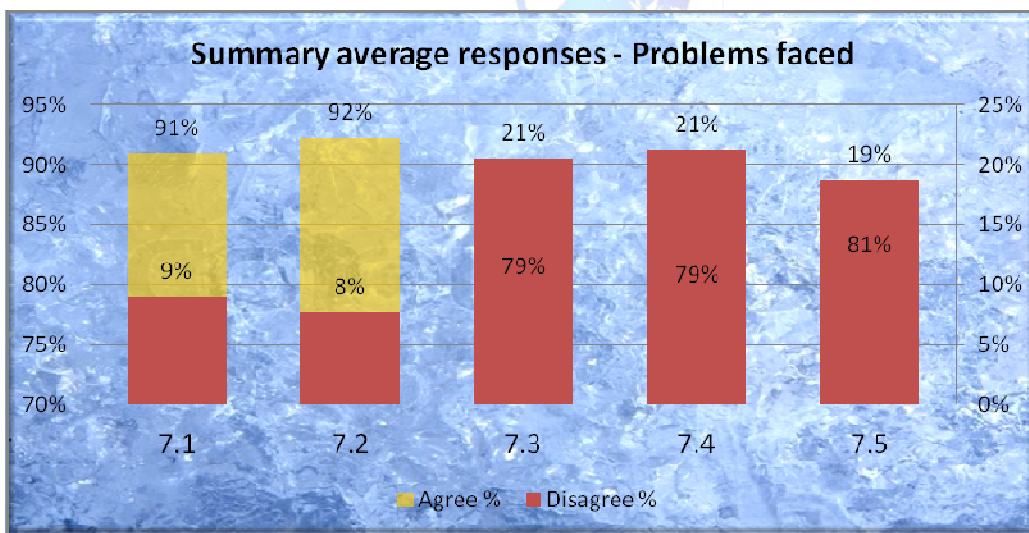
For part 5, factor 5.4 'They can be easily copied' has the highest ranking of 95.61% whereas factor 5.1 'They are easily accessible' has the lowest ranking of 85.67%. The average ranking for part 5 is 81.84%.

e. Impact of ICT



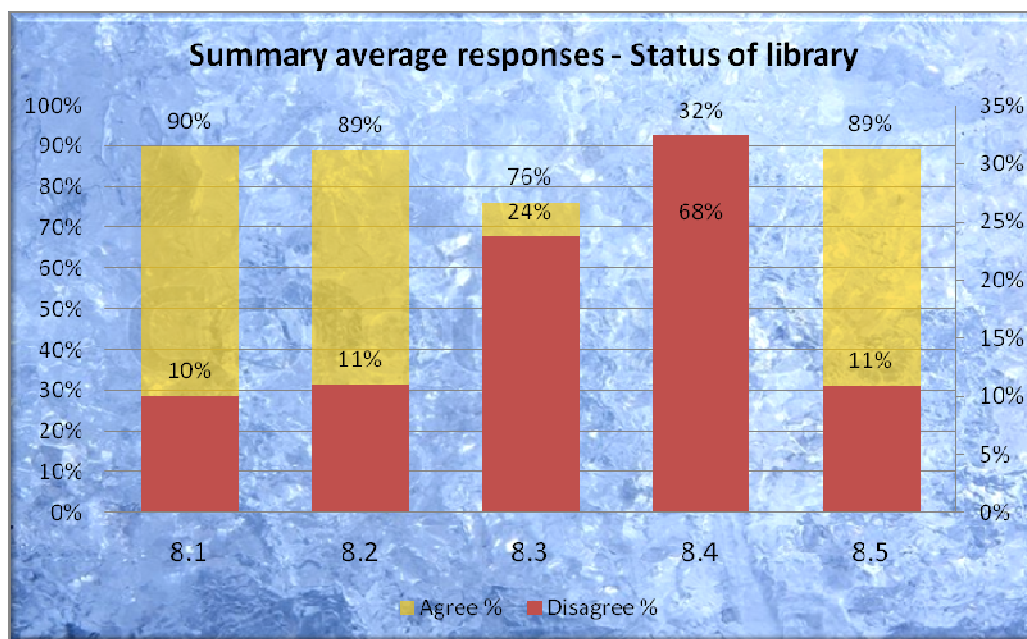
For part 6, factor 6.4 'Since the younger generation is IT savvy, we too are inclined to make a shift to e-resources' has the highest ranking of 95.29% whereas factor 6.5 'We now want information quickly, in huge quantity and from multiple sources' has the lowest ranking of 72.96%. The average ranking for part 6 is 84.84%.

g. Problems faced



For part 7, factor 7.2 'The magnitude of the problems is quite large' has the highest ranking of 92.28% whereas factor 7.4 'We feel that the problems can be easily solved' has the lowest ranking of 78.77%. The average ranking for part 7 is 88.9%.

Status of library



For part 8, factor 8.1 'Our library has more quantity but less of quality' has the highest ranking of 89.94% whereas factor 8.4 'Library staff does not have professional approach' has the lowest ranking of 67.58%. The average ranking for part 8 is 87.49%.

- h. 61 out of the 200 respondents stated that they could access the information instantly. 23 said they took anywhere between 0-15 minutes whereas 116 said that they took more than 15 minutes to access information.
- i. Correlation between multiple information needs and multiple sourcing of information was 0.548 and that of dynamic information needs and multiple sourcing was 0.9461. These indicate a strong positive correlation.
- j. None of the demographic variable, namely, designation, gender or age was found to be significantly associated with information seeking behavior.

Conclusions –

1. Information needs of the social sciences faculty members of colleges affiliated of Gondwana University are multiple and dynamic. Considering the nature of the subject of social science, its openness, research taking place, its capability to engage in predictive analysis etc. are all the factors that are responsible to make the information needs of the faculty multiple and dynamic. In today's IT dominated world, changes are rapid and social science as a stream of knowledge is not an exception to this. Therefore, it is concluded that information needs of the social sciences faculty members are bot multiple and dynamic.
2. Information is sought from multiple sources by the social science faculty members. An important finding from our study is the strong positive correlation between the information needs and multiple sourcing of information. The tendency to seek information from multiple sources is an important information seeking behavior attribute



and it is clearly influenced by the nature of the underlying information needs of the information seeker.

3. Even in this IT era faculty members have expressed a preference for printed material. Not only the faculty members, the library and even the students have the same preference. Easy access, ease in storage and retrieval, any time access, easy copying and low cost are the reasons given for this preference.
4. ICT has a strong impact on both the needs and information seeking behavior of the faculty members. Members now want information quickly, in huge quantity and from multiple sources. Things like pen drives, dongle, WiFi etc. have drastically changed the way information is handled. Further this impact has intensified over the last 5 years.
5. That there are problems, they are multiple, their magnitude is large has been clearly stated by the respondents. Interestingly at the same time they have also opined that these problems can be easily solved. This leads us to conclude that nothing major is actually required to be done to streamline things. Small actions can help.
6. Members have expressed dissatisfaction over the current status of library. Emphasis on quantity over quality, little additions every year, lack of international books etc. were some of the problems about the library.

Suggestions –

Based on literature review and discussion with guide a set of suggestions was prepared and was incorporated in the questionnaire for recommendations by the faculty members. Five suggestions were offered as under –

- a. Qualified library staff should be appointed
- b. More emphasis should be laid on research
- c. Subscription to e-resources should be increased
- d. Special program should be conducted for faculty to improve their information seeking behavior
- e. Efforts should be intensified to increase the information literacy

Responses were sought from the faculty members on the usefulness of the suggestions offered by the researcher. The respondents in large majority approved the above suggestions.

On an overall basis the study has clearly demonstrated an important aspect that the multiple and dynamic information needs of the social science faculty members definitely impact their information seeking behavior. Even though they show preference for printed material yet they are clearly for multiple sourcing of information.

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Website Analysis of Engineering Colleges in Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.

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Abstract-

This study examines the 27 engineering college of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. Investigates the domain systems of the websites, analysis the number of web pages and link pages and calculates the simple web impact factor, self link web impact factor, external link web impact factor and revised web impact factor and ranks the websites as per the WIF.

Keywords: Webpage, Website, Webometric, Link analysis, web impact factor, Engineering Colleges, Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.

Introduction

The world wide web has now become one of the main sources of information to academic and research activities, and therefore, is an excellent platform to test new method of evaluating webometrics. Webometrics research has been conducted by both information scientists and computer scientists, with different motivations. Within information science, webometrics has expanded from its initial focus on bibliometric-style investigations to more descriptive and social science oriented research. It seems likely that webometric techniques will continue to evolve in response to new web developments.

Definitional Analysis

Webometrics:

the study of quantitative aspect of web/web site. The science of webometrics (also cybermetrics) tries to measure the World Wide Web to get knowledge about the number and types of hyperlinks, structure of the World Wide Web and usage patterns. According to Björneborn and Ingwersen (2004), the definition of webometrics is "the study of the quantitative aspects of the construction and use of information resources, structures and technologies on the Web drawing on bibliometric and informetric approaches."

Link analysis

ss Link analysis is the quantitative study of hyperlinks between web pages. The use of links in bibliometrics was triggered by Ingwersen's Web Impact Factor (WIF), created through analogy to the JIF, and the potential that hyperlinks might be usable by bibliometricians in ways analogous to citations. The standard WIF measures the average number of links per page to a web space (e.g., a web site) from external pages. The hypothesis underlying early link analysis was that the number of links targeting an academic web site might be proportional to the research productivity of the owning organisation, at the level of universities. Essentially the two are related because more productive researchers seem to produce more web content, on average, although this content does not attract more links per page. Nevertheless, the pattern is likely to be



obscured in all except large scale studies because of the often indirect relationship between research productivity and web visibility.

Engineering Colleges

Technical education in India contributes a major share of to the overall education system and plays a vital role in the social and economical development of our nation.

All India Council for Technical education (AICTE) Was set up in November 1945 as a national level apex Advisory Body to conduct the survey on the technical education. Engineering colleges are set up by an act as per AICTE.

Currently there are 27 engineering college affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University. It can be hoped that there would be more engineering colleges in future

Table No. 1: Classification of Engineering colleges under Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.by year of their establishment

Year of Establishment	No of Engineering Colleges	Percentage
1960 to 1970	1	3.70
1971 to 1980	0	0.00
1981 to 1990	4	14.81
1991to 2000	4	14.81
2001 to 2010	15	55.56
2011 to up	3	11.11
Total	27	100

Table No. 1 Engineering colleges under Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. by year of their establishment in the decade 1960to 1970 only one college establish, followed by in 1971 to 1980 in this decade there is no college establish after that 1981 to 1990 & 1991 to 2000in two decade four college establish, in 2001 to 2010 this decade 15 colleges establish and 2011 to up only 3 college establish.

Objective of the Study

The objectives of the studies are:

1. To identify and classify the domain of engineering colleges websites in Amaravati
2. To find the number of webpages, number of link pages, number of self link pages and external link pages of engineering colleges websites in Amravati.
3. To measure the simple WIF, self link WIF, external WIF and revised WIF of Engineering colleges websites in Amravati and rank them as per the WIF

Hypotheses

The following are the hypothesis framed for this study :

1. A Majority of Engineering Colleges in Amaravati , Hosted Websites on the internet.

2. The domain structures of websites of these colleges are heterogeneous.

Scope

The study makes the analysis of engineering colleges affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. There are 27 engineering colleges.

Methodology

The study used Google search engine for collection data. For collecting the information about engineering colleges <http://www.dte.org.in> this website was used. This website belongs to Directorate of technical Education, Maharashtra State which gives all the information about the list of the information about Admission, Eligibility, Scholarship scheme and technical degree and diploma courses being offered at the colleges in the State.

To find out the number of webpages of the particular website there is website on the google i.e <http://www.xml-sitemaps.com>. This website creates a sitemaps, these sitemaps were used to count the number of webpages of the given website. For that we have to type the URL in the textbox and click on “START”. It will count the total number of webpages of the URL.

For counting the internal and external links <http://rapid.searchmetrics.com/en/seo-tools/outbound-links,50.html,result#r,result#r> this website is used. It gives the total number of internal as well as external links of given website.

For counting Backlinks- the webpages that links to your website, the following website was used. <http://www.freetools.submitplus.org/tools/link-popularity-checker> It count the total number of webpages that link to your website

Web Impact Factor

Web Impact Factor is a part of the methodology in webometric studies. It is a form of measurement used to determined the relative standing of websites of particular fields. The higher the WIF, the greater the reputation of the website. The idea of applying revised WIF techniques of the web was proposed by Noruzi. According to them, WIF is defined as the ratio of links made to a website to the number of pages at the website. The WIF provides quantitatives tools for ranking, evaluating , categorizing and comparing websites

Four types of links and WIF formulated in the following way :-

1. The simple WIF : the ratio of all links to the number of pages.
2. The self link WIF : the ratio of self links within the site to the number of pages.
3. The external WIF : the ratio of links made from external sites to the target site.
4. The revised WIF : the ratio of links made incoming from other sites.

Table No. 2 ; Classification of Engineering Colleges website's by the domain extension

Sr. No.	Domain	No. of Engineering Colleges	Percentage
1	.ac.in	10	37.04
2	.com	1	3.70
3	.in	2	7.41



4	.net	1	3.70
5	.org	12	44.44
6	.org.in	1	3.70
Total		27	100.00

In the table there are six types of domain extension are observed in this study. Most of the colleges have '.org' 12(44.44%) extension, followed by '.ac.in' 10(37.04) then '.in' 2(7.41%) after '.com', '.net' and '.org.in' 1(3.70%)

Table No. 3: Simple Web impact factor for Engineering College affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.

Name of Engineering College	No.of Webpages (NWP)(A)	No of Linked webPages(LWP) (B)	Simple Web impact factor (SWIF) (B/A)	Ranked by SWIF
Dr. Bhausaheb Nadurkar College of Engineering, Waghapur, Yavatmal	4	40	10.00	1
Vision Buldhana Educational & Welfare Society's Pankaj Laddha Institute of Technology & Management Studies, Yelgaon	8	22	2.75	2
Padmashri Dr. V.B. Kolte College of Engineering, Malkapur, Buldhana	17	26	1.53	3
Dwarka Bahuuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Foundation, Rajarshri Shahu College of Engineering, Buldhana	13	18	1.38	4
Shri Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandals College of Engineering & Technology, Amravati	65	89	1.37	5
Mauli Group of Institutions, College of Engineering and Technology, Shegaon.	31	38	1.23	6
Vidarbha Youth Welfare Society's, Prof Ram Meghe College of Engineering and Management, Badnera	35	41	1.17	7
Paramhansa Ramkrishna Maunibaba Shikshan Santha's , Anuradha Engineering College, Chikhali	50	50	1.00	8



Dhamangaon Education Society's College of Engineering and Technology, Dhamangaon	25	25	1.00	8
Siddhivinayak Technical Campus, School of Engineering & Research Technology, Shirasgon, Nile	71	66	0.93	9
Sipna Shikshan Prasarak Mandal College of Engineering & Technology, Amravati	104	90	0.87	10
Sanmati Engineering College, Sawargaon Barde, Washim	112	84	0.75	11
V.Y.W.S's Prof. Ram Meghe Institute of Technology & Research, Amravati	53	25	0.47	12
Jawaharlal Darda Institute of Engineering and Technology, Yavatmal	77	28	0.36	13
P. R. Pote (Patil) Education & Welfare Trust's Group of Institution(Integrated Campus), Amravati	71	25	0.35	14
Maratha Shikshan Sanstha, P.R. Patil College of Engineering & Technology, Amravati	75	25	0.33	15
Janata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's Babasaheb Naik College Of Engineering, Pusad	35	10	0.29	16
Shri Shivaji Education Society's College of Engineering and Technology, Akola	59	13	0.22	17
Shri. Dadasaheb Gawai Charitable Trust's Dr. Smt. Kamaltai Gawai Institute of Engineering & Technology, Darapur, Amravati	35	6	0.17	18
Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj College of Engineering, Shegaon	500	73	0.15	19
Indira Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, College of Engineering, Ghatkheda, Amravati	35	5	0.14	20
University Department of Chemical Technology, Amravati University, Amravati	574	61	0.11	21



Jagadambha Bahuuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha's Jagdambha College of Engineering and Technology, Yavatmal	74	6	0.08	22
Government College of Engineering, Amravati	503	9	0.02	23
Chaitanya Bahu Uddeshiya Sanstha, College of Engineering and Management, Anjangaon, Amravati	1	0	0.00	24

In the Table No. 3 Illustrate the rank distribution of engineering colleges under Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati according to their Simple Web Impact factor (SWIF) = the number of link pages(B) / the number of webpages(A), the SWIF of each college has been calculated. Dr. Bhausaheb Nadurkar College of Engineering occupied the first place with 40 link and 4 Webpages 10 SWIF.

Table No 4 : Self-Link Web Impact factor for Engineering Colleges affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.

Engineering colleges	No.of Webpages (A)	No of Self Link webpage©	Self-link web impact factor(SLWIF) (C/A)	Ranked by SLWIF
Dr. Bhausaheb Nadurkar College of Engineering, Waghapur, Yavatmal	4	37	9.25	1
Vision Buldhana Educational & Welfare Society's Pankaj Laddhad Institute of Technology & Management Studies, Yelgaon	8	13	1.63	2
Padmashri Dr. V.B. Kolte College of Engineering, Malkapur, Buldhana	17	25	1.47	3
Dwarka Bahu Uddeshiya Gramin Vikas Foundation, Rajarshri Shahu College of Engineering, Buldhana	13	18	1.38	4
Shri Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandals College of Engineering & Technology, Amravati	65	74	1.14	5
Mauli Group of Institutions, College of Engineering and Technology, Shegaon.	31	33	1.06	6
Vidarbha Youth Welfare Society's, Prof Ram Meghe College of Engineering and Management, Badnera	35	37	1.06	7



Dhamangaon Education Society's College of Engineering and Technology, Dhamangaon	25	25	1.00	8
Paramhansa Ramkrishna Maunibaba Shikshan Santha's , Anuradha Engineering College, Chikhali	50	45	0.90	9
Siddhivinayak Technical Campus, School of Engineering & Research Technology, Shirasgon, Nile	71	59	0.83	10
Sanmati Engineering College, Sawargaon Barde, Washim	112	80	0.71	11
Sipna Shikshan Prasarak Mandal College of Engineering & Technology, Amravati	104	53	0.51	12
P. R. Pote (Patil) Education & Welfare Trust's Group of Institution(Integrated Campus), Amravati	71	25	0.35	13
Jawaharlal Darda Institute of Engineering and Technology, Yavatmal	77	26	0.34	14
Maratha Shikshan Sanstha, P.R. Patil College of Engineering & Technology, Amravati	75	25	0.33	15
V.Y.W.S's Prof. Ram Meghe Institute of Technology & Research, Amravati	53	17	0.32	16
Janata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's Babasaheb Naik College Of Engineering, Pusad	35	10	0.29	17
Shri Shivaji Education Society's College of Engineering and Technology, Akola	59	13	0.22	18
Indira Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, College of Engineering, Ghatkheda, Amravati	35	5	0.14	19
Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj College of Engineering,Shegaon	500	67	0.13	20
Shri. Dadasaheb Gawai Charitable Trust's Dr. Smt. Kamaltai Gawai Institute of Engineering & Technology, Darapur, Amravati	35	3	0.09	21
University Department of Chemical Technology, Amravati University, Amravati	574	49	0.09	22



Jagadambha Bahuuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha's Jagdambha College of Engineering and Technology, Yavatmal	74	3	0.04	23
Government College of Engineering, Amravati	503	7	0.01	24
Chaitanya Bahu Uddeshiya Sanstha, College of Engineering and Management, Anjangaon, Amravati	1		0.00	25

Table No 4 : Self-Link Web Impact factor for Engineering Colleges affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. First rank Dr. Bhausaheb Nadurkar College of Engineering, Waghapur, Yavatmal 9.25, Second rank Vision Buldhana Educational & Welfare Society's Pankaj Laddhad Institute of Technology & Management Studies, Yelgaon 1.63 & Third rank Padmashri Dr. V.B. Kolte College of Engineering, Malkapur, Buldhana 1.47.

Table No.5: External Link web impact factor for Engineering Colleges affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.

Name of Engineering College	No. of Webpages	No of external Link webpages (D)	External Link web impact factor (ELWIF) (D/A)	Ranked by ELWIF
Vision Buldhana Educational & Welfare Society's Pankaj Laddhad Institute of Technology & Management Studies, Yelgaon	8	9	1.13	1
Dr. Bhausaheb Nadurkar College of Engineering, Waghapur, Yavatmal	4	3	0.75	2
Sipna Shikshan Prasarak Mandal College of Engineering & Technology, Amravati	104	37	0.36	3
Shri Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandals College of Engineering & Technology, Amravati	65	15	0.23	4
Mauli Group of Institutions, College of Engineering and Technology, Shegaon.	31	5	0.16	5
V.Y.W.S's Prof. Ram Meghe Institute of Technology & Research, Amravati	53	8	0.15	6
Vidarbha Youth Welfare Society's, Prof Ram Meghe College of Engineering and Management, Badnera	35	4	0.11	7



Paramhansa Ramkrishna Maunibaba Shikshan Santha's , Anuradha Engineering College, Chikhali	50	5	0.10	8
Siddhivinayak Technical Campus, School of Engineering & Research Technology, Shirasgon, Nile	71	7	0.10	9
Shri. Dadasaheb Gawai Charitable Trust's Dr. Smt. Kamaltai Gawai Institute of Engineering & Technology, Darapur, Amravati	35	3	0.09	10
Padmashri Dr. V.B. Kolte College of Engineering, Malkapur, Buldhana	17	1	0.06	11
Jagadambha Bahuuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha's Jagdambha College of Engineering and Technology, Yavatmal	74	3	0.04	12
Sanmati Engineering College, Sawargaon Barde, Washim	112	4	0.04	13
Jawaharlal Darda Institute of Engineering and Technology, Yavatmal	77	2	0.03	14
University Department of Chemical Technology, Amravati University, Amravati	574	12	0.02	15
Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj College of Engineering, Shegaon	500	6	0.01	16
Government College of Engineering, Amravati	503	2	0.00	17
P. R. Pote (Patil) Education & Welfare Trust's Group of Institution(Integrated Campus), Amravati	71	0	0.00	18
Maratha Shikshan Sanstha, P.R. Patil College of Engineering & Technology, Amravati	75	0	0.00	19
Shri Shivaji Education Society's College of Engineering and Technology, Akola	59	0	0.00	20
Janata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's Babasaheb Naik College Of Engineering, Pusad	35	0	0.00	21
Indira Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, College of Engineering, Ghatkheda, Amravati	35	0	0.00	22



Chaitanya Bahu Uddeshiya Sanstha, College of Engineering and Management, Anjangaon, Amravati	1		0.00	23
Dwarka Bahu Uddeshiya Gramin Vikas Foundation, Rajarshri Shahu College of Engineering, Buldhana	13	0	0.00	24
Dhamangaon Education Society's College of Engineering and Technology, Dhamangaon	25	0	0.00	25

Table No.5: External Link web impact factor for Engineering Colleges affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. First rank of Vision Buldhana Educational & Welfare Society's Pankaj Laddhad Institute of Technology & Management Studies, Yelgaon 1.13, second rank Dr. Bhausaheb Nadurkar College of Engineering, Waghapur, Yavatmal 0.75 & third rank is Sipna Shikshan Prasarak Mandal College of Engineering & Technology, Amravati 0.36.

Conclusion

This study gives the idea about the information provided by websites of engineering colleges in Amravati University. Engineering college have good web presence in general. All this colleges were having total of 2627 webpages. it means that each colleges average number of webpages is 105.8 Therefore it seems that Engineering College of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University have made remarkable progress in developing their website.

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Library Marketing: A Paradigm Shift

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Abstract:

Libraries are social institution. They do not work for profit and hence think there is no need for marketing. But marketing is just not for making profit. It understands what people need before they know themselves and to make people aware of the services which we provide to fulfil those needs. The article further discusses why marketing is important for the libraries. It also focuses on golden rules for better marketing. The ways to market the library and while discussing the rules and ways it also touches the mistakes done by professionals. Overall the article emphasises on the need of marketing for library, rules and ways to market library in a better way.

Keywords: Marketing, Social media, Library professionals, library services, QR codes, Branding.

Introduction

We can see everywhere that the world of marketing is changing at a fast pace. It is important for libraries to change with it. It can be still seen that marketing and libraries are not much of great combination. Still many libraries do not market themselves and those who do they follow age old marketing techniques which are not efficient in today's world. Today libraries have changed a lot in terms of collection and hence services. But the problem is public's perception is at least 10 year behind the reality. It is important to show them the reality. To show them various ways through which we access information which is faster and techno savvy. It is important to market the library in ways that people will remember it and consider using it.

What is marketing?

Is it just advertisement or publicity or PR or promotion activity? Well no, Marketing is combination of advertisement, promotion, PR and publicity in a structured way. Marketing understands what customer needs and creating products and services which only you can make to fulfil their needs. Marketing is an ongoing process and it involves active participation of both provider and user.

Is Marketing Important for Libraries?

Role of librarian is to finding right information for right people at right time. Marketing is promoting right benefits of the information to right people at right time. Thus we can see role of information provider and marketer is not so different. As it was discussed earlier we need to change people's perception about library. For this purpose marketing skills need to be developed and used. But it should be understood that marketing for library is extremely different than regular marketing. For example if we consider marketing for soaps, we can see various brands and their marketing tactics sometimes even the negative ways such as criticising other soaps. But this can and will never be done for libraries. This is because we do not work for profit. We are social institution. So our main motive behind marketing is to make people aware of what we



have what they want and we can provide that to them in fastest way. It is to explain them what we can do, in words which they understand. We need to make people aware that we are here to help them. We need to persuade them to enter through those doors. The further work is done by library itself. It should be understood that, marketing is not just publicity of your library. It is much more than that. The rules and ways of marketing and also methods to avoid mistakes while marketing are discussed further in the paper.

Seven Golden Rules of Marketing a library.

Today marketing of libraries is at very primitive level. The world of marketing is way too ahead of us. In order to fill these gaps these seven golden rules need to be followed by libraries:

1. Reach out to the people

Everyone is always extremely busy and don't have time to wait and see what marketer is offering. In the world of targeted information people are used to of getting information on their face. Hence it is necessary to reach out to them. No one will take efforts to come and visit your orientation but instead if innovative ideas such as 1 min video or pop up advertisements are used then the attention towards the library is increased 10 times more. It is important that you are proactive thus making people realize that libraries of today are changed and they are like them techno savvy and fast. So this means it's necessary for library to come out of its shell and hop along the user to make him aware of what we are and what we are capable of doing, only then the awareness and use will be more.

2. Show people how you can help them to reach their goal

People are goal oriented. Hence it is important to show them how you can help them reach their goal better. Here better means more efficient, faster, much cheaper and most reliable. People know there are many databases available but they don't know how to use if effectively. But librarian is master of it so show them how you can help them to find things which they want without a hassle. People don't have time to analyse what we are offering. So we need to explicitly explain what we are offering and thus leaving no need and space for imagining it.

3. Market human factor

We still market our libraries as treasure land of books, we market our databases. But what we need to understand is that books, articles can be available anywhere. Today one can read books on kindle or get eBook at just a click of mouse. In this world of internet getting these is not great deal. But even though everything is on internet finding right thing at right time is not an easy task for people. But for us it is just as easy as breathing. We always forget that most of the power lies in the hand of professional. We know how to search, find and make things available but that's not easy for everyone. We need to understand our own value. We need to understand that we add value to our library. In this world of machines human touch is missing. We need to market that, because databases are available anywhere but you are that person who can find what user wants and you need market your value. We Library professionals are experts and you need to market it so that it will not just market your library but also your profession.

4. Market their benefits not your features

As we said people don't have time so you need to market clearly and in short. So always market what you can do for them and what they will be benefitted from it. We market that



we have databases with thousand of articles. Ok but what does it do for public? Libraries pay for such databases so that user will use them. But they do not know the value and use of databases so how they will use it. So market the databases as we provide you information which you cannot find it free elsewhere. This is what people get attracted to. They want stuff which is not available elsewhere and when they realize you can give it they automatically come to you. For example if you start a program with title "Develop searching skills" you will get few entries but if the title is "Finding accurate, relatable and reliable information quickly, cheaply and easily at home" then you will have lot more entries. Thus we can see marketing is not just an activity it is way of thinking.

5. Be unique

Usually users don't know what they really want. It is our duty to find out what they need and show them that you can provide it even before they realize its need. This is what makes you unique. Because every library is going to provide nearly same services being first and best is something that will make impression on users mind.

6. Always market what you have.

It is important to make sure you have essential resources before you start promoting it. Never assume people will not come. If you cannot deliver what you promised it will not just be a bad experience for an individual but also bad publicity of your library. Remember one bad experience can spoil years of good memory of that person.

7. Do not criticise others to show your value

We librarians tend to criticize Internet and especially the search engines to market our value. But it is important to understand that people tend to be defensive if you criticize something that they use daily. It is of no use to have library versus Internet debate but what you can do is try showing them how other sources which exclusively library have, can be of much better use. Certainly, show that we have access to exact and authentic information that Google or other search engine does not. But always remember saying ill about others make your image bad.

Ways of Marketing

In order to market your library just following rules is not enough. You need to be creative innovative and thinking out of the box. Here are few ideas for marketing:

1. Branding

It is a process of creating an identifiable and consistent product or service which people recognize as yours. Branding can be anything like how staff greets, how interior is designed, personalized merchandise, visual identity like font, colour palette, image etc. It is important to keep in mind that one bad experience can erase all good memories. One of best example of branding is Bags printed with "Sshhh..." by University of Leeds.

2. QR codes

Libraries use poster for publicity. It is a good method but the problem is no one waits and read whole content. So if you design an impressive catchy poster with minimum data on it and a QR code which directs the reader to the library website then the reader can read anytime whenever they feel. Also they can be used to download library app. QR codes are great for linking physical and virtual things. Rather than just linking website to QR code you



can link pages about copyright awareness. If you have physical as well as eBook then paste QR codes on the book shelves so that the reader directly reaches the eBook.

3. Social media and networking sites

Media sites like YouTube or networking sites like WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram are extremely popular today. People use these apps extensively. So it is important that we have our presence on such sites. But it is also important that the data which we put on it should be consistent and reliable. These handles should be maintained and kept up-to-date.

4. Interior restructuring

The way interior affects the use of library. It is always seen that some books are used more often and some are on the shelves forever. There was one case where the library stopped buying new books for a while and instead spends their budget on new front facing shelves. They removed the not so used books and displayed them on those racks. And to their surprise they even got few comments like finally library is buying new books. This may not be applicable always but it is surely one of the ways to improve use.

5. Video marketing

Marketing with videos can be extremely powerful. The 1 minute videos are very popular in the public as they give maximum information in short time. Such films can convey your information in an arresting way if done properly. But it should also be taken care that if done wrongly it will cause more harm.

6. Internal marketing

The library not just needs to market to the public but also to the internal environment of the organization in which it is present. You should promote value of library to the wider organization in which it sits. This is because these people hold the strings for our libraries and they can help us in tough economic times. Also it ensures that there is never a save our library moment.

Conclusion

Usually while marketing our libraries we try to fit all the information at one go. But the public concentrates only at one or two factors at a time thus making all our efforts go into waste. It is also seen that librarians feel marketing is something hard management thing which is not for them and tend to shy away or criticise it by saying it is for those who need to fake reality. But it should be understood that marketing is need of hour. It is good to see that many professionals are nowadays coming forward for marketing their library but with more and joint efforts these movements can become successful. So we can say that marketing is ensuring that our existing user will come back and potential user will sign up for membership card.

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Automation of Dadapatil Rajale College, Adinathnagar: A Practical Approach using VRIDDHI Software.

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Abstract:

Automation of library is essential in 21st century. It makes libraries smart and offers many opportunities to improve services to library patrons. Information is essential for each and every human activity in the world. It plays a key role in the overall development of any nation because it encompasses all findings derived from human knowledge and scientific research and forms the basis for future research and development. The explosion of information has rendered complexities control and dissemination though the last three decades have seen variety of successful efforts in this direction. The task of information generation has been facilitated by computers, especially on line access to databases, e-mail services through networking. Library automation, information and communication technology (ICT) etc. are famous in this age. This paper is throws light over library automation in Dadapatil Rajale College Library, Adinathnagar.

Keywords – Library, Automation, ICT, Internet, Computer

Introduction

This age is known as an information and revolution age. Computers are used in libraries to assist in a number of library routines necessary for efficient day to day functioning. The role of librarian is absolutely crucial in the new digital environment, where there are great quantities of information but finding the quality in the huge haystack is a difficult task. To manage the digital library effectively the librarian should have the knowledge in the field of computer and networking, content manager and information analysis, internet surfing technique, digital resources, websites and organization of data etc. Use of computer in the library increases the efficiency and effectiveness of their operation and services. Library is not only to offer their clientele the appropriate information available within their libraries but also gain access to catalogues of other libraries both local and out station. There are certain activities traditionally associated with libraries such as acquisition, serial control, cataloging and circulation. Now a day's library automation is used extensively to refer primarily to the use of computer to perform some of the traditional library activities. Automation simply saying is the process of making any work easier with the help of automatic machines. It is used synonymously with the mechanization. The term library automation these days includes both housekeeping operations as well as information handling.

The development of library services in higher learning is a complex process to cover up advances of disciplines, strategic planning for acquisition, use of information management techniques, use of new technologies and regular updating new virgin.

Definitions of Automation



According to the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Library Science the automation is, "The technology concerned with the design and development of the process and systems that minimize the necessity of human intervention in their operation".

"The Technique of making apparatus or a system that operates automatically".

In general Automation is the Automatic, as opposed to human, operation or control of a process, equipment or a system; or the techniques and equipment used to achieve this. In libraries, automation refers to the process of automating In-house functions such as Circulation, Cataloguing, Acquisitions, Serial Controls ect.

Need of Library Automation

Rapid advances in information processing, storage and communication technologies have revolutionized the role of worldwide libraries in dissemination information services to their users. In this computer era computers has revolutionized all fields of knowledge. It has been gradually weaving electronic webs in various parts of the world for quite a few years now. Due to information explosion libraries are facing new challengers, new competitors, new demands, new expectations, and variety of information services from readers.

Libraries are reconsolidating their positions, redesigning their services and information products incorporating new technologies, upgrading information resources, training people, changing information objects, modes of communication and information delivery in order to add value to their services and satisfy the changing information need of user community.

Libraries provide information services that must fulfill the information needs of present and future library user. Traditional libraries are still handling largely printed materials that are expensive and bulky. Information seekers are satisfied not only with printed material but they also wanted dynamic electronic multimedia documents. Librarians should be ready to understand the new technology only then could disseminate information to the users. The libraries are making a struggle for survival; therefore the librarian should not be reluctant to learn new technology.

Advantages of Library Automation

1. Automation has the following advantages:
2. Professional staff need not spend much time to do the routine library works since most of the repetitive jobs are handled by computer machine and library staff members are likely to have increased job satisfaction. Librarian can spend more time with library users by providing additional library and information services.
3. By automation, human errors can be eliminated, while performing routine library works.
4. Increases computer awareness among user.
5. Cataloguing is faster, instant access to new records.
6. Immediate production of printed bibliographies.
7. Improves information retrieval through automated search, keyword search.
8. More functions can be carried out by supported staff under librarian's supervision.
9. Excellent control over circulation.

Introduction of Dadapatil Rajale College Library

This college established in 1991, founded by Shri Dadapatil Rajale. He is rout level social worker. This college is located at the rural area in Pathardi tahasil. College has huge building and also has separate library building. Since 2010 college library has developed not only its



collection but by the varied introduction of activities and services for the optimum utilization of its resources. The library has information sources.

Library collection -

Sr. No.	Source	Total
1.	Senior Faculty Books	20555
2.	Junior Faculty Books	5085
3.	Donated Books	827
4.	Journals/Periodicals	53
5.	INFLIBNET – N-LIST	2100+
5.	CD/DVD	124
6.	Dissertations & Thesis	15
7.	Glob, Map	12

Library Users -

Sr.No.	Users	Total
1.	Sr. College students	1309
2.	Jr. College students	645
3.	College Faculty	103
4.	Outside Users	47

Library Staff –

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total
1.	Librarian	01
2.	Library Clerk	01
3.	Library Attendance	04
4.	Peon	01

Hardware Available –

Sr.No.	Particulars	Total
1.	Computers	07
2.	Printers	03
3.	Barcode readers	02
4.	Inverter	01

Various Applications in library

The emergence of digital computers had heralded various advantages in many fields of human activity. However, computer applications to libraries are comparatively of recent origin. Some of the areas where computers can be used effectively are –

- 1) Acquisition 2) Serial control 3) Cataloguing, Classification and indexing 4) Circulation control 5) Information retrieval and 6) Managerial applications.

The role of microcomputers in library automation is highly dynamic and versatile. It offers information professionals many alternatives regardless of the size of the institution represented. Computer applications in libraries in fact can be categorized mainly into three types they are I. for supporting clerical functions associated with technical processing and circulation work. II. For information storage, retrieval and dissemination and III. Third type is for



supporting management information services for librarians, especially in analyzing library statistics.

Conclusion –

Dadaptil Rajale Arts Science and Commerce College, Adinathnagar library purchased VRUDDGHI software for automation. The holding of the library are 26467 books and 53 subscribed journals. The database of the holding is ready for access to users on OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue). Through OPAC users can browse the status of documents and members. To automate the library, we will have to equip ourselves for capabilities to link with global trends for the ultimate benefits of information seekers. In this age of information the importance of library is recognized everywhere. As time changed, the concept of libraries has changed. Presently library is not mere a collection of reading material but it became a center of excellence and a center for dissemination of information. The library every time makes available to its users a wide collection o information sources with an e-information. The required information of users is systematically acquired, organized and delivered by trained library staff.

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Role of Information Literacy in Academic Library

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Abstract:

This paper is embrace a clear understanding the concept of information literacy and helpful to the library and librarian to achieve the success in terms of to provide empowerment through information. The main aim of this paper is to look at the meaning of information literacy as a library point of view, its facets and need. The paper also provides information literacy models related to education settings which are useful for academicians.

Keywords: Introduction of Information Literacy, Models of Information Literacy, Need, Advantages, Role of College Librarian.

Introduction:

Information is a vital elements for inspiration and modernization, learning and human thought, creating more knowledgeable citizens, achieving better results and for national social-economic development. Information can be used not only for creation of knowledge but also for the management of an institution. Information literacy is one set of skills in the information age which include literate people to know how to find, evaluate and use of information effectively to solve a particular problem. Information technology has transformed the whole world into a global village with a global economy, which is gradually more on the creative management and distribution of information. Over the past decades the world has been experiencing significant changes in which the need to acquire, utilize and share knowledge has become increasingly essential. In 21st century the age of knowledge and information is in its higher gear. This is an age when invisible knowledge and information take the role of prime movers leading all sector. If knowledge can be equated with development, then the wider the knowledge gap, the broader the development gap.

Definition of Information Literacy:

1. According to, American library association (1989) information literacy defined as “The ability to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate and use effectively the needed information”.
2. Information literacy is an intellectual framework for recognizing the need for understanding, finding, evaluating and using information these are activities which may be supported in part by fluency with may be supported in part by sound analysis methods but most importantly through critical discernment seasoning.
3. According to Lexon and Walker “Information literacy by characterizing information literacy person one who has the analytical and critical skill to formulate his search question and evaluate result and skill to search for and access a variety of information types need?”
4. Henri (1995) “Information literacy as mastery of the process of becoming informed”.



Information Literacy Models:

1. INFLEBENET
2. DELNET (Developing library network)
3. SALIS (Society Advancement library and information science)
4. CBFL (Computer based functional literacy)
5. NIC (National information centers)
6. Central library of IIT Madras.

National Literacy Models

1. GSLM (Gujarat State literacy models)
2. APSLM (Anadra Pradesh State literacy models)
3. STAR (Simplified and Transparent administration of registration) across Tamilnadu
4. DPEM (District primary education model)
5. e-Choupal (Madhya Pradesh , Karnataka , Andhra Pradesh, Uttarpradesh, Maharashtra ,Rajasthan)
6. VKC (Village Knowledge Centers)
7. DRISHTEE (Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar)

Need of Information Literacy:

Today librarians are providing information in traditional as well as electronic and digital forms. Information literacy is required because of proliferating information access and resources. User need to master the skills of finding, handling evaluating and using it, because it is scattered in print, electronic and digital forms and format.

Thus the need of information literacy may be essential due to the following reasons-

- Rapid increases in the stream of information due to information revaluation
- Advent of information and communication technologies
- Vast variety of information sources
- Changing shape of libraries
- Wide dispersal of information
- Increase in number of users, and
- Research on complex and interdisciplinary and teacher through information Literacy program.

Advantages of Information Literacy to Users of Libraries:

- Motivation for self-directed learning
- Expansion of knowledge through substantive operation of knowledge creation
- Synthesis of data and information into knowledge
- Enhancement of critical thinking
- Appreciation for life-long learning
- Appropriate and critical application of information and knowledge in problem solving.

Role of College Librarian as Information Literacy Policies:

Book Exhibition:

College library can be arranging a book exhibition of new book in college library and also yearly book exhibition of old books.



Best User Award

Issue Return statistics of every user should be maintained. At the end of the year, by analyzing the statistics best user award of the library can be chosen. The award for this student in the form book which subject his /her interest shall be present. The role of librarian to motivate the user of college library.

Suggestion box

A separate suggestion box should be maintained for the library of the college. This will be helpful to get the feedback of the library and its services though the feedback librarian can get the complaints and suggestion from the users of the library. It will be helpful to improve library services.

Training of Internet

Librarian can also make a library portal through this they give online information of their college library as well as useful website in the field of higher education.

Books bank scheme

Library providing books bank scheme to the student who is belonging to very poor economic condition. Book were using up to the examination only.

Employment and Carrere Guidance

This is very important point of students view. The advertisement and brochures of various competitive exams like NET, SET, Staff selection commission, railway, collector office, ZP bank, police etc were display on the library notice board.

Extended hours of the library

At the time of the exam the working hour of the library is extended, students were always preferred for this facility.

Conclusion:

Information Literacy is the basic entitlement of every citizen in every country in the world along with freedom of expression and the right to information. Information Literacy is therefore a mean of personal empowerment. It allows the user to verify or refute the expert's opinion and to become independent seekers of truth. It provides them with the ability to build their own arguments and to experience the excitement of the search for knowledge. Develop information literacy skills which will be necessary to meet their day to day academic and professional purpose.

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Library Automation

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Abstract:

In today's techno-era libraries and users have come closer to each other with the means of ICT. The impact of ICT has changed the library operation and its functionality in to a fast to faster mode. The automation of a library that basically aims at improving the management of the library's resources and increasing access to these same resources by users has caught on so well in the western world that virtually all academic libraries in that part of the world have automated most of their services. It has made cumbersome role of libraries and librarians to provide best of best service in limited time. The present paper focuses on the concept of automation, its requirement and various components helps to automate library. It also describes the area of automation, need, advantage, disadvantage and the role of librarian towards it.

Keywords Automation, Cataloging, Library software, OPAC

Introduction

The library plays a critical role in our society it is an important component of any educational institution, which is hub of the teaching, and learning activities where students, researchers and teachers can explore the vast resources of information. In the age of information communication technology, computers are being used for day-to-day housekeeping activity of the library which saves the time of the end users, and library professional also and at the same time avoid duplication of work and make the library service smooth and effective. In the age of ICT library scenario has been drastically changed in terms of collection, organization and services. Simultaneously, user's demands and attitudes have changed in its kinds. Also the information seeking behavior of user has dynamically changed. They want relevant, authentic information very quickly within a single place at their hand .This concept has posed challenges for library professionals for quick delivery of library services and information. This development in library field has brought the idea of Library Automation.

Concept and Meaning of Library Automation

The word "automation" has been derived from Greek word "automose" means something, which has power of spontaneous motion or self-movement. The term automation was first introduced by D.S. Harder in 1936. He defined it as the automatic handling of parts between progressive production processes in relation to engineering industries .

According to Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, "automation is the technology concerned with the design and development of process and system that minimize the necessity of human intervention in operation" (Kent, 1977). According to McGraw Hill



Encyclopedia of Science and Technology automation as “a coined word having no precise generally accepted technical meaning but widely used to imply the concept, development, or use of highly automatic machinery or control systems” (McGraw, 1982). Webster’s Third new International Dictionary of English Language Automation is defined as “automatically controlled operation of an apparatus, process or system by mechanical or electronic device that takes place of human organs of observation, effort and decision”. (Gove, 1966) According to the Oxford English Dictionary automation as “application of automatic control to any branch of industry or science by extension. The use of electronic or mechanical devices to replace human labour”. (Simpson & Weiner, 1989). Library automation, stated in single term, is the application of computers and utilization of computer based product and services in the performance of different library operations and functions in provision of various services and production of output products. Library automation may be defined as the application of automatic and semiautomatic data processing machines (computers) to perform traditional library housekeeping activities such as acquisition, circulation, cataloguing and reference and serials control. Today “Library Automation” is by far the most commonly used terms to describe the mechanization of library activities using the computer. (Uddin, 2009).

Encyclopedia of Library and Information Sciences “Library Automation is the use of automatic and semiautomatic data processing machines to perform such traditional library activities as acquisitions, cataloguing, and circulation. These activities are not necessarily performed in traditional ways, the activities themselves are those traditionally associated with libraries; library automation may thus be distinguished from related fields such as information retrieval fields such as information retrieval, automatic indexing and abstracting and automatic textual analysis” (Kent, 1977).

Need and Objectives of Library Automation

i) Objectives of Library Automation:

Some of the common objectives of Library Automation system are:

- Information that appears only in electronic format.
- To fulfill needs that cannot be achieved by manual system
- To share effectively the resources among various libraries in a region.
- To have an effective control over the entire operation.
- To serve effective Union Catalogue.
- To improve the level of services and quality of your library.

ii) Needs of Library Automation:

- Obtain increased operational efficiencies.
- Improve the quality, speed and effectiveness of services,
- Improve access to remote users and other stakeholders, e.g., the general public.
- Improve access to resources on other networks and systems, including the web.
- Improve the management of their physical and financial resources.
- Facilitate wider access to information for their clients.
- Facilitate wider dissemination of their information products and services.
- Enable participating libraries to resource sharing activities.
- Enable rapid communication with other libraries and professional peers.
- Increased operational efficiencies of the library staff.

What To Be Automated?

All routine works and services of the library can be automated through library automation. Besides in some automation software packages there are provisions for article indexing, abstracting etc. Basically these followings works of library re automated:- • Online public access catalogue • Circulation • Acquisition • Serial control • Intranet • Internet • Digital Libraries

Automated Library Services

There are various types of automated services provided by the automated library. The automated services are:

1. Current awareness Service (CAS)
2. Online Search Service
3. Printed Indexes
4. Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)
5. Inter Library Loan
6. Stock Verification
7. Reference service

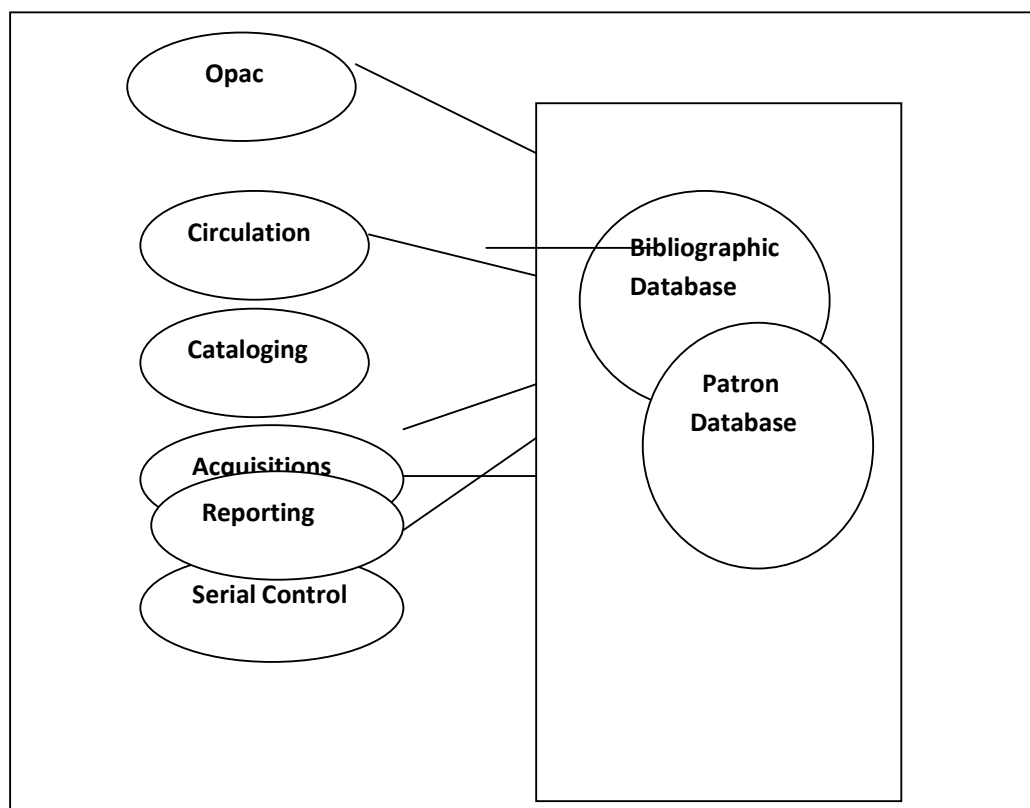


Figure- 1: Library Modules

Advantages of Library Automation:

1. Large data can be handled with ease and accuracy.
2. Operations at a great speed and promptness.
3. High rate and better quality in performance.
4. Labor saving and Cost Effective.

5. Ease in functioning.
6. Avoids/eliminates duplication of work.

Disadvantages of Library Automation:

1. It is long term and time consuming process.
2. Financial expenses.
3. Continuous staff training is required for its Security problems.
4. It is totally depended on the electricity.
5. Costly maintenance.

Areas of Automation:

1. Housekeeping.
2. Information Handling.

Housekeeping Operations

1. Acquisition.
2. Classification.
3. Cataloguing.
4. Indexes and Thesauri.
5. Circulation.
6. Stock-Taking.
7. Serial Control.

Information Handling

1. Current Awareness Services.
2. Selective Dissemination of Information.
3. Retrospective Search Systems.



Acqisition

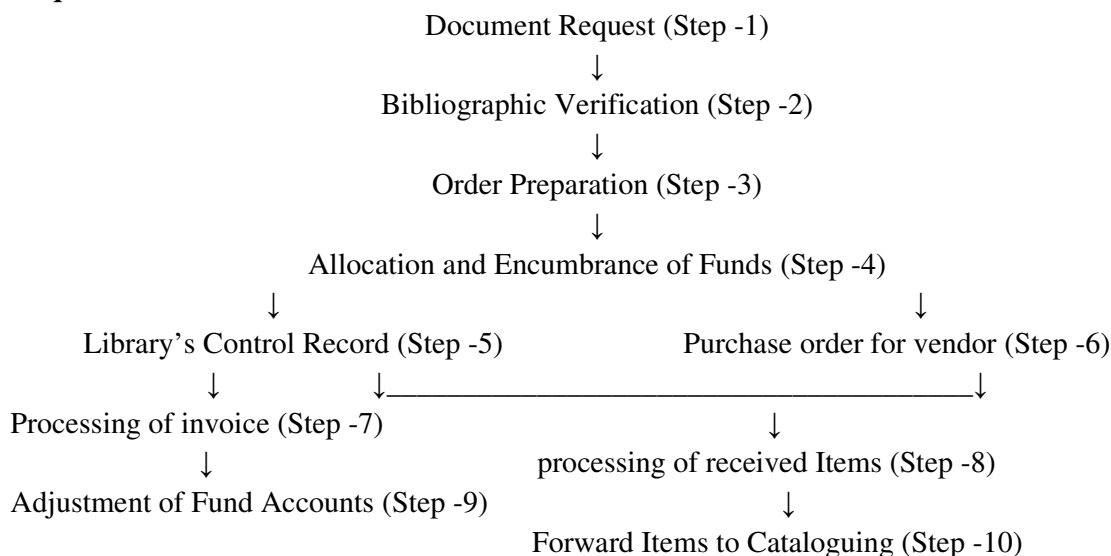


Figure provides a summary of the process and provides a frame of reference to this discussion. Much of Acquisition work involves recording and maintaining files of information about the items ordered for the library.



Computers are particularly well suited to perform many of the tasks that could easily consume large segments of staff time in the acquisition department. A computer will allow a library to handle a significantly larger work load without a major increase in the number of persons required to do that work.

Of the 10 steps shown in figure eight of them can make greater or lesser use of automation. Only steps 1 (request) and 10 (forwarding the item) are unsuitable for automation. This is not to say these steps could not be automated, but just that to do so would be very costly and serve very little purpose.

Library Automation In India

Computers entered on the Indian scene in the middle of 20th century. The computer age in India started with establishment of the computer center at Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. This institution installed in about organizations scattered in about 24 town of India. Concentration of these in cities like Calcutta, Mumbai, Delhi & Bangalore are having 23, 28, 15 and 8 computers respectively. There are about 20 computers installed at Universities and other research institution. Most of these computers are functioning in off-line and indirectly compiled code of operation. In India computerization of library and documentation operation started during 1964 in University of Roorkee DRTC, Bangalore follows automatic Classification, it using computer for compilation of bibliographies.

Factors Affecting Library Automation

- ✓ Number of users and transactions.
- ✓ Volumes received.
- ✓ Size of library staff.
- ✓ Library budget.



Role of Librarians in Library Automation

In such a technical environment, what should the systems librarian do and what should be expected from this specific position? The system librarian's tasks can be quite numerous and varied, depending on the organizational structure, size, and many other relevant factors. Rather than attempting to define exactly what a system librarian is, it is more practical to describe the position by identifying the shared common responsibilities between most if not all system librarians. The list below attempts to create a summary of the responsibilities of a systems librarian:

- Systems Implementation, Maintaining and Upgrading.
- Server and host administration.
- "tweaking"/customizing software.
- Training, documentation and support.
- Application Development.
- Planning and Budgeting.
- Specification and Purchasing.
- Technology exploration and evaluation.
- Miscellaneous Technology Support.
- Technical risk management.
- Communication and coordination.



- Consulting on technology perusing and usage in library.

Conclusion :

The discovery and development of more effective aids collecting, organizing, storing, retrieving, disseminating the great volumes and the varied forms of information and knowledge material now being produced library automation is depend upon its level of user and size of the library staff, no of readymade formula for library automation is any academic library non one is waiting to be discovered and applied to any particular library.

Each library is to decide for it which approach for strategy seems best suited to its own particular need and situation. The standards which are useful for the library automation is given below:

- ✓ Bridge incapability in local computer system. The incompatibility is frequently absolute.
- ✓ Facilitate general communication between any pair of institution.
- ✓ Create a deliberate and controlled system conversion point so as to facilitate independent development in local system.

Library automation is the process which needs proper planning, timely implementation and periodical evaluation. The librarian with the administrators has to set the priorities after analyzing the current status and future requirements. Selection of the suitable integrated library management package according to the needs of the users and the library is important. Acquisition, Circulation, Cataloguing, Serial Control OPAC, etc. should be conducted with care. Staff training and user education are keys to the success of the process.

For the successful implementation of an integrated library system all key factors must be in place support from administration, staff, competence, consideration of user requirements, presence of infrastructure, (Hardware, software, networks) available data, excellent managerial skill from the co-coordinator of the project.

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Status Survey of College Libraries Working under Single Educational Society

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Abstracts:

This Research Paper shown the How college libraries working process going on. The Researcher using a Survey method for data collection. The data collection using a interview technique. Total Eight college Libraries Survey doing at Ahmednager District, Its include technical and Non-technical college libraries which is working under One educational society. Total twenty-eight Questions asked to each librarian related tom there library & its collection. Finding are related to periodical list, Newspaper, Library Database, Circulation, record keeping, stock verification, book purchase , library area & library budget etc.

Keywords: College Libraries, Institute Library, Educational Institute, Library Collection, Library Automation, Library Services...etc.

Introduction:

College libraries are generally located on college and university campuses and primarily serve the students and faculty of that and other College institutions. Some College libraries, especially those at public institutions, are accessible to members of the general public in whole or in part. College libraries are libraries that are hosted in post-secondary educational institutions, such as colleges and universities. Their main function is to provide support in research and resource linkage for students and faculty of the educational institution. Specific course-related resources are usually provided by the library, such as copies of textbooks and article readings held on 'reserve' (meaning that they are loaned out only on a short-term basis, usually a matter of hours). Some College libraries provide resources not usually associated with libraries, such as the ability to check out laptop computers, web cameras, or scientific calculators.

College libraries offer workshops and courses outside of formal, graded coursework, which are meant to provide students with the tools necessary to succeed in their programs. These workshops may include help with citations, effective search techniques, journal databases, and electronic citation software. These workshops provide students with skills that can help them achieve success in their College careers (and often, in their future occupations), which they may not learn inside the classroom. For Example: The Jaykar Library, Savitribai Phule Pune University, at Pune.

The College library provides a quiet study space for students on campus; it may also provide group study space, such as meeting rooms. In North America, Europe, and other parts of the world, College libraries are becoming increasingly digitally oriented. The library provides a "gateway" for students and researchers to access various resources, both print/physical and digital. College institutions are subscribing to electronic journals databases, providing research



and scholarly writing software, and usually provide computer workstations or computer labs for students to access journals, library search databases and portals, institutional electronic resources, Internet access, and course- or task-related software (i.e. word processing and spreadsheet software). They are increasingly acting as an electronic repository for institutional scholarly research and College knowledge, such as the collection and duration of digital copies of students' theses and dissertations.

Literature Review:

Much has been written about access and ownership, but there has not been very much written about the factors that influence college libraries which is working under single educational society. Some of the library and information science literature examines academic libraries. Other researcher's examine library use and instruction, while still others discuss library skills, usage, and grade point average. There is no literature available college libraries study under single education society.

Need of the study:

Our College Surroundings Many colleges and Institutions libraries but we not visit those libraries. But there is need to visit our nearest college's libraries. To know about their day to day working process. To know about their library collection, automation, services etc. That additional knowledge should be useful to implementation of our library. That why I am doing this research.

Scope of the Study:

Total Eight college libraries are covered for this study research. Its include technical and Non-technical college libraries which is working under One educational society. Each librarian given answers for total 28 questions. Questions are related to day to day working process of college libraries. One Month time span on this survey research study. Its good data collection for findings.

Objectives of the Study;

1. To Find out College Libraries Information related to library collection, Library Automation & Library services.
2. To Analysis collected data and generate its findings.

Research Methodology:

The research it is find a solution to problem. Research is discovered a new things with the help of different research techniques & tools. The research methodology is used survey method with interview tool. Researcher asks different twenty eight question to eight college libraries librarian. Researcher also compares that eight library's collection & services to its own institute library. Total 28 questions related to libraries day to day working activities. The all eight college librarians honestly gave the answers about all questions. Questionnaire should be given this research paper.

College Libraries Comparative table.1.0:

Sr.No	Particulars	Pharmacy Library	PVP Polytechnic Library	PVP Engineering Library	B.ED College Library
1	Printed Journals List	NA	NA	NA	Available



2	Database	Benthium Science	NA	ASCE/IEEE/ASME/SCI	N-LIST
3	Magazine List	NA	NA	NA	Available
4	Marathi book list	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Library Software	KOHA	KOHA	KOHA	Virdhi
6	Library card Sample	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Library Book Sample	NA	NA	YES	NA
8	Date slip Sample	NA	NA	YES	NA
9	Issue Book Quantity	10 Faculty/ 04 students	10 Faculty/ 04 students	10 Faculty/ 04 students	05Faculty/ 02 students
10	Issue Book Period	01Semester/ 07 Days	03 Months/ 15 Days	03 Months/ 15 Days	07 Days/ 07 Days
11	Book Due Per Day	Rs.1/-	Rs.1/-	Rs.1/-	No Dues
12	Record Keeping Process	Manually	Manually	Manually+ Automation	Manually
13	Student Entry	Manually	Manually	Manually+ Automation	Manually
14	Library Report to HOD / Director	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Newspaper cutting Service	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	CD/DVD's Records	Manually+No Proper Rack	Manually+No Proper Rack	Manually+No Proper Rack	Manually+No Proper Rack
17	Complimentary Journals Records	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Book Withdrawn Process	Library Commiittee	Library Commiittee	Library Commiittee	Library Commiittee
19	Stock Verification Process	Once in a Three Year	Once in a Three Year	Once in a Three Year	Once in a Three Year
20	Book Purchase Process	Central Purchase Committee	Central Purchase Committee	Central Purchase Committee	Central Purchase Committee
21	Vendors Name/Contact Details	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Library Area	260 Sqm	300 Sqm	600 Sqm	104 Sqm
23	Library Staff	2	3	10	03
24	Library Budget	NA	NA	64.71 lac	-----
25	Total Collection	10300	30411	36490	14712
26	E-books	3700	00	e-Database	97000
27	Reference Books	1840	18000	00	7392
28	Total Titles	1943	12400	16618	2660
29	Total Volumes	10300	30411	36490	14712
30	Periodicals	24	36	25	32



31	E-Journals	23	0	E-Database	6000
32	CD/DVDs Collection	240	118	NA	117
33	Bound Volume	413	0	NA	164
34	Newspapers	3	3	3	8
35	Library Software's	KOHA	KOHA	KOHA	Virdhi
36	Users	65 Per Day	120 Per Day	380 Per Day	15 Per day
37	Librarians	Turakane V.B.	Korde	Pawar A.B.	Pawar A.B.
38	Total Students	272	1332	1	250

College Libraries Comparative Table 2.0:

Sr.No	Particulars	PVP College	IBMRD Engineering	IBMRD MBA Library	PMT Library	PIRENS Library
1	Printed Journals List	NA	Available	Available	NA	Available
2	Database	N-LIST	ASCE/IEEE/ ASME/SCI	J-GATE/ EBSCO	NA	J-GATE
3	Magazine List	NA	NA	NA	NA	Available
4	Marathi book list	NA	NA	NA	NA	Available
5	Library Software	Virdhi	Digisoft Lib	Soft lib/ GreenStone	NA	Delplus
6	Library card Sample	YES	YES	YES	NA	YES
7	Library Book Sample	NA	YES	YES	NA	YES
8	Date slip Sample	NA	YES	YES	NA	YES
9	Issue Book Quantity	15 Faculty/ 02 students	20 Faculty/ 02 students	10 Faculty/ 04 students	NA	05 Faculty/ 02 students
10	Issue Book Period	01Semester/ 07 Days	01Semester/ 07 Days	03 Months/ 15 Days	NA	01 Semester/ 07 Days
11	Book Due Per Day	Rs.1/-	Rs.1/-	Rs.1/-	NA	Rs.1/-
12	Record Keeping Process	Manually	Manually	Manually+ Automation	NA	Manually+ Automation
13	Student Entry	Manually	Manually	Manually+ Automation	NA	Manually+ Automation
14	Library Report to HOD / Director	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES
15	Newspaper cutting Service	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES
16	CD/DVD's Records	Manually+No Proper Rack	Manually+No Proper Rack	Manually+No Proper Rack	NA	Available CD Rack
17	Complimentary Journals Records	NA	NA	NA	NA	List Available
18	Book Withdrawn Process	Library Commiittee	Library Commiittee	Library Commiittee	NA	Management
19	Stock	Once in a	Once in a	Once in a	NA	Once in a



	Verification Process	Three Year	Three Year	Three Year		Three Year
20	Book Purchase Process	Central Purchase Committee	Central Purchase Committee	Central Purchase Committee	NA	Management
21	Vendors Name/Contact Details	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES
22	Library Area	24015 Sqm	704 Sqm	209 Sqm	NA	485 Sqm
23	Library Staff	9	11	5	477	3
24	Library Budget	7.5 lac	42 lac	NA	1.16 Cr.	5 lac
25	Total Collection	85216	42800	15933	17234	17333
26	E-books	N-List	E-Database	121315	22025	J-GATE
27	Reference Books	19985	15700	11000	9900	1600
28	Total Titles	21500	14600	8034	7335	1534
29	Total Volumes	85216	42800	15933	17234	17333
30	Periodicals	95	64	66	161	40
31	E-Journals	N-List	E-Database	9467	22025	J-Gate
32	CD/DVDs Collection	465	2500	NA	730	868
33	Bound Volume	4345	1255	NA	7186	435
34	Newspapers	3	12	32	NA	22
35	Library Software's	Virdhi	Digisoft Lib	Softlib/ Green Stone	NA	Delplus
36	Users	187	80 Per Day	60 Per Day	NA	35 Per Day
37	Librarians	Aher Sir	Bangar Sir	Mane .S.	NA	Jadhav V.V.
38	Total Students	3000	2350	NA	1645	450

The Above Comparative table 1.0 and 2.0 are shown the detail information of particulars (Questions) which is asked to librarian of College libraries. The researcher cover all information related to library collection & services, Such as Printed journal's list, Subscribed Database, Magazine List, Library Software for Automation, Library Card Sample, Book Card Sample, Date Slip Sample, Issue Book Quantity for faculty & students, Issue book period for faculty & student, Book Due per day, library record keeping process, library work report to every month to HOD/Director/Principal, Newspapers Cutting service, Separate Rack for CD/DVD's rack, Complimentary journals records, Book withdrawn process, Stock verification process, Book purchasing process, Availability of vendors contact details. Library area, Library Staff, Library Budget, Total Collection of books including e-books, reference books, total titles, total volumes, total periodicals, total e-journals, total CD/DVD's collection, total bound volumes, Subscribe newspapers, Library Software, Total Library users per day, librarians Name & total students strength...etc.

The all category which include library collections & services. The Eight college libraries names are

- Pharmacy College library, Loni (bk)
- PVP Poly-technique College Library, Loni(bk).
- PVP Engineering College Library, Loni (bk).
- PVP Arts, Commerce & Science College Library, Loni (bk).



- B.ED. College Library, Loni (bk).
- IBMRD Engineering College Library, Vilad Ghat, Ahmednager.
- IBMRD MBA/MCA College Library, Vilad Ghat, Ahmednager.
- Pravara Medical Trust library, Loni (bk).
- PIRENS Technical Library, Loni (bk).

The Above college libraries are different for each other and well maintain. In that two libraries are Engineering, Two Libraries are MBA/MCA, One Medical College library, One B.ED College library and one polytechnic & Pharmacy respectively. That's it, all libraries details are given in to the Comparative table. Only Medical college library data was unsatisfied. or they are unable to provide data for security purpose. Other libraries are providing all data what they ask related questions. In this research very good experience for survey. Out of three libraries I visited twice or thrice time to collect a data. Only three libraries are automated, others are manually working process going on.

Major Findings:

1. The Eight out of only three college libraries serve as the print journal's list. That three libraries are
 - a) B ED College.
 - b) P. Dr. V. Vikhe. Patil. Foundation. Engineering College.
 - c) IBMRD MBA/MCA Institute.
2. Polytechnic PVP Library and PMT Library not gave the information about which Database they had subscribed.
3. The only B ED College provide magazine list.
4. Visited among the libraries there is no availability of Marathi book list.
5. Pravara education Institute used Koha library software and Pravara education colleges used Virdhi library software.
6. IBMRD Engineering and MBA Institute used Digisoft library software.
7. Only two libraries a) IBMRD Engineering and b) IBMRD Institute library given library card/book Card/Due date sample etc.
8. Issue book quantity for students are different for all libraries but only B ED College library issue 5 books for 7 days period, other libraries issue books for faculty one semester or more than that. The Ratios of issue books quantity are four libraries 1:4 & other four libraries 1:2.
9. All libraries due date charges are Rs.1/- for a day but B ED College library not access any due Charges.
10. All libraries (Visited Libraries) record keeping process are mostly same & it is manually.
11. Only three libraries provide monthly report to their HOD/Principal. That library is a) Engineering PVP Library b) B ED College library c) IBMRD MBA Library.
12. There are no proper racks for CD/ DVDs. Only one library which has proper rack that is IBMRD Library.
13. Most of the libraries stock verification process doing Thrice in a year. PVP Engineering and B ED College doing once in a year, Stock verification Sampling Process has done.
14. All libraries (Visited Libraries) book purchase process are done by central purchase committee of education society.



15. Pravara Medical Library Budget is very high (1.16 Cr) compare to other kind of libraries.
16. Pravara education society's colleges subscribe only three newspapers, out of one Marathi and two in English. One & Only IBMRD MBA Library access 32 newspapers every day.
17. The PVP Arts college is the biggest space for library. Its total library area is 24015 Sqm and B ED College very small its 104 Sqm.
18. The Visited Libraries are not interested to keep Complimentary Journals records in the library.
19. The Visited Libraries cannot serve as a newspaper cutting sample and only prepare a file date wise. I.e. IBMRD Engineering College.

Interview Questionnaire:

The Following Questions are asked to Librarians, which is very significant, effective & efficient for this research study.

1. Printed Journals are Available in the library?
2. Databases are Available in the library?
3. Magazines are Available in the library?
4. Marathi Books Available in the library?
5. Which Library Software are Available in the library?
6. You should provide sample copy of Library card, Book Card & Date slip for this Research to me?
7. What Type Process you do in record keeping? It is manually or automated?
8. Quantity of books you have issued to students?
9. Time period of books issue both Faculty & Students?
10. How much book Due to access from users per day?
11. When Student enter in to the library they doing entry manually or Use Automation.
12. Librarian sends their work report to Director or Principal?
13. Your library provides newspaper clipping service to users?
14. There is proper rack of CD/DVD's or it keep manually.
15. Complimentary journal's list available in to the library?
16. Library Books Drawn Process under Library Committee or Management?
17. What is the time duration of Stock verification process? Its yearly or Once in a three year?
18. Book purchase process Centralize purchase committee or Management?
19. Book Vendors contact details are available?
20. Total Library Area?
21. Total Library Staff?
22. Total Library Budget?
23. Total Library Collection?
24. Please give the statistical figure of E-books & E-journals, Reference books, Total Titles, Total Volumes, Total offline collections, Bound Volumes & total newspapers subscribed?
25. Which library automation software is used?
26. How many users per day?
27. Name of the Librarian?



28. Total students of the College or Institute?

Conclusions:

In this research, Researcher visited total Eight libraries and those libraries librarians honestly given the answers for above questions. That answers shown in the table and analysis systematically. The Mostly all libraries day to day working process are same but only main differences in its Library collections, Library services, Users quantity..Etc. That Eight libraries data compare to researches PIRENS Library, its collection & services. In the table it shown.

Acknowledgements:

This work supported by All college libraries Librarians & their staff, who provide there library information honesty & given answers satisfactorily. We would like to thanks to all college libraries librarian for their careful work on helping us to this research paper.

Further Research:

This research showed how college libraries work at under single educational society. Now further research need to Study Comparison of Quality Library Services, its users need & how we (college Libraries) satisfied them at single education society.

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Institutional Repository : An Overview

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Abstract:

This paper discusses about the concept of Institutional Repository (IR), its needs, objectives, functions, merits, constraints, software requirements and available subjectwise INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY. Institutional Repositories (IR) are developed primarily for collecting, preserving and disseminating the intellectual output of an institution. This knowledge assists in sharing and learning of an institution. For the successful set up of an Institutional Repository, strategic planning is required with a predetermined goal and scope as well. This paper is a focuses on setting up a digital Institutional Repository Institute using the different open source software. The basic objective of this paper is to provide a roadmap for setting up an institutional repository in an academic institution. The paper also discusses the his paper explores the development of institutional repositories as a global phenomenon, comparing the Institutional Repository objectives with the core principles of scholarly communication that have preserved. This paper also have brief description about INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY's benefit , charactaritics. Drawbacks.

Keywords: Institutional Repositories, open Access, Digital Library Dspace GSDL, Greenstone Eprint, Ghostscript

Introduction:-

Open Access, DSpace,
Greenstone, E-Print, Fedora, Digital Library,
Open Access, DSpace,
Greenstone, E-Print, Fedora, Digital Library,
Open Access, DSpace,
Greenstone, E-Print, Fedora, Digital Library,
Open Access, DSpace,
Greenstone, E-Print, Fedora, Digital Library,

Repositories have existed ever since human begin collecting and storing important information and literature, books for safekeeping and long term use. From ancient India the rich history of libraries, museum and archives provides the base for repository system, but following are some factors due to which its leads to form Information Repositories.

- knowledge management movement.
- content management in the digital information management.

Some institutions essentially use modern information and communication technologies for information management and dissemination. This sharing of knowledge may lead to further development in the field of library science & other any discipline. Institutional repository, which may be called an extension of digital library, is now becoming a platform for the sharing of knowledge. We can define institutional repository as it is a library, an archive, a museum, or



even a warehouse that stores for use and maintaining an institutional records It means that it refers to the storage and preservation of an institutional digital information or knowledge assets. Libraries are performing lead role in shaping institutional digital repositories all over the world. An Institutional Repository (INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY) is a digital archive where a university community's intellectual work is made accessible and preserved for posterity. a university-based institutional repository is a set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members. Institutional Repository is the archives for collecting, preserving, and dissemination of digital copies of the intellectual output of an institutions. INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY is set of services which an institute offers to its community member such as Research Scholars, Students, Members of Institute. All of this can give contribution to Institutional Repository.

Need of Institutional Repository

Information Explosion is main reason for building of an Institutional Repository for any organization in the present digital world because of the following reason

- ✓ Technological changes: A tremendous change occur in the technical field in Library Science & any other discipline
- ✓ Significant increase in the field of research & publications
- ✓ Increasing need of archival and access to unpublished information bearing objects
- ✓ Need to access information or knowledge objects from anywhere at anytime
- ✓ Responsibility to handle the preservation archiving of digital scholarly research materials.

Objectives of Institutional Repositories:

Following are the objectives of an Institutional Repository:

- ✓ To gather or collect a very large content in a single location or platform.
- ✓ To provide access to institutional research output by self archiving it
- ✓ To give a globality to an institutions scholarly research.
- ✓ To store and preserve others institution's digital assets.

Characteristics of Institutional Repositories:

Following are some important features of an Institutional Repository:-

- ✓ It is open and interoperable- a primary goal of an Institutional Repository is to disseminate the institution's intellectual output.
- ✓ Content may be purely scholarly, or may comprise administrative, teaching and research materials, both published and unpublished
- ✓ It is institutionally defined — unlike a subject repository; the Institutional Repository captures only the intellectual output of host institution.
- ✓ It is cumulative and perpetual. Once item are submitted they should not be withdrawn. This carries with it along term obligation on the host institution to preserve Institutional Repository content.
- ✓ In collecting, storing and disseminating information it contributes to the process of scholarly communication.

Institutional Repository includes following things

- Research Articles
- Theses and dissertations



- Technical Reports
- Technical Materials
- Award & Research
- Multimedia : Audio & Video
- Preprints, Past Print, Working Papers
- Project Report

All above things can be include in Institutional Repository but it is essential to keep in mind that we should not break copyright issue.

Functions of Institutional Repositories:

Following are some main functions of Institutional Repository:-

1. Submit & collect all the relevant
2. Metadata application
3. Provide access to authenticate user at any time any where
4. Provide Discovery support
5. Spread or Distribute data
6. Store & Make secure the data

Benefits

- The scholarly material produced by the Institute is available in one place, reflecting the intellectual achievements of the institution, and serving as a valuable marketing tool.
- Standardization of Institutional Record
- Increasing citation for users:-Greater citation: Studies have shown that articles freely available on the Internet are cited more often than their paper counterparts.
- Speed: Faculty members can self-publish their preprints immediately, with the possibility of receiving immediate feedback.
- Institutional output is centralized:-Organization: An institutional repository can contain all of the scholarly work by one faculty member, including material such as preprints, post-prints, presentations, and classroom materials (dependent on copyright restrictions). Instead of being scattered about in different databases, servers, or computer hard drives, this material can be browsed easily in one place by the user, and reused easily by the contributor.
- Preservation for long time:- In order to ensure continued access, digital files need to be refreshed and migrated. Ten years from now, will you be able to open a Microsoft Word file you've created today? Depositing a file into an institutional repository means that the burden of ensuring the file can be opened is placed on the curator of the institutional repository, and not on the owner.
- Cost effectiveness & time saving dissemination.
- Ease of use: Although self-submission is possible in our institutional repository, it's much more likely that all uploading will be done by the library. All that is needed are files to upload and permission to upload it.
- Provide access to world research



- Material that is not traditionally published is included in the repository, including drafts of unpublished articles or book chapters, unpublished research, student works, learning objects, and creative works.
- 24*7 access to the materials
- Preventing Duplication in Stock
- Material in an institutional repository can be found through a search engine.
- Responsiveness to local user needs and preferences
- Increased contact with constituents.
- Support teaching and learning.
- No need of maintaining server or back up.

Obstacle or Constraints of Institutional Repository

- Author's view towards time consuming and lengthy deposition procedure.
- Absence of a well defined Institutional policy
- Lack of INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY expertise in India
- Insufficient funds for IT infrastructure & manpower
- Ignorance of users in the absence of appropriate literacy program.
- They affect the balance of institutional power as some departments proceed faster than the others.
- They rely on unproven methods for long term digital preservation.
- They may needs quick wins to sustain institutional support.
- Initial costs may be high as contributors perceive high risks and duplicate effort to reduce them.

Institutional Repository covers different area of knowledge. It may be of specific subject such as

Disciplinary Repositories

- This list of open access disciplinary repositories (also called central or subject repositories) is available on the Open Access Directory site.
- Cite Seer (Computer Science)
- Directory of Open Access Repositories
- To limit your search to subject repositories, select "Disciplinary" from the "Any Repository Type" pull down menu, or choose a subject area from the 'Any Subject Area' pull down menu.
- HTT Prints (History & Psychology)
- Social Science Research Network
- Social Science Research Network (SSRN) is devoted to the rapid worldwide dissemination of social science research and is composed of a number of specialized research networks in each of the social sciences.
- ArXiv :- It is an e-print service in the fields of physics, mathematics, non-linear science, computer science, quantitative biology, quantitative finance and statistics, hosted by Cornell University
- e-Lis (Library & Information Science)



- RePEc (Research Papers in Economics)
- Cogprints :- CogPrints is an electronic repository for self-archive papers in any area of psychology, neuroscience, and linguistics, and many areas of computer science, philosophy and biology.
- NOPR :- Science Technology
- PubMed Central
- PMC is a free full-text archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature at the U.S. National Institutes of Health's National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM).

Software for Institutional Repository

There are various types of Digital Library software are available which is freely available and source code is available so that we can modify this software as per our requInstitutional Repositoryement.

1. DSpace (Digital Space),
2. GSDL (Green Stone Digital Library),
3. Eprint Archive,
4. Fedora: An Open Source Digital Repository Management (Fedora Itore),
5. Ages Digital Libraries Software (My Ages),
6. CDSware: The CERN Document Server Software,
7. Dienst,
8. FInstitutional RepositorystSearch,
9. Ganesha Digital Library version
10. Libronix Digital Library System,
11. Roads,
12. ETD-db (Electronic Theses and Dissertations database),
13. LOCKSS (Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe),
14. CLOCKSS.



Conclusion

It will help to develop a national research repository infrastructure by setting up, populating and linking individual repositories . It will stimulate development of services that draw on research information made available through the repository infrastructure. It will provide a window that gives open access to to improve the sponsoring institution's visibility and status. It will support the open-access model of publication. GSDL and other allied software are available through open source and free of cost so if you have the training or acquire some knowledge from anybody regarding installation of this software and uploading of data then it can help you to work with digitization. For this purpose, scanner, digital camera, internet connection (for internet data upload and web hosting of this project), some dedicated skilled manpower etc. will help you to carry on the digital library project as well as to help the internal and external users enormously.The institutional repositories do not, in most cases, have an archival responsibility for any of the publications deposited in them. Secure access to the content is the primary function of Repository manager. At the same time long-term preservation of some publication types is an important function for the repository and that access is not only a current but also a future concern. So there may be reasons for the repositories and their repository host



institutions to more carefully consider their policies and guidelines on file formats in order to support the sustainability of the repository and the future accessibility of its content. This can be achieved by advising or requesting authors to deposit files not only in a particular standard file format. It is time that the issue of open and standardized file formats –becomes a focus of attention for institutional repositories in order to avoid problems of accessibility in the near future. Libraries and the academic community have conflicting views concerning the value of institutional repositories, and their relationship with the traditional scholarly communication system. It may be necessary to reconsider the purpose of repositories, and how they are developed and marketed to maximise their benefits and reconsider the function of repositories to ensure that they are better aligned with the aspiration of the academic communities.

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Wordpress-Best Open Source Software

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Abstract:

WordPress is presently known as the most effective substance administration framework that most site proprietors utilize. The Best WordPress Theme Builder: Better workflow, speed, design, Easily build professional websites. Complete design system. No coding. No restrictions. This paper discusses about WordPress features, versions, limitations and implementing procedures.

Definition:

Technomedia explains OSS as “Open Source is a philosophy that promotes the free access and distribution of an end product, usually software or a program, although it may extend to the implementation and design of other objects.” Part of the software which is referred as open source software code is made freely available and may be redistributed and modified according to the requirement of the user,

There are two kinds of software. One is **open source software** and the other is **proprietary software** which is also referred as **closed source software**. Without any license the source code of an open source software can be modified and it can be downloaded freely. They follow the General Public License of Software License Agreement. Programmers can't charge fee for the OSS they create. Instead they charge for software services and support.

Types of OSS:

1. For business: MYSQL-database; OpenOffice.Org
2. Accounting software: GNU cash; SQL Ledger
3. Open Source Operating Systems: Android; GNU/Linux
4. Open Source website software: WordPress-blog hosting platform; Joomla –Enterprise Content Management System
5. Open Source Browsers and Communication Applications: Mozilla Firefox-web browser; MediaWiki-Information Sharing platform
6. Open Source IT Security: Smoothwall-Firewall & Security Tools; ClamAV-Antivirus
7. Images/Multi-Media: GIMP-Image processing/graphics editing; Blender-Animation & Video editor
8. Open Source Development Tools: Ruby on Rails-rapid web application development; Eclipse-Integrated development Environment

WordPress: blog hosting platform:

Wikipedia explains WordPress as it is a free and Open Source Content Management System based on PHP and MYSQL. Features include a plugin architecture and a template system. It is most associated with blogging, but supports other types of web content including more traditional mailing lists and forums, media galleries, and online stores.

**History:**

Matt Mullen Weg and Mike Little released WordPress on May 27, 2003. It was developed by WordPress Foundation; written in PHP; operating systems are Unix-like, windows; Type-Blog Software, Content Management System; License-GNU,GPLv+; Website is wordpress.org

Versions are 0.7 to 5.0 with code names like Davis, Baker, Oscar, Benny etc. WordPress 5.0 will be the first “major” release of 2018, including the new editor, code named “Gutenberg”

WordPress has own many awards like “Best Open Source software awards, Collaboration”, “Overall Best Open Source CMS”, “Best CMS for personal websites”

Cost:

To have a WordPress site is the only real cost is Web Hosting and Domain. WordPress Beginner users can get a domain name and web hosting for as low as \$3 to 4/month from Bluehost or Siteground both officially recommended WordPress hosting providers.

Benefits of using WordPress:

1. Ease to use: WordPress technology is so simple that adding new pages, blog posts, images, etc on a regular basis can be done quickly.
2. Managing of website: WordPress is browser based. We can login from any internet connected computers and manage our site.
3. No HTML or FTP software required: WordPress is a self contained and does not require HTML editing software for creating new page or blogging post, formatting text, uploading images, documents, video files, image galleries, etc.
4. Search Engines friendly WordPress sites: The code behind WordPress is very clean and simple, making it easy for search engines to read and index a site's content. Each page, post and image can have its own meta tag keywords, description and title.
5. Control on site: As we have control over every aspect of our site, on our own we can make simple updates to our website.
6. The design of website is 100% customizable: WordPress acts as the engine for website. The look and feel of the site can be 100% customizable.
7. A Blog is Built-in and Ready to Go: Since WordPress was originally created as a blogging platform, blogging capabilities are built-in and are easy to integrate, if desired.
8. Extend the Functionality of site with plugins: Want to add an event calendar, video gallery, Twitter Feed, Facebook Fan Box, and more to site? WordPress makes this possible with plugins, most of which are free or very reasonably priced.
9. Site can grow: WordPress sites are very scalable. Performance of the site will not be affected even after having thousands of pages or blog posts on site.
10. Have Multiple users: As an administrator of a WordPress site, we can setup multiple users for the website and assign access levels and capabilities to each user.

Many school, College, University libraries, public libraries and many projects are using WordPress as a Content Management System to serve as the primary website for their library.

Steps involved in the process of creating a WordPress website for library:

1. Setup a simple WordPress website from scratch.
2. Select a theme and customize the look of website.
3. Enhance and improve WordPress site using plugins.
4. Maintain and update the WordPress site.



The tools required to manage and publish our library content online are available in WordPress alongwith the library news platform.

Versions of WordPress: There are two versions of WordPress. One version is a hosted solution by WordPress themselves and the other is downloaded and hosted by us.

Wordpress hosted:

Through WWW.wordpress.com, create an account and within a few minutes we can start creating web pages and uploading images to a portal. Being the easiest of the two versions, it has some limits like limited functionality; no plugins available; Limits on design, layout and themes available.; The footer will display “powered by wordpress” unless we upgrade; limits on website optimization for search engines.

WordPress self hosted:

After downloading the WordPress files and then uploading these to a web hosting account from www.wordpress.org free of charge we have to purchase a hosting service. There are many hosting providers available and costs vary from additional services we add, such as e-mail and domain name management.

The self hosted version has: Hundreds of free and commercial themes are available.

-WordPress repository of plugins available to provide extra functionality to our site.

-More search engine optimized features to help index our library website.

-The tools to create a truly unique and customized library website.

Features: Typical features of WordPress are

Links to further resources; Help and General library information; Contact pages, information request forms and opening hours.; Direct links to popular titles, journals from our library management system;-Links to your online archive if required; Digital content (audio and video); Social media links and embedded Twitter feeds.

WordPress makes it very easy to add and create as many web pages as we need, plus easy to navigate menus.

Maintaining of WordPress library website:

In case of Wordpress.com hosted version, maintenance will be done by WordPress themselves; they update and host the platform, but it has its limitations.

Whereas in case of Self-Hosted WordPress.org version, then we have to ensure the following;

-Regular backups of website files, theme and plugins have to be taken

-Daily backup of the WordPress database has to be taken

-That all plugins are updated every few weeks, as new updated versions become available.

-That any themes used are also kept up to date.

-That the core WordPress software is kept up to date

If this seems time consuming task, there are third-party providers that can help us to keep our site backed up and software updated automatically. There are also simple plugins that are capable of running regular backups. Some hosting providers also provide managed WordPress hosting.

Keeping library website secure:

Keeping WordPress software up to date is vital to run a good library website. As we take care of our mobile phone apps and computer software, we have to update our library website



regularly to keep the nasties and malware and Trojans from gaining unauthorized access to our site. At the most basic level of security, we must always use site login passwords that are not easy to guess.

Connecting an integrating library system to WordPress:

If any library already has an integrated library system or inter library loans portal in place, then it makes sense to connect both the main library website and these applications together. We can provide text/image links to our ILS from the homepage.

Best library plugins for WordPress:

Media Library Assistant-This module can be used to improve the Media Library.

Relevanssi- A Better search-It helps in looking by significance and not by the date. It will permit to pursuit content, highlight it, and also which part of the substance the inquiry word is.

Custom post type UI

Link Library-It additionally contains a setup page under the administrator devices to have the capacity to arrange all yields.

Media Library Categories-Adds the capacity to utilize classifications in the WordPress Media Library.

File Gallery_Lib plugins for WordPress- include the video's URL and it is ready to use.

Format Media Titles-This robotizes things by expelling and supplanting characters, for example, hyphens, and underscores, with spaces.

Memphis Documents Library-It is an archives library for WordPress with a strong list of capabilities. Bringing in of archive libraries into present library, or simply moving to another site.

Plugin: A plugin is a piece of software that acts as an add-on to a web browser additional functionality. Plugins can allow a web browser to display additional content it was not originally designed to display.

Free plugins:

- WordPress Extra File Types
- Media Search Enhanced
- WordPress Media Library Folders.

Conclusion:

WordPress is very low cost and offers lots of options to help to promote our library. Provide time saving tools essential to the running of a modern and efficient library. Bringing both together really does provide us with a twenty first century library website and fantastic end user experience.

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Career and Opportunities in LIS Professionals in India

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Abstract:

Libraries have been regarded as hub for knowledge. They always catered to the infotainment needs of the masses. The basic aim of library is to disseminate knowledge. Library science is the profession which takes care of organizing, maintenance and storage of books in a library. Librarians are the guardian of library and they assist people in finding information. With the rise in the number of institutes in the field of learning and the strengthening of research activities, the importance of libraries is growing day by day. It is found that libraries and library profession require qualified candidates with proficiency in English, information technology and communication skills. The findings show that LIS schools need to revise their curriculum on the basis of current job market demands. All this has resulted in a lucrative and exciting career opportunity for professionals competent in administrating and running a library.

Keywords: LIS education and its problems, Employability and opportunities, Types of LIS professionals, Problems of LIS Employability.

Introduction:

In the present era of rapid technology development, it is seen that market demands for Library professionals are changing in terms of qualification, experience, professional, technical skills etc. LIS graduates are not only expected to have core library skills but also be able to implement IT knowledge efficiently and efficiently. Employability skills are transferable core skill groups that represent essential functions and enabling knowledge, skills, and attitudes required by the 21st century workplace. they are necessary for career success at all levels of employment and for all levels of education, and job industry irrespective of its field always looks for a competent, best qualified, skilled, experienced, suitable employee for its organization. Library and information science profession is not an exception to this.

The focus of LIS education is to develop competent and skilled human resources to meet the changing requirements. Many evolutionary changes have taken place in the information market place from Dewey school of library economy to 21st century information science schools. According to Sinha and Pandey, "LIS professionals are expected to be academics of higher order with competence to work in a hypertext, networked, digital environment. Hence, the LIS education should impart the learners, the necessary skills to gain employment upon graduation and to develop the vision and understanding to help them cope better with the rapidly changing world." But, Raghavan and Agrawal found that there is a mismatch between products of professional education programs in library and information science and the requirements of job market.

Hence, after completion of LIS education, the question arises as to what are the demands of the current LIS job market? Are employers' expectations being fulfilled? There is always a strong need to identify qualifications and responsibilities expected by employers in respective field.

**History of library and information science education:**

The first training course in Library Science in India was established at the Central Library, Baroda in 1911 by W. A. Borden and at Punjab University in 1915 by A. D. Dickinson. Gradually other universities and library associations started setting up library schools. Madras Library Association and Bengal Library Association started certificate courses in 1929 and 1935 respectively. Postgraduate courses also started in other universities subsequently, such as Andhra University (1935), Banaras Hindu University (1941) and University of Delhi (1947). The University of Delhi started providing facilities for research leading to doctorate degrees. It was the first institution to start the M.Phil courses in 1977. In addition to formal teaching courses, many universities have introduced correspondence courses at various levels of education. This provides facilities to library personnel working at the lower level to improve their qualifications and update their limited knowledge and skills and also to those who could not get admission to formal courses earlier. In India, Library Science has almost been recognised as an established discipline now at par with other social sciences courses in the university education system. In spite of this, LIS education is currently facing a turning point. Various factors have contributed to bring about the change from the conventional to an automated library operation. Today only computerised libraries can participate in networking at the national and international levels. Most of the computerised libraries suffer from paucity of competent personnel at top and middle level managerial positions.

Presently in India, Library and Information Science (LIS) education is imparted through more than 118 universities and institutions. A total of 105 universities provide Bachelor of Library and Information Science (BLIS) courses, 78 universities provide the Master of Library and Information Science (MLIS) courses, 21 are offering two-year integrated courses, 16 universities provide M.Phil in Library and Information Science, 46 universities provide Ph.D in Library and Information Science and 2 Universities provide D.Litt Degree. Besides this, the National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) which was earlier known as the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC), New Delhi, and Documentation Research and Training Centre (DRTC), Bangalore, provide Associateship courses in Information Science, which are equivalent to the MLIS degree. Presently the following LIS courses are available in India:

- Certificate course in Library and Information Science (C.Lib.Sc)
- Diploma in Library and Information Science
- B.Lib.Sc. /BLIS (Bachelor Degree in Library and Information Science)
- M.Lib.Sc. /MLIS (Master Degree in Library and Information Science)
- PGDLAN (Post Graduate Diploma in Library Automation and Networking)
- M.Phil (Master of Philosophy) in Library and Information Science
- Ph.D (Doctor of Philosophy) in Library and Information Science
- D.Litt in Library and Information Science

LIS Education problems in Universities / Institutions:

LIS education in India encounters lot of hurdles and challenges. Some of the major problems are listed below:

- Lack of technological infrastructure in most of the LIS departments.



- Lack of funding in the universities.
- Lack of professional stuffs and teachers in the universities/institutes.
- Gap between job market and LIS curriculum of universities.
- Non uniformity in the medium of instruction.
- Employment of LIS students, specially for fresher's.
- Problem of nomenclature and determination of discipline.
- Asymmetrical treatment of the subject under different universities.
- Lack of exposure.

Eligibility:

The minimum qualification required to take up a course in Library Science is XII standard. Graduates from any stream can go for Bachelors degree in library science the duration of which is one year. After that, students can go for Masters Degree in library science, which is of one-year course. Advanced studies in Library & Information Science include M. Phil and Ph.D. Besides, there are also diploma and certificate courses. Basically, a good librarian should have keen interest in books as well as a variety of topics, excellent communication skills, customer service attitude, methodical approach, high organizing ability/skills, and ability of understanding user needs. The electronic environment of the 21st century demands a range of skills from library and information science (LIS) professionals, which include technical skills, IT skills and managerial skills. Library users are turning towards the LIS Professionals for help and advice on search techniques, database development, quality of online databases, and choice of databases that are available. As a result, LIS professionals need organized training programs, which can be in the form of workshops, conferences, seminars, symposia, and so forth.

LIS Education Employability and opportunities:

According to one report, library and information science has been ranked as one of the “Best Careers of 2008.” As India is moving towards a knowledge society with proliferation of learning and research institutes the demand and importance of library science is growing rapidly. Consequently, job opportunities for librarians are on the upswing. Nevertheless, with the advent of information technology and computers the traditional concept of is being redesigned to include not only books and other printed materials but also new tools of information like CD-ROM, internet, virtual libraries etc.

University Grants Commission (UGC) announced in 2013 that the candidates qualifying National Eligibility Test (NET) would be eligible for jobs in the public sector undertakings (PSUs). The same is applicable in the field of Library and Information Science. Presently, employers are looking for LIS professionals who are well versed with scientific and methodical skills of management technique to provide best services to their clients. Apart from basic IT skills, a trend is starting to emerge whereby the LIS professionals are expected to have advanced IT skills and proficiency in areas of web development, web design skills, computer hardware, integrated library systems, and of course internet. There is a lot of scope for a career in library science and the person in this field can find employment opportunities in the following areas.(Batool & Ameen, 2010).

- Public/Government libraries
- Universities/collages/schools and other academic institutions



- NGO's, in various projects
- Business houses
- Banks or any other financial institutes
- News agencies and organisations
- Media
- National centres (like DRDO, BARC, ISRO etc.)
- International centres (like UNO, UNDP, OCLC etc.)
- Library networks, embassies
- Private organisations and special libraries
- Foreign embassies
- Photo/film/radio/television libraries
- Information centres/documentation centres
- Companies and organisations with large information handling requirements
- Museums and galleries, which have reading rooms and research facilities
- Law library/Special library, etc.

Types of library Information Science professionals:

Librarianship as profession provides different kinds of job opportunities. There are good career prospects in Library and Information Science. An individual pursuing LIS may aim to become a professor, be a library professional or enter the corporate sector as well. Each of these has their respective criteria and nature of career advancement. The key deciding factor is the individual's knack and thrust area. LIS professionals may have different designations depending on their qualifications, achievements, experience, working sector. Each of which is part of a hierarchical structure. Some of the career options are as given below:

- Principal
- Assistant/Associate/Professor of LIS.
- Content Manager
- Documentation Officer
- Networking Manager / Relationship Manager/Knowledge Manager
- Researcher/Scientists/Application Specialist
- Library Assistant/Assistant /Deputy Librarian/Librarian
- Cataloguer/Technical Assistant/Records Manager / Database Developer
- Taxonomist
- Vendor Relationship Manager etc.
- Director/Head Of Information Centre
- Indexer
- Information architect
- Archivist

LIS professionals Pay Package:

LIS professionals can also aspire to get a job in private publishing houses and other private companies handling with voluminous information. Librarianship is such profession which offers Salaries according to the individual's qualifications and experience. How much you



can earn with a library science degree will depend upon what type of library in which you work, as well as your exact job title. With your master's degree, you will be well qualified for many jobs as a librarian from a regular library manager to perhaps being the director of a university or medical library. These positions would of course command a higher salary. Average annual earnings of a typical LIS professionals can range anywhere between Rs. 150,000 To Rs. 25,00,000.

Problems of LIS Employability:

There are several issues regarding the employment of LIS professionals. Some of them are listed below:

- Placement opportunities for fresher's. In India, on campus placement facility is very less in the field of Library and Information Science. It is a problem for fresher's.
- Industry-LIS Interface. The industry and LIS field is not yet properly linked to each other. There should be a proper linkage between them. Most of the LIS professionals are engaged in public sector jobs. They are unaware of the jobs in the industries. It is a serious problem. Many job opportunities could be created in the private sector also.
- Information Literacy (IL) as a part of LIS curriculum in India. The lack of IL programmes in Indian universities is a serious problem. India needs today a strong movement of IL. University Grants Commission (UGC) should take initiative in directing the higher educational institutions to integrate the IL across the curriculum by designing a separate paper for the undergraduate and postgraduate level students. Universities should have a role in the systematic assessment of students' information competence in order to develop benchmarks.
- Lack of training. Training is the platform that leads to the successful onset of career. LIS sector is no exception. The conventional course structure usually does not habituate students with the practical operations of libraries. So, at least 6 months of hands-on experience is required for learning and getting acquainted with the different library operations.
- Lack of experience among fresher's. It is big concern for the fresher's. Experience may be applicable for private jobs but sometimes it has been noticed that some government institutes prefer candidates having experience rather than fresher's. Often the requirement of essential qualification is first class in the 3 years Bachelor's degree. Since the person concerned is involved with LIS field and his/her 3 years Bachelor's degree has got no direct relevance, hence logically the requirement should be first class in the Bachelors and/or Masters of LIS. However, throughout a good academic record may be desirable with the growing competitive scenario.

Conclusion:

The LIS education in India is still traditional. Following the trends of the rest of the world, it is attempting to be increasingly ICT driven. If the LIS schools equip their students with theoretical and practical aspects of the model IT components, then they can compete with the national and international job market requirements. This will help library science professionals to keep themselves abreast with the latest trends of employability in respective field. salaries of library professionals vary depending upon their individual qualifications, experience, size and nature of the hiring institutes but Despite being a noble profession with good remuneration, job-



security etc., LIS professionals still encounter crisis due to perceived lack of glamour/sophistication and prestige. The importance of libraries and LIS professionals are heavily underlined till date. The future of LIS professionals is bright and library profession sector would give more job avenues to the fresh library science graduates, post-graduates, and certificate, diploma degree holders in the coming years to come.

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Application of Data Mining in Library and Information Science Field

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Abstract:

Now a days, library and information science is most important and interdisciplinary field. Every discipline reader, user, researcher or scholar is highly connected to the library and information center and their expectations about information getting are increasing. So that, present library and information centre's responsibility is increasing to satisfy their needs and for better utilization of available resource of library. This paper proves that the application of data mining in the library and information science field is very necessary. By the data mining technique, library professionals can supply useful extracted information and knowledge from the databases in synthesized manner.

Keywords: Data Mining, Information Mining, Knowledge Mining, Artificial Intelligent

Introduction :

We live in the information age and vast amount of information is created daily in the world. Proper collecting, organizing and distributing are not possible to any single person, library or institution. So there is a challenge of Information explosion for current information centres or institutions. Information centres are facing many challenges like how can they handle vast amount of information that the institutions generate, collect and store. There is a need to have a technology that can be accessed, analyzed, summarized and interpret information intelligently and automatically. Responding to this challenge, the field of data mining has emerged.

Data mining is that kind of process which can extract valuable information from large amounts of data. That can discover hidden relationships, patterns and interdependencies and generate rules to predict the correlations, which can help the institutions make critical decisions faster or with a greater degree of confidence. "Data mining has changed the discipline of information science in the past decades. It investigates the properties of information and the methods and techniques used in the acquisition, analysis, organization, dissemination and use of information. There is a wide range of data mining techniques, which has been successfully used in the field of information science" (Chen, Sherry Y. and Liu, Xiaohui, 2004).

This paper is also tries to illustrate the applications of data mining in the field of library and information science.

Objectives of the Paper:

- ❖ To understand and explain the concept of Data Mining.
- ❖ To study the application of data mining in library and information science field.
- ❖ To explain the importance of data mining.

Need of Data Mining:

The World is moving toward the information age, where the vast amount of data is created and collected daily. There is not possible to arrange proper data in sequence and proper



analyzing of available data in time. So that, the application of data mining is born. Data mining can meet these needs by providing tools to search information and knowledge from the databases.

Data:

Distinct pieces of information are called data. It is also called single piece of information. Data is the plural form of datum. It exist in a various of forms such as numbers or text on pieces of paper, symbols, bits and bytes stored in electronic memory, or as facts stored in a person's mind.

Information:

"Information usually implies data that is organized and meaningful to the person receiving it. Data is therefore raw material that is transformed into information by data processing. Information can be defined in terms of its surprise value. It tells the recipient something he did not know." (Davis et al, 1985. Quoted by Introna, 1992)

In decision making data does not have value, but information have value for making decision. By the information, it can bring clarity in the mind with creating an intelligent human response.

Mining:

Generally the word mining is used for extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the earth, usually from orebody, lode, vein, seam, and reef or placer deposit. These deposits form of a mineralized package that is of economic interest to the miner. Mining includes metal, coal, oil, shale, gemstone, limestone, chalk, dimension stone, rock salt, potash, gravel and clay.

In this article the word mining is used for extraction of data in the form of information from databases or data storing places.

Data Mining:

Data mining can be defines as "An information extraction activity whose goal is to discover hidden facts contained in databases. Using a combination of machine learning, statistical analysis, modeling techniques and database technology, data mining finds patterns and subtle relationships in data and infers rules that allow the prediction of future results. Typical applications include market segmentation, customer profiling, fraud detection, evaluation of retail promotions, and credit risk analysis." (Prakas, Chand and Gohel, 2004)

Simply we can define the process of Data mining that, volume of data is stored in digital form in storing place and from that computer can search data automatically.

"Data mining has that kind of capability to cover hidden relationships and it can reveal unknown patterns and trend by digging into vast amount of data".(Sumathi & Sivanandam, 2006 and quoted by Lorena, et.al., 2015)

Data Mining Steps:

- i. Data Cleaning: In this step, data cleaned by removing noises and inconsistent data.
- ii. Data Integration: In this step, multiple data sources may be combined.
- iii. Data Selection: In this step, relevant analyzed data is retrieved from the database.
- iv. Data Transformation: In this step, data are transformed and consolidated into appropriate form for mining by performing summary.



- v. Data Mining: It is an essential process where intelligent method are applied to extract data pattern.
- vi. Pattern Evaluation: In this step, identifies the truly interesting pattern representing knowledge based on interestingness measures.
- vii. Knowledge Representation: In this step, visualization and knowledge representation techniques are used to present mined knowledge to users. (Han, Kamber and Pei, 2012)

Application of Data Mining in Library and Information Field:

We have already discussed data mining concept and its steps. Now we discuss the application of data mining in library and information science field. Fifth law of library science says that, "library is growing organism". So the vast amount of library collection is also growing day to day. Electronic or digital or automated library is not only the solution for providing each and every information to user from the databases. There is only possible to provide hidden information from large databases by applying data mining in the library field. The application of data mining is explained following:

Classification:

Application of data mining in classification process of library collection is replaces to the manual classification process. Classification mimics cataloguing procedure by grouping structured and unstructured data in certain sequence like languages, subject, source, documents type etc.

Link Analysis:

By the application of data mining, similar documents, bibliographical data brings together by linking to each one. Quality or importance of document reflects by the frequency of more citation. Link analysis shows the higher quality of documents by linking more frequently than other documents. Link analysis identifies the more related documents to each other.

Sequence Analysis:

By the use of statistical analysis, Sequence analysis identifies documents which are not linked that user wants more like to read together. It shows the way which user follows at the time of searching information and that can help user to identify documents together.

Summarization:

By the applying data mining in library and information centers, automated machine can generate abstract from the original document. Automated abstract generating software finds out the significant words from documents or databases. This can very helpful to users for deciding which items they need.

Clustering:

By the application of data mining in databases, clustered information explores and related information brings together by linking to each other. (Dhiman, 2003, and quoted by Dwivedi and Bajpai, 2004)

Cataloguing:

By application of data mining in cataloguing process, manual cataloguing replaces by automated cataloguing. All related documents brings together as subject wise, title wise, language wise etc. User also get their related many documents together.

**Circulation:**

By the application of data mining in circulation process in library, library staff can find daily, monthly analyzed reports. This analyzed data help to library staff, that maximum and minimum use of library, it can help to find out more reading books and this data helps to purchase new books on particular topic or subject.

Importance of Data Mining in Library:

According to Mishra & Mishra (2013) and quoted by Sahoo (2015), data, model, analysis, improvement and control are the five major aspects of the data mining to process, retrieve, implement and execute the data for the benefit of the organizational excellence. As library is the store house of knowledge and the place for disseminating data to the users, it is most important to make data mining in the proper way and utilize it for the benefit of the different kinds of users in different aspects. The compilation and synthesis of data using appropriate software is most important as analytical software are easily available in the market for data analyzing and statistical interference.

In the same thing, emphasis on time factor is most important, by which user can save their valuable time by machine learning and neural network. Data mining in the library and information center at circulation process of data with semester wise plays an important role. Most of the colleges and universities are following semester pattern, so the application of data mining can show monthly analyzed reports of circulation of users and books.

In this regard, Uppal & Chindwani (2013) quoted that, "the ratio of issuing books in the library at regular time series would be pasteurized through which the act of performance of the librarian for purchasing books and other materials and enhancement of resources would be done systematically. The other functionalities of the library like, student's ratio, intake statistics year-wise, reference and circulation of books ratio could be defined through data mining in a systematic and better management way".

Challenges in Data Mining:

There are many challenges in Data mining:

- i) License issue.
- ii) Vast amount of datasets and Dimensionality.
- iii) Statistical significant assessing and its overfitting.
- iv) Various retrieval patterns of result in understanding for reader.
- v) None standardized incomplete and integrated data.
- vi) Mingled and redundant data.

Conclusion:

In this article, on the base of broader view in functionality of data mining, it is the process of discovering interesting information and knowledge from the large amount of stored data, or databases or data warehouses or information repository. So that Application of data mining in library and information science field is very necessary. It gets revolutionary changes in information searching and providing by library and information centers.



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A Study of “Innovative Practices in the STC College Library and Information Center, Banahatti”

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Abstract:

This is the modern era of advances in almost all fields of human growth. Emerging information explosion and the revolution in science - technology and communication are affecting day to day transactions and interactions all over the world. Worldwide social, economical, political, educational, industrial and cultural organizations are proving as backbone of the sole existence and development of human being. Libraries and information centers are playing an important role in keeping well informed these organizations and the society as whole, with most up-to-date information. Therefore services provided by such information centers are very significant. Also in this ICT era, the role of the libraries and information centers has been changed drastically. They have to deal with all types of novel technology. They have to be familiar with the new and universal trends in handling the information and providing prompt as well as accurate services. In field of higher education, the College Libraries have vital role to play. Library and information center of Shree Tammannappa Chikkodi College Banahatti, shouldering its responsibility towards catering the information requirements of upcoming leadership in the field of requirements of the user community. In our paper, taking STC College, library and information center as a case study, an attempt has been made to highlight the innovative practices adopted in the mode of delivering the library services. This paper aims to explore how technology helps in promoting innovative library service in today's digital environment.

Keywords: College Library, ICT Environment, Innovative Practices, STC College Library and information center.

Introduction

College Library:

College libraries are playing a very essential and fundamental role in higher education. It acquires, processes, organizes, the basic information sources and disseminate the vital information to students, faculties and the research scholars for the growth of the higher education. College library is defined as a “library that is attached to the higher education institutions which serves two complementary purposes, to support the curriculum of the institute and to support the research of the College faculty and students. Ultimately it supports the research work going on in various branches of knowledge all over the nation. Information explosion and the emerging information and technology has changed the higher education scenario worldwide. Therefore the College libraries are also on the verge of changing its conventional and traditional approach in view of the ICT environment.

**ICT:**

ICT is defined as, “Information and Communication Technology, is the technology required for information processing. In particular in the use of electronic computer and computer software to convert, store, protect, process, transmit and retrieve information from anywhere, anytime.” It consists of technology such as radio and the newer digital technologies like computers, satellite, mobile phones and the internet. Also it comprises the Electronic collection, editing, storage, distribution and presentation of information.

Role Of Ict In College Libraris:

Information explosion and the emerging ICT revolution has changed the higher education scenario and the college libraries to the larger extent. Development and the application of the automation software and implementing the information and communication technologies (ICT) in library operation has changed the traditional activities of the libraries. Libraries are now automated i.e. all the housekeeping operations are now performed by using computers. ICT is used in libraries and information centers for the development of new information services and computerization of library services. ICT is useful in great extent. It is useful for improving productivity and efficiency of library services effectively. It provides the quality information and also saves the space of the library and save the time of its users. Now a days college libraries on large scale, utilizing advance scientific ways and know-how and adopting ICT for the best and innovative practices to cater to the needs of the user community also accomplish the objectives of the higher education.

About Stc College, Banahatti:

About three decades back there was no college in the vicinity of 80 kms offering commerce degree course. In 1975, considering the need of the people of Jamakhndi, Mudhol, Raibag and Athani Talukas, the management took a bold decision to start a first grade college with “Bachelor of Commerce” course to begin with. The motto of late Shree Tammannappa Chikkodi, founding father of the Janata Shikshan Sangha, was to bring higher education to door steps of the down trodden and the weaker sections of the society in general and weaver community in particular.

- The Sangha started “Bachelor of Arts” Course in June 1982 to provide an opportunity to the students to pursue higher education in the field of their choice. The course provides wide options to the students. The college was renamed “Shree Tammannappa Chikkodi Arts and Commerce College”.
- Keeping in view good employment opportunities in corporate world at middle and lower level management, the Sangha started “Bachelor of Business Administration” (BBA) course in 1999.
- With the constantly changing educational landscape and an increase in global opportunities in the field of I.T., in 2001 “Bachelor of Computer Applications” course was offered. This gives an opportunity to the rural students to acquire knowledge in the modern and advanced field of computer applications and computer technology.
- In 2009 Master of Commerce (M.Com), Diploma course in Human Rights Education and Two Certificate courses viz Tally ERP-9, Accounting technician and 2014 Master of Arts in English course were also added.

**About Stc College Library And Information Center:**

The library and information center of STC Arts, Commerce, BBA and BCA College is established with the inception of the college in 1975. The College has a unique and independent two-storied library building, having total area of about 7698 sq ft. The library is playing pivotal Service in imparting knowledge to the students, teachers, researcher etc. It has updated and enriched its contents by adding latest reference books in new branches of knowledge like management, computer science etc. With the collection of 35485 books and 64 magazines, a journal including E-books and E-journals in the library is providing good reference materials with ICT to its readers. STC College Library has been growing over the years. Now it has undertaken several measures and adopting modern scientific techniques and know-how to perform day to day tasks. Most of the traditional services have also been replaced by new ICT-based services. This library applying various innovative practices in providing the best services to its users.

Library Users :

Students of UG and PG Wing and teachers of all the faculties also the non- teaching are the regular members of the library. About 1500 students of all the faculties and about 75 teachers availing the services of the library. Retired-teachers, Senior citizens, educationalist and research scholars are visiting the library.

Stc College Library Services:

The teachers, research scholars, students and the other staff are the main users of the library. The majority of the under-graduate and post-graduate students depends on the services of the library.

1. Creation of the databases of the books and other material using library application package like E-Lib Software
2. Automation of different housekeeping operations of the library.
3. Developing Local Area Network
4. Adopting Barcode System in Circulation and for the I-Cards & B-T Cards of the library members.
5. Library Home Page (Website)
6. INTERNET & E-Resource Centre providing internet connectivity enabling the users access to global information resources.
7. Providing KIOSK Desk for OPAC as tool for browsing & searching the library collection.
8. News Paper Clipping Depository: Scanning the daily news.
9. Providing Kindle E-Book reader to the Library E-Sources users.
10. Provision of services in electronic environment like a Moment register, CC Camera and Web Camera etc.,

Ict Infrastructure Available In The Stc College Library:

1. Computers	25
2. Printer	2
3. Bar coding Scanner	2
4. Web Camera	1
5. Laminator Machine	1



6. BSNL Broadband Net Connection	2
7. 29" T.V	1
8. DVD and C D player	2
9. LCD	1
10. Kindle E-Books Reader	5
11. CD's	108
12. CC Camera	11
13. Moment Register Software	1
14. Canon Photocopier	1
15. Fax	1
16. Documents Scanner	1
17. OPAC	1
18. KIOSK Desk	1
19. Head Phone	20
20. Lap-top	2
21. UPS and Battery	1 + 6

Innovative Practices In The Stc College Library And Information Center **Computerised Library Services:**

All activities in the library are done through computer only. All the books have the Bar-code stickers. Students Identity Cards are also Bar-coded. There are & computers having LAN in the library. Out of these two are for library users i.e. for the students and teachers to search the book through KIOSK Desk for OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) The task of issuing the books, indexing, reports generation, statistics and section wise computerized library functions and services are become faster and easier due to computerization.

Library Membership:

Bar-coded and laminated Identity Cards are generated in the library and issued to the students. Through this card they can borrow the books. Library membership cards are also provided to the students to facilitate the issuing. Total of students from UG and PG classes enrolled in the library in the current year.

Internet And E-Resource Centre:

There is a well-equipped computer lab comprising 20 computers. Library provides internet facility to all students free of cost. Due to this magnificent computer lab the traditional appearance of the library has been changed thoroughly. It has become the knowledge hub for library users. They can browse and access worldwide information through the internet facility.

E- Journals & E-Books Under Inflibnet N-List Programe:

Library has subscribed to INFLIBNET N-LIST PROGRAME. There are 97000 leading national and international e-journals and 6000 e-books are available full text. Library users are provided the USER ID and the PASSWORD to search, brows, refer or to down load the articles of their interest. This gives a very comprehensive and most recent information of different area of knowledge.



Kindle E-Books Reader Services:

Downloading E-books and E journal read and preserved through the Kindle E-books reader and its issue to the reference use in the library to staff and students only.

Kiosk Desk Opac (Online Public Access Catalogue):

Every single document, print and non-print is entered in the OPAC. Users can search their title in the OPAC. This Online Public Access Catalogue is an important tool for searching the exact source of information preserved and organized in the library. Various options are provided to search the title i.e. Author, Title, Publisher, Accession Number, Keywords etc. Users find it very convenient and time saving to locate their title through KIOSK Desk OPAC.

Competitive Exam Section:

There are near about 314 books related to MPSC, UPSC, NET, SET, CET and other competitive examination acquired and kept in special section for the concerned students and the teachers preparing for the exams.

Library Website:

Library has a separate website. A user can check any book available in Library and also search the E-book and E-journals with the help of different linkages, sitting at home from any corner of the world. <http://www.stccollegelibrary.com> is the name of the website.

Library Orientation Programme:

Library arranges the Orientation Program twice a year. To acquaint the students about the library rules, collection and services. It helps them to know the library, its information sources, searching tools and facilities thoroughly.

Book Bank Scheme :

There is a 'Book Bank Scheme' for the needy and deserving students of all classes. A set of text-books is issued to the students for the whole academic year. Students avail this unique library facility and a number of students apply for this scheme every year.

Reference And Referral Service:

Library provides the long-term and short-term reference service to all its readers. Reference desk deals with all sort of authentic and important reference books, dictionaries, manuals, directories, indexes, annuals. All types of queries are promptly responded through reference desk.

Display Of New Arrival:

Library periodically displays the newly purchased books and journals for the readers. This is to inform the readers about newly published books journals. List of newly added books is displayed every month for students and faculty. And also recent Books and journal title page have been scanned and displayed in the T V in the reading room.

Conclusions:

The above state of affair presents the current status of the STC College Library. With the introduction of new innovative practices, the mode of delivery of services of library has changing. Users are really taking advantage of these new practices in the library services. STC College Library is serving as model for other college libraries. Technology alone cannot help bring about the required changes. Attitudes, practices, and policies need to change if libraries are to truly benefit themselves and their community of users by the application of new technologies.



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How to Write Research Paper and Publish in Journal

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Abstract :

Writing the perfect paper is a lot like a military operation. It takes discipline, foresight, research, strategy, and, if done right, ends in total victory.

Ryan Holiday

This paper outlines the logical steps to writing a good research paper. To achieve ultimate excellence in anything you do, you need more than just the knowledge. Like the Olympic athlete aiming for the gold medal, you must have a positive attitude and the belief that you have the ability to achieve it. That is the real start to writing a research paper. It borrows from the literature on paper writing and publishing and gives examples from the social, natural and technical sciences, since the prestige associated with different types of publications varies greatly by discipline. The structure of a research paper comprises three core parts, namely introduction, body and discussion. The progression of the thematic scope of a paper within these parts typically follows a pattern called the 'Hourglass Model' (see Figure 1, light-grey parts; cf. Swales, 1993). However, there are additional parts of a paper with similar importance. These are title, abstract, introduction, body, discussion and references. Davis (1997) gives the set of rules for technical and scientific writing. The selective focus here is on journal articles and conference papers, since in most disciplines – particularly those with relevance for technology-enhanced learning – either (or both) of these publications is what gets researchers promoted. The craft of writing and publishing papers in technology-enhanced learning conferences and journals is less mature than in established disciplines from the social and other sciences. However, covering all these disciplinary facets in detail is beyond the scope of this paper. The paper therefore aimed to provide early-stage researchers with an introductory guide to this complex matter, raising awareness of the fact that very simple rules and guidelines might have a lasting impact on the personal career at large.

Introduction :

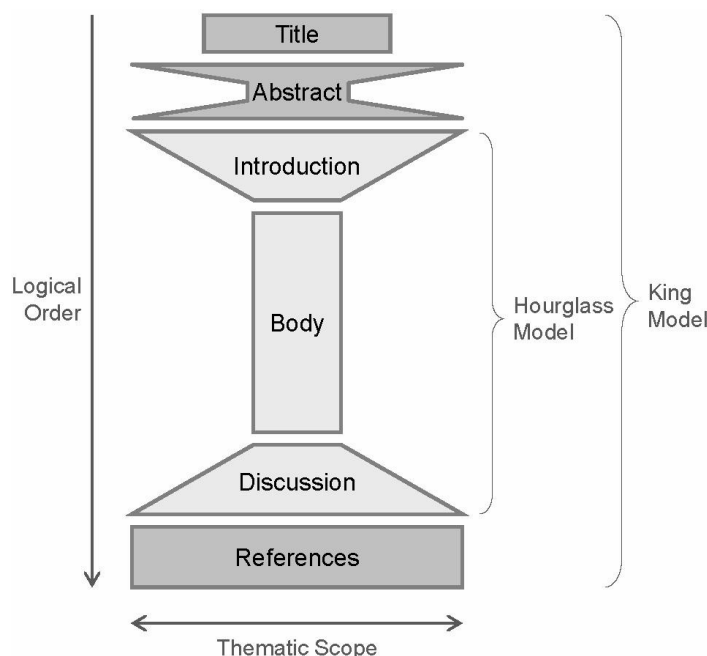
A research paper is a piece of academic writing based on its author's original research on a particular topic, and the analysis and elucidation of the research result. It can be a term paper, a master's thesis or a doctoral dissertation. This paper outlines the logical steps to writing a good research paper. To achieve ultimate excellence in anything you do, you need more than just the knowledge. Like the Olympic athlete aiming for the gold medal, you must have a positive attitude and the belief that you have the ability to achieve it. That is the real start to writing a research paper. It borrows from the literature on paper writing and publishing and gives examples from the social, natural and technical sciences, since the prestige associated with different types of publications varies greatly by discipline.

Reasons for publishing a paper :

One may ask why researchers write up what they have been doing or what they are currently working on. Booth et al. (1995) deliver three obvious reasons (pp.8–9): to remember, because once something is forgotten, it cannot be reproduced correctly without having written notice; to understand, as writing about a subject can only be accomplished by approaching the subject in a structured way, which itself leads to better understanding thereof; and to gain perspective, as writing includes looking at something from different points of view.

Organization of scientific papers :

The structure of a research paper comprises three core parts, namely introduction, body and discussion. The progression of the thematic scope of a paper within these parts typically follows a pattern called the 'Hourglass Model' (see Figure 1, light-grey parts; cf. Swales, 1993). However, there are additional parts of a paper with similar importance. These are title, abstract and references. The extended Hourglass Model, indicated by the dark-grey parts in Figure 1. The following subsections describe all parts of a paper following the Hourglass Model.



Source: Based on Swales (1993),

Title

The title is the part of a paper that is read the most. Thus, according to Peat et al. (2002), effective titles; identify the main issue of the paper; begin with the subject of the paper; are accurate, unambiguous, specific and complete; do not contain abbreviations unless they are well known by the target audience, e.g. HTML or CPU in titles of computer science papers or ADHD in titles of psychology papers; attract readers.

Abstract :

Basically, an abstract comprises a one-paragraph summary of the whole paper. Abstracts have become increasingly important, as electronic publication databases are the primary means of



finding research reports in a certain subject area today (Koopman, 1997). Hence, everything of relevance to potential readers should be in the abstract, everything else not.

According to Day (1983), there are two basic types of abstract:

- An *informative* abstract extracts everything relevant from the paper, such as research objectives addressed, methods employed in solving the problems, results obtained and conclusions drawn. Such abstracts may serve as a highly aggregated substitute for the full paper.
- On the other hand, an *indicative* or *descriptive* abstract rather describes the content of the paper and may thus serve as an outline of what is presented in the paper. This kind of abstract cannot serve as a substitute for the full text.

Introduction :

In brief, the introduction should guide the reader to current state of the art in the field and should allow the reader to understand the rest of the paper without referring to previous publications on the topic (Day, 1983). The introduction serves the purpose of leading the reader from a general subject area to a particular field of research. Three phases of an introduction can be identified (Swales, 1993):

- *Establish a territory*: bring out the importance of the subject *and/or* make general statements about the subject *and/or* present an overview on current research on the subject.
- *Establish a niche*: oppose an existing assumption *or* reveal a research gap *or* formulate a research question or problem *or* continue tradition.
- *Occupy the niche*: sketch the intent of the own work *and/or* outline important characteristics of the own work; outline important results; and give a brief outlook on the structure of the paper.

Body

Generally, the body of a paper answers two questions, namely *how* was the research question addressed (materials, methods) and *what* was found (results; Davis, 1997; Day, 1983; Peat et al., 2002).

The body of a paper reports on the actual research done to answer the research question or problem identified in the introduction. (Dees, 1997). Often, the body comprises several sections and subsections, whereas structure, organisation and content depend heavily on the type of paper, publication outlet, publisher and the creativity of the authors. Some examples are given below.

- In *empirical papers*, the paper body describes the material and data used for the study, the methodologies applied to answer the research questions and the results obtained.
- *Case study papers* describe the application of existing methods, theory or tools. Crucial is the value of the reflections abstracted from the experience and their relevance to other designers or to researchers working on related methods, theories or tools.
- *Methodology papers* describe a novel method which may be intended for use in research or practical settings (or both), but the paper should be clear about the intended audience.
- *Theory papers* describe principles, concepts or models on which work in the field (empirical, experience, methodology) is based; authors of theoretical papers are expected



to position their ideas within a broad context of related frameworks and theories.

Discussion :

Generally, this part includes (cf. Day, 1983; Swales, 1993) the following:

- A presentation of background information as well as recapitulation of the research aims of the study.
- A brief summary of the results, whereas the focus lies on discussing and not recapitulating the results.
- A comparison of results with previously published studies.
- Conclusions or hypotheses drawn from the results, with summary of evidence for each conclusion.
- Proposed follow-up research questions and outlook on further work.

References :

Embedding the own work in related literature is one of the essential parts of research writing. This is achieved by citing related work within the text and by listing all cited references at the end of the paper. Different publishers require different formats or styles for citing a paper in the text and for listing references. The most commonly used referencing systems are variations of the following (cf. Day, 1983):

- *Name and year system.* References are cited by their respective authors and the year of publication, e.g. '*Chuck and Norris (2003) define ...*'. This system is very convenient for authors, as the citation does not have to be changed when adding or removing references from the list.
- *Alphabet-number system.* This system lists the references in alphabetical order and cites them by their respective number in parentheses or (square) brackets, e.g. '*As reported in [4], ...*'. This system is relatively convenient for readers, as it does not break the flow of words while reading a sentence with many citations.
- *Citation order system.* This system is similar to the alphabet-number system with one major difference: the reference list is not sorted alphabetically, but in the order of appearance (citation by number) in the text.

Variations of the referencing systems mentioned above are used in most of the common style guides, for instance American Psychological Association (APA) style (American Psychological Association, 2003), Chicago style (The University of Chicago, 2010), Council of Biology Editors (CBE) style and Modern Language Association (MLA) style (Gibaldi, 1995). In computer science, the most widely used styles are variations of the number system, e.g. the style used by Springer Verlag in the Lecture Notes series, the style used by the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) Press and the style guides issued by the IEEE Computer Society for most of their publications. In general, the citation system used depends on the scientific discipline (e.g. psychologists mainly use APA style), on the publisher (different publishers may require to use different referencing styles even in the same field) and on the publication outlet. Authors have no other choice than adhering to the style required by publishers. Regardless of the citation style, there are two basic rules for the list of references: (1) every cited source must be listed and (2) every listed source must be cited.



Writing for publication

There are many sets of writing tips available from different authors. Two sets of frequently stated tips or rules are presented here. Davis (1997) gives the following set of rules for technical and scientific writing:

- If it can be interpreted in more than one way, it is wrong; know your audience, know your subject, know your purpose; if you cannot find a reason to put a comma in, leave it out.
- Keep your writing clear, concise and correct; if it works, do it.

Figure 2 Plan for preparing and writing a paper for publication





Information Technology and Security for Data Access for Higher Education System in India under Rusa Scheme

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Abstract –

Growing access and demand of electronic information, the academic libraries tend to operate their services in computerized network environment. The libraries are rapidly coming out from their hybrid library identity and functioning in fully web-based digitized infrastructure on the surge of ICT. The modern web-based digitized appearances of academic libraries are may be potentially vulnerable for range of cyber security threats and attacks due to basic ignorance and security flaws in network device, configuration, working culture, lack of awareness. In order to bring under the notice some common security flaws, vulnerabilities, associate threats and possible harms, the paper attempt to discuss with recommendations. In this context the basic structure of web based digital library management system and information access through user interface has been discussed. The librarian's concern and most common attack such as command injection, Cross-site Scripting (XSS), improper user authorization and authentication, data security and physical access security explain with recommendations.

Key Words- Web based Digital Library, Access Control, Digital Library Security, Data Security, Information Security.

Introduction :

The exploration of digitized information assets is now an essential part of our academic, research and scholarly infrastructure. Digital libraries are substantially accumulating digitized information resources to meet information needs research and scholarly communities. A digital library is library in which information is locally stored in digital format and accessible remotely via computer and computer networks. It is a type of information retrieval system involves selection, acquisition, processing, analysis and storing of information which is to be searched, access and distributed information in digital format. It offers the range of information services and sources to support innovative research, academic activities and lifelong learning process. The accessibility and visibility of digital libraries through Internet increase manifolds and scholars across the world allow accessing the information 24×7 in real time. The digitization of rare document is helping to maintain cultural heritage of intellectual, personal, organization collections as well as community collection. Digital libraries presently embrace digitized documents as well 'Born Digital' documents also. Some digital resources resemble their print predecessors. Others are quite novel, making use of space, speed and interactive ability that Internet provides.

Digital libraries are supporting the information needs of their users who are not only outside the library, but may be outside the institution. Digital Library Management System (DLMS) is now web based system to facilitate access to other server over the computer networks via Internet. A Web based Digital Library Management System is software designed for remote user interface to access digital resources/information. The DLMS is also very much supportive for research intensive environment, where research information sources are needed to be shared

and exchanged rapidly. The research information sources may be commercially sensitive and time intensive. (Chiagunye, Nwachukwu-nwokefor and, Udeani Henrieta, 2015)

The power of ICT technology has already empowered the individual to desirable manipulation of electronic information with effective anonymity. This can lead to very serious undesirable information security incidents may cause to loss of authenticity, accessibility, confidentiality of entire system, and potential loss of credibility, privacy, several rights and productivities of an organization. Recent surveys and studies have proved that the libraries especially web based digital libraries are not far from cyber security incidents rather they are much potential soft target to trigger on cyber crime. In spite of growing application of cloud computing in digital library management but lack of serious approaches, in-depth knowledge of software and hardware, and networking configuration the digital libraries remain potential vulnerable for fatal cyber attacks.

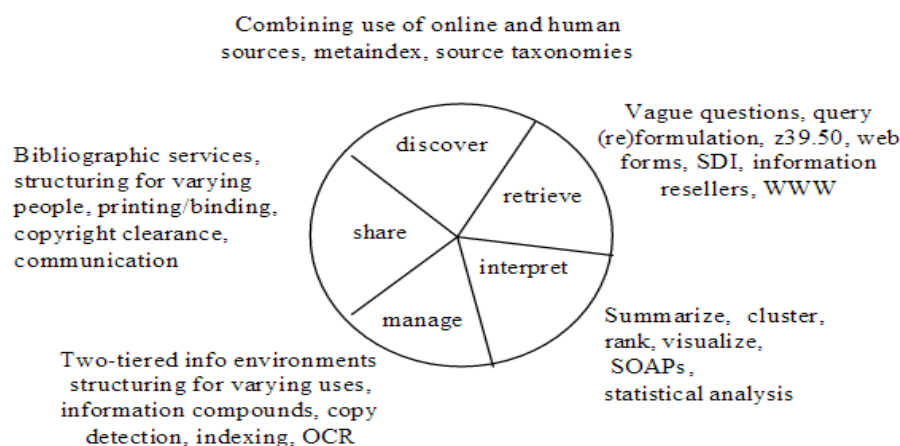
This paper is aim to discuss basic infrastructure and access of web based digital library and associated security vulnerabilities with necessary measures and suggestions. The identification of potential vulnerabilities and threats involve in user interface to control access.

Web Based Digital Library Management System :

A generic software system that provides the appropriate software infrastructure to operate and administer a digital library system incorporating the suite of functionality considered fundamental for digital library and to integrate additional software offering more refined, specialized or advanced functionality (DL.org –No 231551)

The system is providing good graphical interface to the even remote users and administrators and can performing require task such as registration, login, alert, update, uploading and downloading, interaction, searching and browsing, bookmarking, modification etc. All most all the DLMS offers search functionality to facilitate full text search, online search, keyword search, embedded search, advance search etc., the system could request the user to issue, renew, return and keep alert. The system managing circulation, calculating fine, generating various report, maintaining track record create databases the user and managing access.

A. Paepcke (1996) tries to explain the users activities of digital library system with the help of following figure. **figure.**

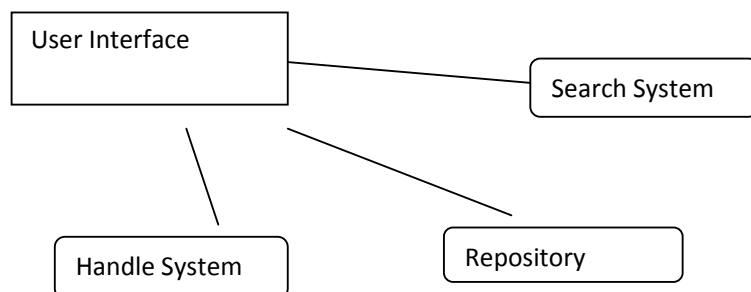




A. Paepack explain locating and searching among relevant sources, retrieving information from them, interpreting what was retrieved, managing the filtered-out information locally and sharing result with other. These activities are not necessarily sequential but are repeated and interleaved.

Components of Web based Digital Library System-

According to Arms, Overly, Restoj and Blanchi (1997) the components in digital Web based DLMS are user interface, repositories and handle and search system as shown in the figure.



From the functional point of view of digital library effective user interface is most important for efficient and secure access of available high quality information asset. All four components are equally important for smooth and efficient performance of DLMS in web access environment. All the components are well interlinked and interdependent. From the security aspects of Web based DLMS the paper focus on control and secure access of digital library resources is essential prerequisite parameter as success of any system lie in effective and protected user interface.

Information Access in Digital Library System-

The right of access to information has become the dominant right in the information and knowledge era. (Lor and Britz, 2007) The access of information includes sending and receiving messages, contents, digital data, audio-visual materials, animated and graphical contents, and textual as well as numerical information. In digital library context, the access typically includes digital documents, OPAC, publisher's catalogue and web contain, journal full text database, e-news letter, bulletin board, newsgroups, usenet, emails, slides etc. Technical advancement introduced the range and various types of documents and information in different format such as TXT (ASCII), DOC, HTML, HIM, SHTML, PDF, PCX, TIF, TIFE, GIF, JPG, PNG, AVI, MPG, ASF etc with in-built potencies and limitations.

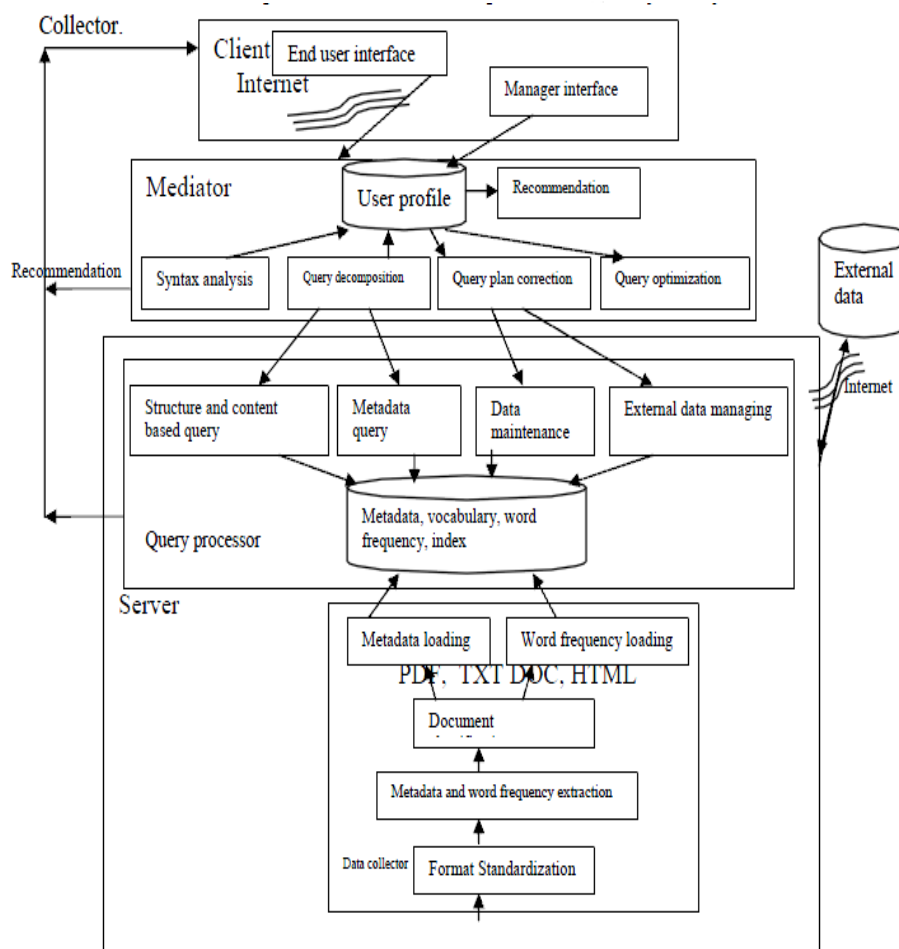
Users are all respective authorized entity to access the system with specific rights and permission. Some system grant complete access after successful authentication of user, where as other system require more sophisticated, complex and stringent access control mechanism. Bruenet, Joeger, Thampson and Bowman quoted by Oltman (2009) present three components of information access i.e. Physical access, Intellectual access and Social access. Physical access includes 'the physical and electronic structure that contain information, and the path that are traveled to get information. Geography, technology and economics can all affect physical access. Intellectual access refers to understanding information in a document, including "how the information is processed, categorized, organized, displayed and represented. Of course technological literacy and individual characteristics can affect intellectual access, whereas physical access can be enhanced, constrained or manipulated in the external environment.

Finally, the concept of social access suggested that elements of one's social world, including social norms and worldview, influence the information access.

According to McCreadie and Rice (1999a) 'access as control' includes both control over technology, physical equipments, resources, and control over "who gain access to what information to whose advantage?"

Any user who needs to access the web based DLMS can connect to web site and access web page of DLMS through URL. User submits queries through the query interface. The system administrator accesses the system in local area network. Received any query from end user or system administrator by the client has been transmitted to MYSQL and send it to the mediator and accepts query, results returned from the server and displayed to the users. The mediator accepts request from clients, analysis the request, divides each request into subcommands, and sends the commands to the corresponding servers and provide results to the client. Mediator coordinate all the servers to work together to execute any operations from the client.

The most processed data in the digital library include the original documents, the index file and the Metadata extracted. The data collectors are the personal computers on which the documents that needed to be added in the digital library are stored. The collectors usually run on Window operating system and are controlled by the mediators. They collect documents, extract relevant information, and create classifier, classify documents and load all the data into corresponding query processors. (Brain, Neal Sample, Francklin, Hjaltsoln and Shadmonl, 2001)





According to Saffady (2000) that there are two basic types of web based DLMS i.e. first those for large academic and public libraries, second are those intended for smaller libraries, such as school, or special libraries. Although division is not absolute. The vendors that provide Web based DLMS have typically following built-in features.

1. Multi-tiered client/server architecture and TCP/IP networking protocols.
2. Web-based OPAC.
3. Graphical User Interface and web interface for maintaining and access the system.
4. Support UNICODE and oriented architecture.
5. Built on industry standards Relational Database Management System (RDBMS).
6. Z39.50 Compliant (Client and server)
7. Support the ILL protocol (ISO 10160/61)
8. EDI Compatible.
9. Modular architecture based on software components and well defined application programming interface (APIs) (Saffady, 2000)

Keroyd (1998) noted that, the current system do not have provide highly significant levels of innovation, except perhaps in term of the technology. Most of the system offeres common innovative basic functionality such as 1. Computerized integrated SMS alert service 2. Computer integrated Telephony (Audio conferencing) 3. Mobile access OPAC 4. RFID for easy stock taking 5. Barcode reader enableity 6. Integrated Virtual Learning environment 7. Metadata Harvesting 8. Reading List Management 9. E-journal administrating 10. Hyperlinked portal etc.

We are all witnessing that, the range of innovation and developments in technology and ICT standards have been made World Wide Web(www) more dynamic, interactive and userfriendly which is significantly affect the development and functionality web based library management system. Recently, Z39.50 ANSI communication standard, XML (Extensible Markup Language), CCC (Cascading Style Sheets), PHP service-side scripting language designed for web developments, MYSQL and Java script are some notable interrelated technology have helped the web technology well beyond the use of HTML for markup and URL system for identifying the resources on internet.

Vulnerabilities in Information Access in DLMS infrastructure-

Information accessing through user interface module of DLMS is the first potential and most vulnerable for security incidents. Unauthorised user can send and receive sensible, confidential and commercially sensitive data as well can compromise the system and make undesirable modification through user interface mechanism of the system. The first step is to unauthorised gaining access to LAN of control system. In order to protect the system from unauthorised access, the digital library system may have separate LAN which is not directly accessible from Internet. Unfortunately, there are the systems whose LAN is directly accessible from the Internet. The Firewall between the LAN of the system and Internet connection to prevent unauthorised access and protect the system from worms and other maladies may also using in many big Digital libraries but many small libraries do not go for it. The separate LAN and DMZ are created to share data inside the integrated library system. Still there are several incidents recorded of unauthorised access and from control LAN system through following frequently used tactics.

1. Bypassing the perimeter defence provided by the Firewall.



2. Piggybacking technique used on connection and exploiting a service allowed through the Firewall.
3. Discovering the auto-answer modem or connection circumventing the firewall.
4. Gaining access through a trusted peer website.
5. Hijacking the session
6. Penetrating malicious code, keylogger, malware, spyware, phishing attacks, virus attack etc

Major reason for unauthorised access through user interface subsystem of DLMS are commonly found at configuration level of firewall, server-clients, host, port and network switches, while settingup the access with permissions, privileges and rights. Some of the most frequent and commonly observed security flaws are as follow.

1. DLMS system software allow host to read or overwrite files on other host, without any login.
2. Common sharing features allow on multiple system.
3. Disable or lack of Roll-based authentication for interaction.
4. Downloading and uploading of any file allowed to remote users.
5. Some time system allow anonymous access.
6. Enable client to launch and process some operations or functions.
7. Unrestricted telnet access allow on DMZ (Demilitarized Zone is a physical and logical subnetwork to separate the LAN and Internet)) network equipments.
8. Virtual Private Network (VPN) acces routs and connectors are miscongigured.
9. Allowed access to unused IP addresses.
10. Improper port configuration allow unauthorised network access after successful physical access to network equipments.
11. Lack of lockout system enforcement after failure of unsuccessful significant number of login attempts.
12. Lack of automatic termination of access session a ceratin timeperiod.
13. Allowing to enter the data the application from untrusted sources.
14. large number of publically network shares on Digital Library system host (Portal)
15. Database service in webbased DLMS configured without password.
16. Default password rarely changed by users and administrator.
17. Password expiration policy not implementation.
18. Password of privileged users do not changed frequently.
19. Use Rights are not implemented directly into data file rather than applying encryption and control at the storage and at the end user level. As encryption typically doesn't help when information to be printed because it expected to be readable to human.
20. Effective user credentials can protect the system from unauthorised access but the services such as FTP, Telnet and rlogin on web based digital usually transmit and stored user credentials in clear text without encryption.



The above list of commonly found security flaws at the configuration and functional level of web based DLM system is just an representative there will be many more serious issues which can be a potential cause of severe cyber attacks. Although, the issue is very broad need to understand at very wide prospect. The every listed security flaws are interrelated and addressing various security concern network security, software security, hardware security, storage and data security and physical security etc. The paper attempt to discuss some immediate threats to the web based DLM System with important suggestions, measures and recommendation in order to mitigate security incident.

Security Threats to Web based DLMS-

Operating System (OS) Command Injection.

External input without proper security measures OS command injection is vulnerable while web interface through wireless devices with DNM system. This can allow attackers to inject undesirable command. If arbitrary command such as semi-colon injected that will delimits the end of one command and the beginning of another process. This can be easily target the server, using malicious code to get the server to divulge information. This is become more dangerous if the server stores private user information from the website, such as credit card numbers, usernames and passwords (credentials), or other personally identifiable information.

SQL Injection

Structured Query Language (SQL) to serves as command language for communicating with database. SQL injection is a technique to inject crafted SQL into user input field that are part of web forms, used for bypass custom login to web site. The SQL vulnerabilities allow the SQL server to run malicious code and inject the attack. This may possible for an attacker to go to a website's search box and type in code that would force the site's SQL server to dump all of its stored usernames and passwords for the site. It is a command injection has become common and very frequently occurs issue with database driven website today.

Recommendations

Although, unlike system developers, the system administrator have no control over the code and can't make changes in programme. However administrator can mitigate OS command injection threat by following measures.

- a. Use a whitelist of acceptable input that strictly conform to specification and reject all other input that does not conform stipulated specification.
- b. Deploy only web applications that separate the database from the web server.
- c. Conduct the penetration test on the web server.
- d. Deploy security solutions that validate user input and filter SQL injection.
- e. Check out customer error page return from web server.

Cross-site Scripting (XSS)

Real time interactive feature of web site allow users to enter input and this could also be manage sessions. In SQL injection attack, the vulnerable web site targeted access stored data. But if the attacker can directly target a website's users, then a cross-site scripting attack become possible. Unlike an SQL injection attack, this attack also involves injecting malicious code into a website. The code is executed on the client and access to web server and transfer the crucial data



within the session. In this case the website itself is not being attacked rather malicious code injected only runs in the user's browser.

One of the most common ways an attacker can deploy a cross-site scripting attack is by injecting malicious code into a comment or a script that could automatically run. For example, they could embed a link to a malicious JavaScript in a comment on a blog. Cross-site scripting attacks can significantly damage a website's reputation by placing the users' information at risk without any indication that anything malicious even occurred. (www.rapid7.com/fundamentals/types-of-attacks/). The scripting attack used to bypass validation and expose user's identifier as well automatically redirecting the user to some other site or page.

Recommendations

- Digital Library system should use third party reputed web server for their web application.
- Firewall between system network and Internet access gateway.
- Hide and encrypt the session information by using GUIDs (Globally Unique Identifier)
- Store the session information at local web server/computer.
- Restrict the client up to specific function and process and stop anonymous access.

Poor User Authentication

Authentication is process by which individual claim/prove before access the system that he/she is right person to interact the system. The process has two parts, the first is to provide user name and password and the second is to provide the secret response such as secret word, number, passphrases, OTP, ID tag or biometric etc.

Single factor authentication i.e. providing user name and password is often weak and easy to guess. If physical access control weak then keylogger can easily disclosed the password as it could be smoothly happen in the social institute like library. Frequently and similar used password can be captured from the system or network. Enabling the remember user and password feature of web browser can well come dangerous cyber attack on confidentiality of the system and users. Two factors authentication is much better than the previous one.

The tendency to store the password and other information often in paper, computer file or database without encryption in plaintext may also invite fatal cyber attack. Users today have so many logins and passwords to remember that it's tempting to reuse credentials here or there to make life a little easier. Even though security best practices universally recommend that you have unique passwords for all your applications and websites, many people still reuse their passwords. Attackers can easily acquire such information from any number of black market websites on the internet. (www.rapid7.com/fundamentals/types-of-attacks/) Several current studies and incidents have shown that none of the authentication process is fully secure in the virtual life on Internet.

Recommendation

- Proper configuration of web server using secure Socket Layer (SSL) can help in mitigation of user authentication issues.
- User credential should protected properly the secure machine with encryption.
- Pin protect smart card preloaded digital certificate would be much secure comparatively.
- User training and education is the best option to secure the system vulnerabilities lies in improper authentication process.



- e. Client device authentication to a central server upon boot which some necessary device credential before the computer allowed to have access to the network.
- f. IP based access by using protocols communication from specific computer allowed to access the network also ensure user authentication on system.

Unauthorized Access :

Privileges and user rights are different from the permission. User rights provides the authorization to the user with certain privilege and enabled users to create groups, assign users to existing groups, log into the system etc. User rights are implicit, that are granted to default groups – the groups that are created by operating system. These rights cannot be removed as a result the system 1. Protocols allow host to read or overwrite file on the other host without login 2. Documents and configuration information freely share with host 3. Common share files will be available on multiple systems 4. Remote users can upload arbitrary files 5. Remote client can launch any desirable process 6. Anonymous access frequently allowed 7. Sensible files remain unrestricted to access.

Recommendation

- a. Each user account in the system should have least privilege necessary to perform their functions.
- b. A role-based authorization should be implemented.
- c. Use of proper Access Control List (ACL)
- d. Employ file access permission that window and Unix operating system provides.

Data Security Threats :

The information available with DL system is typically categorized into structured data and unstructured data. The structured data is always available in strict data model and confined by the model rules, that lives in the database and organization with DBMS. Whereas unstructured data live anywhere, in any format, on any device and can freely float across the network. It has no strict format and model. Unstructured data is much more difficult to manage and secure. It is generated from user's routine activities at their workplace and from manipulation of message, email, images, and from structured data or documents. The most secure database in the world would be one which nobody can access then there will importance of such database for the world.

Database security can be maintained discretely or can be integrated with operating systems. That implies that users will require only one logon into the system. Database security mechanisms are effective if they are used in conjunction with proper security mechanisms implemented at the front end application like dynamic web pages (National Forum on Education Statistic, 2003).

Rothenberg (1995) indicated the risk of format obsolescence as the main threat to the digital cultural heritage: "although its reproducibility makes digital information theoretically invulnerable to the ravages of time, the physical media on which it is stored are far from eternal. The contents of most digital media become unusable obsolete much sooner, as they are superseded by new media or incompatible formats."



Data backup solution is the most useful measures in the security data. This is the most reliable that backups store the copied data off the premises and preserving it from physical damage. The backups need to be kept in secure off-site storage facilities protected from fire, climate, flood and unauthorized least privilege access.

Fox (2006) has indicated that in the backup era solution has its own drawback that is the ability to mirror and duplicate digital objects becomes a liability when data is stolen that was not intended for public consumption.

The loop holes in physical access and authentication system, weak software, hardware and network security measures are the major causes of data security threats.

Recommendations

- a. Use encryption technology for disk and file encrypt.
- b. Regular backup and offsite multiple storing facility with recovery mechanism.
- c. Application of Digital Right Management to protect the data at source.
- d. Application of Information Right Management to built protection directly into the data files, rather than at the storage of data or where they are transmitted.
- e. Apply stringent physical access control measures.
- f. Document and distribute the information security policy among all the users.

Physical Access Vulnerabilities :

Allowing unauthorized person to access physical and information assets and network devices can physically control, damage or compromise the system intentionally or unintentionally. One of the biggest risks to any information system is the physical access of unauthorized person or any end user with the ability to install and run any software they want. Physical accessed attacker can literally do anything, including physical damage the computer, steal the password, plant keystroke logging Trojan, harm the physical connection points into the data transfer path, use infected USB devices, damage switches and other ports and steal the data.

Recommendations

- a. Never give or lend physical security devices to not trusted and unauthorized person.
 - b. Apply limited connectivity to hardware interface and port security should be implemented.
 - c. MAC address (Media Access Control) should not change unnecessarily.
 - d. Install CCTV surveillance.
 - e. Maintain visit log record and use checker-maker system for every interface with system.
 - f. Disable unknown and unused MAC address for interface.
 - g. Insider i.e. employee, contractor, vender, users considered most potential for physical security attacks hence do not allow physical access to system untrustworthy person
 - h. Disable as well as delete the account of organization left old user as early as possible.
- A part from these broad and major vulnerabilities some immediate concern of web based Digital Library are as fallow.
- i. Insufficient back and recover mechanism – Lack of robust data backup and recovery system put an organization data at risk.
 - ii. Social Media – Using Web based DLM system network and devices to access social media websites poses very high data security risk.



- iii. Use of removable media and mobile hand held wireless devices on system network invites significant security threats. The lost and stolen of such devices also used compromised the system and disclose private sensible information.

Conclusion

Growing ICT application in accessing, storing, retrieving and disseminating of information, libraries have keep inform and aware with at least basic knowledge of network devices, configuration and information security. Although, the role and participation of the library professionals in the system development and architecture is very much negligible and subsequently rely on the technical persons at great extend. The foolproof information security system cannot be ever established and implemented and securing our system is long term continuous process which involves defense, detection and deterrence procedure. The concept information security having very wide and complicated, expecting sound knowledge of it from library professionals is practically not feasible but knowing the application of encryption technology, drafting of detail information security policy, certifying Information Security Standards, use of DRM and IRM system, basic knowledge of operating system, information about Access Control List (ACL) and basic of best information security practice with knowledge of network security, port security, security vulnerabilities and associate potential threats can reduce the cyber attacks and help to mitigate any information security incident. This is the central aim of this paper to keep or enlighten the library professional at some extend to move forward confidently in the era of web based digital library and open access movement.

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Marketing of Information Products and Library Services in Academic Libraries

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Abstracts :

Marketing of products and services is common for business industry but it unnatural for the libraries till last few years but it is now expected to become a routine practice. Today academic libraries need to be promoting their library products and services having enormous potential of budding intellectual and knowledge resources. Adoption of marketing skills and branding with sound strategy will lead academic libraries professionally in information industry. Marketing of library services opens the opportunity to academic libraries to connect with society with resource generations.

Key Words- Marketing of library services, academic libraries, marketing skills, information industry.

Introduction:

In present era every occupation is becoming or producing the industry with their output and every production of industry nowadays needs to be promoted. Every sector is influenced with the promotion and advertising. As up to the first decade of 21st century Indian academic libraries were unaware about marketing of information products and services. Traditionally academic libraries always been considered as non-profitable resource and services provider but nowadays academic the library services have acquired the potential as commodity and it now on the verge promotion and branding. Academic library are providing tailor-made information to various information and business industries in context of objective and descriptive requirements. Many traditional library services are modernized in the due process of digital revolution and its spread at worldwide. Today it is huge expectations and challenge for academic libraries to make their services to marketable and to reach towards the professional end users with professional manner and need of hour is librarian is standing in the market of world for selling his library services through the assets of available information resources.

Definitions:

Marketing, according to Kotler (1982), is the analysis, planning, and control of carefully formulated programs designed to bring about voluntary exchanges of values with target markets for the purpose of achieving organizational objectives

Marketing is getting right product to the right users at right time and for this we have to keep in mind the present and future needs of customers. The products we are offering are also important. Delivery of right product at time is key to marketing.

Need of Library Marketing of Library services

1. To promote the use of available reading material in the library and create awareness among the users.
2. To optimize the use of information within limited resources and manpower.



3. Limited Budget for library needs to market services and generate funds for library
4. To improve the image of the library.
5. Due to information explosion, readers require precise and correct information for their research and study.
6. Unless and until what is available in the library, how it would be accessible and disseminated to the users of the library. The Users do not aware the resources available in the libraries. Now days libraries are investing huge amount to purchase reading material and subscription to periodicals and online databases to fulfil the needs of their students, faculty members and research scholars. Investing such amount for the resources, the usage of these resources should also increase. Libraries should think and work out the cost benefit analysis of this investment.
7. Therefore it is quite necessary to literate people about the services providing by libraries and promote its use.
8. There are several ways to promote the usage and marketing of services
9. Organization of Information Literacy programme on regular basis at various level.
10. Organization of workshops/ training programs about awareness of resources available in the libraries and Information centers.
11. Organization of Training programs to library staff with modern technologies and expertise people.
12. Attract the people by organizing book exhibitions of new books with the help of vendors or the material available in the library should be displayed at prominent place.¹

Seven Principles of Marketing in terms of Library Products and Services

There are seven principles of marketing; these principles are also applicable to Library and Information services. These principles are Product, Price, Place, Promotion, Participants, Physical evidence and Process. These principles are described in brief.

Product

Academic Libraries are providing good number of services to their users through the services like

List of Additions which are provided either in print form or through the library website, e-mail or using social media. Now Web OPAC becomes information products to support the gallery of library resources. Current Content Service, SDI service, Web based services etc. These services are the product of libraries. Hence library professionals have to make library services at par the marketing and calculating the professional demands from the customers. The nature of these products and services have changed due automation of library services and the handy use of social media enlarged the base of product and reachability.

Price

Price is the key factor in marketing of library products and library services. Competitive price of products and services keep the perennial demands of information from the customers for the library. It is also important that parent institution of the library should maintain the affordable budget for the library to purchase the more reading material and development of infrastructure for delivery library services. The timely up gradation of electronic equipments enhances the



speed and effectiveness of the library services. Academic library administration and college administration should take feedback of requirements and output of marketing of policy of library services which will encourage to proceed further with innovative ideas with least price.

Place

Services are intangible. Services are normally delivered from the library and they do not have any kind of halt between library and customer and it is not aloof from selling. Sometimes library products or services are customized according to customers preferences as in the SDI service. Nowadays information is customized in exceptionally cases information is assembled and repackaged form multiple libraries and delivered through the same dais. Resource and expertise sharing is also used for this and various training courses are also conducted.

Promotion

Promotion is most crucial factor in marketing. It gives soft hand to library assets and services to known to the regular and outside users. The mechanism should be developed for promotion and its feedback. Normally users are unknown about library resources and their value in academic development and hence it is essential that library staff should reach to every students of the library with implementation of innovative programmes like workshops, seminars, lectures, quiz contests etc. Use of social media for the promotion is one of easiest and least priced way for promotion and many libraries have developed social media apps which interact daily with the users. The internet based facilities like e-mail, google drive, library website have widened the scope promotion at individual level. Academic libraries should make promotional efforts at institutional and government level for convincing response from the public domain.

Participants:

The strength and feedback of participants decides the success of the marketing polices of library services.

The strength of participants and its vividness decides the impacting factor of marketing and achievement of the target group. The timely feedback of participant details the shortcomings of the promotion or marketing policies and lacunas of the library system and services.

Physical Evidence

According to Shostack “ a physical object is self-defining ; a service is not “ Hence in educational sector the marketing task is “ defining for the services what it cannot define for itself “ Evidence for the service can be both peripheral and essential. Physical evidence can support the marketing programmes by providing adequate service to the library users. It can make the service tangible.

Process

process is related to the process management, it consists of process planning , control, operation planning, facilities to be available with users, scheduling, quality of services etc. ²

Barriers to Marketing of Library and Information Services

1. Lack of knowledge about user and his/her needs of information and its depth.
2. Virtual impossibility in accounting the effectiveness of information encompassed with the product and services and its utilization power for research and development purpose.
3. Users unawareness about use of product and services especially about the product based on information communication technology and digital media. Training of such users is



very much important to for marketing of services and also for getting handy response from the users.

4. Lack of business expertise among the librarians and library staff. Lack of professional attitude makes the services delivery rough and change customer perception.
5. Failure in handling of information at user level and its service customization according to the need of users.
6. Failure in gauging the market of information and our role in information industry in context of other rivals.

Marketing of Library Resources

Marketing of e-resources needs lots of efforts for academic libraries and bringing of consciousness among the users. Here are some marketing tools which helps libraries to reach the users.

Library Website

Library website is handy tool for the academic libraries to details library products and services. It is common accessible tools with help of which academic libraries can promote and deliver the library reading assets. Library website also plays a handy role sharing of expertise and resources which can attract the users.

Promoting the Use by Traditional Methods

In traditional method the list of all journals are provided through the OPAC to the users and also their links are supplied for the reference. Academic libraries can avail the access of e-books through the OPAC. Subject guides having sound combination of printed and e-resources can put on library website. Posters, banners, brochures can have enchanting effect and they can be placed among the public places and within the premises of the institution. Orientation of library resources and display of dummies of book cover can promote users. Regular publication of newsletters of library informs users about added resources and services and development knowledge based happenings in the library. In house academic activities can be put out by college newsletters such as conferences, seminars, various competitions and cultural programmes. Research reports drawn out from the online databases can be supplied to the academic staff which can attract the staff for further use of online databases and it too useful for researchers of institution and outsiders. Users should be insisted for review the databases and which encourage to limit lacunas of the databases.

Face to Face Interaction

The conduction of training programmes, personal visits, user meets, launch events and library stall etc. may be regarded as face to face interaction opportunities impact the people on the large scale or can reach to the mass of the people. Visits to the departments and laboratories for the notification get alert the users about library new products and services and acknowledge the developmental activities of the departments. Academic library should arrange the subject based training programmes with the help of various subject based professional organizations. Academic libraries can utilize the days celebrated in the institutions on occasion for the promotion for the targeted groups. Exhibition and training from the vendors is carry the promotional value by comprehending multiple reading resources at a time.

Promotions through the Web/Intranet

Emails for the targeted groups can focus the end users of the information at earliest and convenient ways. It certainly assists in bunch of information referral at least time. Screen



messages on screen saver can deliver the powerful message for the users. Online information tutorials regarding the use of information and sources of the information and its searching techniques proves beneficial to the users. Table content summarize the resources lead to users for reading. RSS Feeds are e-alert system where user becomes aware about latest information of his/favorite topic and additions of information flow anywhere in the world on specific topic. Wikis give the opportunities to users of academic library contribute his/her major expectations on particular topic and edit as he/she desires. Blog leaves the chance for individual to express the opinions and view the others. Blogs based on particular issues attach the readers and enhance the communicative capacity of the library.

Conclusion

Quality library service is soul of academic libraries and without promotion of library product and library services it hardly impossible for to proceed further or sustain in the competition. Nowadays academic libraries are facing the huge expectations and demands from the society and academic persons and so it will be quenched only through the production quality of services and better delivery with promotional value. Certainly digital revolution has made the task of promotion easy and speedy but it is foremost duty of academic librarian and their staff to utilize these facilities for the promotion of library services and products. It is need of hour that academic institutions and society should work together for social phenomena by nurturing resource places like libraries for building up knowledge society for future growth. Academic libraries will virtually decide the future of generations and nations if libraries themselves become capable for promote library products and services to society and become successful to erect the knowledge based society in least time lag.

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Institutional Repository : A Study

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Abstract ::

According to second law of library science, user or reader is get central importance. Todayall user is needed to attract to library for that IRs is play important role. University , parent libraries and the librarian has to play a major role in developing successful repositories for their institutions and thus permanently changing the landscape of scholarly communication. This paper seeks to provide an overview of Institutional repositories, its benefits and also describes the role of library in building an Institutional repository etc. From last some years we found that increasing used for the creation of digital repositories, workshop and seminars are arranged for awareness regarding development in libraries. But it is not only for testing or trial purpose only and are need to maintaining properly.

Keywords: Repository, IRs software ,DSpace, Eprint, Fedora, Greenstone

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ijmc.editor@rtmonline.in| <http://ijmc.rtmonline.in> | ISSN 2349-073X

Repository :Definition

According to Oxford English Dictionary, Repository is a "vessel receptacle, chamber, etc, in which things are or may be placed, deposited or stored". According to wikipedia "A repository is a central place where data is stored and mined. A repository can be a where multiple databases or files are located for distribution over a network or a repository can be a location that is directly accessible to the user without having to travel across a network"

IRs/Institutional Repository:

In 2003 the function of an institutional repository was coined by [Clifford Lynch](#) in relation to universities. He argued that:

"... a university-based institutional repository is a set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members. It is most essentially an organizational commitment to the stewardship of these digital materials, including long-term preservation where appropriate, as well as organization and access or distribution."

According to Mark Ware (2004), An Institutional Repository (IR) is defined to be a web-based database (repository) of scholarly material which is institutionally defined (as opposed to a subject-based repository); cumulative and perpetual (a collection of record); open and interoperable (e.g. using OAI-compliant software); and thus collects, stores and disseminates (is part of the process of scholarly communication). In addition, mostly it would include long-term preservation of digital materials as a key function of IRs.



IRs includes :

- Annual Report
- Pre-prints of articles submitted for publication
- Post-prints articles/research papers
- Revised texts of published works
- Conference papers, PPTs, journal articles
- Lecture Notes
- Students Projects
- Project Reports
- Technical Reports
- PhD theses and Dissertations
- Computer program/software
- Photographs and video recordings ,etc.

Benefit :

Convenient collection, long term preservation of knowledge and output, immediate access to content and global distribution, to building institutional profile and increasing intuition image, to collection of all intellectual output of institution on single platform, Long term preservation institutional information of the institution in digital format for the next generation, to create freely distribution and global visibility or resource sharing at global level, help to avoid the duplication and promotion of research work.

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Consortium

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Institutional Repository Software :

Libraries includes maintaining, segregating, compiling, storing, conserving and offering retrieval of digital subject matter similar to the traditional operation of a library. There are different software extant that can fulfil the aim of the parent organization.

Under open source license library software are available especially Aigaion, BRICKS , D-Space, E-Prints, greenstone (software), Invenio, Islandora, Museolog, Omeka, Refbase, RefDB, SobekCM etc. But a brief description of some of them which is mostly use is given below:

❖ **DSpace:**





DSpace is an [open source](#) repository software package typically used for creating [open access](#) repositories for scholarly and/or published digital content. theDSpace repository software serves a specific need as a digital archives system, focused on the long-term storage, access and preservation of digital content.

The first public version of DSpace was released in November 2002, as a joint effort between developers from [MIT](#) and [HP Labs](#). The first user group meeting in March 2004, a group of interested institutions formed the DSpace Federation which determined the governance of future software development by adopting the [Apache Foundation's community development model](#) as well as establishing the DSpace Committer Group. In July 2007 larger usage of it , HP and MIT jointly formed the DSpace Foundation , a not-for-profit organization that provided leadership and support. In May 2009 collaboration on related projects and growing synergies between the DSpace Foundation and the [Fedora Commons](#) organization led to the joining of the two organizations to pursue their common mission in a not-for-profit called [DuraSpace](#). Currently the DSpace software and user community receives leadership and guidance from DuraSpace.

❖ **EPRINT :**



EPrints was [created in 2000](#) as a direct outcome of the [1999 Santa Fe meeting](#) that launched what eventually became the [OAI-PMH](#). Version 3 of the software was officially released on 24 January 2007 at the [Open Repositories 2007 Conference](#) .EPrints has been developed at the [University of Southampton School of Electronics and Computer Science](#) and released under a [GPL](#) license.

TECHNOLOGY

- WEB,COMMAND-LINE APPLICATION BASES ON LAMP ARCHITECTURE
- WRITTEN IN PERL LANGUAGE
- RUN UNDER LINUX,SOLARIS , MAC OS X
- VERSION 3 PERL BASED, PLUG IN ARCHITECTURE USER INTERFACEWIDGETS

OPERATING SYSTEM

- CROSS-PLATFORM



WEBSITE: <http://www.eprint.org>

❖ **FEDORA:**

The name fedora derives from Fedora Linux, volunteer project that provide extra software for the Red Hat Linux distribution and from the characteristic fedorahat used in Red Hat's Shadowman" logo. Warren Togami began Fedora Linux in 2002 as an undergraduate project at the University of Hawaii, instead to provide a single repository for well-tested third party software package so that non-Red Hat software would be easier to find develop and use.

Fedora (or Flexible Extensible Digital Object Repository Architecture) Fedora is developed jointly by Cornell University Information Science and the University of Virginia Library. The Fedora Project is currently supported by generous grants from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Fedora is a digital asset management (DAM) architecture, upon which many types of digital library systems might be built.

FEATURES

FOCUSING ON INNOVATION

WORKING UPSTREAM LINUX

OPERATING SYSTEM : LINUX/RPM

WEBSITE: www.getfedora.org

❖ **Greenstone:**



GREENSTONE



Greenstone is produced by the New Zealand Digital Library Project at the [University of Waikato](http://www.universityofwaikato.ac.nz), and has been developed and distributed in cooperation with [UNESCO](http://www.unesco.org) and the Human Info NGO in Belgium. Greenstone may be used to create large, searchable collections of digital documents. In addition to command line tools for digital collection building, Greenstone has a graphical Greenstone Librarians Interface (GLI) used to build collections and assign metadata.

FEATURE
text, html, jpg, tiff, MP3, PDF, video, and Word. The text, PDF, HTML and similar documents are converted into Greenstone Archive Format (GAF) which is an XML equivalent
Multilingual
Operating system
Cross-platform

WEBSITE : www.greenstone.org

Role of the library in building IR :

Considering the growing benefits of institutional repositories it is conceivable that establishing IR will be the next significant movement in the library landscape. As a result the libraries will have a many roles to play to build up a successful IR's.

Libraries have always been engaged in managing their institutional collections, accumulated abundant expertise in collection assessment, organization and development. The libraries have a key role to play in building IR's. Library roles are becoming more deeply engaged with the broader vision of the institution by being more intertwined and interdependent with other stakeholders, such as the university administration, faculty, and other departments. Most of the faculty do not have the time to stay abreast of changes in information technology and will consider self archiving as extra administrative work. Lougee describes this role as diffuse, meaning libraries are becoming a more integrated part of the community by infusing library expertise into research, teaching, learning, and service functions. The library's level of relevance and visibility to faculty and the institution will increase as librarians support faculty in their digital publishing activities. He further states that the library can involve in developing IR's and serve as a collaborator in research, teaching and learning.

Educate faculty on the importance of open access for global sharing of scholarship with enhanced professional visibility for the author and the institution;

Institutional Repositories In India :

The beginning of Institution repositories in India was started in 2004, when M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation and Indian National Science academy had signed the Berlin Deceleration and organized workshops on Open Access and Institutional Repositories at various locations in India. In the same year first institution repository was developed by Indian Institute of Science.

In 2005, University Grant Commission submits metadata and full text of doctoral thesis during the year 2006, there were significant events in OA in India. The Indian



Academy of Sciences (IAS) had organized workshop on Electronic Publishing and OA/open access at Bangalore, the National Institute of Technology (NIT), Rourkela had become first institution in India to adopt OA mandate.

In 2007 National Knowledge Commission (NKC) recommended an OA mandate for publicly-funded research, public funding for OA digitization projects, and a funding model to support OA journals in India. All these events had significantly contributed for establishment of IR and OA movement in India. From that many of the organization make it mandatory to adopt IRs to disseminate the information from its journals, conference proceeding collection, etc without any barrier.

IITs, IIMs, NITs, Govt. Universities including Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Karnataka National Institute of Oceanography, Goa National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jharkhand, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Haryana, Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology, Orissa Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Gujarat Aryabhatta Research Institute of Observational Sciences, Uttarakhand University of Kashmir, Srinagar University of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, Banasthali University, Rajasthan, Punjab University, Chandigarh, Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Punjab, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Delhi, Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Uttar Pradesh NALSAR University of Law, Andhra Pradesh, Bangalore University, Karnataka, Thapar University, Punjab, Aligarh Muslim University, Uttar Pradesh, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Haryana University of Delhi, Delhi, National Physical Laboratory, Haryana NISCAIR Online periodicals Repository (NOPR), Haryana Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Kerala, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Maharashtra National Institute of Immunology, Haryana, Physical Research Laboratory, Gujarat, Vidyasagar University, West Bengal, National Institute of Technology, Uttar Pradesh, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Uttarakhand and some other reputed institutions in India have already set their repositories so that back volumes will be available and disseminate their research outputs of their users. Some of the IRs is in open access and some are restricted to the local level access only. Some IRs in India provide access to metadata to the external user on the web, however they provide full text data to their own patrons on the intranet, it is because of copy right issue, band width issues and local institutional policies.

Conclusion:

Institutional repositories provide institutions an opportunity to establish a prime location that collects and preserves the resources in digital form. The scholars increased demand for information, especially in the field of science and technology demands scholarly institutions for centralized access to institutional digital resources which helps to provide the scientific output. Digital Repositories are becoming an important tool for digital preservation open archiving and open access. Open access is getting momentum in all over the world. With the use of technology and tools what we give, displayed is important to attract user, reader. For that IRs is important tool for all.

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Role of Academic Libraries in Educational Development in ICT Era.

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Abstract :

Academic Libraries are viewed as an important component of education, without the library no meaningful educational efforts can be carried out. Generally, education is considered to be the imparting and acquiring of knowledge through teaching and learning, especially at a school or similar institution. Functional education involves skills needed to cope with everyday situations. The importance of the library in educational cannot be over-estimated. Thus the libraries have an essential and close bearing upon the advancement of education and learning at all levels for all the times to come. This paper discuss about the role of academic Libraries in education development in ICT era, Its also discuss the role of Librarian in education development in ICT era.

Keyword : Academic Libraries, ICT era, Educational Development, Librarian

Introduction:

Information Communication Technology is currently taking center stage in academic libraries, which is increasingly dependent on the creative management and distribution of information. An academic Library is library that is attached to a higher education institution which serves two complementary purpose to support the school's curriculum, and to support the research of the university faculty and students. There is a great deal of variation among academic libraries based on their size, resources.

Academic libraries have long enjoyed their status as the "heart of the university. "However, in recent decades, higher education environments have changed. Government officials see higher education as a national resource. Employers view higher education institutions as producers of a commodity—student learning. Top academic faculty expects higher education institutions to support and promote cutting - edge research. Parents and students expect higher education to enhance students' collegiate experience, as well as propel their career placement and earning potential. Not only do stake holders count on higher education institutions to achieve these goals, they also require them to demonstrate evidence that they have achieved them.

The same is true for academic libraries; they too can provide evidence of their value. Community college, college, and university librarians no longer can rely on their stakeholders' belief in their importance. Rather, they must demonstrate their value.

Education and library :

"Education" and "Library" are two inseparable indivisible concepts, both being fundamentally and synchronically related to and co-existent with each other. One cannot be separated from the other. None of them is an end in Itself; rather both of them together are a



means to an ultimate end. One dies as soon as the other perishes. One survives as long as the other exists. This inter-relation, co-existence, if you like, this dependence of one upon the other have been coming down from the birth of human civilization to the posterity through a process of evolution in accord with varied needs, changes, and circumstances of various stages of human life. From the earlier definitions, education cannot exist alone in the absence of library and library has no meaning if it cannot impart education. A Good well equipped library is a sine qua non for the intellectual, moral, and spiritual advancement and elevation of the people of a community. It is an indispensable element of the absolute well-being of the citizens and that of the nation at large. People acquire education through certain institutions, schools, agencies, welfare bodies, museums and organizations, and the library is the most outstanding of such institutions.

Importance of Libraries in education Development.

Library is like a storehouse of knowledge. You will find books in a library in almost all topics, be it history, geography, or even science fiction a library has it all. All schools and colleges have a library. Libraries are as the shrine where all the relics of the ancient saints, full of true virtue, and that without delusion or imposture, are preserved and reposed- Bacon. A library is like the whole world encompassed in one room. Without a library a school will not be complete. It is very essential to the education and school system. Any problem you have any query unanswered you will find it in one of the books stored in the library. A pivotal role played by the libraries it is one of the factors which helps in the development of a society or an even a civilization. It caters to the knowledge thirsty minds of thousands of people. With the onset and advancement of technologies virtual libraries are created. These types of libraries are present in many colleges. Libraries are an integral part of the education system and one is incomplete without the other.

What is Academic Library

1. A designated place, physical or digital, set aside to house scholarly research materials and materials supporting the **academic**, university, or college community and curriculum.
2. An **academic library** is a **library** that is attached to a higher education institution which serves two complementary purposes to support the school's curriculum, and to support the research of the university faculty and students.
3. A **library** that is part of an institution of higher education
4. A designated place, physical or digital, set aside to house scholarly research materials and materials supporting the **academic**, university, or college community and curriculum.
5. An **academic library** is a **library** associated with a college or university which supports the mission of the institution and the research needs of its faculty, staff and students. Although it is possible that a purely virtual **library** could exist, no brick and mortar institution has yet taken that step. Instead, most **academic** libraries consist of a physical space (usually quite large but on occasion as small as one room) and a staff of librarians and other employees that manage the building and its collections.
6. **Academic** libraries work together with other members of their institutional communities to participate in, support, and achieve the educational mission of their institutions by teaching the core competencies of information literacy—the abilities involved in identifying an information



need, accessing needed information, evaluating, managing, and applying information, and understanding the legal, social, and ethical aspects of information use.

Academic Libraries Inspire Education

When individuals of all ages have the opportunity to explore information that matters to them, various forms of education can emerge. Libraries have tools to inspire education of all ages.

- They teach skills and strategies individuals need to learn and achieve
- They are partners in education, developing curricula, and integrating resources into teaching and learning
- They teach the skills individuals need to become effective users of ideas and information
- They seek, select, evaluate, and utilize electronic resources and tools and instruct individuals and educators in how to use them
- Library is the ideal neutral and non threatening environment for learning, formal and informal, to occur
- Libraries have a record of personal service and impartiality
- They readily partner with other learning providers and with other libraries
- They provide public ICT facilities and support

The role of the library resources in education is to:

- Facilitate the planning and implementation of learning programs that will equip students with the skills necessary to succeed in a constantly changing social and economic environment. Through resource-based programs, students acquire skills to collect, critically analyze and organize information, problem-solve and communicate their understandings.
- Provide and promotes quality fiction to develop and sustain in students the habit and enjoyment of reading for pleasure and to enrich students' intellectual, aesthetic, cultural and emotional growth.
- Cater for differences in learning and teaching styles through the provision of and equality of access to, a wide range of materials, fiction and non-fiction, print, audio, video and digital.
- Provide educators with access to relevant curriculum information and professional development materials within and outside the educational system; and opportunities to cooperatively plan implement and evaluate learning programs which integrate information resources and technologies. (Usoro, 2007)

Ways Academic Libraries Are Leading Change

1. Academic Librarians as leaders of student affordability initiatives

Under increased pressure to demonstrate their impact on student success, many academic libraries are offering programs to educate faculty and students on e-Textbooks and open educational resources. A multitude of institutions are tackling the issue of student affordability head on..

2. Academic Libraries expand outreach programs to reach larger audiences on important topics

In an effort to amplify outreach efforts, academic libraries are now often seen hosting workshops and events to proactively answer researchers' questions and connect them with the resources they need to succeed in their work.



3. Combining two of the best things: books and food!

Many colleges now providing food and drink facility for the students. Most of the academic libraries Library provides designated areas for the consumption of food and drink.

When entering TU Delft Library, you will find an establishment of [Coffee-star](#) straight on your right. It's a trendy espresso bar that serves fairtrade coffees and teas, smoothies and other cold drinks. Besides sweet snacks and fruit, they also serve various sandwiches.

4. Expanding the possibilities of research direction

Although research often starts in the library, it doesn't always have to end there This is a great way for researchers to connect with like-minded people, involve members of the public in research, and explore different ways of conducting research.

5. Libraries are improving user experience

A major challenge that librarians continue to face is promoting awareness of the library's resources and encouraging its users to leverage the library website as a starting point for search. But without an up-to-date interface and user-friendly navigation, many researchers won't take full advantage of all of the opportunities their institutions' libraries have to offer.

6. Libraries are transforming their physical spaces

To stay relevant, librarians are taking on more than just their websites—their physical space is getting a refresh as well. Librarians know that the library is no longer simply used for its stacks, but that it requires modern and open study areas, computer zones, and meeting spaces to accommodate a more tech-oriented, collaborative culture.

7. Providing opportunities to promote projects and get published

Among the many other hats that they wear, librarians are some of researchers' most valuable advocates. In order to help users navigate the publishing process and see success in the competitive world of scholarly communications, librarians are providing opportunities for researchers to learn from each other.

8. Librarians give students a platform to be heard

Many academic libraries recognize the need to communicate with student researchers directly to learn about their library needs, rather than make educated guesses on their behalf. Most of the academic Library started a students engagement program. This program will use students to reach students. The engagement ambassadors "will plan events at the library for fellow students and participate in the library's social media channels for marketing and research

9. Incentivizing research to enrich student experience

Award programs are one way in which academic libraries provide benefits to students as an acknowledgement of their hard work.

10. Libraries connect the community and raise support

Libraries across the world continue to lead events and activities that connect researchers and students and enhance the community. Not only do events like this raise money in support of libraries' collections and activities, but they also help preserve books, spread the joy of reading, and connect the community." <https://www.slideshare.net/08180512000/the-role-of-library-in-educational-development>

The value of academic libraries in ICT era

The library is not just a repository, or a service like any other, or a place for study: it is all these things. It can also be a partner in research and in teaching, and institutions which fail to capitalize fully on this asset will find it harder to compete in the future.



16 reasons to value academic libraries in ICT era.

1. The library continues to fulfill its role as the heart of the university, despite the move away from print and towards electronic resources.
2. Libraries' high level of expenditure on resources, In recent years academic libraries have been at the forefront of the move into digital resources.
3. Investment in e-resources has a direct impact on the productivity of an institution.
4. The economic benefits of a university library are considerable.
5. Good quality library resources can help attract and retain academic high flyers.
6. Per capita expenditure and use of e-journals is strongly and positively correlated with papers published, numbers of PhD awards, and research grants and contracts income.
7. Many academic Libraries will also involve their library staff in the process of research, including in developing bids for funding.
8. Universities which invest in their library see a return in terms of the quality of the grant applications they are able to make, and ultimately therefore to grant income.
9. For the undergraduate, the library as a place, and the library as a service are central to their experience of university.
10. Satisfaction with library services was in the top ten (8th) of factors that prospective students would consider when deciding which university to apply for.
11. Despite the move to e-resources, students are visiting their university library more often and spending more time when they do. Particularly in the arts and humanities, undergraduates may well spend more time with their librarian than with their lecturer. That time is spent supporting students to become self-directed learners.
12. Academic libraries which succeed in engaging students to use library resources are rewarded with higher academic outcomes among those students .
13. The ability for source and manage information, and to use electronic resources and technology effectively, are skills which are highly valued by employers.
14. Academic libraries that spend more on materials and employ more staff also have greater retention rates.
15. These resources can also help universities **attract and retain graduate students.**
16. The role of the modern academic libraries director is extremely demanding one, requiring a high level of skill in procurement, staff management and ICT skills.
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academic_library)

Library Resources and Their Role in Educational Development

Educational efforts over several years have seen the positive involvement of libraries in education by offering their referral services, information and teaching resources. Individual tutoring programs and educational classes, besides their outreach to specific people's groups with educational handicaps taken up now by libraries, alludes to their active and enhanced involvement in education. Distribution of resource materials to institutions, including hospitals, prisons, homes for the disabled and aged, rehabilitation centers and groups with education related problems and adolescents involved in crime, unemployment and the like, makes a visible impact on their education.

Academic libraries must determine a focus for collection development since comprehensive collections are not feasible. Librarians do this by identifying the needs of the



faculty and student body, as well as the mission and academic programs of the college or university. When there are particular areas of specialization in academic libraries, these are often referred to as niche collections. These collections are often the basis of a special collection department and may include original papers, artwork, and artifacts written or created by a single author or about a specific subject.

There is a great deal of variation among academic libraries based on their size, resources, collections, and services. The Harvard University Library is considered to be the largest strict academic library in the world,^[2] although the Danish Royal Library—a combined national and academic library—has a larger collection.^[3] Another notable example is the University of the South Pacific which has academic libraries distributed throughout its twelve member countries.^[1] The University of California operates the largest academic library system in the world, it manages more than 34 million items in 100 libraries on ten campuses.

Librarian/Information Professionals Role in Educational Development.

- They teach skills and strategies individuals need to learn and achieve
- They are partners in educating individuals, developing curricula, and integrating resources into teaching and learning
- They teach the skills individuals need to become effective users of ideas and information
- They seek, select, evaluate, and utilize electronic resources and tools and instruct individuals and educators in how to use them
- They provide collaborative programs for reading instruction
- They select resources to meet the learning needs of all individuals
- They assure that technology, teaching, and learning are integrated seamlessly
- they select resources that support learning standards
- They select resources that enhance leveled collections
- They provide imaginative materials that promote learning motivation
- They encourage individuals to seek, access, and use information independently
- They provide for free voluntary reading, individual reading selection and reading guidance
- They provide avenues for achieving set objectives and mission of education
- Manage information by providing intellectual and physical access to information in print, media, and online resources, either local or web based
- Collaborate with educators to meet the intellectual needs of individuals
- Collaborate with lecturers, teachers, educators regularly to provide resources and activities for course, unit, and lesson integration
- Assist educators and individuals to search out their information needs, critically evaluate the materials they locate, and use technological means to synthesize their findings into new knowledge
- Promote reading advocacy by matching students to books in all formats, including print, audio, and e-books
- Teach information skills
- Organize, manage, and maintain a collection of valuable resources
- Provide resources and activities for individuals that are meaningful now and in the future



- Share the findings of reading research with educators
- Promote resources and activities that spark individual interest in reading, learning, and achievement through school years
- Maintain a supportive and nurturing environment in the library and network environment to increase individual satisfaction and achievement
- A State of literacy may be attained and maintained;
- The individual may continuously improve his knowledge and skills;
- The individual is enabled to adjust to existing social, political, and economic systems;
- The individual may be made aware of the common citizenship, cultural heritage, and social values, and thus adapt to changing roles in adult life;
- The individual may develop his personality and full potential, widening the range of his perception, interest and skills.
- The library enables the individual to obtain spiritual, inspirational, and recreational activity through reading, and therefore the opportunity of interacting with the society's wealth and accumulated knowledge. The library can be seen as an Integra part of education.
- Libraries play a major role in education, including:
- Helping literacy to become permanent
- The improvement of knowledge and skills for positive, productivity
- Assisting to adjust to existing social, political, spiritual and economic activities of the community.
- Giving personal awareness to learners of their rights in the society and to appreciate the social values and be able to change for easy adaptation into the expected roles within the society.
- Enabling the individual to develop its full potentials and widening the range of its perception, interests and skills.
- Library resources help to develop a habit of lifelong learning. Library resources are needed to keep the skills that have been required through education alive. If education is to have a greater share in the molding and building of a happier individual and a better society, the providers of education must go beyond their roles as facilitators to a more practical role of providing library resources for sustaining the newly acquired skills of adult learners.
- Library provision in primary and secondary schools has an impact on student learning.
- Library provision can contribute to academic achievement, particularly in reading literacy, in primary level students.
- The contribution to learning is dependent upon quantity and quality of collections and access to further resources and support from outside the school environment.
- Libraries have the potential to play a pivotal role in improving literacy and reading habits amongst children and young adults.
- Libraries play an important role in the development of the “inclusive education”.
- Libraries potential to play an active and central role in promoting reading and combating illiteracy amongst the local communities.



- participate effectively in school programmes as it strives to meet the needs of pupils, teachers, parents and other community members;
 - provide boys and girls with the library materials and services most appropriate and most meaningful in their growth and development as individuals;
 - stimulate and guide pupils in all phases of their reading so that they may find increasing enjoyment and satisfaction and may grow in critical judgment and appreciation;
 - provide an opportunity through library experience for boys and girls to develop helpful interests, to make satisfactory personal adjustments, and to acquire desirable social attitudes;
 - help children and young people to become skillful and discriminating users of libraries and of printed and audio-visual materials;
 - introduce people to the community library as early as possible and cooperate with those libraries in their effort to encourage continuing education and cultural growth;
 - work with teachers in the selection and use of all types of library materials which will contribute to the teaching program;
 - participate with teachers and administrators in programmes for continuing professional and cultural growth of the school staff;
 - Cooperate with other libraries and community leaders in planning and developing an overall library programme for the community.
- (<https://osarome.blogspot.com/2011/10/library-resources-and-their-role-in.html>)

Conclusion

Libraries are vital institutions, which cannot be separated from education. The provision of libraries is crucial and indispensable to education in a nation. Therefore, whatever is done to improve the quality of education is done to improve the nation. The absence of libraries will have negative effects on education. Therefore, individual learners should be encouraged to use them. In a rapidly changing educational environment, academic libraries need more time and staff resources to meet the needs of faculty and students. They are also looking for tools that shine a light on their vital contributions toward the success of their academic institutions. OCLC services help simplify library workflows, giving staff the tools and time to invest in relationships across campus, to evolve local collections and to create new programs.

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A Study of Disaster Management Plans Prepared by College Libraries in Ratnagiri District

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Keywords: Natural disasters, hazards, library management, rain-fall, management plan, library

Introduction:

Nature is the God's best gift to the human. Many sources are generated from nature; even total life science is depended upon nature. Nature provides us food, shelter and various useful resources. Nature performs major miracles for us every day – from giving us great views and helping to prevent floods to regulating the weather and keeping us supplied with clean water, fresh air and plentiful food. This kind of human-nature relationship is existed since the origin of human life. Human snatches various things from nature, whereas, nature never asks human anything in exchange of it. Human life is often suffered by nature. Due the extensive intervention of human in nature's settlement, there are possibilities of eruption of nature's hazards.

Disaster:

According to Wikipedia, "A disaster is a serious disruption, occurring over a relatively short time, of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental loss and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources"¹.

Disaster, as defined by the United Nations, is a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society, which involves widespread human, material, economic or environmental impacts that exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disaster management is how we deal with the human, material, economic or environmental impacts of said disaster, it is the process of how we "prepare for, respond to and learn from the effects of major failures". Though often caused by nature, disasters can have human origins.

Disaster Management:

According to International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, **Disaster Management** can be defined as the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of disasters.

The International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies¹ defines disaster management as the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all the humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of disasters

Disasters in Libraries:

Libraries, archives and museums are important components of the information infrastructure. They play a key role in the creation, organization, storage, preservation, and



dissemination of information in different formats and in making it available and accessible to society. Damage to libraries is damage to the country's information infrastructure and can slow down the development process. Disasters in libraries cause loss of much valuable information necessary in decision making at all levels, scientific research and educational support. Further, a book/document is more than its information content. Manuscripts, books, rare materials and artifacts represent the cultural and intellectual legacy of a country which is preserved and disseminated through libraries and archives. These resources are cultural artifacts and libraries and archives are the repositories of the cultural heritage of a society. When disasters affect a region, they cause damage to cultural monuments and artifacts and also cultural and intellectual records in 'memory institutions'.

Disaster Management Plan:

A disaster preparedness plan is a written document that describes the procedures devised to prevent and prepare for disasters, and those purposed to respond to and recover from disasters when they occur. The disaster preparedness plan does not need to be a lengthy, detailed document, but it does need to be a written document that has been read and is understood by the staff and the Authority. When disaster strikes, everyone will know about the plan and will be ready to follow it.

Objectives of research:

The main objective of the study is to determine the various level of Disaster Management Plans prepared by College Libraries in Ratagiri Districts (Affiliated to University of Mumbai, Mumbai.)

1. Determine the level of staff training and awareness on disaster preparedness of the libraries.
2. Examine major threats to the safety of library resources that could lead to a disaster.
3. Highlight the importance of Disaster management plan on disaster preparedness.
4. Determine measures that are necessary for the prevention of fire and flood disasters.
5. Find out the availability of insurance policy of academic libraries.
6. To suggest remedies to overcome the natural or artificial disasters.

Scope and Limitations of the Research Study:

The scope of the present study is to ascertain the disaster management plan prepared by the senior colleges of Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra. Therefore, 17 senior colleges from 9 talukas of Ratnagiri district, which are affiliated to University of Mumbai were chosen for the study. The preparedness for disasters by the libraries of these Arts, Commerce and Science colleges has been studied in this research work.

Data analysis and interpretation:

A survey method and Random sampling technique was used in this study. Accordingly well structured, opened, as well as closed ended questions were asked in the questionnaire. 17 questionnaires were distributed among Arts, Commerce and Science senior college Libraries, out of which 17 filled questionnaires were received. The response rate is 100 percent.

The collected questionnaires are analyzed and put in the form of tables and graphs with help of statistical Microsoft excel. By analyzing various questions in tabulation forms, following collective information is generated.

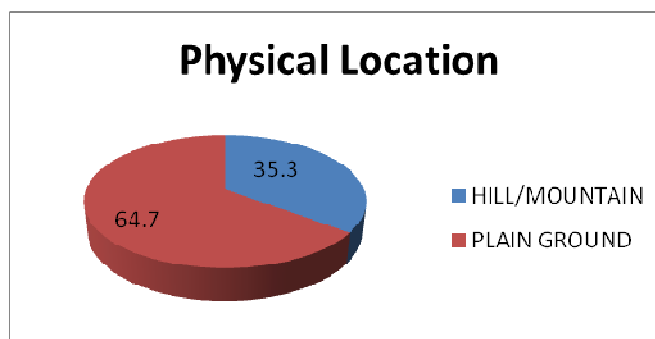
**Physical Location of Libraries:**

At the beginning, the location of the library is very important factor to know the seriousness of the disasters on it. So, a question was asked about the physical location of the library.

It is found from the below table 3.1 that, out of 17 libraries, 35.30 % libraries are situated nearby the hilly or mountainous area and 64.70 % libraries are situated in the plain ground. It means there is a small possibility of threats of land sliding or any other such disasters in these libraries. So, precautions must be taken in these libraries.

Table No. 1

Physical Location	Respondents	Percent
Hill/Mountain	06	35.30
Plain Ground	11	64.70
Total	17	100.00

**Need for Infrastructural maintenance:**

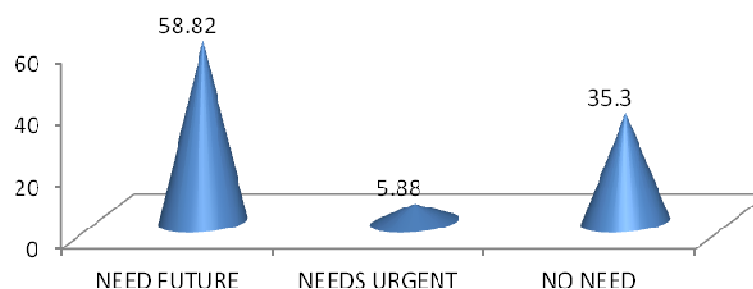
The age of the library mars the durability of the infrastructure. As old the infrastructure it requires specific maintenance. So, the question was asked regarding the infrastructural maintenance to the respondents. Following responses were received.

Nearby 35.3 % library buildings do not have any need for the repair or maintenance due to its new infrastructure, but, 58.82 % libraries requires maintenance in nearby future. It means, the urgency can be arise if, the authorities would not consider the maintenance on time seriously.

Table No. 2

Infrastructure Maintenance	Respondents	Percent
Need Future	10	58.82
Needs Urgent	01	5.88
No Need	06	35.30
Total	17	100.00

Infrastructural Maintenance



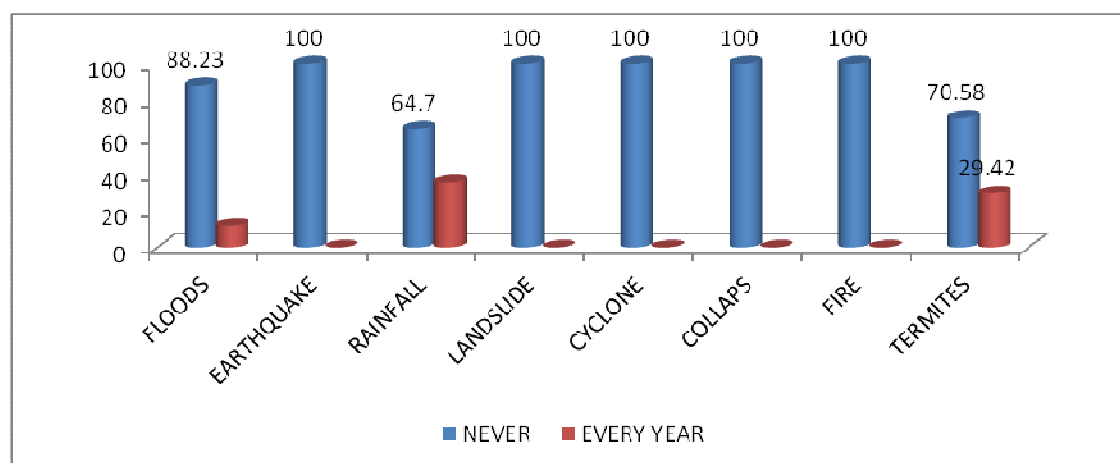
Occurrence of Disasters in the Library:

In the Konkan region, it is found that various types of disasters happens every year, like floods, earthquakes, heavy rainfall, land sliding, fire and menace of termites. So, the questions were asked to the respondents whether such disasters occurred in their libraries, or not.

It is found that, heavy rainfall is the main calamity in the Konkan region and it is responsible for heavy damage to the library resources. 35.30% libraries are suffered from the heavy rainfall and 11.77 % libraries are suffered from the floods due to heavy rainfall. It is also found that 29.42% libraries are having the menace of termites and fungus. Thus it's a threat to the libraries from the natural disasters.

Table No. 3

Disasters	Respondents (%)		Total Percent
	Never	Every Year	
Floods	88.23	11.77	100
Earthquake	100	0	100
Rainfall	64.7	35.3	100
Landslide	100	0	100
Cyclone	100	0	100
Collapse	100	0	100
Fire	100	0	100
Termites	70.58	29.42	100



**Facilities available for the disasters preparedness:**

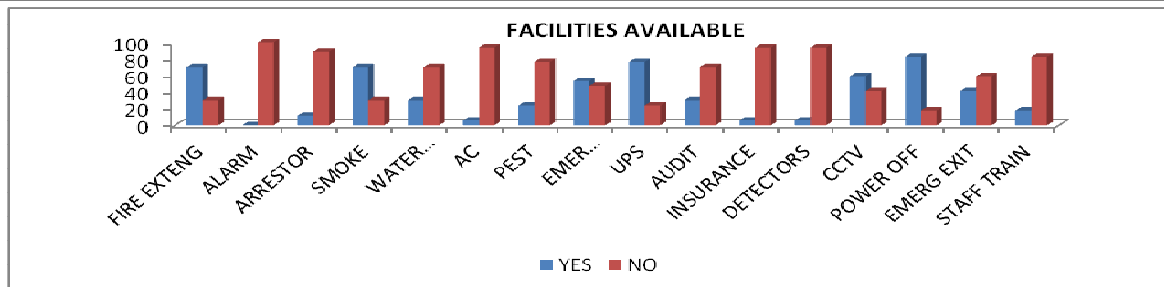
To be prepared for any kind of disaster is very essential activity for the betterment of the archival institute. So, the question was asked to the respondents regarding the facilities available for them to fight against disaster.

Following table shows that 70.58% libraries are having fire extinguishers in their libraries, and there is not a security alarm in any library. Only 11.76% libraries are having lightning arrester on the roof, while 70.58% libraries are having 'Smoking prohibition' boards in their libraries. 29.42% libraries are waterproof roofing and only 5.88% libraries are having air conditions (AC) facilities in their libraries.

23.52% libraries doing pest control activity in their libraries, and 52.94 % libraries are ready with emergency services during the disaster circumstances, like connections with fire stations, police stations, Disaster Relief Force etc. 76.48% libraries are having UPS backup or emergency electrical power supply in their libraries, and 29.42% libraries are doing their structural audit activity and only 5.88% libraries are have insured their property with the insurance company; and the same percent libraries are having metal detectors in their libraries against the misuse of the libraries by the users. 58.83% libraries are having CCTV cameras in the library premises, and 82.36% libraries are having automatic power off system in the library for the security matter. 41.17% libraries are having 'Emergency Exits' during the troublesome situation and 17.64% libraries are providing their staff the proper disaster management training during the emergency.

Table No. 4

Facilities Available	Responses (Yes)	Responses (No)	Percent
Fire Extinguisher	70.58	29.42	100
Safety Alarm	0	100	100
Arrestor	11.76	88.24	100
No Smoking Boards	70.58	29.42	100
Water Proofing	29.42	70.58	100
Air Conditions	5.88	94.12	100
Pest Control	23.52	76.48	100
Emergency Services	52.94	47.06	100
Ups	76.48	23.52	100
Regular Audit	29.42	70.58	100
Insurance	5.88	94.12	100
Metal Detectors	5.88	94.12	100
CCTV	58.83	41.17	100
Auto Power Off	82.36	17.64	100
Emergency Exit	41.17	58.83	100
Staff Training	17.64	82.36	100



Preparedness with Disaster Management Plan:

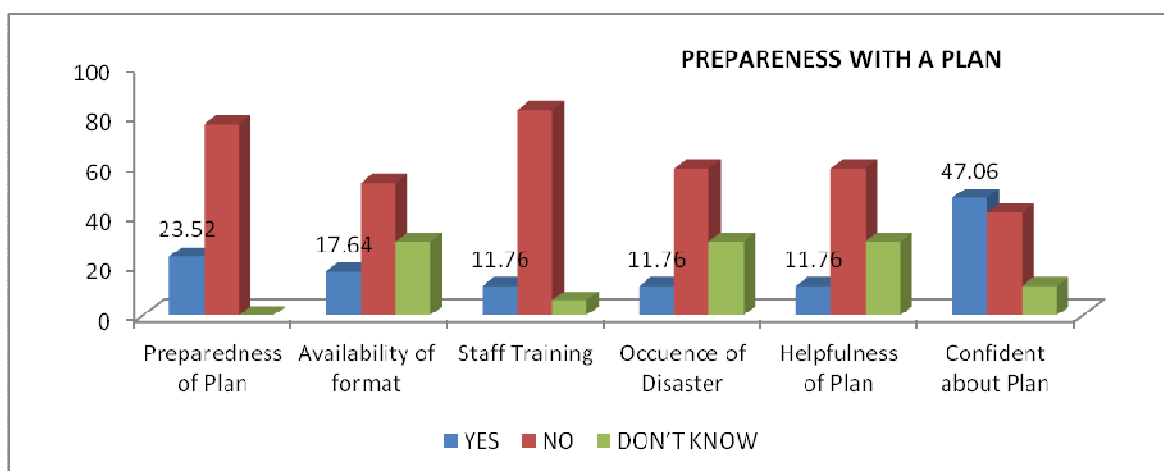
To cope up with any type of calamity, one has to be prepared with some sort of disaster management plan. The plan should be prepared by the experienced person and sanctioned by the authority.

In this connection, a question was raised to the Respondents about their preparedness for the natural calamity and about their disaster management plan. It is found that, 76.48% libraries are not prepared for the disaster management. 52.94% libraries don't have their management plan. Even 82.36% librarians said that they have not provided any type of disaster management training to their staff.

It's very fortunate that, 58.82% libraries didn't face any kind of disaster in their libraries yet. Those who have prepared their management plan, it is known that 58.82% of them didn't found their plan helpful, and only 47.056% librarians are confident about their plan during natural disaster. The figures are explained in the following table no.5.

Table No. 5

Disaster Management Plan	Yes	No	Don't Know	Percent
Preparedness of Plan	23.52	76.48	0.00	100
Availability of format	17.64	52.94	29.42	100
Staff Training	11.76	82.36	5.88	100
Occurrence of Disaster	11.76	58.82	29.42	100
Helpfulness of Plan	11.76	58.82	29.42	100
Confident about Plan	47.06	41.18	11.76	100



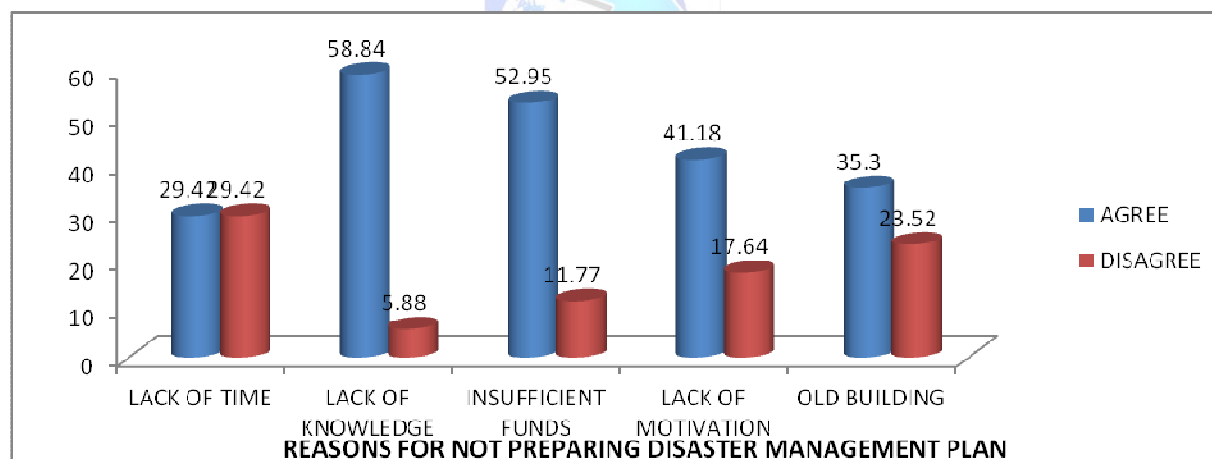
Problems in preparing a disaster management plan:

Preparing a disaster management plan is very necessary for every library. To overcome the losses in the disaster, one has to be very prompt in preparing the disaster management plan. But there are many problems faced by the library authorities in preparing such plan. So, the researcher asked the question about the reasons for not preparing the disaster management plan.

It is found that, 29.42% Respondents said that they have lack of time to prepare a disaster management plan, the same percent participant also disagree about the reason, that there is a shortage of time to prepare the plan. 58.84% Respondents are agreed that, they have lack of knowledge about the disaster management plan. 52.95% Respondents said that they have insufficient funds to tackle the disaster plan. 41.18% Respondents feel lack of motivation from their authorities in preparing the disaster management plan. 35.3% Respondents said that it is because of their old type of building, they are unable to prepare a disaster management plan.

Table No. 6

Reasons For Not Preparing Plan	Agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Can't Say	Percent
Lack of Time	29.42	5.87	5.87	29.42	29.42	100
Lack of Knowledge	58.84	17.64	0.00	5.88	17.64	100
Insufficient Funds	52.95	11.77	5.87	11.77	17.64	100
Lack of Motivation	41.18	5.87	0.00	17.64	35.31	100
Old Building	35.30	11.76	0.00	23.52	29.42	100



Conclusion:

Conclusions & findings

1. Konkan region is full of hilly and mountainous area. So many of the colleges are situated near the hilly areas, which is very dangerous to the college premises, especially the libraries.
2. When the comparison of building structure was considered, it is found that most of the library buildings are built before 25 years, and it is to be repaired in the nearby future.
3. Electrical fittings are very necessary activity to overcome the natural disaster. It is found that 70.58% libraries need its electrical maintenance in the future.



4. It is also found that 74.70% libraries have emergency exits to face the emergency situation. These types of extra exits are very necessary for the benefit of library users' security.
5. The preparedness for disaster situations, there may be required many types of facilities. But it is found that many of the necessary facilities are not available in the libraries. Following facilities are scarcity in the library. Emergency alarm, water-proofing of walls, Air-conditions in summer season, pest control programme, building structural audit, lightening arrester on the roof, insurance of all valuable item in the library, and training of library staff to face the natural or man-made disasters.
6. After the occurrence of any disastrous situation, everything can be vanishes. So, it is very necessary to keep a digital backup of the entire library database. Firewalls are frequently used to prevent unauthorized Internet users from accessing private networks connected to the Internet. But during this research, it is found that many libraries are not using firewall system in their day-to-day activities. They are also not taking regular backup on the external media of their database.
7. To tackle the disastrous situation one should be prepared with a specific, exclusive disaster management plan with them. So, it is found from this research that, 76.48% libraries don't have such kind of plan with them. Even many of them don't have a proper format of disaster management plan. It is also found that, 82.36% libraries have never given their staff a training to fight against any kind of calamities or disasters.
8. Those who haven't prepared a disaster management plan yet, had been asked about the problems in preparing the plan. It is found that, due to lack of time, many libraries have not prepared their disaster management plan. Library staff is always under the pressure of work. Lack of library staff, insufficient funds and space are the main problems of the library staff. So, they are totally unaware about the disaster management plan. Lack of motivation from the authority is the second important reason which is found difficult in the disaster management plan.

Suggestions:

1. Libraries are full-fledge of valuable information resources. To keep it secure from various calamities, the place of the library should be at the plain ground and not near the hill or dangerous place.
2. Libraries of more than 25 years of age deliberate practice of structural audit at specific time duration. If the need arises, proper maintenance should be done by the professionals.
3. Like building maintenance, electricity provision is very important activity for the library. Electrical maintenance should be done regularly.
4. Emergency exits are very essential in the library, because it is useful to save the lives of library users or personnel during disasters.
5. Proper staff training should be organized on time to time to face the challenges during heavy rain-fall and flood like situations. Natural calamity, like nuisance of termite, mice etc. may be avoided with necessary arrangements.
6. To face the natural or man-made disasters, we requires many types of facilities, like emergency alarm system, Air-conditions to maintain the proper atmosphere in the library, pest control activity on time to time, structural audit of the building construction, water-



proofing of roof and walls, lightening arrester at the roof top, and insurance of all library resources, library users and library staff. Unless these facilities are made available, we cannot face any kind of disaster occurred in future.

7. Digital backup is an important activity in the emergency, because after the disaster occurrence everything becomes ruins. So to safeguard the database of the library, digital backup must be done regularly.
8. To tackle the disastrous situation during emergency, one should have a proper disaster management plan. It is suggested here that, every college library must have their own disaster management plan. They may also check it whether their plan is useful during emergency or not. If college authority or librarian is unable to prepare a disaster management plan, it should be prepared by the external disaster management professionals.

Conclusion:

Libraries are the heritage of our knowledge and wisdom. It must be protected from any kind of disasters for future generation. But unfortunately, precautions are not been taken to its security and protection, as compare to collection development. Many libraries are far way from its basic infrastructure and facilities. Disaster management plan is the neglected issues for many libraries, where it becomes the most important and essential part in the age of digital library management.

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National Digital Library of India : An overview

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Abstract:

This paper introduces the concept, features and advantages of Digital Library. Discusses the structure and utility of National Digital Library of India.

Keywords: National digital Library of India, Digital Library, NDL

Introduction :

The emergence of the Internet as a new medium of information delivery, Most of the publishers are using the Internet as a global way to offer their publications to the international academicians, community of scientists and technologists etc. The Internet and web technologies provide an unparalleled medium for delivery of information with greater speed and economy. Moreover, the web-based electronic information products not only eliminate paper, physical storage and transportation costs, they also offer a host of other possibilities for incorporating multimedia and hyperlink features in electronic documents hitherto impossible on paper media. The web-based electronic information products are exerting ever increasing pressure on traditional libraries, which in turn are committing larger portions of their budgetary allocation to either procuring or accessing web-based online or full-text search services, online databases, multimedia products, and so forth. The libraries and information centers, as consumers of electronic journals and online databases, are benefiting greatly from this technology-driven revolution. The information products of the technological revolution, in turn, triggered a major shift in the traditional practices and policies of buying, storing and accessing journals. During the past decade, great progress has been made in both theoretical and practical research in the digital library. Besides acquiring and buying access to digital collections, academic and research libraries are exerting efforts to initiate digital library projects in their respective institutions to build their own digital collections.

Digital libraries aim at unhindered access to content over computer and communication networks, and digitization may be taken as a visible proposition to enhance the shelf life of non-digital content by preservation apart from the virtue of increased and easy access, thereby furthering usage. As a fresh, lively and dynamic area with a lot of enthusiasm and activity by researchers from different disciplines, institutions and countries, digital libraries are viewed in different perspectives and the single most development that has brought about sweeping changes in the library and information discipline currently in the developed world is that of digital libraries. Digital library projects and developments in the country are so many, though a large number of them are only at an aggressively enthusiastic preliminary stage. In a country such as India so rich in content of indigenous research and development in disciplines varied from science and technology to social science, humanities and spirituality, there is tremendous need for hosting full- fledged digital libraries by appropriately tagging the content with affordable information technology. However, what is lacking, especially in developing countries, is a



coordinated collaborative approach to bring in institutions and identifying content valuable for digitization with sufficient monetary and infrastructure support. The digital library development in the country needs a two-pronged strategy (i) to digitize local content, and (ii) to devise options for accessing external resources. Channels for internal content include journals and serials for research, conference proceedings, theses and dissertations and preprints, research and status reports, textbooks and learning materials, government publications, spiritual/heritage sources, tourism information, traditional knowledge, etc. As far as external resources are concerned, there are electronic options from publishers and information providers such as, online access through Web of subscribed journals, CDs and floppies containing supplementary material of printed books, bibliographic/full-text databases, which can be hosted on library servers or intranet along with local content. (Jeevan 2004)

Definition of Digital Library:

A digital library is a library in which collections are stored in digital formats and accessible by computers. The content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely.

A digital library is not a single entity. It requires technology link to the resources of many collections. The links between digital libraries and their resources are transparent to users.

The Digital Library Federation defines digital libraries as:

Organizations that provide the resources, including the specialized staff, to select, structure, offer intellectual access to, interpret, distribute, preserve the integrity of, and ensure the persistence over time of collections of digital works so that they are readily available for use by a defined community or set of communities. (Shiri 2003)

A digital library has a number of advantages and problems not found in a traditional library. Some of the advantages are that there are no physical limits to information storage, materials can be accessed 24*7 around the clock by multiple users, and they feature efficient information retrieval mechanisms. Some of the problems unique to a digital library include the need for periodical data migration due to constant and rapid technological advancement of information technology, as well as issues concerning copyright infringement. Nevertheless, library and information professional communities are pursuing a workable model of a digital library and a number of initiatives have been made both in the public and private sectors.

Function of Digital Library

- Access to large amounts of information to users, irrespective of time and location
- Access to primary information sources.
- Support multimedia content along with text
- Network accessibility on Intranet and Internet
- User-friendly interface
- Hypertext links for navigation
- Client-server architecture
- Advanced search and retrieval.
- Integration with other digital libraries.

Purpose of Digital Library

- Expedite the systematic development of procedures to collect, store, and organize, information in digital form.
- Promote efficient delivery of information economically to all users.



- Encourage co-operative efforts in research resource, computing, and communication networks.
- Strengthen communication and collaboration between and among educational institutions.
- Take leadership role in the generation and dissemination of knowledge

Components of Digital Library

The components of a digital library are:

- Infrastructure
- Digital Collection
- Systems function
- Telecommunication facility
- Human resources

Advantages of a Digital Library:

The advantages of digital libraries include

- **No physical boundary.** The user of a digital library need not to go to the library physically; people from all over the world can gain access to the same information, as long as an Internet connection is available.
- **24*7 availability.** A major advantage of digital libraries is that people can gain access to the information at any time, night or day.
- **Multiple access.** The same resources can be used simultaneously by a number of institutions and patrons
- **Information retrieval.** The user is able to use any search term (word, phrase, title, name, and subject) to search the entire collection. Digital libraries can provide very user-friendly interfaces, giving clickable access to its resources.
- **Preservation and conservation.** Digitization is not a long-term preservation solution for physical collections, but does succeed in providing access copies for materials that would otherwise fall to degradation from repeated use. Digitized collections and born-digital objects pose many preservation and conservation concerns that analog materials do not. Please see the following "Problems" section of this page for examples.
- **Space.** Whereas traditional libraries are limited by storage space, digital libraries have the potential to store much more information; simply because digital information requires very little physical space to contain them and media storage technologies are more affordable than ever before.
- **Added value.** Certain characteristics of objects, primarily the quality of images, may be improved. Digitization can enhance legibility and remove visible flaws such as stains and discoloration. (Wikipedia)

National Digital Library of India:

The National Digital Library of India (NDLI) is the greatest digital library initiative in South Asia, spreading all over the country. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the former President of India, launched portal of Digital Library of India on 8th September, 2003. DLI is a part of the Universal Digital Library (UDL) and Million Books Project, coordinated by the Carnegie



Mellon University, USA. In this project, the former President of India is also personally interested, and provides digital content of his own writings. The Library of the honorable President's house is one of the scanning centers for DLI projects, where many invaluable rare books are being digitized. Presently DLI is available in three portals, hosted in three cities, i.e. Bangalore, Hyderabad and Noida. This initiative has become a test bed for many Indian language technology researches including the development of machine translation systems, optical character recognition (OCR) systems, summarizers, text-to-speech (TTS) systems and so on. DLI is also a huge repository for all major Indian languages, where many Indian language classics published before 1900 are freely available to global readers. The multilingual feature of this initiative is one of the strongest attributes for worldwide success of this project. The books written in the top five languages, viz. English, Telugu, Hindi, Sanskrit and Urdu, cover more than ninety percent of the total available in this portal.

The structured metadata of scanned documents is created in the scanning centers of DLI, uploaded to DLI portals, and later searchable metadata provides access to full-text contents. DLI provides access to its resources through its search interface and browsing interface, available on the main page. The documents of DLI can be browsed by title of document (beginning alphabet to be chosen); author's last name (beginning alphabet to be chosen); range of years; subject; language etc. Using a search interface available in the main page, the documents of DLI can be searched by the title of the document, name of author, subject, year, language, name of scanning center, scanning location, name of vendor, or name of source library, if any of these metadata elements are known. Two or more parameters can be given in a search query, and it will lead to the use of the Boolean operator AND. Other Boolean operators like OR, and NOT usually cannot be used in this search interface. The search result is displayed in the same window that lists the matched documents with the given query in multiple pages. Administrative and descriptive metadata is then displayed, when the user selects a particular document. The user can then browse the document page by page, either in image format (TIFF, GIF), or in text format (TXT, RTF, HTML, if the document is written in an European language).

Ministry of Human Resource Development under its National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology has initiated the National Digital Library (NDL) project to develop a framework of virtual repository of learning resources with a single-window search facility. It is being developed at IIT Kharagpur. The Library was launched in pilot form in May 2016. As of 2017, NDL hosts 7,203,195 items in its repository, with over 150,000 volumes in English. (Wikipedia). The scanning of Indian language books has created an opportunity for developing Indian language optical character recognition (OCR) software. Books in Urdu and Persian are also available at the NDL.

NDL Access and restrictions:

User registration to NDL is open to users from around the world. However, contents from some popular sources are only freely accessible to registered users. Some of these registration-only works are from sources such as:

- World eBook Library
- South Asia Archive



- OECD iLibrary
- Satyajit Ray Society

Users can access the National Digital Library as under:

- Website: <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>
- The NDL mobile app for Android can be accessed at - <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.mhrd.ndl&hl=en/>
- The NDL system is accessible to all users for general browsing. However, one needs to register with a user id and password and login using those for accessing some classified materials.

(Source : National Digital Library website)

1. **Delivery formats:** The publications are mainly in PDF or QuickTime format. The Library is also mirrored at the Internet Archive, where a variety of other formats are available including e-reader formats such as e-Pub and Kindle etc. Access can also be had via mobile app, available for Android at Google Play.

2. **National Digital Library an overview:**

- NDL is a national asset that is a key driving force for its education, research, innovation and knowledge economy
- It will cover the gaps that exist in the wide range from literacy to advanced knowledge discovery and development of knowledge
- It will enable integrated knowledge gathering on diverse topics on core issues from economic, strategic and social sectors
- It will help personalized, self-paced, new-age multi-media education at all levels will
- Not a new Library, but an umbrella over existing ones

3. **NDL Salient features:**

- Educational materials are available for users ranging from primary to post-graduate levels.
- NDL has been designed to benefit all kinds of users like students (of all levels), teachers, researchers, librarians, library users, professionals, differently abled users and all other lifelong learners.
- Information can be personalized based on the education level, choice of language, difficulty level, media of content and such other factors. This is thus like a 'customized service' provided in a 24x7 integrated environment where learners can find out the right resource with least effort and in minimum time.
- Repository hosts contents from multiple subject domains like Technology, Science, Humanities, Agriculture and others.
- More than 60 types of learning resources are available - books, articles, manuscripts, video lectures, thesis, etc.
- Items are available in more than 70 languages.
- Repository integrates contents from different Indian Institutional Repositories.

4. **Available learning resource types on NDL:**

- **Books:** NDL Provides access to more than 7 lakh books by 3 lakh authors in 70 languages.
- **Articles:** More than 3 lakh articles by more than 2 lakh authors from different publishers



- **Thesis:** More than 95000 + Thesis by researchers from different Indian Universities.
- **Manuscripts:** Manuscripts from Satyajit Ray Society, Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Thane and others
- **Audio Lectures:** More than 262 audio lectures in English and Tamil language
- **Video lectures:** More than 18000+ video lectures from 11 sources
- 5. **Subject Domain:** Learning resources are available on NDL on above subjects. Computer science, Programing, Library and Information science, Education, Research, Metaphysics, Ontology, Cosmology, Teleology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Logic, Ethics, Philosophy of religions, concept of God, Sociology, Anthropology, Social behavior, Pol. Sci., Economics, Law, Pub. Admin., Military science, Etiquette and folklore.
- 6. **Featured sources on NDL:**
 - **NPTEL:** MHRD sponsored project that hosts 10,000+ video lectures in engineering domain.
 - **NCERT:** Hindi and English books of different subjects for students from primary to 12th standard
 - **Krishikosh:** More than 50,000 agricultural books, Journals, Articles and reports
 - **INFLIBNET Shodh ganga:** Hosts 38000+ thesis authored by Indian researchers
 - **LibriVox:** More than 2 lakh Audio books
 - **NDL (India) Android app** was declared as winner of mBillionth south Asia award 2017 in 'learning and education' category.

7. Conclusion:

There will be continuing expansion of digital library activities. LIS and computer science professionals face challenges that will lead to improved systems. More and more libraries will have departments and programs in the digital library arena. Digital libraries will build upon work being done in the information and data management area. Digital libraries provide an effective means to distribute learning resources to students and other users. Planning a digital library requires thoughtful analysis of the organization and its users, and an acknowledgement of the cost and the need for infrastructure and ongoing maintenance (Adams, Jansen, and Smith 1999).

Now a days learning is becoming a lifelong process. The National digital Library project is useful source of information and knowledge for layman, students, academicians, researchers, all citizens and every learner who wish to update the knowledge in their respective area of interest. Every year with new additions NDL will grow its digital collection continuously. Lack of awareness it is not yet fully utilized. The academic community has the challenge to create awareness of National digital library among students and layman as well as the challenge to create and add new contents in the NDL as per the changing needs. Digital Libraries present opportunities and challenges for the library and information communities and all stakeholders.

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Best practices in MSP Mandal's R. B. Attal College Library:A Study

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Abstract:

This paper discusses the best practices implemented in the college library. Role of libraries in the era of digitization and information explosion is very important, library try the level best to provide the maximum service to the stakeholders of college. It discusses importance of introducing best practices in academic library to enable it to improve its process and activities, optimize resource utilization and deliver high quality, efficient services to library users. In this paper I have discussed the best practices in the library of MSPM R. B. Attal College, Georai Dist. Beed. Role of NAAC in college library development is very important, so NAAC tries to develop library through the library best practices in their publication "Best Practices in Academic Libraries".

Keywords: Academic Libraries, ICT, Information Literacy, NAAC, Library Services, User Education

Introduction:

The Central Library of MSP Mandal's R. B. Attal College was established in the year June 1971. It is housed in an area of 4259.52 Sq. f spread over two floors and caters to the information needs of the faculty, staff and students. Central library is fully automated with a rich collection of Books, National and International Journals and other Magazines, CD ROMs, other widely appreciated editions on diverse subjects like Literature, Competitive exam, Religion etc. so that the students can evolve into excellent professionals and good cultured human beings. The collection comprises 44329 printed documents such as books, project reports, seminar reports and back volumes of journals and the non-book materials like CD Rom Discs. This Library follows open access system, Bar code based circulation process and OPAC Literature Search.

Digitization and impact of ICT on educational innovations that impact on the library to improve overall function of the library. Best practices are an activity that leads to a superior performance. Successfully identifying & applying best practices can reduce cost and improve quality. These practice swill help to inculcate good environment among the user community. The developments and changes in the ICT have changed the user's expectations from the academic libraries in different ways. The ways to build a library collection and offer services to the end users vary from the recent to past exercises.

Definition of best Practices:

ODLIS (Online Dictionary of Library and Information Science) describe the best practice as follows" In the application of theory to real-life situations, procedures that, when properly, applied consistently yield superior results and are therefore used as reference points in evaluation of the effectiveness of alternative methods of accomplishing the same task. Best practices are identified by examining empirical evidence of success."



Oxford English Dictionary describes 'Best practices as quality of most excellent or desirable type or most appropriate, advantageous, highly improved, outstanding, par excellence services or the customary or expected procedure or way of doing something that is usual or expected way in a particular organization or situation, guidelines for good practices. In this process of developing best practices we take action rather than good ideas, and we improve our skills.'

According to National Board of Accreditation and Assessment (NAAC) "Best practice may be innovative and be a philosophy, policy, strategy, program, process or practice that solve a problem or create new opportunities and positively impact on organizations. Institutional excellence is the aggregate of the best practices followed in different areas of institutional activities."

NAAC: - Best Practices for Library & Information Centre.

Best practices are available on NAAC website and they assure that regular updating will be made with consultations on contributing institutions. For college and university libraries NAAC has developed the listed below are some of the best practices that can enhance the academic information environment and usability.

Library and Information Services of Higher Education institutions play a central role in enhancing the quality of academic and research environment. The National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC) strive for quality and excellence in higher education and advocates for enhancing the role of Library and Information Services in improving academic environment. Though, it is institutional accreditation that the NAAC does, the assessment of a library, a vital sub-unit, is a key step that integrates itself with the overall evaluation. Library is the fulcrum of support for the entire range of academic activities on an educational campus

1. Computerization of Library with standard Software.
2. Inclusion of Sufficient information about the library in the college prospectus.
3. Compiling user statistics.
4. Displaying newspaper clipping on the notice board periodically.
5. Career/ Employment information services.
6. Internet facilities to different user groups.
7. Information Literacy programs.
8. Suggestion box and timely response.
9. Displaying new arrivals and circulating a list of those to academic departments.
10. Conducting book exhibitions on different occasions.
11. Organizing book talks.
12. Instituting Annual Best User Award for students.
13. Organizing competitions annually.
14. Conducting user surveys periodically.

Why best Practices in College Libraries.

Best practices are developed for the better use of library resources and create reading interest among the use for following purpose

1. To implementation of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan Five Law in Library services
2. To fulfil the need of the user.
3. To aware maximum utilization of the library resources
4. To marketing of library service among stakeholders



Best Practices in the library MSP Mandal's R. B. Attal College Library

NAAC (NAAC, 2007) developed a set of best practices followed in academic libraries. Our college Library provide the following best practices among the user.

- A. Traditional Library Best Practices**
- B. ICT Based Library Services**
- C. Library extension services**
- D. General best practices**

A) Traditional Library Services

- 1. Book Exhibition:** Library arrange book exhibition on the occasion of dr. APJ Abdul Kalam's Birth anniversary (Vachan Prerana Din) and every year on 12 January on the birth anniversary of rashtramata Jijau. Display of Reference books, newly added books or books of particular subject which are available in the library. This will lead to increased awareness among readers about knowledge wealth the library possess they can demand the books accordingly.
- 2. Orientation Programme:** orientation programme is one of the best practices to create awareness among student about resources, service and good reading habits activities for maximum utilization of the library. The orientation helps and useful to the fresh student at the beginning of each academic year at the start of first semester.
- 3. New Arrival Display:** The list of new arrival books display on the notice board will make reader aware about the new reading material so that according to his demand for those new books & get it.
- 4. Library brochure:** library brochure is one of the important source of information, it provide information about the library environment, services, Collection, Facility and rules & regulation etc. of the library.
- 5. Training to use E-Resources:** Training programmes for newly admitted student, every year we organize two or three day training programme as per their need. In this programme we orient user to how to find out library books by using OPAC/MOPAC, use of library consortiums, online journals.
- 6. Best Library user Award:** to encourage student to make maximum use of library resources and services for every academic year.
- 7. Staff User Meet:** the library may organize activities to staff users, which involving to work and share their ideas with each other relating to the new information services & their requirements.

B) ICT Based Library Services

- 1. Library Automation:** R. B. Attal College Central Library automated through the Master Software LIBMAN Nagpur. Automation of the library helps take some of the workload off of librarians and other staff members in the areas of acquisitions, cataloguing and circulation, which in turn allows them to better serve their patrons. This extra time can lead to more programs being facilitated in the library and make library staff available to answer reference questions and help people who having trouble researching or finding the right information.



2. **Library Webpage:** A library website provides the overall information of library on webpage. Website A web page of library is a collection of documents in organized electronic form, available on the Internet or on CD-ROM (compact-disk read-only memory) disks. Depending on the specific library, a user may be able to access magazine articles, books, papers, images, sound files, and videos.
A library website provides a library with a website to offer its services and to tell its story to its community. In most of the library website online catalogue is included. A library web page or Universal Resource Locator (URL) facilitates single window access to various web enabled library services
 3. **Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC):** It is the computer form of library catalogue to access library resources in the library. It is an online database of resources help by a library. OPACs are accessible over the internet to users all over the world.
 4. **MOPAC: M-OPAC is a smart phone based Book Search APP** offers a low-cost cloud-based platform to all the libraries in the world to share book data. All library patrons worldwide get easy to use App for free book search.
 5. **Institutional Repository:** An institutional repository is an online archive for collecting, preserving, and disseminating digital copies of the intellectual output of an institution. Library should develop institutional repository of Question paper, Syllabus, Research papers, Notes, carrier guidance etc.
 6. **Online Full Text Service:** A full-text database is a compilation of documents or other information in the form of a database in which the complete text of each referenced document is available for online viewing, printing, or downloading. Our library uses the INFLIBNET N-LIST CONSORTIA and remote access facility through Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada university library to access online resources.
- C) Library extension services**
1. **External Membership Facility:** To provide service to the society, this facility is useful, in which membership facility for general users can be given for some nominal caution deposit.
 2. **Inter Library Loan (ILL):** ILL is a service whereby a user of one library can borrow books or receive photocopies of documents that are owned by another library. The user makes a request with their local library, which, acting as an intermediary, identifies owners of the desired item, places the request, receives the item, makes it available to the user, and arranges for its return.
 3. **Document Delivery Service:** Document delivers copies of journal articles and book chapters, subject list, new arrival list provide to the user of library on the request by emails.
 4. **Reprography:** user can avail printing facility to make the printout of their downloaded material.
 5. **Suggestion Box:** Library users can share their ideas/ views regarding the maintained of the library, services etc. they can drop their valuable suggestions in this box. Suggestion box open every month and take action on suggested queries.
 6. **Feedback:** It is very useful library activities. It covers library collection, library services etc., the library users can write their opinions. Library takes feedback end of the years.



7. **Library Security:** for security purpose library install CCTV camera, Separate property counter.

D. General best practices followed by the library

1. Regular Library Advisory Committee Meeting.
2. Binding of books & periodical Volumes.
3. Inclusive of Library Information in prospects & College Websites.
4. Pasting of barcode, spine label and stamping in a definite place on the books.
5. Question Paper sets of previous examinations.
6. Use of pesticides for keeping away book worm & damage of books.
7. Keeping the library premises neat & clean.

Conclusion

Best practices of R. B> Attal College library are very useful in providing support to students, staff and other external readers. There is no other big library in Georai Tehsil in georai. In this paper as per NAAC guidelines best practices are given. In accordance with NAAC standards, libraries should establish, promote, maintain, and evaluate a range of quality services that support the colleges, mission and goals.

The best practices will help for improving quality of library services. This will create best image of the library & library profession in the society. The best practices adopted should bridge the gap between library & user for maximum utilization of the resources. The web based services are essential for providing up-to-date information to all users. The development of any new research is based on the timely & accurate information given to the users, so the libraries must follow best practices.

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Knowledge Management

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Abstract:

The development of knowledge management in recent years has become the key concern for librarians and libraries. This paper will review the development of knowledge management and will compare the differences between information and knowledge as well as between information management and knowledge management. It will also examine the role of librarians/libraries in knowledge management and suggests that librarians/libraries in the digital and knowledge age should be in charge of knowledge management in their respective organizations in order to leverage the intellectual assets and to facilitate knowledge creation.

Keywords: Knowledge management, knowledge process, organization pattern, data, information, wisdom.

Introduction:

The management of information has long been regarded as the domain of librarians and libraries. Librarians and information professionals are trained to be experts in information searching, selecting, acquiring, organizing, preserving, repackaging, disseminating, and serving. However, professionals in information technology and systems have also regarded information management as their domain because of the recent advances in information technology and systems which drive and underpin information management. One of the clearest evidences of this is that the positions of "Chief Information Officer" (CIO) in many organizations are generally held by information technologists instead of librarians. In fact, most of the work of CIOs has to do with developing and managing the IT infrastructure and systems, not the managing of information per se. With the growing interest in knowledge management, many questions have been raised in the minds of librarians regarding who need it, so that they can exploit it creatively to add value as a normal part of their work"- By GlaxoSmithKline

* "Knowledge management will deliver outstanding collaboration and partnership working. It will ensure the region maximizes the value of its information and knowledge assets and it will help its citizens to use their creativity and skills better, leading to improved effectiveness and greater innovation."- By West Midlands Regional Observatory, UK. information management and knowledge management; who should be in charge of information and knowledge management; would librarians and information professionals with appropriate education and training in library and information science be most suitable for the position of "Chief Knowledge Officer" (CKO) in their organizations; and what libraries can do in implementing knowledge management. information management and knowledge management; who should be in charge of information and knowledge management; would librarians and information professionals with appropriate education and training in library and information science be most suitable for the position of "Chief Knowledge Officer" (CKO) in their organizations; and what libraries can do in implementing knowledge management.



Definitions:

- ❖ Knowledge Management is the discipline of enabling individuals, teams and entire organizations to collectively and systematically create, share and apply knowledge, to better achieve their objectives"- By Ron Young, CEO/CKO Knowledge Associates International
- ❖ "Most activities or tasks are not one-time events, every time we do something again, we should do it better than the last time". -By Sir John Steely Browne, BP, Harvard Business Review, 1997.
- ❖ "The capabilities by which communities within an organization capture the knowledge that is critical to them, constantly improve it and make it available in the most effective manner to those who need it, so that they can exploit it creatively to add value as a normal part of their work"- By GlaxoSmithKline
- ❖ "Knowledge management will deliver outstanding collaboration and partnership working. It will ensure the region maximizes the value of its information and knowledge assets and it will help its citizens to use their creativity and skills better, leading to improved effectiveness and greater innovation."- By West Midlands Regional Observatory, UK. who need it, so that they can exploit it creatively to add value as a normal part of their work"- By GlaxoSmithKline
- ❖ "Knowledge management will deliver outstanding collaboration and partnership working. It will ensure the region maximizes the value of its information and knowledge assets and it will help its citizens to use their creativity and skills better, leading to improved effectiveness and greater innovation."- By West Midlands Regional Observatory, UK.

Knowledge –

Knowledge is an intellectual capital when people put of creation, add value to information. It is generation,. Knowledge is classified and modified. It may be indexing. It is shared. Sharing of knowledge is a core element of knowledge management. IT has provided with number of possible solution for sharing via e-mail, intranet etc.

Types Of Knowledge-

1. Explicit Knowledge -
2. Tacit Knowledge.
3. Cultural Knowledge.

* To disseminate it through such venues as a company wide database.

* Knowledge management is method of gathering information and making it available to the others.

process of transforming information and intellectual assets into enduring values

Difference between information and knowledge?

Stephen Abram sees the process for knowledge creation and use as a continuum where data transforms into information, information transforms into knowledge and knowledge drives and underpins behavior and decision-making.(Abraham, 1997). Below are simple definitions of Data, Information, Knowledge, and Wisdom—all of them are available within every organization:

Data: Scattered, unrelated facts, writings, numbers, or symbols.



Information: Selected, organized and analyzed data.

Knowledge: Information combined with user's ability and experience that is used to solve a problem or to create new knowledge.

Wisdom: Forward looking and thinking based on one's values and commitment. The differences between information and knowledge can be summarized as:

Information is visible, independent from action and decision, different in format after processing, physical product, independent from existing environment, easily transferable, and duplicable.

Knowledge is invisible, closely related to action and decision, different in thought after processing, spiritual product, identified with existing environment, transferable through learning, and not duplicable.

In the business world, two types of knowledge have been noted. They are explicit knowledge and tacit knowledge. Jan Duffy defines explicit knowledge as "knowledge that is documented and public; structured, fixed-content, externalized, and conscious" and tacit knowledge as "personal, undocumented knowledge; context-sensitive, dynamically-created and derived, internalized, and experience-based; often resides in the human mind, behavior, and perception." (Duffy, 2000). This set of definitions can be applied to all other human endeavors and intellectual activities.

The Rise Of Knowledge Management :

In today's movement towards knowledge management, organizations are trying to best leverage their knowledge internally in the organization and externally to their customers and stakeholders. They are trying to capitalize on their organizational intelligence to maintain their competitive edge.

"The thrust of knowledge management is to create a process of valuing the organization's intangible assets in order to best leverage knowledge internally and externally. Knowledge management, therefore, deals with creating, securing, capturing, coordinating, combining, retrieving, and distributing knowledge. The idea is to create a knowledge sharing environment whereby sharing knowledge is power as opposed to the old adage that, simply, knowledge is power."

Some Definitions Of Knowledge Management :

Knowledge management is concerned with the exploitation and development of the knowledge assets of an organization with a view to furthering the organization's objectives. The knowledge to be managed includes both explicit, documented knowledge, and tacit, subjective knowledge. Management entails all of those processes associated with the identification, sharing and creation of knowledge. This requires systems for the creation and maintenance of knowledge repositories, and to cultivate and facilitate the sharing of knowledge and organizational learning. Organizations that succeed in knowledge management are likely to view knowledge as an asset and to develop organizational norms and values, which support the creation and sharing of knowledge (Rowley, 1999).

Rowley's definition was based on the four different types of perspectives on knowledge management identified by Thomas H. Davenport et al in their study of a number of knowledge management projects. From the analysis of the projects' objectives, Davenport et al were able to categorize them into four broad types of perspectives: (Davenport, & et-al... 1998)

To create knowledge repositories, which store both knowledge and information, often in documentary form. These repositories can fall into three categories:

Those which include external knowledge, such as competitive intelligence.

Those that include structured internal knowledge, such as research reports

Management, Libraries, Librarians.

Knowledge management = Knowledge + Management

Knowledge:

knowledge must be internalized, it co-exist with intelligence, experience and emanates at the points where decisions are made. Knowledge is an intellectual capital when people put it to use, add value to information. Knowledge is classified and modified. It may be indexed. It is shared; sharing of knowledge is a core element of knowledge management. It is provided with number of possible solutions for sharing via email, internet etc. Knowledge is what people and organization know about their customers, products, processes, mistakes and success. Davenport (1998) defined knowledge as follows: "knowledge is fluid framed experiences, values, contextual information as expert insights that provides a framework for evaluation and incorporating new experiences of information.

Knowledge Life Cycle: Knowledge in business can be seen to have a lifecycle of its own.



- It must be **created** either within or outside the organization. This typically comprised of integrative tacit and explicit loops until the knowledge is ready for distribution to those outside the creating group.
- It can then be **stored** somewhere, either tacitly so that it is accessible for others to find and use.
- Those who need the specific knowledge must then **find** out where it is, when they need it, by searching in the right places.
- Once the knowledge source is found, the user will then go through the act of actually **acquiring** it. This will involve gaining personal knowledge from other humans or documented sources.
- Once acquired, the knowledge can be put to **use** towards some productive purpose.
- Having been used, perhaps repeatedly, the user will **learn** what worked well and not so well as a result of applying the knowledge gained. This can then be taken as significant



input into further interactions of the knowledge creation and distribution process. The key contributor to the effective management of this cycle is the concept of learning. Without the learning component, the cycle is devoid of knowledge. Internet, Library

Needs of Knowledge management in Library:

Changes are inevitable in any organization structure; it is not exception to the library organization. The changing environment psychologically change the human mind, the library is the knowledge management and knowledge flow place. Knowledge management is the new revolution in information related areas. Today every organization needs to know what their knowledge assets are and how to make use of these assets to get maximum results. Really need of knowledge management in library budget shortfall and much user exception and staff users. The new role of libraries in the 21st century needs to be as a learning and knowledge centre for their users. It serves the users with accurate information through tools, techniques and methods of knowledge management. Due to limited budget for libraries limited technology access, poor staffing and space. Libraries have to carefully analyze the needs of their users and seek co-operative acquisitions plants to meet the needs of users. The practice of knowledge management can create wonderful results in library. In fact library budget allocated to its staff and acquisition, cataloguing of library material. Effective use of staff and improvement of efficiency and effectiveness of technical services users can be delighted with every Maculation. The goal to make full use of knowledge existing in an organization to increase the operational efficiency and 6 productivity. Knowledge being the key driver for those firms who are keen to innovate and change the rules of the games.

Conclusion:

Library store documents which contain knowledge, there is a lesson to be learned from its environment and to incorporate knowledge into its business processes. It refers to the set of processes developed in all organization to create, gather, store, transfer and apply knowledge. Librarians and knowledge management workers must address several issues before they can work together effectively, but the opportunities suggested by their collaboration are great. Finally Knowledge management is the systematic way of leveraging information and expertise to improve organizational innovation, responsiveness, productivity and competency. They are the tools and the methods to help mobilize organizations knowledge rapidly and effectively.

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Natural Language Processing and Digital Library Management System

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Abstract:

The study of Natural Language Processing (NLP) has been developed since last 50 years or so, producing the bunch of now mature technology such as automatic morphological analysis, word sense, disambiguation, parsing, anaphora resolution, natural language generation, named entity recognition, etc. The rapid increase of large digital collections and the emerging economic value of information demand efficient solutions for managing the information which is available, but which is not always easy to find. This paper presents the requirements for handling documents in digital libraries and explains how existing Natural Language Processing (NLP) technology can be used to build the task of document management.

Keywords:Digital Libraries, Document Management, NLP applications for Digital Libraries, Metadata, Content Processing, Content analysis, Automatic classification, Named entity recognition for Digital Libraries, Thesauri, Document and information retrieval

Introduction :

The study of Natural Language Processing (NLP) has been developed since last 50 years and so from the first machine translation and information retrieval applications to the present. These two areas of research have been far reaching and spreading widely. In the process of resolving issues of understanding natural language, for both translation and retrieval, many sub-areas of NLP have emerged: automatic morphological analysis, word sense disambiguation, parsing, anaphora resolution, natural language generation, named entity recognition, etc.

Now a day's research in Natural Language Processing (NLP), attention has been shifted from machine translation over to different versions of Information Retrieval (IR) applications. The increasing availability of large collections of digital documents has spurred interest in devising useful technology to handle these. Specifically, the notion of "digital libraries" has emerged, with specific architecture and functionality. This is an area where many mature Natural Language Processing (NLP) applications can be brought into play. It is an area mostly associated with Information Retrieval (IR), which has traditionally used little Natural Language Processing (NLP) and yet produced efficient tools; methods needed to include more sophisticated, Natural Language Processing (NLP)-based approaches were, up to recently, beyond the reach of IR systems. But digital libraries are much more than simply Information Retrieval (IR).

Objectives:

1. Describe the issues relating to the task of managing a digital library
2. Explore various Natural Language Processing (NLP) applications which can be applied to the task
3. Identify new research problems related to these issues

2. Background:

**Digital Libraries :**

Digital collections existed long before the advent of the Web and the coinage of the term “digital library”. NetLib (<http://www.netlib.org/>), created in 1985, contains a collection of freely available software, documents, and databases of interest to the numerical, scientific computing, and other communities. The Perseus project (<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/>) was created in 1985 to host a collection of 2 resources on Ancient Greece: documents, images of artefacts, maps and the like, all linked together to allow a better understanding of Ancient Greek texts. Cornell University’s e-prints archive (<http://arxiv.org/>), formerly the Los Alamos E-print Archive, dates from 1991.

An early definition, still cited today, comes from Borgman (2000, 42), in which a digital library is as follows:

... a set of electronic resources and associated technical capabilities for creating, searching, and using information. In this sense they are an extension and enhancement of information storage and retrieval systems that manipulate digital data in any medium (text, images, sounds; static or dynamic images) and exist in distributed networks. The content of digital libraries includes data, metadata that describe various aspects of the data (e.g. representation, creator, owner, reproduction rights), and metadata that consist of links or relationships to other data or metadata, whether internal or external to the digital library.

Document Management :

The metaphor chosen to describe collections of digital content has been the library, not only because of the fact it houses a collection of documents, but also because its aim is that of the traditional library: to allow its users to access its contents (a set of digital resources) efficiently. It follows naturally that the desired functionality from a digital library can be inspired by its traditional counterpart. Document management as performed in a traditional library setting (as described in Lancaster, 2003, for example) involves a series of steps. First, from an initial potentially infinite source of resources (the Web, for example), a selection is made by the library’s managers to retain a certain type or a certain number of resources, hereafter referred to as documents, to make up the library’s collection.

On the representational axis, these documents need to be represented by a formal description, including title or name, author or creator, source, location, format, etc., i.e. with descriptive metadata. The descriptions are then inserted in a local organizational system: a catalogue; they may have additional metadata attached to them, such as index terms or classification codes, a short summary or description (semantic metadata). On the physical axis, the documents (or their representation) are stored (or accessible via hyperlinks). Finally, functionality is provided to the user for searching or accessing these documents: a search engine, a browse able index or classification scheme, etc., which provide access to the descriptions and/or the documents. In addition, the library, or rather its agents, can disseminate information (such as new acquisitions) to its users. The steps are thus: document selection and acquisition, description, classification, indexing and abstracting, storage, and distribution or presentation to users. In the digital realm, this so-called “document chain” is a closed one, as users are very often document creators themselves. In addition, with today’s facilities for document annotation and tagging, the user may even provide descriptions of various kinds, thus taking an even more important role in the chain, which may not be best described as a chain at all.



Metadata

From a library and information science (LIS) perspective, metadata corresponds to cataloguing information; that is, the description of a resource by (mainly) its physical or “external” attributes: title, author, publication or creation date, format, length (page numbers for texts, minutes for video and audio), etc. From a computer science perspective, an early definition:

Metadata is data associated with objects which relieves their potential users of having to have full advance knowledge of their existence or characteristics. It supports a variety of operations. A user could be either a program or a person. (Dempsey & Heery, 1998)

Until the middle of the 1990s, the term was used by the data management and systems design communities with a narrower interpretation, relative to a set of standards (Gilliland-Swetland, 2000). Today, its meaning extends to normalized descriptions of resources, digital or other (catalogues, indexes, archival search tools, museum documentation, etc.). The Dublin Core metadata scheme (<http://dublincore.org/documents/dces/>), although intended to describe any online resource, contains much of the basic information that librarians recognize as cataloguing information. Its fifteen elements are: contributor, coverage, creator, date, description, format, identifier, language, publisher, relation, rights, source, subject, title and type. The subject and description metadata element correspond to indexing and summarization. Supplying values for these elements requires more than a perusal of superficial document properties, but rather a relatively thorough examination and description of the resource’s topic, focus and content.

NLP and Document Management

The role that NLP can play in document management was realized early on (e.g. Masterman et al., 1958; Sparck Jones, 1967), particularly for document retrieval. The interest is growing (see for example Ambroziak & Woods, 1998; Strzalkowski 1999; Voorhees 1999; Perez-Carballo & Strzalkowski 2000; Oard et al., 2001; Todirasçu & Rousselot, 2001; Ruch, 2003; Radev & Lapata, 2008; Kastner, 2009). There are important links to be made with the semantic Web, aimed at improving retrieval based on semantic grounds rather than on the presence of character strings in documents. See for instance the International Conference on Digital Libraries and the Semantic Web (<http://www.icsd-conference.org/>). A new development, with the advent of powerful players like Google and the like, is that there are very important stakes involved, due to the growing economic value of digital information. Practically all NLP applications are relevant and potentially useful in a digital library setting. In particular, methods for information retrieval are an integral part of search engines, and as such are incorporated in virtually any digital library along with all supporting technologies such as word-sense disambiguation, etc.

3. Overview Of Nlp Tools In Document Management :

This section sketches the spectrum of NLP applications for document management, grouped according to four aspects:

1. Resource acquisition (including creation, representation and storage)
2. Content processing
3. Getting users in touch with documents
4. Knowledge organization tools

**Resource acquisition :**

This aspect covers issues dealing with the acquisition of resources and the related questions of the representation of document files which are sensitive to language. A library's collection is never final; it is continually augmented by newly acquired material. Which material is added is determined by library policy, based on a number of criteria. Leaving economic matters aside, the criteria may include the following:

1. Topic (e.g. ornithology for a bird-watching club documentation center; business-related literature for a financial institution's library);
2. Genre (biographies or novels for a public library; conference proceedings for a university or research library; personal correspondence for an archival library; movies for a cinema school's library);
3. Intended audience (picture books for a preschool library; junior dictionaries for a school library);
4. Author (for government libraries).

Documents can be added to a digital collection by downloading, creation, digitization, transformation (from one format to another), etc.

Acquiring documents :

In some cases, the acquisition of new documents to be added to a digital library can be automated using NLP tools. This is especially true when the selection criteria involve topic: a profile can be defined which expresses the selection criteria for the digital library, as features of the documents; new documents' contents can be compared to the profile and processed by an automatic classification algorithm. Joorabchi & Mahdi (2008) describe an implementation of such functionality for a national repository for course syllabi (see also references therein). A very similar task is also performed by so-called « information-filtering systems » (see among others Belkin & Croft, 1992, Hanani et al., 2001), which intervene between an automated retrieval system and a user, to restrict the number of documents retrieved.

Determination of proper processing tools :

Tools which will be used to process the documents, for example term extractors, part-of-speech taggers, summarizers, etc, are language-sensitive: German texts for instance require different tools than Chinese texts. It is a reasonable assumption in today's understanding of digital libraries that they are intended to be multilingual. To optimize the overall functioning of the library management system, it is desirable to include in the system functionalities for the automatic identification of language and encoding. Such systems have been developed in the past 15 years, based on character n-gram profiles. Řehůřek & Kolkus (2009) provide an up-to-date presentation in the context of the Web.

Document description :

To represent and store documents in a digital library, it is necessary to produce some sort of record by which they are accessed. This corresponds to a traditional library's bibliographic entry, or a metadata record (i.e. descriptive metadata). This record is typically produced explicitly, either hand coded or automatically produced by extracting metadata from the resource. No semantics is involved and usually very little NLP technology. However, the normalization of author names and titles is a reasonable objective, and would require NLP tools



similar to those for the normalisation of named entities (see for instance Andréani & Lebarbé, 2010). See also Kanhabua & Nørvåg (2008) on automatic means of determining a timestamp for documents which lack one. Also, one can imagine including here the results of automatic identification of document language and encoding, or of date formats. The descriptive or “physical” metadata described above is often not sufficient, or not ideal, for retrieval by a library’s users. Additional metadata can be produced automatically by content processing.

Content processing :

Content processing is a major part of the document management endeavour. It consists in producing enhanced metadata descriptions, in order to facilitate document retrieval by users, in addition to the retrieval capabilities provided by full-text searching. Resulting metadata is to be included in the digital library’s knowledge organisation system. Content processing implies performing an analysis of the linguistic and/or conceptual contents of the text documents, and produces appropriate representations for these documents (such as indexing terms, summaries, classification codes, etc.). Content processing thus covers the traditional tasks of classifying, indexing and summarizing documents. Classifying implies grouping together documents on similar topics, and usually makes use of a classification scheme (such as the Dewey Decimal Classification or the Universal Decimal Classification, etc.); its analog in the digital world would be the hierarchical presentations of directories. Indexing (which may be interpreted differently by different communities) involves here the description of documents with a short list of terms or keywords representing the main topics discussed in the document. Summarization yields a shortened form of documents in a (usually) narrative style.

Getting users in touch with documents :

This aspect deals with the *raison d’être* of libraries: access to documents by users, either by their own initiative (retrieval) or by the information system’s ability to broadcast news out to a community of users.

Document/information retrieval :

In a traditional library setting, actual document retrieval is often preceded by a “reference interview”, where a librarian tries to ascertain the exact information needs of the user and thus to develop a successful search strategy which will include online search as well as searches in other sources. In a digital library world, this initial phase is non-existent. Users refine their search strategy themselves, gradually, as a reaction to the responses of the system and to what they discover about the contents of the collection. In addition, certain features of the digital library system have been designed to simulate the broadening or sophistication of the search that a librarian would perform. And thus document retrieval in a digital setting is reducible to so-called “information retrieval”. This is probably the best-researched field in document management. The presentation here will only aim to underline the array of NLP technology used (this is also addressed by Mustafa el Hadi, 2004).

Broadcasting documents to users :

It is customary for an information service such as a library to issue bulletins to its users, informing them of new material or special events, when appropriate. This can be done through mailing lists, billboards, etc. The equivalent in the digital world is straightforward. What is novel here, however, is that bulletins can be tailored to individual user profiles. Specifically, new



documents can be analysed (indexed, classified or summarised) and compared to a user profile consisting of user-supplied or system-supplied keywords; in the event of a match, users can be notified of these new documents through appropriate messaging technology (e-mail, RSS feed, etc.). Such a system is described in Morales del Castillo et al. (2009) while Gu et al. (2008) present a similar functionality to support learning.

Answering users' questions :

A major part of every librarian's day involves answering questions for users. Some modern versions of such a reference service employ chat rooms and the like ("Ask-a-librarian" services), with a human librarian accessible over the internet. An even more modern take on the idea is to use a question answering system, such as in Mittal et al. (2005) or Bloehdorn et al. (2007). The task of relating users to documents is obviously at the core of a library's mission and of digital libraries' functionalities. NLP tools can assist in various ways, as has been illustrated so far. We now turn to an aspect which transcends document management tasks.

Knowledge organization tools :

We refer here to linguistic resources used in the text management and processing tasks described above. The one that is most specific to document management is the thesaurus (other knowledge organisation tools relevant for digital libraries are presented in Soergel, 2009).

Properties of thesauri :

Note that the term "thesaurus" means slightly different things to information professionals (librarians) and computer scientists, or to language educators for that matter. Loosely speaking, a thesaurus is some kind of synonym dictionary; in reality it is much more. It encodes not only synonymous terms but also hierarchical relationships (i.e. which terms are broader and narrower than a given term) and other types of semantic relationships, depending on the resource. Specifically, the "thesaurus" most used in NLP applications, WordNet, is not a thesaurus by LIS standards.

The LIS version of the thesaurus (defined by international standards ISO 2788 and ISO 5064) adopts a stricter definition of thesaural relationships.

These are restricted to only three types:

1. Hierarchy (broader/narrower terms or generic/specific terms, otherwise known as hypernym/hyponym terms)
2. Synonymy (semantic equivalents which may include spelling variants, shortened forms, etc.)
3. The so-called associative relationship, relating terms that are neither synonyms nor in a hypernym/hyponym relation, yet are related semantically.

Thesaural relations exclude (almost all) partitive (part-whole) relationships and others which are routinely introduced in ontologies.

Uses of thesauri in digital libraries :

The content management tasks (automatic indexing, classification and summarization) can greatly benefit from knowledge sources such as thesauri, which encode semantic relationships among words and terms. The two most basic of these are the synonymy relation and the hypernym/hyponym relation. The two can be used to improve on content processing, such as indexing with more general or more specific terms, and bringing together synonymous expressions to enhance indexing or to allow generalizations in summarizing.

**Automatic construction of thesauri :**

Attempts have been made to create thesauri by automatic means, to overcome the problem of the scarcity of appropriate resources. General language thesauri (such as WordNet and the like) offer a wide coverage, but have serious limitations in specialized domains. Specialized thesauri have the opposite flaw (often too narrow in scope), and are in addition fairly rare, often not available for a given specialized domain. To circumvent these problems, the automatic construction of a thesaurus is an endeavour that has been attempted by several researchers (see for instance Auger & Barrière, 2008 and others). The linguistic challenge lies in the automatic identification of semantic relations of synonymy, hypernymy/hyponymy, and other “essential” semantic relationships which may be difficult to characterize exhaustively. All of these present serious challenges. This research area is close to that of ontology learning and population from text.

A Closer Look At Some Challenges For Digital Library Management :

The previous wide-ranging exposé has identified numerous possibilities for NLP applications in the context of digital library management. The rest of this chapter focuses on certain specific challenges met by digital libraries.

Named entity recognition and resolution :

It is useful and often necessary to be able to determine when two similar variants of a named entity in fact designate the same one: John Smith, J. Smith, Pres. Smith, John Smith Jr., etc. Organization names can also vary: Acme Deliveries vs. Acme Deliveries Inc; IBM vs. International Business Machines; The John Hopkins University vs. John Hopkins; etc. This problem is compounded when names come from a foreign country, possibly through transliteration from a foreign language. This has long been recognized in library cataloguing and is the focus of sections in the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules handbook (Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR, 2002). In the domain of scholarly publications, names of institutions, universities, research laboratories, etc. can manifest different variants. This presents a problem when one wants to identify named entities emanating from different sources: different publications, different libraries, in bibliographies from different documents, sometimes dictated by bibliographic styles. It is a problem for a number of endeavours and is indeed a topic of many research papers related to digital libraries.

Tools to assist OCR :

Some challenges arise due to the digitization process of certain types of documents: namely, historical documents and so-called retrospective collections of modern digital media. Access to these is hampered by the poor quality of the OCR text. Tahmasebi et al. (2010) investigate the effects of OCR errors on word sense discrimination results on historical documents; evaluations are performed on The Times newspaper archive, with documents dating from 1785 to 1985. Allen et al. (2010) tackle the task of identifying sections and regular features of historical newspapers in order to improve the automatic classification of articles; the ultimate goal is to provide improved search services for these documents.

Search and retrieval :

Improved search strategies are needed. Methods which favour precision (eliminating irrelevant items) are especially sought, as we see the development of topical digital libraries – where distinctions between documents can be finer-grained than on the Web as a whole



(Bethard, 2009). On the other hand, to enhance recall, the integration of lexical resources such as thesauri and ontologies should be useful.

Retrieval of non-textual documents :

One interesting aspect of digital libraries is that they bring together three formerly quite distinct disciplines, i.e. libraries, archives and museums. Digital resources in digital libraries are not limited to textual documents, nor to digital objects, but can include images, video, sound, and digital renderings of three-dimensional physical objects. The extraction of information from the text surrounding images can support automatic indexing of these images (see for instance Haruechaiyasak & Damrongrat, 2010), and the same can be applied to video, audio or multimedia resources (Da Sylva & Turner, 2005).

Genre-based processing :

Genre-based processing (i.e. that which takes into account the genre or type of a document and can adjust accordingly) is an important issue that can be tackled by NLP means. For example, in automatic summarization, Saggion & Lapalme (2000) take advantage of the predictable structure of scientific articles to focus on certain sections from which to extract sentences which will appear in the final extract. Chieze et al. (2010) take a similar approach to handle specific types of legal documents (court judgement renderings, and intellectual property and tax law texts). The latter are examples of single-genre processing. To allow for processing of more than one genre would improve on existing, "off-the-shelf" technology which is geared towards a single genre.

Conclusion :

The digital library setting represents an interesting opportunity for computational linguistics: it can use many new applications with great potential (notably, a great financial or economic potential, given the new economic value of information). Current focus on very large digital libraries may test the robustness of seemingly mature NLP technology.

In the past, syntax has played a large role in NLP development, notably in symbolic approaches to machine translation, where systems were developed with translation rules from one language's syntactic constructions to another. So far, syntax has played a very small part in NLP for document management (see however Spagnola & Lagoze, 2011). Research must now focus on computational semantics: lexical, phrasal and sentential semantics, and in even higher level units. Indeed, text linguistics or discourse analysis will drive new research, especially for summarization and certain approaches to classification. In the long term, the ultimate challenge will be to model more than merely the linguistic dimensions of digital library management, adding also cognitive, communicational, pragmatic, social or semiotic dimensions, etc. These can appeal to cognitive science and artificial intelligence in general; but even in the linguistic dimensions, challenges abound.

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Library Automation A overview

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Abstract:

This paper focused on library automation. What is the need of automation in library and its characteristics, steps, barriers and advantages and disadvantages of library automation are discussed in this paper. The aim of library automation it is to provide the right information to right person, in right manner and in right time. While justifying purpose for library automation more than the cost effectiveness the benefits derived by the library users become the major consideration. Since library not an economic entity such benefits need to be looked at in a different perspective.

Keywords: Library automation, Library automation overview, Need of library automation

Introduction:

In the current era of information explosion, automation of library services is, consequently, imperative for effective working and efficiency of a library system. The advantageous of automation is rising upon the library scientist not only due to abundant flow of reading material and information but also for apparent viability and economic consideration. There for, economy and efficaciousness of library systems, both, become most important as a result of automation. Automation pertains to the theory, technique or art of making a machine, advices or purpose more fully automatic. Presently, it is used in co-occurrence of computerization. Computer and information processing hardware play a major role in the process of automation by reason of inherent ability of a computer to growth decisions in impact, govern or control the process from the information collected by the computer concerning the position of the process.

Need of Library Automation :

A Computerized library is always best than a manually operated library in terms of processing, organizing and dissemination of information to the users efficiently and affectivity. If a library automated and connected to various library networks such as DELNET and INFLIBNET. It provides an opportunity to the users i.e. research scholars, students and teachers to have and access to the academic world. A library whether academic, national, public or specialist main functions and objectives are to collect disseminates information to its users efficiently and effectively application of Information Technology in the organization and services of libraries have brought about sea changes in the functioning of libraries in the last 2 decades throughout the world.

Almost all the advanced libraries are using computers for their daily library operation in addition to housekeeping activities and some the big and modern libraries are using the computer network using communication satellites for resource sharing use which enables the participating library to acquired not only bibliographic details from other library's collection but also fullest abstracts and indexes of the required articles using Local Area Network (LAN), fax, email and internet attachment to the system library automation involving creation of database



and information retrieval, use of telecommunication for information handling and computerized library network, require careful and systematic planning.

Characteristics of Automation :

The important characteristics of an automated system are follows:

- The processes/ operations are carried out automatically.
- Reduced or avoid human action and thus save labor and time.
- It speed up efficiency and speed in operations.
- Spends the range and raises quality of existing services.
- Immediate answer to multiple queries.

Library Automation Steps :

Planning is time consuming, but it is normally cost effective because that time spend planning bring down the amount of time essential for system implementation. Library automation steps are flows:

Step 1 Describing existing services and function provided by the library

- Identifying existing technology and utilize in the library.
- Identifying existing function and services provided by the library.
- Collection and administration basis statistical data

Step 2 Assessing needs and setting priorities

- Needs assessment.
- Who should be participated in planning?
- Establish a preliminary budget.
- Setting priorities.

Step 3 Translating needs and priorities into specifications

- Designation specifications
- Formulate and distributing the request for professional

Step 4 Evaluation proposals and selecting a system

- Observing system demonstration
- Analyzing supplier or vendor responses
- Budget
- Obtaining response from supplier or vendor clients
- Making the last cut

Step 5 Putting your system into place

- Agreement negotiations
- Software and hardware installation
- Training and practice

Step 6 Retrospective conversion and bar-coding.

Advantages of Library Automation :

Library automation by using computer application in the library and information function and services has the following advantages

- Speed - Information processing is done faster which improves work flow through the library.



- Accuracy - The degree of precision and accuracy in processing the information is 100% percent. However, it is dependent on the accuracy of information fed to the system.
- Cost effectiveness – Operating costs are reduced as less man power is required. It can be further reduced if the system is well designed and well managed.
- Reduction in library workloads – Library workload can be reduced as the computer can do vast amount of work in a fraction of second.
- Improved services to users – Better quality performance is possible through the use of computers. No delay in processing.
- Eliminates duplication of work - Duplication of work is avoided
- Easier access to external database. The data is easily accessible.
- Access and search of information- Online access and search of information is possible.

Disadvantages of Librsry Automation :

Even though you may have doubtless about automating your library, it is significant that you be aware of the drawback library automation may bear. These include the Following:

- It is time consuming, planning, selecting, and implementing an automated system need important, long-term commitment of staff time. Once choose and implemented, an automated system must be keep in good condition on a regular basis. Having the automated system networked to libraries Local Area Network (LAN) adds additional demands on the media specialists and information professional's time.
- It is costly, start-up costs, hardware, software, writing, network cabling, ongoing barcode labels, expenses such as supplies for printers, furniture, annual maintenance, technical support and conversion of libraries shelf list into a Machine Retable Catalogue (MARC) may be more than various media centers and small libraries can provide.
- The requirement of the automated system may not leave staff sufficient time to provide up to date services or to work with teachers, students and other clients. It fact, automation eliminates some work but generates new ones. End user training, ongoing troubleshooting of software and hardware, and database maintenance place requirement on the information professional and media specialist.
- Access to the automated system is unavailable for the time of system downtime. This will hamper user access to the collection, mainly if the card catalog or the shelf list no longer exists in the library and media center.

Barriers of Library Automation :

Fear of adverse impact on employment :

When we look into the various library activities like books acquisition, technical processing, circulation and reference services we understand that human interference is required everywhere. But manpower is required for cataloguing. The data which is entered at the time of ordering can be used for cataloguing with some changes. It will eliminate multiple card preparation and subsequent filling. This saved manpower can be utilized for analytical cataloguing or introducing new services. This way there will be no effect on employees.

Apprehension that the technology could be too expensive :



It is an understanding that hardware and software would be expensive and unaffordable. Actually cataloguing system is the most important which forms the base for other library activities. For this purpose UNESCO has developed PC based software CDS / ISIS and is available at a very low price in developing countries. It works on IBM compatible PCs or UNIX platform. WINDOWS version is also available. The data can be exported in ISO 2709 format without difficulty. INFLIBNET has also developed a public domain library software ILMs which is suitable for DOS and UNIX platform. Lately the PCs and other accessories like printers etc. have become cheaper and so they are affordable.

The library staff has to undergo extensive training :

The training for the operating the computer system and the program is required which is given by the software developers but training for CDS/ISIS is available at INSDOC, INFLIBNET and DRTC. For cataloguing a minimum training for one or two weeks will be enough for the librarians. The user can transfer the same data to network environment. If there is a systems department with computer professionals' maintenance becomes easy.

Lack of support from the management, may be owing to budget constraints :

If the management support is not enough then it may be the barrier for development of the library. In this situation librarian has to take more efforts in convincing the management that users will be benefited by the automation. Also the initiative and communication skill play a major role in convincing the management to get more attention.

Retrospective conversion of data :

The manpower saved by computerized automation can be utilized for conversion and also for analytical cataloguing. This can be achieved in a time bound project.

Conclusion:

This age of computers library automation is very important for daily work making very easy and faster. Automation has changed the outlook of library in its technology and services. Library automation covers use of computer and other semi automatic tools in library. Today information technology coupled with computer technology has conquered even space and time with regard to dissemination of information.

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Assessment of Librarians' Motivation in College Libraries in Pune

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Abstract :-

One of the most important challenges face by human resource managers is to motivate their employees. There are many factors involved in the motivation process. In this research the researcher studied these factors and their effect on employees' level of motivation working in college libraries. The survey method was used for data collection. The data was collected from 150 librarians working in college libraries in Pune with the help of structured questionnaire. The result revealed from the study that less salary, lack of job security, low appreciation and recognition, not involved in decision making, no opportunity given for training and development these factors block the motivation and performance of the librarians. On the other hand promotion, job security, participation in decision making are the factors that help to improve the level of motivation of librarians.

Introduction:-

Human resource is the most expensive and important asset of any organization behind its success. Therefore, the organization requires high level of performance from its employees. The level of performance is the product of employee abilities and motivation. Employees need to be motivated continuously to keep the level of performance high. Motivation is a continues activity. It goes endlessly because needs and desires are many. One need may give rise to the other. It also differs from person to person.

Motivation may be positive or negative. Positive motivation based on incentives or rewards. These incentives may be in the form of monetary or non-monetary. On the other hand negative motivation is based on penalties, threats, fear, etc.

Academic libraries are the information provider managed by person having different drives or motives. The main role of academic libraries is to support teaching, learning and research. The usefulness of academic libraries is measure by its services rendered to its users. The quality of services is depending on the person who is responsible for the effective and efficient delivery of services. So it is important that a person selected for academic libraries should be qualified and motivated to provide quality services with aim to meet the information needs of the users.

Review of literature:-

Various researchers have carried out several researches on motivation of employees in different fields all over the world. According to Siamuzwe, Fedias (2012) librarian were motivated by the factors available on the workplace such as responsibilities performed, work environment, good relationship with colleagues, financial incentives and promotional prospects. Lamptey, Richard Bruce (2013) and et al Studied the motivation of librarians and its effect on performance and job satisfaction in public universities in Ghana. The result revealed from the



study that motivational level of the librarians working in public libraries is high because of the universities provides intrinsic factors such as career development, study leave with pay, good salaries and fair promotion system. Saka and Salman (2014) investigated the level of motivation, job satisfaction and performance of library professionals working in government and private universities in Nigeria. The result revealed from the study that the low level of motivation and job satisfaction found among the library professionals working in the universities of Nigeria. The study recommended that the management of universities should focus on the following areas: job design, participation in decision making, recognition, participation in training programmes etc. Nazir, Sajjad (2014) argued that intrinsic rewards are positively related to employee motivation and job satisfaction. They States nine keys elements of motivation- people, structure, task, technology, culture, strategy, system, processes and environment. Machara and Jain (2016) conducted the same study in public libraries and found that librarians working in these libraries are de-motivated and dissatisfied with their job. They identified the factors responsible for de-motivation of the librarians they are, job security, work environment, policies and procedures, supervision, relation with others and benefits. They suggested that library management should adopt motivation theories to establish motivation programs, upgrade the library, provide adequate training and career development, provide good work environment and put proper policies and procedures at workplace. Bamgbose and Ladipo (2017) found the various forms of motivations like job security, wages and salary, relationship with colleagues, staff appraisal, financial incentives, and reward effect on the performance of the library staff. They suggested that employees in academic libraries should be well and adequately motivated from time to time to increase their self-esteem and productivity.

All the above studies are relevant and there is need for library management to be aware about the factors that motivate library professionals working in academic libraries.

Objectives:

1. To find out the factors those block the motivation of the library professionals working in the college libraries.
2. To find out the factors that motivates library professionals working in academic libraries.

Sample and procedure of data collection:-

The present study is descriptive study. Structured Questionnaire was used for data collection. The total 170 librarians working in Colleges in Pune were selected through stratified random sampling method. The questionnaire was sent to all the 150 colleges through Google form. Out of 170 colleges 150 colleges were responded to the questionnaire. The total population of 150 librarians was used for the study

Data analysis and interpretation:

1. Gender of respondents :

Table 1: Gender

Gender	Male	Female	Total
Frequency	65 (43%)	85(57%)	150 (100%)

Out of 150 respondents 57% were females and 43% were males. This indicates that female librarians are slightly more than male librarians.



2. Educational qualification:-

Table 2: Educational qualification

Distribution	Frequency	Percentage
MLIS	37	25%
NET/SET	68	45%
MPHIL	20	13%
PHD	25	17%
Total	150	100%

The above table depicted that 25% librarians having only MLIS degree, 45% librarians qualified NET or SET exam which is required for the post of librarian. 13% librarians having degree MPHIL followed by 17% librarians holding PHD.

3. Work experience of the library professionals:-

Table 3: Work experience

Year of experience	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 5 years	15	10%
6 to 11 years	45	30%
11 to 15	65	43%
More than 16 years	25	17%
Total	150	100%

The above table shows the total year of experience of the respondents in their profession. 10% respondents have up to 5 years work experience followed by 30% respondents have worked experience between 6 to 11 years. However, 43% respondents were working in this field since 11 to 15 years. 17% respondents working in this field more than 16 years. This data indicates that most of the librarians having experience more than 10 years in the field of library and information science.

4. The current status of motivation of librarians :-

Table 4: Motivation of respondents in their current job

Motivation	Frequency	Percentage
Very motivated	20	13%
Motivated	35	23%
Fairly motivated	45	30%
Not motivated	50	33%
Total	150	100%

The above table shows the level of motivation of the respondents in their current job. Respondents were asked whether they were motivated or not. The finding revealed that only 13% respondents were very motivated followed by 23% respondents were motivated, 30% respondents were fairly motivated and 33% respondents were not motivated. Therefore, the above findings indicate that most of the library professionals are less motivated at the workplace.

5. Causes of Demotivation:-

Table 5: Causes of Demotivation

Reason for less motivation	Number of respondents	Percentage
Less salary	40	27%
Lack of job security	35	23%



Low appreciation and recognition	25	17%
Not involved in decision making	15	10%
No Training and development opportunities	35	23%
Total	150	100%

According to the table 5, 27% of the respondents agreed that less salary is the main reason behind the low motivation, 23% respondents answered the reason of low motivation is lack of job security and no training and development opportunities, followed by 17% respondents mentioned that low appreciation and recognition is the reason which can block motivation, while 10% responded agreed that they were not involved in decision making.

6. Factors that can improve the motivation (suggested by employees) :

The respondents suggested following factors which can improve their motivation at the workplace.

Table 6: Motivational factors

Motivational factors	Respondents	percentage
Increment Salary	30	20%
Promotion	22	15%
Reward and recognition	28	19%
Job security	25	17%
Training and development	27	18%
Participation in decision making	18	12%
Total	150	100%

The table 6, depicted that 20% respondents agreed that if the management provide better salary to the library professionals it will help to improve their motivation. 19% respondents select the rewards and recognition factor followed by 18% respondents give preference to the training and development. 15% and 12% respondents said promotion and participation in decision making are the factors help to improve motivation at workplace.

Interpretation of the Result:-

The result revealed from the above analysis that following are the block the motivation and performance of the librarians, they are less salary, lack of job security, low appreciation and recognition, not involved in decision making , no opportunity given for training and development these factors. On the other hand promotion, job security, participation in decision making, training and development these factors help to improve the level of motivation of librarians.

Conclusion and Recommendations:-

The study concluded that motivation of the library professionals working in college libraries affected the performance. All the library professionals strongly agreed that motivation is a factor of performance. The study shows that lack of motivation in the academic libraries can be a factor of poor performance. The reason that can block the motivation and effect the



performance are low salary, no job security, not involved in decision making, no rewards and recognition given by management for better performance.

Based on the research finding following recommendations are proposed by the researcher.

The compensation policy should be revised by the college management. Because salary is the main component that helps to satisfy the basic needs of the employees. Along with the monetary benefits management should involve their staff in the process of decision making. They should ask the suggestion of their employees. Training is needed for the updating of knowledge. So college management should arrange the training program for its employees.

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Library Automation: An overview

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Abstract :

This paper describes the concept of library Automation, Need of library automation, Advantages and disadvantages of library automation, Benefits of library Automation. Library automation, stated in single, is the application of computers and utilization of computer based product and services in the performance of different library operations and functions in provision of various services and production of output products. The main purpose of library automation is to help the librarian and library staff to carry out the library work in fast and accurate way and enhance libraries ability to function. We hear a lot about library automation in libraries and library automation is nothing but application of machines viz. computers to the routine library housekeeping operations such as acquisition, serial control cataloguing and circulation. Before proceeding into the depth of library automation, it is necessary to know the historical background of automation. Automation of library has passed through several of development,

Key Words : Library Automation† Automation, Library, Software, Hardware,

Introduction –

Today's age is also called as information age. Information is growing day by day like an explosion. In this age Libraries change has service providing system by manual to digitize format. They want to provide has services as per the user's demand and quick in time. For this purpose, libraries apply automation based services in work of library and established networking system to another library. Librarian and his staff also need to get new knowledge, technologies, techniques and skills for library automation. Library automation is electronic based system which handled by human being. Library automation is very helpful for standardization of library work. Library automation helps to the libraries for providing users need information and better services of library. Automation of the library allows for an improvement in the variety, amount and quality of materials that are available in the library's collection.

Meaning of Automation and Definition :

The word "automation" has been derived from Greek word "automose" means something, which has power of spontaneous motion or self-movement. The term "automation" was first introduced by D.S. Harder in 1936, who was then with General Motor Company in the U.S. He used the term automation to mean automatic handling of parts between progressive production processes. In this modern information age information and information technologies are growing fast and rapidly change in all aspects. Many activities of a library are routine in nature and some are repetitive. Automation of these work helps in save the time of staff, money of library and manpower. The main purpose of library automation is to free the all library staff and to allow them to contribute more meaningfully distribute the knowledge and information in quick time. Automation is technology of automatic working in which the handling method, the



process and design of the professional material are integrated .This is the effort to achieve to an automatic and self-regulating chain of processes.

Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science,

“Automation is the technology concerned with the design and development of process and system that minimize the necessity of human intervention in operation” (Kent, 1977)

McGraw Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology

It defines automation as “a coined word having no precise generally accepted technical meaning but widely used to imply the concept, development, or use of highly automatic machinery or control systems”. (McGraw, 1982)

Objectives :

1. To implement new IT processes to provide high quality information.
2. To maintain bibliographical records of all the materials, in a computerized form.
3. To provide bibliographical details through a single enumerative access point of holdings of a library.
4. To reduce the repetition in the technical processes of housekeeping operations.
5. To provide access to information at a faster rate.
6. To share the resources through library networking.

Benefits :

Library automation has several benefits over the traditional library services. The main advantage of automation is it extends the library services beyond the library peripherals. The library services can be accessed from literally anywhere. It increases the productivity in terms of both works as well as in service. It can outreach to maximum number of users at a time which is not possible in traditional library services. It provides an easy access to electronic information resources which require less maintenance.

Need :

From the above definitions, we can say that the need of library automation has several reasons. Need of computers is present in all areas depending upon its usage. They range from acquisition control, serial control, and cataloguing and circulation control. They are also used for library manager's evaluation of reports, statistics, etc. For the good administration of the library computers are used in all levels of work. Above all, the unique characteristics of computer made it the right choice for the library world. Computers right from the beginning are considered to aid man, in doing various operations.

Advantages :

1. Reduction in production time - Increase in accuracy and repeatability – when an automated machine is programmed to perform a task over and over again, the accuracy and repeatability compared to an employee is far greater.
2. Less human error – no one is perfect, and we are all prone to making mistakes. Which is why a machine that performs repeated tasks is less likely to make mistakes than an employee?
3. Less employee costs – by adding automated machines to an operation, means less employees are needed to get the job done. With having fewer employees, there are



numerous costs that are diminished or reduced such as payroll, benefits, sick days, and etcetera.

4. Increased safety – having automated machines means having less employees who perform tasks that can be dangerous and prone to injury, which can make the work environment safer.

Disadvantages :

1. Less versatility – by having a machine that can perform a certain task limits to the flexibility and variety of tasks that an employee could do.
2. More pollution – different types of machines operate using motor which may require gases or chemicals in order to operate. This can cause an increase in pollution in the workplace.
3. Large initial investment – automated machines can be one of the most costly operating costs for a company, with automated machines running anywhere between thousands and millions of dollars depending on the type and degree of automation.
4. Increase in unemployment – by increasing the amount of automation, there are less employees required causing high unemployment rates.

Steps in Library Automation :

Planning is time-consuming, but it is usually cost-effective because time spent planning reduces the amount of time required for system implementation. Steps involved are:

1. Describing existing library services and technology
2. Assessing needs and setting priorities
3. Translating needs and priorities into specifications
4. Evaluating proposals and selecting a system
5. Putting your system into place
6. Retrospective conversion and bar-coding

Area of Computer Application in Library :

1. Library Network
2. Acquisition
3. Classification
4. Cataloguing
5. Resource Sharing
6. Serial Control
7. Circulation
8. Administration
9. Information Retrieval

Hardware :

When automating the library, the hardware to be procured should also be given a thought. Today, different types of hardware are available in the market and due to new kinds of hardware available in the market; the earlier ones are getting out dated soon. Also, while procuring the hardware, it should be seen whether the software which will be implemented will be compatible with the hardware procured.

Software :



The term software refers to a set of computer programmes, procedures, and associated documents (flow charts, manuals, etc.) that describe the programme and how they are to be used. To be precise, software is a collection of programmes to enhance the working capabilities of the hardware. Software is a set of programmes written or developed to enable the computer to do desired operations. It is one of the most important components which should be taken notice of, while automation.

There are different types of software manufactured by different companies and institutions, each of which has distinct features.

NAME OF THE SOFTWARE	MANUFACTURER	PLACE
ARCHIVES MIFIFAX	Electronics Ltd.	Mumbai
CDS/ISIS	UNESCO	Paris
DELSIS	Libsys Corporation	New Delhi
GRANTHALAYA	NISCAIR	New Delhi
LIBMAN	Data pro Consultancy Service	Pune
LIBRIS	Frontier.I.T. Pvt. Ltd.	Hyderabad
7 LIBSUITE	Softaid Computer Pvt. Ltd.	Pune
LIBSYS	Libsys Corporation	New Delhi
MAITRAYEE	CMC Ltd.	Kolkata
NEWGENLIB	Kesavan Institute of Information and Knowledge Management	Hyderabad
MINISIS	International Development Research Centre	Canada
OASIS	DOS Soft link Pvt.	Australia
SANJAY	DESIDOC	New Delhi
SLIM	ALGORYTHMS Co.	Pune
SOUL	INFLIBNET	Ahmedabad
TULIP	Tata Unisys	Noida
WILISYS	WIPRO India	Bangalore

Selection of Automation Packages :

1. User Friendly
2. Popularity of Packages
3. Minimum Training
4. Multiuser and Ultimate User access

Conclusion :

Automation is the basic need for modernization of any library. In the simple language, "Works of library with the help of machineries and new technology that called library automation." Automation of library is the long process which needs proper planning, budget, evaluation and time to time implementation. Automation is the basic need for modernization of any library. The impact of ICT has changed the library operations and its functionality into a faster mode. Automation is used in libraries to avoid repetition of work which results in deduction of time & manpower. To give information in digital format library should be automated. Automation is mostly used to promoting the use of information. Information in this



electronic era library staff should be ready with up to date knowledge of computer and its technology.

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Use and Impact of Library E-Resources At College of Fisheries, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra:A Case Study

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Abstract:

The present paper examines the existence of various e-resource databases available in the Library of College of Fisheries, Ratnagiri and also the study focused on the usage of e-resources by the faculty members and post graduate students of the College. The study also highlights the preferences and importance of online as well as offline resources among the users. Today availability of e-resources in an academic library is very common but their proper and maximum usage is a matter for study. A questionnaire was distributed among the 32 faculty members and 28 post graduate students to collect desired data. The study found that the majority of users are aware about the availability of e-resources. The result highlights that 76.66 % of respondents want to access e-resources whereas remaining 23.34% users want to read in print format. The analysis reveals that many of the users search e-resources through the internet facility made available in the college library.

Introduction :

The beginning of the twenty first century has witnessed a growing competition to deliver new digital information services to millions of users. The knowledge of the technologies of information and communication is especially important because it refers to an area of knowledge generated by men and that has been produced to make viable exchange forms and relations, they are fundamental support of the process of the current globalization that leads to the knowledge society. The electronic media has provided many possibilities and opportunities for providing faster and quicker access to information at the global level. Electronic resources form an important part of a college library's collections and services. Without those resources, it would be difficult for students to access the wealth of information available to researchers around the world.

A system which stores information from internal and external sources to facilitate better decision making is called electronic information. The system may include fiscal, social, economic, scientific or technical data geared to support a firm's operations. Electronic resources are regarded as the mines of information that are preserved through modern ICT devices, refined and redesigned and more often stored in the cyber space in the most concrete and compact form and can be accessed simultaneously from infinite points by a great number of users. Electronic resources (or e-resources) are materials in digital format accessible electronically. Examples of e-resources are e-journal, e-book, online databases in various digital formats, Adobe Acrobat documents, Web sites and more.

Objectives

The main objective of this study is to analyse dependency of the faculty members and post graduate students on e-resources, the perceived impact of the e-resources on their academic



efficiency and problems faced by them while using the e-resources. This study was particularly conducted to assess the benefits of the e-resources over conventional sources of information.

Some of the major objectives are to:

- find out the level of awareness of electronic resources among the users;
- know how many faculty members and post graduate students used regularly the e-resources;
- find out which e-resource was mostly used by faculty members and PG students;
- find out the users are satisfied with electronic resources or not;
- study the purpose of using the electronic resources and services available in the library;
- study the impact of electronic resources and services on the academic work of the faculty members & post graduate students;
- know the productivity and quality of information retrieved through e-resources;
- find out the views of users regarding utilization of funds for e-resources and reading material in print format.

Scope and limitation:

The present study covers the faculty members and Post-Graduate Students in the College of Fisheries, Ratnagiri. The 32 faculty members of all departments viz. Aquaculture, Fisheries Biology, Fisheries Engineering, Fishery Hydrography, Fish Processing Technology and Fisheries Extension along with 28 post graduate students are included for questionnaire method.

Methodology:

A questionnaire and interview methods were implemented to collect the information regarding the awareness of e-resources, use of e-resources, frequency of use of e-resources, purpose of using e-resources, frequency of locating desired information, problems faced by the users while using e-resources. A total no. of 60 questionnaires was distributed to collect the primary data out of which 60 questionnaires found usable for analysis. The questionnaires were completed by personal interaction with the users. The collected data was analyzed and presented in the tabular form.

Discussion:

Awareness about e-resources:

Table 1.

Types of e-resources	Respondents	
	Faculty members	PG Students
e-Journals	32	22
subscribed e-journals	28	16
e-Books	32	12
e-Thesis	32	22
e-Newspaper	32	28
e-Mail	32	28
e-Research Reports	28	8
CeRA(Consortium of e-resources in Agriculture)	28	28

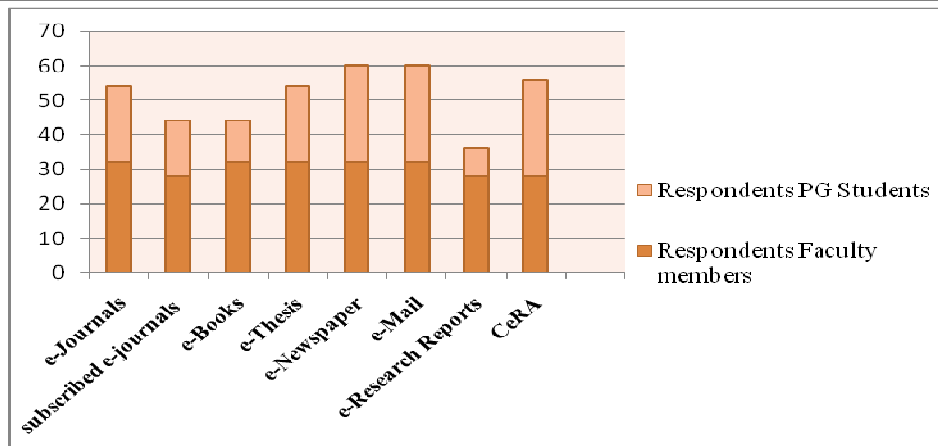


Figure 1.

The above data reveals that all of the faculty members are aware about e-journals, e-books, e-thesis, e-newspaper, e-mail whereas 28 (87.5%) faculty members are aware about subscribed e-journals, e-Research Reports and CeRA. All PG students are aware about e-newspaper, e-mail and CeRA whereas 16 (57.14%) aware about subscribing e-journals, 12 (42.8%) PG students have awareness about e-books. Among all these, awareness about e-research reports is very less i.e. 28.5%.

Frequency of use of e-resources:

Table 2.

Duration	Users No.	Percentage
Regularly	36	60.00
Sometimes	14	23.34
As per Necessity	10	16.66
Total	60	100.00

Table 2 reveals that 36 (60.00%) users access e-resources regularly, 14 (23.34%) use the e-resources sometimes, whereas 10 (16.66) users access these as per their necessity.

Usage of e-resources by faculty members and PG students:

Table 3.

Types of e-resources	Respondents	
	Faculty members	PG Students
e-Journals	32	22
subscribed e-journals	2	8
e-Books	1	2
e-Thesis	32	22
e-Newspaper	32	28
e-Mail	32	28
e-Research Reports	28	8
CeRA(Consortium of e-resources in Agriculture)	28	28

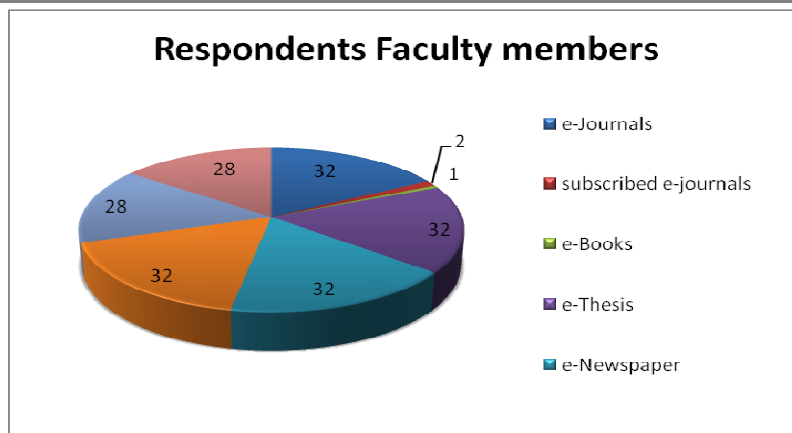


Figure 2.

Above data shows that e-journals, e-thesis, e-newspapers and e-mail are being used by 100% faculty members whereas e-research reports and CeRA are being accessed by 28 (87.5%) faculty members. Percentage is very less for subscribing e-journals and e-books. Heavy response for e-newspaper, e-mail, CeRA has been recorded from PG students but they are reluctant to access e-books. 8 (28.57%) PG students showed mere response to subscribing e-journals and research reports.

User satisfaction about e-resources:

Table 4.

Users	Satisfied	Less Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Faculty Members	30	2	0
PG Students	22	6	0

Above Table shows that the majority of faculty members i.e. 30 (93.75%) and 22 (78.57%) PG Students are satisfied with the e-resources within the institute. Only 2(6.25%) faculty members and 6 (21.42%) PG Students are less satisfied with the system.

Purpose of Using E-resources:

Table 5.

Purpose	Number	Percentage
Essential for course work	42	70.00
Essential for Research Work	57	95.00
Essential to prepare a Scientific paper	60	100.00
Essential to increased the knowledge	35	58.33
Time Saving	45	75.00
Easy to Use	41	68.33
More Informative	42	70.00

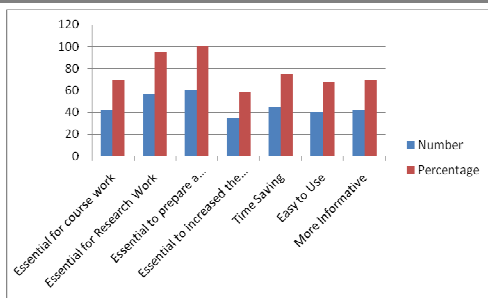


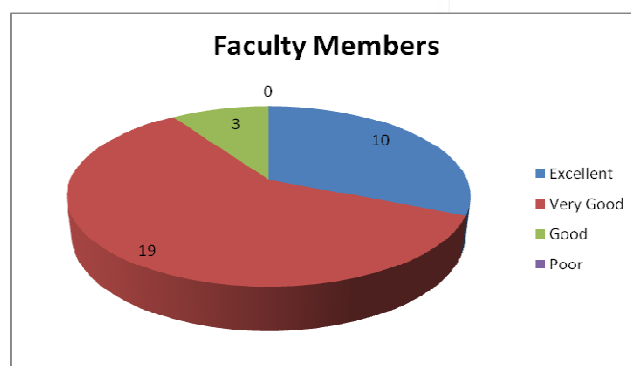
Figure 3.

Table 5 elaborates that 100% users prefer to use the e-resources to prepare their scientific papers, 95% users responded that the e-resources are essential for their research work. 42 (70%) users feel that the resources are more informative and essential for daily course work. Use of e-resources is time saving for 75% users.

Quality of information retrieved through e-resources:

Table 6.

Quality	Faculty Members	Post Graduate Students
Excellent	10	8
Very Good	19	14
Good	3	6
Poor	0	0
Total	32	28



The data collected regarding quality of information retrieved through e-resources shows that 10 (31.25%) faculty members and 8 (28.57%) PG students feel excellent. 33 (55%) out of total users noted the quality as 'Very Good' where as 3 faculty members and 6 PG students feels that the information retrieved through e-resources is Good. Nobody touched the word 'Poor'.

Utilization of funds for e-resources and reading material in book format.

Table 7.

Users	Utilisation of Funds	
	For E-resources	Print Format
Faculty Members	28	4
PG Students	18	10
Total	46	14

The e-resources, in College of Fisheries are made available through the fund raised from Indian Council of Agriculture research, New Delhi and State Government, also. In India,



maximum efforts for developments in various sectors are being made through e-resources and mechanisation. As such our results are also very much gratifying because 46 (76.66%) users are of the opinion that the maximum funds can be utilized for e-resources.

Conclusion:

In the current century internet has emerged as most powerful medium for storage and retrieval of information. The fast development in the sector of information and communication technologies, internet is playing an important role and thus the electronic resources have changed the traditional methods of communication of information, research, retrieval and storage of data. In order to retrieve relevant information, users have to make use of different electronic and web resources. The study showed that the usage of e-resources due to easy access, user friendly, informative and time savings, have created a great impact upon Library users of College of Fisheries, Ratnagiri in their academic, research as well as development works. Majority of the faculty members and post graduate students are dependent on e-resources to get the desired and relevant data and information, as well. Information has been embedded in a variety of ways and forms in various kinds of electronic resources. The rapid developments in information communication technology in library sector have facilitated the convergence of new electronic devices like Information Kiosk, CD Storage Rack and RFID System etc. It is clear from the study that the younger generation has accepted the electronic resources, but on the other hand it is also found that, some of the users are unaware about usage of subscribed e-journals and e-books. So the library can take initiatives to organize orientation and user awareness programs in the Library.

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Information Seeking Behaviour of Doctoral Research Scholars in Social Science of Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur – A Literature Review

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Abstract

Since the year 2000, theories on Information Seeking Behavior have mushroomed a lot. With information flows assuming a state of flood thanks to internet, an information seeker can literally get lots and drowned away. Doctoral Research Scholars seek substantial information inputs. Gone are the days when there were select books and printed material that was available which actually made it easier to seek information. In today's era of powerful search engines that produce something like million results in a flash of a second, the research scholars face a dilemma in seeking information. Needs of information have undergone a change as well. They are dynamic and complex. At the same time, time available at the disposal is limited. This study has been planned to probe into the information seeking behavior of the research scholars in Social Science to understand the entire scheme of things related to their information seeking behavior. Before the study was carried out a review of literature was done and this article presents its results.

Key words – Information seeking behavior, Social Science, Literature Review

Introduction :

With the advent of internet, information availability has undergone a sea change. In the past information availability itself was severely limited. Hence there was hardly any question of choice. Whatever was available was taken. However, these days when you have loads of information, a choice and a decision is required. How one decides what information is to be sought? How does one decide about its source? How does one decide about its interpretation? These and many more questions haunt the mind of an information seeker. Things get more complicated when the information seeker is a research student. Being a research student one is expected to probe really deep into the sea of information that is available and pull out a few relevant and valuable pearls. Vast availability of information on one hand and limited time at disposal on the other brings out certain peculiar behavioral patterns among the research scholars. A study under the title “Information Seeking Behaviour of Doctoral Research Scholars in Social Science of Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur” was undertaken to understand this behavior of the researcher. Before the full study was undertaken a literature review was done. This article presents the same. Information seeking behavior can be defined as



the application of attitudes through a set of actions in order to achieve desired information need. In the coming together of attitudes and actions, what emerges is

Literature Review :

1. Ian Gordon et. al (2018) in their study found that Chemists from academic institutions use a variety of resources and strategies to remain current and to track scholarly information, patents, and news.
2. Mohammed Fathy Mahmoud Elgllabet. al (2017) in their study found that the respondents information seeking consists of four main steps : identifying the information needs, selecting the keywords, examining the results and filtering the results.
3. Remigiusz Sapaet. al (2014) found out that some significant differences existed between the information seeking behaviour of two groups of mathematicians. This was attributed to different levels of experience in scientific work, distinct tasks undertaken within the academic environment, and the change in the general paradigm of information searching.
4. Wilson's (2000, 49-55) investigation of human information behavior brought up that information-seeking behavior is the purposive seeking for information as an outcome of the need to satisfy some goal. He also described information-seeking behavior as the sum total of human behavior in relation to sources and channels of information, covering both direct and indirect information-seeking, and information use.
5. Krikelas (1983, 5-20) scrutinized the patterns and concepts of information-seeking behavior. He stated the concept as an activity of an individual that is undertaken to identify a message that meets a perceived need. The activity is triggered when someone perceives that the current state of possessed knowledge is less than that needed to deal with some issue (or problem).
6. Ucak and Kurbanoglu (1998) during the 64th IFLA General Conference held in Amsterdam, presented a paper on the "Information Need and Information Seeking behavior of Scholars at Hacettepe University, Turkey." The paper stated that research results in the areas of user studies indicate that the information seeking behavior of scholars are influences by their field of research and vary from one discipline to another. Ucak and Kurbanoglu also stated that as for choices for reference sources, social scientists and humanities have a preference for encyclopedias and dictionaries to handbooks; and bibliographies to indices and abstracts. Availability seems to be the most important factor for choosing the periodicals in all the disciplines they surveyed.
7. Based on a survey of 256 social sciences faculty members in Indian universities, Sethi (1990) found that respondents had a preference for journals, books, government documents and reference services for fulfilling their information needs as opposed to indexing and abstracting sources, book reviews, conference proceedings, dissertations and theses, newspaper clippings and non-book sources that are in lesser use. Sethi's study further revealed that academic staffs rank seminars and conferences as the third important source of information after journals and books.
8. Shokeen and Kushnik (2002, 8-11) researched the information-seeking behavior of social scientists working in the universities located in Haryana. They found that most of the social scientists visit the library on a daily basis. The methods preferred for searching the



required information were by searching through indexing and abstracting periodicals, and citations in articles respectively.

9. Sheeja (2010, 522-31) did a comparative study of information-seeking behavior and user perceptions of academic researchers in science and social sciences in India. He found that social sciences scholars are not satisfied with the effectiveness of the library in keeping them up to date with latest developments.
10. In another study on the information-seeking behavior of the social sciences faculty at Kuwait University, Marouf and Mumtaz (2010, 541) found that the respondents largely rely on books and journals for teaching and on a larger variety of materials for research purposes. Their use of informal channels is comparatively less than formal channels. Among the informal channels, conferences, subject experts, and colleagues are given higher preference than librarians and government officials. Journals and books are used more frequently as compared to raw data, technical reports, and manuscripts and primary materials. Their satisfaction level with all the sources is positive but is higher for journals and books. The level of satisfaction with informal channels is slightly better than formal channels. Their library usage is very low with problems like quality of staff, resources, especially in Arabic, and access to international resources.
11. Francis (2005, 67-72) carried a study that investigated the information-seeking behavior of social sciences faculty at the University of West Indies (UWI). The researcher found that social scientists have a preference for journal articles in electronic format over print.
12. Fidel et al. (1999, 25), in their study of Web searching behavior of high school students, noted that the present era is the era of information and knowledge revolution. Wide variety of electronic resources are available in the library. The surge in information availability on the Web has affected information-seeking behavior. Innumerable types of information, in a large variety of containers, and in many different locations, are all available in one place.
13. Ge's interdisciplinary study investigated the information-seeking behavior of academic researchers in the digital age. He revisited David Ellis's model of information-seeking of social scientists (Ge 2010, 435-52). He found that the study of electronic information-seeking behavior in the social sciences dates back to the 1980s but it was David Ellis who first modeled the process of information-seeking behavior of social scientists. Ellis enlisted six fundamental characteristics of information seeking practiced by social scientists: *starting, chaining, browsing, differentiating, monitoring, and extracting*. Ge also noted that Ellis's comprehension of the different activities reported by social scientists led to a deduction that these six categories were adequate to represent the different information-seeking patterns of social science researchers.
14. Al-Suqri (2007) researched the information needs and information-seeking behaviors of Social Sciences scholars at Sultan Qaboos University (Oman), as an example of a developing country in the Middle East. He found that the respondents are making increasing use of electronic resources but still retained a preference for print materials and informal sources of information. The findings also revealed that the social sciences scholars face three main types of hurdles to information seeking which may be different from those faced by their counterparts in Western countries. These include: (a) limited availability of resources, especially full text resources; (b) poor Internet connection



- speeds or Internet availability; and (c) a lack of sufficient Arabic language sources. Further, the information-seeking practices were found to differ with age, academic rank, and academic department or college.
15. Al-Suqri (2011, 8) further found that several studies have also provided evidence of the ways in which the information-seeking behavior of social scientists is being changed by the availability of Information Technology and electronic resources.
 16. Case (2002), however, in his book, *Looking for Information*, indicated that the Ellis model makes no claim of considering the variety of factors and variables generally involved in information seeking. For example, the needs type and what sort of information or "help" might satisfy it, or the availability of sources and their characteristics were some of the factors ignored by the Ellis model. Kuffalikar and Mahakulkar (2003) studied the information-seeking behavior of users of RTMNU and found that internet surfing, conferences / seminars / workshops / refresher courses have largely helped the users in seeking current, updated information in their respective fields. The study also found that user dependence was more on informal modes of communication than the formal.
 17. The study by Mahawar et al. (2009) on geologists found that most of them relied on conferences and seminars for up to date information.
 18. Khan's and Zaidi's (2009) research on use of online databases by research scholars found that they mostly used online databases for their research work and to update subject knowledge.
 19. Geetha (2004) in her research on the information needs and information-gathering behavior of research scholars from the Pure Science departments of the University of Kerala discovered that the collection of reference sources, indexing and abstracting sources, as well as computer-based information sources in the Kerala University library system was not fully adequate to meet research scholars' needs.
 20. Suriya, Sangeetha and Nambhi (2004), conducted a research work on "Information seeking behavior of faculty members from government Arts College in Cuddalore district". The aim of their study was to investigate how faculty members seek information from the library. It found out that most of the respondents (38.12%) visited the library several times a week to meet their information needs. Jamali and Nicholas (2008) found that differences in information-seeking behavior exist among people with different academic status. The authors could find that those with higher academic status, such as professors, relied more on word of mouth and interpersonal communications such as conferences for keeping up to date. On the other hand the PhD students were more likely to use alerting services.
 21. The research of Kaushik & Kanchi's (2007) found out that 57.69% respondents read newspaper daily and 33.33% read occasionally. A majority of the users 58.33% used general magazines, 14.73% read magazines on films 16.67% has read magazines related to various competitions. Relatively more female undergraduates have been found reading religious and competitive books. The female undergraduate students have been found spending more time for reading at home as compared to male U.G. students. The use of Internet by rural U.G. students was quite low. There were only sixteen respondents out of one hundred fifty six, which used the Internet.



22. Weiler (2005), investigated things like Research in information-seeking behavior, motivation, critical thinking, and learning theory. He studied in his search for possible reasons behind students' dependence on television and the internet for their information needs. The study indicated that only a very small percentage of the general population prefers to learn by reading.

Key findings and observations

1. Researchers scholars, students, faculties etc. use a variety of sources for seeking information.
2. These sources are influenced by their needs, background and other such factors.
3. Internet, websites, ICT etc. has an impact on the information seeking behavior. Things have changed significantly with the advent of IT resources.
4. By and large dissatisfaction has been expressed with the library for various reasons including the inappropriate behavior of librarian etc.
5. In addition to direct channels like reading researchers also include indirect channels like conferences and seminars to meet their information needs.

Conclusion

The review of literature makes a case for a detailed study of the information seeking behaviour of doctoral research scholars in Social Science. The faculty of social science is dynamic and demands versatility in information. At the same time due to vast availability of internet resources coupled with limitations of time, it will be an interesting thing to study as to what kind of trade off the researchers are using. The study will aim at finding out the purpose of seeking information of the Doctoral research scholars from social science stream, ascertaining the sources of information for Doctoral research scholars from social science stream and what resources do they use to access information, examining the influence of ICT on the information seeking behavior of Doctoral research scholars from social science stream, To assessing correlation, if any, between Information Seeking behaviour and information literacy of research scholars etc.

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Paper Presentation on Consortia and Networks

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Abstract:

The concept of library consortia and library networking to aid information resource sharing and support activities in libraries has become a real necessity in India. The present study briefly highlights some of the major library consortia and networks in India. The objectives, functions, services, future prospects and stages of completeness of these library resource-sharing networks are also discussed. The Indian information professionals, education specialists and scientists have realized that the time has come to share the information resources and to coordinate mechanisms. This has resulted in discernible change in the information scenario in India. A large number of library resource sharing networks like the Metropolitan Area Networks such as DELNET in Delhi, MALIBNET in Madras, BONET in Bombay, PUNENET in Pune, CALIBNET in Calcutta HYLIBNET in Hyderabad, ADNET in Ahmedabad, and countrywide ones like INFLIBNET (Universities and Research Institutions), ERNET (Educational and Research Institutions), and DESINET (Defence Laboratories), and sectoral ones like BTISNET (Biotechnology Networks) etc. are under various stages of conceptualization, design, development and implementation. The article draws its conclusion by briefly mentioning the obstacles to the development of these networks and library consortium.

Keywords: Library Consortia, Consortia management, Networking, E-resources.

Introduction:

Library Consortia is the sharing of resources among the participant's libraries. A consortium may be a formal or in have enabled library consortia to expand both in formal agreement between two or more libraries based on a number and functions over their respected areas. Library-common principle. For example, a consortium library consortium development is rooted in the may be based on library type academic, Special, public etc. A history of library cooperative efforts for doing work. A regional and local consortium may be based also driven by the need to provide remote users on a geographical area. A consortium is "an agreement, common platform other goal, aiming to reduce costs per unit through or group (as of companies) formed to undertake formation of purchasing consortia. These national regional and an enterprise consortia will be the focus of member"

Definition of Consortia:

A **consortia** is an association of two or more individuals, companies, organizations or governments(or any combination of these entities) with the objective of participating in a common activity or pooling their resources for achieving a common goal. Consortium is a Latin word, meaning 'partnership, association or society' and derives from consors 'partner', itself from con- 'together' and sors 'fate', meaning owner of means or comrade.

What is Library Consortia?

Library consortia means to co-operation, co-ordination and collaboration between, and among, libraries for the purpose of sharing information resources. Libraries in developing



countries have been working on consortia at national, regional and international level. However, some barriers such as poor technological and communication infrastructure, inadequate finances, culture and context, attitudes toward consortia and multiple efforts are reported to be limitations of consortia activities in developing in India.

Concept of Library Consortia

Library consortia concepts came first time from academic libraries formed consortia for the primary purpose of sharing printed materials. Recently, academic libraries are having consortia to provide common access to electronic resources across the Internet, and they are forming these consortia on a statewide basis. Library This task is very difficult for a single library. However, by forming a consortium among libraries, it becomes possible to purchase information in stabilized and reasonable prices. Historically, the common platform of library co-operation was the sharing of union catalogue, document delivery services, storage facilities, collection development and human resources at local, national and regional level. Another form of co-operation was based on inter library loan services where cooperating libraries agree to share their resources among the member libraries. This form of cooperation enabled libraries to borrow books, periodicals and other reading materials which were not available locally. The sending of requests and delivery of materials through the postal, fax and courier services. However, the real drive for co-operation was seen after when more and more libraries started getting automated and used computers for libraries all house keeping programs.

Objectives:

- To promote and support adoption of standards in library operations.
- To create databases for projects, specialists and institutions to provide online information services
- To improve the efficiency of housekeeping operations
- To coordinate with other regional, national & international network for exchange of information and documents
- To generate new services and to improve the efficiency of existing ones

Features of Library Consortia:

These are the features of library consortia following below.

- It provides each organizations and institutions with the capacity to share their resources without sacrificing the individuality of each member library
- The collections of the Consortium libraries enable each member library to support scholarly research for its users.
- Cooperative research and development in application of information communication and technology enhances service and realizes cost effectiveness.
- Staff development and interaction with quality of service.
- It is the cooperative task to reduce the cost of purchase consortia. As a result, end users can take benefits of more resources than would be available through one library.
- To advance library services are provided with an emphasis on access to new E- resources



- including databases and services offered through the internet and www.
- To expanding inter library searching at less cost is possible.
- Uncertainties in legal issues are handled with more confidence.

Advantages of Consortia

Some of the important advantages of the library consortium are as following below.

- Consortia-based subscription to electronic resources provides access to wider number of
- electronic resources at substantially lower cost;
- Optimum utilization of funds.
- Facilities to build up digital libraries
- Helpful to provide better library services like CAS and SDI
- Cost Sharing for Technical and training support
- Electronic Journals demand neither library space nor shelling costs nor can they be stolen
- from the library
- The consortium have been offered better terms of licenses for use, archival access and
- preservation of subscribed electronic resources, which would not have been possible for any

Disadvantages of Consortia

Some of the important disadvantages of the library consortium are as following below.

- Absence of a printed copy of Journals
- Require training of staffs in handling electronic documents etc.
- Consortia requires high initial investments in licensees and information and communication
- technology.
- Copyright problems
- Unreliable telecommunication links and insufficient bandwidth
- Lack of archiving and back files availability
- Internet Access id necessary
- Users are not accepting e-journals as per with the printed Journals

Functions

- **Agreement for establishment of a consortium** – A concrete agreement is needed to be established for participating libraries in consortia to achieve a common target.
- **Administrative of library consortium** – To run the total functions of a consortium smoothly a statutory body is very much essential to be formed taking chief librarian/chief information manager from every library/information centre.
- **Financial control** – Whether a consortium fund be created to subscribe to the core journals in different subjects in multiple copies at a discount rate.
- **Joint Work** – Prepare list of titles
 - Subscribe to Core titles
 - Prepare the union list of titles
 - TOC services



- **Evaluation** – After a certain period, the whole activities of a consortium, (i.e., individual as well as cooperative) must be evaluated on the basis of pre-determined objectives.

Need of Library Consortia-

- Academic and research users can now hope to have access to their learned journal articles in electronic form as electronic access is comparatively cheaper.
- Reduction in staff strength and cost savings for library budget.
- Able to change themselves and re-engineer their services and operations in such a way that they meet user-expectations better for less money.
- Rational utilization of funds of little more investment pays a lot.
- Qualitative resource sharing for effective document delivery.
- Growth in number of users, particularly in academic and research institutions.
- Increase in user demand for quality services.
- Emerging changes in the publishing industry as most publishing is now done in digital form.

Purpose

- **Library Perspectives:** The general perception among libraries is that a consortium should enable libraries to purchase and provide access to more resources than they currently have, with lesser spending than what they currently spend and gain net savings in current spending.
- **Publisher Perspectives:** Publishers look at consortia as an instant mass-market opportunity to expand their market base in many times both in terms of client base and revenues.
- **True Perspectives:** Consortia models are still in an evolving phase, constantly affected by technological changes. Hence, consortia development requires an open dialogue between the two parties-libraries and publishers/vendors, in a spirit of partnership to help their common beneficiary, the end user, whose needs and usage alone can justify the sustenance of whatever new consortia models that publishers can offer and libraries can adopt.

Main Consortium:

CSIR consortium:

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in India has 40 scientific laboratories involved in basic and applied research in various disciplines. Many of the laboratories have well equipped libraries, and some of them act as the main information centers for different subjects, functioning as consultant libraries at the national level. Access to e-journals through the use of state-of-the art technology is possible in many of the libraries belonging to these laboratories. Each of the laboratories has a well-established library or documentation center. National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resource (NISCAIR), a constituent establishment of CSIR. To augment CSIR research and development activities, NISCAIR implemented an agency for providing access to globally available e-journals to the entire scientific and technical staff of CSIR and its constituent units through a consortia approach. As a first step, NISCAIR, on behalf of CSIR, has entered into an agreement with Elsevier Science to access its 1,500 e-journals and further intends to strengthen its information



resource base by subscribing e-access of more and more journals published globally. The CSIR consortium extended its access by creating appropriate agreements on a consortium basis with the other providers of e-journals. The major focus is on emerging sectors such as, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, information/ communications/ entertainment (ICE) and financial services.

INDEST consortium:

INDEST is an open-ended proposition, and welcomes other institutions with the similar area of interest and who can join for sharing benefits. The INDEST

Consortium is the most ambitious initiative taken up so far in India in the area of engineering and technology disciplines. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has set up the Indian National Digital Library in Science and Technology (INDEST) Consortium. Institutions including the Indian Institutes of Science (IISc), the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), the National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Regional Engineering, Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and a few other centrally funded government institutions through the consortium. Besides that, 60 government or government-aided engineering colleges and technical departments in universities have also joined the consortium with the financial support from the All India Council for Technical Education. In addition, a total of 26 other engineering colleges and institutions have also joined the consortium on a payment basis.

The electronic resources subscribed by the INDEST are as follows:

- Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) Digital Library.
- ASCE (American Society of Civil Engineering) journals.
- ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) journals.
- Elsevier's ScienceDirect.
- IEEE/IEE Electronic Library Online (IEL).
- ProQuest Science.
- Springer Verlag's Link.
- Indian Standards.
- COMPENDEX on EI Village.
- INSPEC on EI Village.
- J-Gate Custom Content for Consortia (JCCC).
- MathSciNet.
- SciFinder Scholar.
- Web of Science.

FORSA consortium:

The Indian Astrophysics Consortium called Forum for Resource Sharing in Astronomy (FORSA) is a typical example of a homogeneous group of members wherein the libraries have a common area of interest and establishing the consortium is slightly easier than in a heterogeneous type of members. The FORSA consortium consists of five members who joined together for negotiating licensing for astronomy journals and identified a subscription agent as a supplier of journals. Subscriptions for both print and electronic format are paid through their supplier. The agreement was originally meant for only astronomy journals, published by a particular publisher.



Network Development in India:

Some factors those are responsible for the development of library and information networks in India are:

- The report of the working group of the planning commission on modernization of library services and informatics for the seventh five year plan, 1985-90
- The National Policy on Library & Information systems document (1986) accepted by the ministry of HRD, Government of India.
- The report on national policy on university libraries prepared by the Association of Indian Universities (1987)
- The UGC report on information systems for science and technology under the Department of Science & Industrial Research (DSIR) Government of India has been Vigorously promoting an integrated approach to library automation and networking.

Types of Networks:

Presently, there are three types of computer networks:

- LAN
- MAN
- WAN

Local Area Network (LAN):

A LAN is a number of related computers and electronic devices that share information over a transmission media. A typical use of LAN is to tie together personal computers in an office so that they can all use a single printer and a file server. The LAN can be within a building or a campus wide network.

Metropolitan Area Network (MAN):

Attempts are being made to develop this type of network in metropolitan areas such Delhi, Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras, etc.

Wide Area Network (WAN):

A large-scale network, involving offices in different cities and countries is referred to as WAN, which is specially designed to interconnect data transmission devices over wide geographical areas.

Major Library Networks in India:

- Delnet
- Calibnet
- Malibnet
- Mylibnet
- Bonet
- Punenet
- Adinet.
- Inflibnet

Important International Networks

- The International Nuclear Library Network (INLN)
- WHO Library and Information Networks for Knowledge (LNK)



- International Association of Aquatic & marine Science Libraries & Information centers (IAMSLIC)
- WorldCat of OCLC
- International Nuclear Library Network (INLN)
- Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD)
- STOU (Sukothai Thammitharat Open Univ)
- INASP
- HINARI
- AGORA
- JSTOR's Africa Access Initiative

Limitations in Network Development:

A network may fail in the early stages if there is not proper planning or if adequate funds are not available. Moreover, a common memorandum of agreement signed by the participating libraries at the institutional level is essential for the success of a network venture. On a more practical level, catalog data must be in a standard, machine readable form for it to be shared and exchanged. And, finally, a continuous flow of external assistance is crucial for the network's survival.

Following the launching of DELNET and CALIBNET, the library automation and networking movement in India is surely catching on. The objectives, which are:

- Better utilization of funds through sharing of resources by creation of commonly usable databases and communication between libraries.
- Automating the functions of individual libraries at a local level for effective and efficient services to the users.

A number of benefits are being offered to member libraries of the particular networks. First, one gets access to a very large volume of literature without increase in the library budget because of the sharing of resources among the members. Secondly, the library budget can now be diverted to acquire the most important (even if expensive) information required by an institution, the other peripheral information being available on the network. Third, one gets near real time access to about 1000 international databases apart from the electronic mail and remote log in facilities. There are plans of these networks to connect and share the resources in the near future.

Nevertheless, the growth of these networks is slow. It is taking a long time to create and provide bibliographic databases of recognizable size, e.g., DELNET took already ten years in creating bibliographic databases of reasonably good size. Without the databases neither could networks be made effective to achieve the goals nor could resource sharing be effective.

Finally it appears that prospects are quite favorable for development of networks for better information services and resource sharing in India. In this direction lot of work has to be done. Some of the problems faced by other developing countries are common to India too, including financial constraints, inadequate communication, non-availability of equipments, less awareness of the value of information, reluctance to development and non-coordination of various kind of activities, resource building, resource sharing and exchange of information and ideas, non-standardization operational procedure, lack of dedication, motivation and knowledge on the part of available manpower

Network

- A library network is broadly described as a group of libraries coming together with some agreement of understanding to help each other to satisfy the information needs of their clientele.
- Alphonse F. Frezaa defines networking as:
“A formal organization among libraries for cooperating and sharing of resources, in which the groups as a whole is organized into subgroups with the exception that most of the needs of a library will be satisfied within the subgroups of which it is a member.”

Advantages

- The networking of computers permits the sharing of computing resources available at geographically dispersed locations.
- Networking also provides stand by backup option to its nodes.

Library Network

- Continuously assess information requirements, create and improve necessary infrastructure including computer network support and to provide informatics based support and services to the specialized community of users working in various subject areas;
- Sharing of resources and services including inter-library lending of books, periodicals, bulletin boards, SDI service, on-line union catalogue of books, periodicals, preprints/reprints, document delivery, information retrieval and dissemination, exchange of materials and requests for photocopying;
- On-line access to foreign databases, subject to the user's willingness to pay the costs incurred;
- Building a low cost library information system which can possibly be used as a model for future expansion;
- Create understanding and confidence among professionals and authorities.

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Library and Information Science Education Through Distance Mode: IGNOU Experience

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Abstract:

This paper discusses about library and information science program's offered by Indira Gandhi National Open University, Delhi .The paper highlights the various process involved in the execution of distance education programs. With the huge development in technology, University has adopted various techniques to impart the courses to the masses. In distance learning there is always scope to operate its programme with the help of technology. The paper covers the design, teaching method, prescribed syllabus, evaluation pattern, students approach and overall program execution.

Keywords: Library & Information Science, IGNOU, Distance Education, Repository, ICT.

Distance Education:

Distance education is not a new development. According to Sherry (1995), it has existed for more than a century and has its beginnings in European correspondence courses. It is a field of education that allows for students to participate in classes while never setting foot inside of a classroom. Today, distance education is a broad term that refers to several styles of education. Under the umbrella of distance education there are two distinct groups, synchronous and asynchronous education. Synchronous education refers to a mode of delivery that allows all class participants to be present simultaneously through a communications network. Common types of synchronous deliveries are the telephone, web conferencing, and video conferencing. Asynchronous distance education refers to a mode of delivery that does not allow for the class participants to communicate in real time, but which allows for greater Individual flexibility regarding when the course content is accessed. Some modes of asynchronous delivery tend to be unsophisticated such as standard mail, communications through fax, and video and audio delivery via CD, DVD, or VHS. More advanced asynchronous methods of delivery include email and internet based message boards.

Distance education also offers appealing opportunities for the student. Flexibility of schedule, especially when considering asynchronous distance education, is one of the most desirable characteristics of this type of education. It allows for students to access class when and where it is most appropriate for them, and therefore, it offers the opportunity to balance life's demands of family, work, and the countless other competing requirements. Other desirable characteristics for the student include time and financial savings from the commute to class, the potential increase of class seats, and a general opportunity for people to get an education that otherwise maybe would not

**IGNOU:****Introduction**

IGNOU is the world's largest university, with nearly 30 lakh students on its rolls. It is destined to grow even bigger with the use of digital technology and the geographical reach extending in the hitherto difficult or even inaccessible areas. IGNOU is now on its journey from distance learning to the new and momentous digital learning system. Today, the University offers 237 academic programs. IGNOU's ever growing enrolment and popularity has encouraged it to diversify its courses. Its curriculum is on par with the best. The university is fully geared to help digital learners joining the University realize their educational needs and career ambitions. IGNOU has a dense network of 56 Regional Centers and over 3,000 Study Centers across the country to assist students. The University has introduced online admission for students. They can register online, upload the documents required for the admission and pay their fees online and thus enter the IGNOU database smoothly. This really helps the University to address student matters elaborately well. IGNOU is the national coordinator for the Study Web of Active Learning by Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) – a project that offers Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs). IGNOU is preparing to add a large number of MOOCs to the SWAYAM platform and rapidly reach out to rural areas. As part of its new initiative the IGNOU is planning to set up Digital Learning Centers (DLCs) in many rural and semi urban areas to increase IGNOU's reach. IGNOU is also augmenting Gyan Darshan telecast and Gyan Vani broadcast and effectively use them for nationwide academic counselling thus providing quality teaching support across the country surmounting, in this process, all kinds of physical, social and economic barriers.

Salient Features

IGNOU has certain exclusive features such as

1. International administration
2. flexible admission rules
3. individualised study: flexibility in terms of place, pace and duration of study
4. use of latest information and communication technologies
5. nationwide student support services network
6. Worthwhile programmes
7. Standard approach to programmes
8. resource sharing, collaboration and networking with conventional Universities, Open Universities and other Institutions/Organisations
9. socially and academically significant programmes based on students need analysis
10. concurrence of open & conventional education systems

Important Achievements

1. IGNOU emerged as the largest Open University in the World.
2. Was Recognized as Centre of Excellence in Distance Education by the Commonwealth of Learning (1993).
3. Was Awarded Excellence for Distance Education Materials by Commonwealth of Learning (1999).
4. IGNOU is the nodal agency for broadcasting a 24 hour educational channel 'Gyan Darshan and regular transmissions are done from the studio at EMPC, IGNOU.



5. Number of students enrolled has increase from 1.5 million to 3 million in 4 years.
6. IGNOU was declared as the largest institution of higher learning in the world in 2010 by UNESCO
7. Fastest delivery of study material to students.
8. Largest network of study centres.
9. Declaration of Term-end result within 45 days

Programmes at IGNOU.

The University offers both short-term and long-term programmes leading to Certificates, Diplomas, Degree and Doctorate Degrees, which are traditional as well as ingenious. Most of these programmes have been developed after an initial survey of the demand for such Programmes. They are launched with a view to fulfil the learners' needs for:

1. Certification
2. Advancement of skills,
3. Acquirement of professional qualifications
4. Continuing learning and professional advancement at work place,
5. Self-enhancement
6. Diversification and updation of knowledge, and
7. Empowerment

Course Preparation

Learning material for all the courses are prepared by expert team of Library professionals drawn from different Universities and specialized Institutions spread across the country as well as in-house faculty. The material are analysed by the content experts, administered by the instructors/unit designers and compiled by the language experts at IGNOU before these are finally sent for printing. Similarly, audio and video cassettes are produced in discussion with the course writers, in-house faculty and producers. The material is reviewed by the faculty as well as outside experts and edited/modified, wherever necessary, before they are shipped to the students, Study Centres and Telecast through Gyan Darshan.

Library and Information Science Program of IGNOU:

IGNOU offers Certificate, Diploma, Bachelor, Master and PhD programme in Library and Information Science in both Hindi and English Medium.

Certificate in Library and Information Science (CLIS)

Certificate Course in Library and Information Science enables the students to get an insight into the basics and fundamentals of library and information sciences. Candidates are trained in handling the day to day work methodologies applied in schools, universities and public libraries. The Certificate in Library and Information Science (CLIS) programme comprises of four courses. Out of the four courses, three courses have both practical and theoretical aspects whereas one course deals only with theoretical aspects of the subject

Eligibility: 10+2 passed or BPP from IGNOU

Medium of Instruction: English

Duration: 6 months Minimum

Title of the courses:

1. Libraries an Introduction



2. Document processing and organisation
3. Information sources and Library services
4. ICT in Libraries.

Post Graduate Diploma in Library Automation and Networking (PGDLAN)

In keeping with the demand for skill development in Library and Information Science with the application of ICT, IGNOU has developed a one year's Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Library automation and Networking (PGDLAN). The programme aims at developing professional competence of the Library and Information Professionals in an automated and networked environment. The programme also provides practical exposure to enhance technological skills of the learners for independently developing or managing a computerized library

Programme Objectives:

The objective of the programme is to impart knowledge and skills:

1. Associated with fundamentals of ICT
2. Of computerization of Library and services provided by an computerized library
3. Of the ingredients of an information system
4. Of networking in library and information Science.
5. Of Internet with special reference to the information resources available in different forms and subjects
6. About the web page development.
7. About the intellectual property rights.
8. To design and develop a programme using programming languages such as Java or Visual Basic or C++; and
9. To undertake a practical based project in the area of library automation and networking.

Eligibility: Bachelor's Degree in Library and Information Science

Medium of Instruction: English

Duration: Minimum 1 year and Maximum 4 years

Programme Details: The programme is essentially a judicious mix of theory and practical components to develop technology based knowledge, skills and aptitude of library and information professionals

There are total seven courses consisting theory and practical components and a Project.

1. The theory papers are as follows:
2. Introduction to computers
3. Library Automation
4. Information system
5. Networking and Internet Technology
6. Internet Resources
7. Content development
8. Programming

Bachelor of Library and Information Science (BLIS)

The Degree is especially meant for those who have basic interest in books as well as a variety of topics, good communication skills, customer service attitude, methodical approach organizing skills and ability of understanding user needs.



The programme comprises of 9 courses of which 5 courses are having practical component and 4 theory based courses.

Eligibility:

- i. Bachelor's Degree with 50% marks and 45% for General and for the SC/ST/OBC/PH category respectively. OR
- ii. Bachelor's Degree with Diploma (one year) in Library Science OR
- iii. Bachelor's Degree with 2 years of working experience in Library and Information Centre

Medium of Instruction: English

Duration: Minimum 1 year and Maximum 4 years

There are total nine courses consisting of theory and practical components.

The theory papers are as follows:

1. Library Information and society
2. Information sources and services
3. Organising and Managing Information
4. ICT Fundamentals
5. Communication skills
6. Management of Library and Information centre
7. Document processing practice
8. Information products and services
9. ICT in Libraries

Master of Library and Information Science (MLIS)

Master of Library and Information Science is a professional postgraduate course that covers an advanced study of the principles and practices of Library Science and Library Administration along with the current technologies involved therein. The course essentially includes the study of collection management, information systems and technology, research methods, academic Libraries, preservation, reference, statistics, database management, information architecture and knowledge management, etc. The programme comprises Core Courses (7) and Elective Courses (2)

Eligibility: Bachelor's Degree in Library and/or Information Science or Associate ship from NISCAIR or DRTC

Medium of Instruction: English

Duration: Minimum 1 year and Maximum 4 years.

Compulsory courses:

1. Information , communication and society
2. Information sources , systems and services
3. Management of Library and information centres
4. Information processing and retrieval
5. Fundamentals of Information communication Technologies
6. Information communication Technologies : Applications
7. Project

Elective courses:

1. Preservation and conservation of Library materials



2. Research Methodology
3. Academic Library system
4. Technical writing
5. Informetrics and Scientometrics
6. Public Library system and services

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) and Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.)

The Doctor of Philosophy in Library and Information Science program enables students to acquire the research skills necessary for careers at Libraries of universities, teaching institutions, and Public Libraries. The Ph.D. program covers various facets of education, training, experience, and expertise that would include: Information Landscape: Changing of Information Societies, Libraries and Information Centres, Knowledge Society, Information Policy and Access, Professional Ethics, Intellectual Property Right; New Dimensions of LIS Education; Information Literacy; Information Management and Administration of Libraries; Information Organization and Access: Data science, data curation, metadata, knowledge discovery, semantic web, ontologies, information retrieval, new forms of digitally-enabled organization, e-governance, technology-driven innovation and change; Conservation and Preservation of cultural heritage and indigenous information Sources; Information and Individuals: human-computer interaction, information-seeking behaviour, medical informatics; Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Informetrics, Webometrics, Altmetrics; Information Systems; Information and Communication Technologies; Digital Initiatives..

1. The programmes are offered under regular mode
2. Admission to the M Phil/ PhD programmes is strictly on merit, based on performance in Entrance Test and Interview.
3. IGNOU offers M Phil/ PhD programmes under two categories: part time and full time.
4. The M Phil/ PhD programmes involve coursework during the first six months of admission, which is conducted in IGNOU Campus at New Delhi only. A student has to attend the coursework on a regular basis. At least 80 per cent attendance in classes is compulsory.

Eligibility Criteria For M.Phil./Ph.D

The eligibility criteria for admission to M Phil ad PhD programmes are as follows:

For M.Phil.

Master's Degree from a University recognized by UGC in the relevant discipline with at least 55% marks [50% marks in the case of SC,ST and OBC(Non-creamy Layer)/Differently-Abled and other categories of candidates as per the decision of UGC from time to time, or for those who had obtained their Master's Degree prior to 19th September, 1991].

For Ph.D.:

- a) Master's Degree from a University recognized by UGC in the relevant discipline with at least 55% marks [50%marks in the case of SC,ST and OBC(Non-creamy Layer)/Differently-Abled and other categories of candidates as per the decision of UGC from time to time, or for those who had obtained their Master's Degree prior to 19th September, 1991].



- b) Candidates holding M.Phil. Degree (along with course work and dissertation both) or those candidates who have cleared NET (conducted by UGC/CSIR/ICAR) or any other equivalent examination will be exempted from appearing in the Entrance Test.
- c) Those who have not cleared NET/any other equivalent examination or not holding M.Phil. Degree will be required to appear in the Entrance Test.

Associate Studentship.

The University has a scheme of 'Associate Studentship' which provides for a candidate who fulfils the minimum eligibility requirements for the programme under which the course(s) is/are offered, to register for only one course or a limited number of courses, subject to a minimum of 8 credits and maximum of 32 credits. An Associate Student is attached to a Study Centre for counselling, assignment evaluation, library facility, etc.

eGyanKosh.

Realising the potential of online learning to reach out to the unreached, IGNOU has embarked on major initiatives towards developing online learning environments for distance learners. IGNOU initiated the development of a knowledge repository in October 2005 to store, index, preserve, distribute and share the digital learning resources developed by the ODL institutions in the country. This repository is called eGyanKosh.

eGyanKosh has emerged as one of the world's largest educational resource repositories. It offers free, open access and is available to the world to facilitate self-learners and empower educators. More than 2,200 courses and 2,000 video lectures are available online in the repository. The print-based contents are available as PDF files and video programmes and are being provided through a special channel of IGNOU on YouTube with the metadata link in the repository. The YouTube channel established for eGyanKosh is quite popular, with 2,257 subscribers and 191,734 hits on the site as of 4 November 2012. The repository also has a wiki for collaborative content generation.

Vidya Lakshmi Portal.

Subsequent to the announcement of Hon'ble Finance Minister, Vidya Lakshmi Portal has been set up from 15.08.2015. The Portal has been developed by National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) e-Governance Infrastructure Ltd. The principal purpose of the Portal is to have facilities of education loan, scholarship and other student friendly facilities through one link. The Portal is gateway to Banks for education loan and also has linkages with National eScholarship Portal (NeSP) inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 01.07.2015 as a part of Digital India initiative managed by Centre for Good Governance under DEITY. The Portal is information friendly with relevant information for students. The Portal has the facility of tracking the students right from the inception of loan application until the completion of sanction of loan or otherwise. Students can view, apply and track their education loan applications to banks anytime, anywhere by accessing the Portal.

Study Centre of LIS program.

Mostly the study centres of LIS programmes are situated in colleges those having sufficient reference material as well as class room and other library facilities. It is essential to



have classification Schedule, catalogue code, various list of subject headings, Internet, computer laboratory and software for the purpose of practical.

Support Services

In order to provide individualized support to its learners, the University has a large number of Study Centers, spread throughout the country. These Study Centers are coordinated by 67 Regional Centers and Recognized Regional Centers. At the Study Centers, the learners interact with the Academic Counsellors and other learners, refer to books in the Library, watch/listen to video/audio programmes and interact with the Coordinator on administrative and academic matters. Support services are also provided through Work Centers, Programme Study Centers, Skill Development Centers and Special Study Centers.

Problems:

Curriculum Development Committee (CDC) of UGC has recommended norms and standards for library and information science programme through distance mode. This norms cover admission criteria, contact session, practical component for IT, internship, orientation programmes and adequate infrastructure. IGNOU is trying to execute all the norms and standards to implement the programmes but there is a need to have an internship programme for the students. It is necessary to have internship program at least for six months duration.

Conclusion:

Library and information science program of Indira Gandhi National Open University is effectively run with the help of quality course material, adequate emphasis is on cataloguing, classification, practical, seminar and research project work. The study centers are equipped with quite good number of printed resources and supported by on line eGyanKosh repository for the students.

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Need of Information Seeking Behavior Among Pg Students

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Abstract :

The concepts defining information, information needs, information seeking and information use have undergone significant evolution since they were first introduced. A number of information seeking and retrieval studies seem to focus on these concepts, albeit in different ways. It is widely understood that concepts form the basis for describing and explaining phenomena and processes in a field of study. Within the field of Information Science, many of the concepts used need to be understood in terms of research context, as a variety of meanings can be attached to most concepts. This in turn may be of interest to researchers and students within this field. The article concludes that context should be the foundation for any research within this field, with the observation that many of the models discussed describe general information seeking behavior, without catering for variations.

Keywords: Information Seeking,

Introduction :

The field of Information Seeking behaviour in Library and Information science can broadly be defined as that which is concerned with determining user's information needs, searching behaviour and subsequent use of information. Disciplines concerned with understanding how people seek and make use of information, the channels they use to get information, and the factors that inhibit or encourage information use include: the study of personality in psychology, consumer behaviour, innovation research, health communication studies, organisational decision-making, and information requirements in information system design.

The roots of information 'finding and gathering' are as old as the human race. What is new, is perhaps the fact that information seeking is researched under the relatively young domain of Information Science. During the 1940s -1970s, focus was placed on the evaluation of information collections, concentrating on information services and systems and how to make them more relevant to their users.

By the early 1970s – 1980s this position changed, as attention shifted: from looking at physical information systems as sources of information, to information seeking both as concept and process. Research conducted during this period attempted to depict the characteristics of users as a sociological group, which tried to explain the steps people take to satisfy their information requirements. The studies focused on discovering useful information about the research habits of individuals or groups such as geologists, engineers, etc., in order to design appropriate information systems and services for the defined groups.

Concepts refer to major phenomena studied, eventually forming the foundation of the conceptual framework of the subject under investigation. They may also be viewed as mental images expressed as subjective thoughts around things encountered in daily life. As it is not



possible to communicate these thoughts directly, words, symbols, and phrases of language are used to represent these mental images, providing an arena for communication. In daily communication, a system of general and often vague agreements about the use of terms often results in misunderstandings. Depending on the context within which many concepts used within the field of Information Science are used, they can assume different meanings, hence the need for clarification.

The interchangeable use of the concepts data, information and knowledge add to the confusion. Data can be described as measurements and representations of the world around us. In and of itself data is meaningless, but by assigning meaning to relationships and patterns that occur over a period of time, data becomes information.

Westbrook (2013) supports the notion that data, through a process of change, becomes organised, thus becoming information, whilst Miller argues that information as such is static and lifeless, existing in forms such as magazines, television, Compact Disc-Read Only Memory's (CD-ROMs), letters, and the like.

This concept views information as including readily available data from an individual's environment. This data may be communicated both intentionally and unintentionally for human processing, and is gained from objects, artifacts, sounds, smells, visual and tactile phenomena, events or natural phenomena.

Need Of Information Seeking Behavior :

An information need is a requirement that drives people into information seeking. An information need evolves from an awareness of something missing, which necessitates the seeking of information that might contribute to understanding and meaning.

Belkin, Oddy & Brooks (2012) see information as a method used to solve problems. A problem is regarded as an inadequate state of knowledge, better known as an Anomalous State of Knowledge (ASK). Information seeking is used to resolve the 'inadequacy' which can manifest itself as a gap, shortage, uncertainty or incoherence. Citing MacKay, Taylor (2011) describes an individual with an information need as having a certain incompleteness in his picture of the world – an inadequacy in what we might call his 'state of readiness' to interact purposefully with the world around him.

This 'inadequacy' led Taylor to describe four levels of information needs: 1) The visceral need is an existing need one that either on a conscious or unconscious level is still unexpressed. It can manifest itself in the form of 'unease', which could potentially develop into action as more information becomes available.

2) The conscious need is an expressed need, albeit expressed rather vaguely, ambiguously and indecisively. By communicating the need, it is hoped that clarity can be achieved.

3) The formalised need is formally stated as a rational statement. This activity incorporates a series of encounters with information within a space of time, rather than a single reference incident. Finding information is therefore an engagement an individual gets involved in to try and rectify uncertainty in the process of moving through space and time. Searching for information is therefore experientially not a straightforward act. It is a process and form of problem solving that goes through problem recognition, problem articulation, source selection, query formulation, search execution, examination of results, extraction of required information, and reflection.



Information seekers can either take responsibility for their own processes, or work through or with an intermediary. Once relevant information is located, the information seeker studies, copies and integrates it with what is already available, thus enabling problem solving.

Should the problem remain unresolved, the process may be iterated. This is, however, subject to the internal restrictions of the individual, either the enthusiasm to proceed with looking for further information or ending the process. Information seeking is seen as a process with which humans engage to purposefully change their state of knowledge. This process is said to be internally active as information seekers direct attention, accept and adapt to stimuli, reflect on progress, and evaluate the efficacy of continuing.

It is thus a process in which knowledge states are changed through inputs, purposive outputs, and feedback. In order to proceed with information seeking, the process requires an information seeker to apply their personal knowledge and skills.

Marchionini (2012) describes it as a memory scan or personal infrastructure. These infrastructures or skills are: general cognitive abilities, knowledge skills in relation to the problem/task domain, knowledge and skills in general, knowledge and skills specific to the system, and knowledge and skills regarding information seeking.

The seeking process can be active or passive, purposeful or unintentional. It is thus a strictly human process that requires adaptive and reflective control over the afferent and efferent actions of the information seeker. Progress during the information seeking episode is thus a product of information seeker attributes, information environment attributes, and the communication channel through which it flows.

Discussion :

Studies in information-seeking behaviour stem from concerns surrounding how people use information in their work environments. Information seeking behaviour arises as a consequence of a need perceived by the information user, who in order to satisfy it, makes demands upon formal or informal information sources or services, resulting in either success or failure.

Krikelas (2013) observed over two decades ago that an information need is perceived within the context of an individual's environment. The individual recognises an inadequacy in his/her knowledge that needs to be resolved in order to deal with a problem. The effort to satisfy the perceived need results in information seeking behaviour.

Information is power. It is a vital source for human beings for living a prosperous life on the earth. Information is all around and is utilized in all walks of life right from purchasing a pin to writing a research article by the human beings irrespective of caste, creed, gender, rich, poor, educated and uneducated. Thus the information helps against social imbalance. It is the supreme asset than all other movable and immovable asset that the people hold on earth. In the contemporary world people are valued as rich and poor not because of their assets; but they are valued as information rich and information poor. The information rich people are those who are highly skilled in identifying their information needs and apply seeking behaviours so as to access the information from both online and traditional resources successfully and satisfying their information needs. The information poor people are lacking in their skills in getting their information needs be satisfied.



Information seeking behavior is the application of attitudes through set of actions in order to achieve desired information need. When attitudes and actions are collaborated the performance emerges. Based on the level of performance, the satisfaction level of the acquired information is determined.

Wilson defines the term information seeking behaviour as 'the totality of human behaviour in relation to sources and channels of information, including both active and passive information seeking and information use. Thus it includes face-to-face communication with others, as well as the passive reception of information as in, for example watching television advertisements without any intention to act on the information given.

Case (2012) defined information behaviour as "Information behaviour encompasses information seeking as well as the totality of other unintentional or passive behaviours (such as glimpsing or encountering information) as well as purposive behaviour that do not involve seeking such as avoiding information"

The emergence of the concept of information seeking behaviour can be understood by knowing the origin of User Studies, since the user studies cover users' characters, needs, and dependency and satisfaction level by nature.

'User studies' covers a wide range of research areas in Information Science and which can be expanded to include parts of Computer Science, Communication Studies and other fields. Its associated terms are information seeking behavior and information needs. These terms have diverse range of problem areas such as Bibliometrics, User Education, studies of Reading and Readership and Information Retrieval Design and Evaluation.

The Wilson model says that information need perceived by an information seeker gives way for information seeking behavior to occur. In order to satisfy the information need, the user demand for formal and informal information sources and systems. The demands lead him for either success or failure in getting required information. On success, the user gets his need be fully or partially be satisfied. On failure, the user restarts his search process. It was also explained that information seeking behaviour may involve other people through information exchange by means of passing the useful information to them as well as using the information by the seekers themselves.

It deals with the aspects as to why some seek more prompt information than others, reason for the more usage of resources from a particular source than others and ambiguous status among people in pursuance of a goal successfully based on the perception on their own efficacy. Features of the model are Activating Mechanisms for seeking information which are affected by the Intervening variables of six types: Psychological aspects, Demographic background, Role related to social aspects, Environmental variable and Characteristics of role. This model recognizes search behaviours: Passive attention, Passive search, Active search and ongoing search. The term in the model 'information processing and use' implied that the information is evaluated to know its effectiveness on satisfying the need.

Conclusion :

It can further be explained that an entity, organization, or system puts an effort either to make itself suitable for the emerging requirements of the environment or to change the environment in which it exists. For any of the above efforts the entity, organization, or system prefers an easier way of approach and cost.



With respect to information seeking, the principle of least effort postulates that the information seeker chooses a course of action that will involve most convenient search method for information seeking. The user will apply the searching tools that are most familiar and easy to use so as to find results. This happens in spite of the user having proficiency in technical searching. Since libraries are user centric entities, the principles of least effort becomes important in planning the library system and conducting research in modern library concepts.

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Use of Mobile Technology in A Academic Library Services

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Abstract :

The Present paper is an overview of various trends in mobile tool and their application use for Libraries. Due to this new developed technology will be a great help to Libraries for strengthening their bonding and provide enhanced experience to present users. It has explore the utilization of mobile technology in academic environment . In mobile technology which includes Web technology, systems like GPS/GPRS, for users friendly.

Keywords - Library services, Mobile technology , Mobile application ,M-Learning, Smart phone,e-resources

Introduction:

Now days ICT technology plays an very important role in Academic Library services. For society development and expansion ITC Plays an important role. Since last so many decade lot efforts has been taken to integrate emerging internet technology. Now days various field in the society challenges the information. ITC includes three words. Information, Communication. Technology.

Mobile History:

The term Mobile means Any were any time (wire less). The term 1G is the 1st generation wireless frame work technology was preceded by radio telephone system. 1G Introduced in 1980's and continue until it was replaced by 2G digital cellular technology in 1990's .The existing analog system then replaced by third generation wire less communication system i.e.3G.invented. This 3G system provides Higher quality voice channels this 3G system has ability to transfer voice data and non voice data. The demand for higher access speed in multimedia communication in todays need of society lead to invent of 4th generation wire less communication system i.e. 4G.

Mobile Technology:

In New digital technology major use of Mobile technology. Mobile is the only and preferable media for information and communication technology. The Mobile communication technology is a very developed and useful technology that provides space for incremental Development. For developed and developing countries mobile phone have gained importance. Specially engineering students and professionals are shown lot of intreast in learning and using mobile technology in their day today life. Like checking mail, social networking sites. They can uploads any data on their mobile through various networking sites. Most of the students has will equipped with smart phone with internet. Mobile device includes Net books, Audio players like Mp3, cell phone, computers, etc.

Mobile Devise used in Libraries.

The mobile device and services is an important accessibility. As a reading becomes more inclusive libraries will need to address on going accessibility challenges of the mobile world.



- . PDAs (Personal Digital Assistant)
- . Smart Phones
- .iPods and MP3 players
- .Tablets

Mobile Applications :

Now days Majority of the students/ readers has a ability to learn any time anywere without permanent physical connection without cable networks through mobile Learning

Some of the the applications are

- Video on demand
- Video conferencing
- T.V.Mobile
- Broadband on mobile
- Receive/send E mail messages
- In mobile phone camera and video
- Mobile instant messaging
- Mobile advertising
- e-book

Mobile Library Services :

For interested users library can provide a wide array through mobile services. Such type of range of communication systems has significant for libraries specially to provide various reference service. It is now possible because of use of smart phone for reading ,watching,listening and producing digital content. It will have most impactful on libraries.

Mobile library site

OPAC

Circulation service

E-Mail and SMS service-Library provides latest news events and notice via sms to users.Notification given instantly to users such as .New arrival books , Informing availability of reserved documents for collection. About overdue books out standing fines , renew books , library circulars E Journals subscribed, Change in timings,Information about Syllabus ,question paper, Notes, Project. Periodicals, inter Library lone. Library news events and blogs,Photo video gallery etc.

Such important alert notification has to generate automatically by using library management software. SMS alert services can be send in to group through many free applications. Websites/clients.

Library Audio Tours:Library Audio tours and orientation programmes for new comers and nonusers.those library users due to busy schedules unable to attend on site workshop can get access to library tour on their mobile device.audio/virtual library tour can be produced fairly quickly,in expensively and could reduce the amount of staff time spent helping new users to orient themselves in library.

QR Code on Mobiles :QR code means “quick response”basically two dimensional barcodes that can contain any alphanumeric text and often used to store urls,text,etc known as mobile tagging.Data can be transalated into QR code by any generator.User simply enter the



data to be translated and the generator produce the code which can be displayed electronically or in printed format.

Feedback, suggestion and comments

Books and article search

Users may request the opening and closing hours of library

Reminding the users if book is due in his/her account informing user about the extra fine

Library instructional program through mobile site

Wi – Fi internet Access

Suggest and Purchase- Librarian can receive the suggestion from users sent via mobile phone.

E –Books and data bases- The publishers are in move to convert content into an e-Book format for mobile device (Ranging from Kindle, Sony's book reader, cell phone and E-Book readers)

CSS Does allow for remarkable functionality and formats the e-books as you desire and provides a great reading experience for the users.

Audio Recorder- Mobile phone can be used to record conversations or brief notes to one self.

Reference services- Library user can ask librarians anything through the live chat and testing with mobiles. The reference services can be provided with the help of sending and receiving SMS immediate feedback is also possible from the user side.

Advantages of Mobile Library Services:

User Friendly Aid :

Mobile users are using the facilities on mobile phone like SMS, instant messaging, web browsing, e-mail to communicate. Personalised Service: This service can help users to interact with library staff to seek specific information.

Ability to Access Information:

Information access from anywhere any time. Will be of great help of users who cannot visit library.

Time saving.: user need not record information about resources while searching library resources.

Location Awareness.:

Libraries can guide the users to the location of specific document or service through maps and navigational tools.

24*7 Access: All online resources accessible on their desktop also become accessible through mobile.

Transfer a Data: A range of possibilities arise out of these like sharing assignments and working as a group, learners and practitioners can e-mail, copy and paste text, or even 'BEAM' the work to each other using the infrared function of PDA or a wireless network such as Blue tooth.

Develops and Maintains users interest, very interactive and well designed user interfaces, easy of movement and flexibility. These are the most important advantages of mobile services.

Disadvantages of Mobile Library Services:

There are some limitations in providing library services such as

1. Limited Memory of mobile device.
2. Digital rights management



3. Problems in finding and accessing the content needed for mobile learners from the library perspective
4. Increasing staff reduction and other cutbacks

Solutions:

Support staff education

New funding models

Create opportunities to educate staff , local expertise, Discussion ,Training sessions and professional development options.

Discussion groups information in their websites , blogs or news letters

Tell users about the thousands of free mobile ready books available from such initiatives as project Gutenberg

As the use of mobile technology grows library staff we need to learn and use the technology to serve library users where they are. And libraries will face management , training challenges in meeting this need.

Conclusion:

Today's life is very much depend on mobile technology for easily access E-Book through mobile services. User can be benefited with such established technology. In coming years we can use mobile phone as a part of ;ASK a Librarian' It will get a quick help in finding information on Library services. For information, Communication, mobile phones are inevitable tools. Now days it is Mandatory and necessary for libraries to be active and modify to accept new technology and associations among users.

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The Use of Electronic Information Resources and Services in Modern Libraries

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Abstract:

Revolutionary changes and developments in the application of ICTs have made profound changes in each and every organization all over the world. The field of library and information science (LIS) is not an exception to this phenomenon. There is paradigm shift from print media to electronic media; from ownership of documents to access to information; intermediary to end-user model of services; and from location of specific libraries to digital/virtual/hybrid libraries. In today's rapid changing world, information needs of users are met through a plethora of sources.

Keywords: Electronic information, Modern libraries, Electronic media, electronic resources.

Introduction :

The electronic resources available in modern virtual library play a prominent role in facilitating access to multi-faceted information to the users in an easy and expeditious manner. The electronic information resources and services can be used by any user through online access via networks or authentication methods at anytime and anywhere. But, the users are required to gain absolute familiarity with the uses and gratifications of electronic resources for various purposes.

Experience reveals that the vast information handling capability of contemporary information technology creates opportunities to personalize the products and services around information itself. In the information age, information itself is the product and that the value of the product is measured in terms of digital value. The creation and trading of information is the foundation of electronic commerce because information is a tradable commodity. The organizers and library staff are required to enhance opportunities for developing and exploiting relationships with their suppliers and other stakeholders. In this context, the management issues for the virtual library are seriously examined by the specialists all over the world.

Dala (2009:70) examined the application of ICTs in academic libraries and emphasized the role of ICTs in academic libraries with reference to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals thus: "Academic libraries are established and managed by the educational institutions including the universities. Academic libraries also involve colleges and polytechnics which offer multi-faceted education to the mankind. The academic libraries also design their collections and services to meet the instructional programmes of the respective institutions of learning. "Introduction of information and communication technology in libraries has improved and changed the face of information acquisition, processing, dissemination and storage.



Information is being acquired both in paper and electronic formats and libraries are able to convert some of their old collections to machine readable format. Information and Communication Technology has also facilitated networking, creation and accessing of remote electronic database, putting at the disposal of libraries and library users a wide range of information services and product”.

The successful functioning of modern libraries primarily depend on nature of the digital library collection (one-off or live collection) and on factors such as volume of source material to be digitized, metadata requirements, document formats to be supported, search and retrieval expectations, and quality requirements. Hardware requirements include server computer for hosting the collection, desktop computers, digitization equipment, network connectivity, and other equipment. Digital library software is another critical technology component. Options include: Open source free digital library software, library automation software, commercial digital library software and in house software development. The LIS professionals must possess adequate ICT skills to manage the modern libraries in the changing library scenario. The users of electronic resources and services also primarily depend on systematic user training programmes for optimum utilization of information resources in the new virtual environment.

The modern library environment has witnessed revolutionary changes as a result of the rapid advances in information communication technology. Such revolutionary changes demand new roles for LIS professionals from custodian of print materials to ICT based knowledge manager. The modern users are also required to cultivate new skills and capacity for proper identification and utilization of electronic information resources. Scholars have noted that LIS professionals and users must possess adequate knowledge of new information communication technology related skills such as library automation, e-resource management, content management, organizations of information on Internet and Intranet, developing and maintaining digital libraries / institutional depositories, web based services and so on.

Scholars have emphasized that both LIS professionals and users require constant orientation for retrieving and consuming required information from print and online sources. The LIS professionals should also learn certain aspects of re-engineering that form the basic structure of library knowledge management. The LIS professionals should also obtain tacit and explicit knowledge which would enrich the different sections of users in a competitive information environment. They should also obtain the explicit knowledge which is derived over a period of time through human adaptations in the use of products, machines, formation of policies etc.

The Information Communication Technology demands that the LIS professionals and users should be ready for life long learning of information literacy skills so that handling the electronic information sources and users' needs becomes effective. In the present age of information revolution, there is a definite shift from the printing to digital technology to provide 'right information to the right user in the right format in the right time for the right cause'. The policy makers, administrators and LIS professionals are called upon to fulfill the ever changing demands of various stakeholders. The current developments in information communication technology are playing a dominant role in providing the benefit of access to electronic information resources and services to the users who are the masters in the new professional environment. The traditional human based knowledge organization and dissemination activities are increasingly challenged by ICT based retrieval techniques.

**Methodology :**

The present article show the modern engineering college libraries should facilitate the application of ICTs which enlarges the scope of knowledge acquisition, raises knowledge acquisition and reduces knowledge acquisition time and cost. These libraries should also play a central role in the development of systems, processes and operations which facilitate knowledge sharing among various stakeholders of engineering education, research and development in modern society.

User Orientation For Utilization Of Electronic Information**Resources And Services :**

Modern libraries are required to design their collections and services to meet their instructional, research and development programmes. The scholars have noted that, introduction of ICT in libraries has improved and changed the face of information acquisition, processing, dissemination and storage. ICT has also facilitated networking, creation and accessing of remote electronic database, putting at the disposal of libraries and library users a wide range of information services and product. The use of ICT and access to electronic information networks is remarkably transforming modern libraries from book-centered to technology-centered institutions.

The success of modern organizations primarily depends upon the quality and competence of the manpower. The users also equally demand adequate orientation programmes on proper utilization of electronic information resources and services since they always matter most from the point of view of virtual library management. The users have a right to information in a democratic environment. Several countries have also enacted right to information acts over a period of time. Information scientist Likert (1999:172) observes: "All the activities of an enterprise are initiated and determined by persons who make up the institution. Every aspect of its activities is determined by the competence, motivation and general effectiveness of its human organization. The LIS professionals should be motivated to fulfill the information needs of users efficiently".

Ict Skills For Lis Professionals :

Singh and Singh (2002:280) examined the role of librarians in the new virtual environment and suggested that LIS professionals should be competent enough to serve the modern information users on the basis of proper professional training and ICT skill development programmes. They wrote: "The ability of operating computer system to perform personal, job related tasks, use web browsers and searching on the Internet to retrieve information needs and communicating with others by sending and receiving e-mail is an essential part of every one's skill especially librarians. Computer literate librarians are able to communicate information more effectively when they know how to create and use and Excel spreadsheets or a Power Point presentation. Librarians can also reach easily beyond boundaries of their communities when they are able to use HTML to create web pages so that they can publish their resources, articles, opinions and documents to the world".

Information scientists have also identified the revolutionary change in ICTs in the new era of digital management and noted that LIS professionals should undergo shifts in job types and career paths through up gradation of their skills, knowledge and competence. Exposure to ICTs and skills is a prerequisite to the LIS professionals since ICT based skills, together with



management, teaching and market awareness and interpersonal communications competencies figure prominently under essential requirements. Several studies have also emphasized the need for user training and orientation in modern information environment. The competence of users should also be enriched on the basis of suitable planning and execution of orientation programmes.

Conclusion :

The success of modern academic libraries depends on how efficiently they capture, create, manage and deliver the electronic information services contained in internal and external databases and websites. Electronic information resources provide opportunities for libraries, professionals and users to access and utilize the services for academic and allied purposes. The remarkable progress in the development of ICTs has created new avenues to libraries in terms of storage, processing, data capture technologies and delivery of information resources. The technological advancements have brought about new changes and modifications in the management of knowledge which is available in the form of electronic resources. The role of ICTs in the in-house activities of academic library environment is unlimited and unavoidable since these tools bring all sorts of latest and retrospective information to the users in modern engineering colleges.

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Zotero: Reference Management Tools for Research Scholars and Academicians

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Abstract-

The present paper discusses on reference management tools, and its values in managing the bibliography. Compiling bibliography manually is quite tedious job. Now a day's plenty of open source bibliographic management tools are available. Zotero is one of them management tool as it is open source and so easy to handle. Also the present article focuses on how the features and function of Zotero as reference managing tool and how it is best one for research scholars and academician.

Key words- Zotero, Citation, reference management tool, open source software.

Introduction-

Research is continuous process to find new knowledge or to explore the existing knowledge by the research scholars and academicians and made available to society, it can be possible through writing a research papers, books, and thesis or information products. In early days the researchers or academician would write each reference on an index cards. They used to organize those cards alphabetical order and then go through the copy of the Publication style of Manual. Then they used to write carefully each element of the citation. Finally they used to double-check their own citations to avoid mistakes. Therefore it was quite a cumbersome job to compile a bibliography in those days.

As librarians, we bother about citation style details more than anyone else in the academy. As reference librarians, we endlessly answer questions about application and use of citation style management. As teaching librarians, we attest the value of academic integrity by illustrating the differences between intentional and unintentional plagiarism. As technology experts, we demonstrate and explain functions of the tool. But with so many choices available, how can we use our expert knowledge to review and recommend the "best" citation manager of the day?

What is Zotero-

Zotero is a free citation management tool. There are many other citation management tools available now but Zotero is open source reference management software. The name Zotero



originates from the Albanian language “to master or acquire” (Dingemanse, 2008). Zotero was built as a Firefox extension but now it is also available in Standalone version which is compatible with Chrome and Safari.

Zotero is a free, easy-to-use citation management tool help to collect, organize, and cite research sources. It lives right where you do your work in the web browser itself. Zotero allows attaching PDFs, notes and images to citations, organize them into collections for different projects, and create bibliographies.

Special functions of Zotero-

1. Create a personal database online
2. Import references automatically from most research databases such as MEDLINE, PubMed, HighWire Press, EBSCO, J-STOR, Pro-Quest, Google Scholar and others.
3. Organize and annotate references
4. Format references and bibliographies in Microsoft Word and other word processing program documents
5. Format citations automatically in any of hundreds of styles, such as the Chicago Manual of Style, APA, and MLA
6. Researcher or academician can share citations or collaborate with others online through Zotero Groups

Special Features of Zotero-

Open source-

As an open-source and available for free to users. It was developed and is maintained by the Center for History and New Media at George Mason University and is funded in part by the US Institute of Museum and Library Services. As it was developed and maintained by Non-profit making organizations it will preferably available free in future also.

Easy to use-

Learning how to use Zotero is fairly simple and uses drag and drop technology, importing references is not as complicated as it is for RefWorks and EndNote. Users simply click on the Zotero item image in the location bar of the browser and the citation information is added to the user's library.

Capture Metadata from web pages-

Zotero stands out in its ability to scrape metadata from web pages and includes screen shot capability.

Brings together researchers-

In an effort to bring researchers together, Zotero created the Zotero Groups and Zotero People features where users can upload their personal experiences and can share data.

Citation formatting-

Zotero users can generate citations and bibliographies through word processor plugins, or directly in Zotero, using Citation Style Language styles. The house styles of most academic journals are available in Zotero, and the bibliography can be reformatted with a few clicks. Zotero also allows users to create their own customized citation styles Zotero can import and export citations from to many formats, including citation templates, Bib TeX, BibLate X, RefWorks, MODS, Coins, Citation language.

Works without internet access-



Users can use references stored in Zotero without being connected to the internet.

Supports major research websites-

Zotero supports major research websites such as ISI Web Knowledge, J-STOR, Pro-Quest, Google Scholar, PubMed, many publishers, journals and newspaper web sites, and university catalogues.

Compatible with different web browsers-

Zotero is compatible with different web browsers. Users can search internet anyway for using Zotero via Firefox add-on or Zotero Standalone which is available for Chrome and Safari.

Suitable for various forms of references-

Zotero allows single click capture of the bibliographic information and PDF simply by clicking on icon in the navigation bar. References can also be added by the ISBN, PubMed Identifier (PMID), Digital Object Identifier (DOI), or entered manually. Various forms of documents can be entered in Zotero such as letters, cases, art works, images, computer programs, blog posts, patents, podcasts, radio broadcasts, films, forum posts, hearings, manuscripts, maps, reports, statutes, video recordings, presentations, etc.

Personal image management-

Information professionals have least control on managing personal collections and images as a form of research data. Such data can be best stored and managed through using Zotero. Zotero is a scholar-built tool for organizing research citations with extensive capabilities for capturing and storing not only text citations but also to capture and manage images. Software can pull images and metadata from databases and help users keep their collections organized. It empowers users to plug those images into papers along with formatted citations.

Conclusion

Using the citation management programs correctly saves researchers lot of time in collecting and organizing their reference, and eventually allowing them to format their reference lists for publication. Neither any particular citation manager software will be a perfect program. While Zotero works with many sites, there are still some important online resources where downloading citations requires workarounds that detract from the simplicity of the core design. However, it is constantly improving and because it is open-source one of the factors that helps it improve is the amount of support it receives from the wider community of users. Just by promoting Zotero libraries will be helping to make it better. Zotero will be a best alternative citation manager for researchers as research content is diverse. It is the earliest method to gather citation records for non-PDF and PDF content. Zotero's single-click capture works with many databases, catalogues and websites than Mendeley's Web Importer. Zotero is open-source and will not be acquired by any company. Therefore it will be free in future also. Though it provides only 100MB of free online storage it is available in thirty languages. Thus Zotero reduces barriers of information for library patrons, information seekers and researchers around the world. Information professionals can teach Zotero as a citation and image management program but they can become a part of Zotero community to help create a better, more powerful tool for working with citations and images.

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The Role of E-Commerce in Employment Generation

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Abstract:

This paper discusses the concerns on the opportunities created by e-commerce. There are clear opportunities from digital jobs and the wider use of digital tools. Realizing the gains to be had from the use of new technologies, as in the past, will need investments and appropriate policies to create more digital jobs and increase access to digital tools. Governments will need to consider specific actions to expand the opportunities that technologies bring. It also addresses the phenomenon of E-Commerce and identifies the efforts made by different industry groups, international organizations and ministries in addressing the concerns related to E- Commerce and employment opportunities.

Keywords: E-Commerce, employment opportunities, digital jobs, technology.

Introduction:

Electronic commerce offers unprecedented opportunities to both developing and developed countries. In the short run, the gains are likely to be concentrated in developed countries but, in the long run, developing countries have more to benefit. In the short run, developing countries lack the infrastructure necessary to take full advantage of Internet. But in the long run, they can leap frog, skipping some of the stages in the development of information technology through which developed countries have had to pass.

The advancement of technology has aided international business. Millions of people worldwide use the Internet to do everything from research to purchasing products online. The Internet is profoundly affecting almost all businesses. The various uses of the Internet by business entities include the ability to advertise, generate, or otherwise perform regular business functions. Therefore, many firms are embracing the Internet for many of their activities. One impact for e-commerce is to intensify competition and producing benefits to consumers in lower prices and more choices.

Electronic commerce is expected to directly and indirectly create and destroy jobs. New jobs will be generated in the information and communication technologies sector, while the indirect creation of jobs will occur via increased demand and productivity. At the same time, some reallocation and destruction of jobs are expected as a consequence of changes in the way of doing business. The net effect on employment will be the resultant of a complex set of interactions and will by no means be uniform across countries, geographic areas, industries or skill groups.

Job opportunities:

Here are some fruitful and worthy job opportunities ecommerce has created in India:

UI/UX Developer :

In a time where there are so many players in the ecommerce market and the competition is getting as tough as it can get, even a little technical glitch can ruin things. This is what has created the need for consistent and expert UI/UX Developers. So if you are a developer with



globally competitive skills in development, design, and testing, you are the king of this area as there is a dearth of such developers in the industry.

Interactive Designer :

An interactive designer basically does all it takes to get the user to like your website. Their main job is to make the website user friendly as well as attractive so that they become facilitators in achieving specific goals. To get this job you need to be really good at the likes of design process, technology, and user psychology. If you have all this, you've got all it needs.

Content Management :

One of the most important aspects of ecommerce is content management, because out of everything that is there on your website, the consumer can understand only two things, the look, and the words. So if you're someone who manages content well, and has experience in handling content management system, the ecommerce industry will respect your talent.

Search Engine Optimization :

No ecommerce website wants to remain unseen, and SEO specialists are the ones who bring it to light. So if you're someone who loves to surf the net, and if you know how to get a website on the first page of Google, congratulations, because you're super-in-demand in the ecommerce industry.

Social Media Marketing :

No, it doesn't mean just Facebooking or Tweeting, yeah not even just Pinteresting. It means a good mix of all of these in order to make an ecommerce business a success. A social media marketing job is for someone who can handle the social hullabaloo like a boss. If you're that someone, you're welcome!

Digital Marketing :

You know who the best pick for any ecommerce business is? A person who is good at all of the above, a digital marketing expert. If you're one of those, you'll be praised!

Ecommerce Merchandising :

If you want to be an Ecommerce Merchandising Specialist, you need to be an expert at managing the sales and promotion in line with the merchandising and marketing. It is a very lucrative and interesting field of work.

Logistics Management :

An ecommerce logistics manager looks after the logistics and physical distribution network of the business. So if you can add value to the distribution network infrastructure of an ecommerce business, go grab that job!

So if you're someone who likes to keep changing their work definition, gain new knowledge every single day, and gain knowledge through their job, ecommerce is the best option for you. All you need to do is keep yourself updated and never stop learning.

Average Salaries in Ecommerce Industry:

UI/UX Developer :

The average pay for a User Experience Developer is Rs 689,519 per year. The highest paying skills associated with this job are User Interface, Information Architecture, and User Research. Experience has a moderate effect on income for this job.



Interactive Designer :

An Interaction Designer earns an average salary of Rs 605,048 per year. Most people with this job move on to other positions after 20 years in this career. Experience has a moderate effect on income for this job.

Content Management :

The average pay for a Content Writer is Rs 230,711 per year. People in this job generally don't have more than 10 years' experience. Experience has a moderate effect on income for this job. Skills that are associated with high pay for this job are Content writing, Content Management, and Creative Writing.

Search Engine Optimization :

A Search Engine Optimization (SEO) Specialist earns an average salary of Rs 178,958 per year. Most people move on to other jobs if they have more than 10 years' experience in this career. The skills that increase pay for this job the most are Google Analytics, Social Media Optimization, and Social Media Marketing.

Digital marketing :

The average pay for a Digital Marketing Manager is Rs 441,829 per year. Most people move on to other jobs if they have more than 10 years' experience in this field.

Experience strongly influences income for this job. The highest paying skills associated with this job are Online Marketing and Google Ad Words.

ecommerce Merchandising :

A Merchandising Manager earns an average salary of Rs 696,343 per year. People in this job generally don't have more than 20 years' experience.

Logistic management :

A Logistics Manager earns an average salary of Rs 578,307 per year. The highest paying skills associated with this job are Supply Chain and Inventory Management. Most people move on to other jobs if they have more than 20 years' experience in this career.

This is all about various opportunities and career growth in eCommerce. If you need any help in opting a good career option for eCommerce business, you may contact to Problab Technologies. We will provide you a complete assistance in choosing a right profile for your career growth.

Here are five reasons why start-up career on eCommerce:

eCommerce has a fantastic long-term global growth outlook.

The total market today is huge – over \$1Trillion and predicted to grow at 17% per year. And we are just at the beginning of the beginning. Online selling is well established in the US, but there are immense growth opportunities left in emerging markets. The burgeoning eCommerce market in China now delivers sales of \$1 billion – per day. Imagine how eCommerce will continue to boom as India, Brazil, Russia, Southeast Asia and other emerging markets catch eCommerce fever?

Mobile commerce is just a few years old and is already capturing 20% of eCommerce sales. Guess what happens to eCommerce as tablets and smart phones sweep the world in the next 10 years? So, whether eCommerce becomes your long-term love affair or not, spending three years



there can give you skills and experience that will be in red-hot demand for at least the next 15 years.

eCommerce teaches you to think like a General Manager.

eCommerce exposes you to product marketing, supply chain, pricing and profit management, customer acquisition, cross-selling, up-selling, customer service and much more. So many jobs let you see a little piece of the puzzle, but never the whole enterprise at work.

eCommerce gives you a “feel” for Customers.

In addition to all the hard business skills, an early career in eCommerce can hone your “soft skills.” eCommerce encourages a deep appreciation for the value of Brand Experience and Customer Experience. It makes you a better storyteller. It forces you to take a customer- centered view of the world. It exposes you to not only what customers say they’ll do, but to what they actually do. Increasingly, it will illuminate the connection between consumers’ shopping behavior and their social behavior. These are outstanding skills in the art of Marketing to build early in a career.

eCommerce accelerates your learning curve by giving you access to real-time results data.

Many companies have lost the art of testing. They are not great places to learn. Some businesses do lots of disciplined testing and learning but it takes a really long time to accumulate actionable results eCommerce gives you the chance to do lots of testing, and you get a report card back from the customer every day if not every minute. This real-time feedback loop accelerates your Marketing learning curve exponentially.

eCommerce might make a difference in your life, not just your day job.

Some day in some way it’s going to be pretty damn handy that you paid your dues in eCommerce. Maybe you want to promote your band. Or help raise money for your favorite charity. Or start up your own company. Or turn your favorite hobby into an extra source of income. Being smart at eCommerce is something practical and relevant that can last a lifetime.

Challenges:

These challenges are ultimately impacting the employment landscape of the industry. Some of the key employment challenges faced by the industry are:

Skill-fit:

As the industry matures, the requirement of skilled manpower is increasing. E- commerce players, sellers, SMEs etc. need high-skilled staff for managing operations and managing them efficiently. Lack of training on the industry centric operations and technologies is further hindering skill advancement.

Employee retention:

With all e-commerce players fighting for the limited pool of experienced resources, it is becoming increasingly difficult for companies to retain talent. Employees are also leaving, as they struggle with culture misfit, and highly demanding nature of the industry

Clarity of roles and expectations:

Currently there is a lot of excitement around e-commerce jobs. However, with passing time, 'job descriptions' are becoming clearer, which is eventually leading to defining the right fit for employers and employees.

**Rationalization of hiring:**

As the e-commerce industry matures, it has started optimizing its workforce, and is moving away from exponential growth in hiring towards a more sustained one. E-commerce companies' realigned business requirements and revised focus on managing costs is affecting the earlier frenzy around hiring. This may continue to happen till the industry gains stability.

Process automation:

The maturity and automation of some of the processes will eventually lead to requirement of lesser workforce to do the same job, hence making some roles redundant. In order to leverage the e-commerce growth for economic and employment development, it is important that the government, business ecosystem, and education system realize the requirement of change called out by the industry.

Conclusion:

Rapid developments in ICT have opened up new global business opportunities in the form of ECommerce, which may be exploited by the developing countries as well. It is feared that these developments may widen the digital divide and under developed countries may lag behind and lose in the race. But E-commerce industry is expected to create direct employment for around 1.45 million workforces by 2021, reveals a report titled Impact of Ecommerce on Employment in India. The study was released by online marketplace in partnership with KPMG. As per the report, logistics and warehousing sector is expected to contribute almost 55 per cent to direct employment opportunities in e-retail. Also e-retail is expected to add 0.4 million high-skilled jobs by 2021.

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A Study of Role Perception of Secondary School Students

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This study aimed at, To study the Role Perception of Secondary School Students with reference to moderate variables such as sex, medium, Type of Management, and Locality of the School. Samples of 120 Secondary School Students were selected randomly from Vijayapura District. The nature of the study was Descriptive Survey method. The data were collected and analyzed with the help of Descriptive and Differential analyses i.e. mean S.D and t-test. A significant difference was found in the group of Students with respect to Type of Management. And a significant difference was not found in the group of Students with respect to Sex, Medium of instruction, and Locality. The study reveals that the role perception of the Secondary School Students must be improved.

Introduction:

Education has a special significance in the context of a quasi-traditional or transitional society like India. India is now considered to be one of the most promising economies of the world. While, Secondary Education gives India an edge in the world economy as evident from the availability of the skilled manpower, and research scholars working abroad, unemployment, illiteracy and relative poverty continue to be the major deterrents to realize her potential in human resources

“Secondary Education is the most urgent to change the attitudes of young generation” The basic function of Secondary Education is to provide the sources of knowledge to store, open and express. A teacher is a role model for most of the students in our society. The most effective factor in a teacher's personality is his behavior that a student has to face. The behavior of a teacher is a composite of knowledge, skills and attitude. The main motivation of teacher towards his profession is his attitude which is developed from learning, training, direct and indirect experiences. Totally the Secondary Education is the gateway of better future of the nation.

Concept of Role Perception:

Perception is the process of attaining awareness or understanding of sensory information. It comes from the Latin word **perception** which means **receiving, collect**. The main role of perception in learning is to speed up the learning process and recall. Perception involves the use of identification and sensory information of a subject. Exposure to stimulus develops the interest and conscious knowledge of a person which enables better understanding and learning of the person about a specific subject.

Role perception is a range of viewpoints, attitudes, understandings, approaches, or expectations that are related to the status and the position of a person or a group of people within the organization. Role perception and its actualization are a combined expression of the individual's psychological dimension and the social-organizational dimension in which he or she



acts (Levinson, 1977). Role perception is influenced by many factors, such as formal education, training for the role, childhood experiences, and personality and school Environment.

Dimensions of Role Perception:

Following are the main dimensions of role perception.

1. Self dimension
2. Home dimension
3. Peer group dimension
4. Social dimension

In developing self-concept one's home, school, and other environment play a vital role. When a person perceives his roles then he or she is ready to perform his/her functions in different areas of life. Roger's theory of personality in contrast to the commonly held conception that man is by nature an irrational, destructive and unsocial being, holds that 'man' is essentially rational constructive and social. Role perception is an active process. Pupils attach meanings to their experiences and are prepared to struggle towards self management and self regulation which develop their personality.

Objectives of study:

1. To Study the Influence of **Gender** (Male and Female) on the role perception of secondary school students.
2. To Study the Influence of **Medium of instruction** (Kannada, English, Urdu) on the role perception of secondary school students.
3. To Study the Influence of **Type of Management** (Govt., Aided and Unaided) on the role perception of secondary school students.
4. To Study the Influence of **Localities** (Rural and Urban) on the role perception of secondary school students.

Hypotheses:

1. There no significant difference between the role perception of secondary school students with respect to **Gender** (Male and Female).
2. There no significant difference between the role perception of secondary school students with respect to **Medium of instruction** (Kannada, English, Urdu)
3. There no significant difference between the role perception of secondary school students with respect to **Type of Management** (Govt., Aided and Un-Aided).
4. There no significant difference between the role perception of secondary school students with respect to **Localities** (Rural and Urban)

Methodology:

A) Design of the study:

The Descriptive Research Method was adopted for the Study of Role Perception of the Secondary School Students. The role Perception Scale (Developed and standardized by investigator) was used to collect data regarding main variables of the study.

B) Variables: Following are the Variables of the Study

01) Independent Variables: Role Perception

02) Moderator Variables:

- Gender (Male and Female).
- Medium of instruction (Kannada, English, Urdu)



- Type of Management (Govt., Aided and Un-Aided schools).
- Localities (Rural and Urban)

C) Sampling Technique: Random Sampling Technique was followed for collection of data from Secondary School Students Studying in Vijayapura District and the size of sample is 120 Secondary School Students.

D) Tools Used: following tools were used for collection of data

- **Students Profile-** Constructed by the Investigator.
- **Role Perception Scale-** Constructed and Standardized by the Investigator.

Results and Discussion:

Table No. I: Mean, SD and t- value of role Perception of Secondary School Students with respect to sex wise

Sex	Mean	SD	N	t-value	Df	p	sig
Male	308.1528	18.61369	72	.134	118	.894	N Sig
Female	307.6875	18.83428	48				

The above table indicates that there is no significant difference between Male and Female with respect to Gender of Secondary School Students with respect to Role Perception. However the **Male** (308.1528) Students have shown better Role Perception than the **Female** Students (307.6875). It reveals that the Gender do not contribute much more to the development of Role perception among secondary school students.

Table No. II: Mean, SD and t- value of role Perception of Secondary School Students with respect to Medium of Instruction

faculty	Mean	SD	N	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	Df	F-value	P	sig
Kannada	304.82	19.3462	63	1474.726	737.36	3	2.167	.119	N Sig
English	310.08	17.0179	35	39803.14	340.19	116			
Urdu	313.59	17.9301	22	41277.86		119			
Total	307.9667	18.62452	120						

The above table indicates that there is no significant difference between Kannada, English and Urdu Students with respect to **Medium of instruction** of Secondary School Students with respect to Role Perception. However the **Urdu Medium** (313.5909) Students have shown better Role Perception than the **Kannada** (304.8254) and **English** Medium (310.0857). It reveals that the **Medium of Instruction** does not contribute much more to the development of Role perception among secondary school students.

Table No. III: Mean, SD and t- value of role Perception of Secondary School Students with respect to type of Management

Type of Mgt.	Mean	SD	N	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	Df	F-value	P	sig
Government	310.1250	15.23018	40	7633.117	3816.558	2	13.272	.000	Sig
Aided	316.4750	15.14204	40	33644.750	287.562	117			
Unaided	297.3000	20.03612	40	41277.867		119			
Total	307.9667	18.62452	120						

The above table indicates that there is a significant difference between the types of management of Secondary School Students with respect to Role Perception. It means that **Aided School Students** (316.4750) have shown better Role Perception than the **Government** (310.1250), and **Unaided** (297.3000), School students. It reveals that the **Type of Management** is a factor which contributes to the development of Role perception among Secondary School Students

Table No. IV: Mean, SD and t- value of role Perception of Secondary School Students with respect to Locality.

Locality	Mean	SD	N	t-value	Df	P	sig
Rural	306.3833	21.13724	60	-.931	118	.354	N Sig
Urban	309.5500	15.73986	60				

The above table indicates that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban Secondary School Students with respect to Role Perception. However the Urban (309.5500) Students have shown better Role Perception than the Rural Students (306.3833). It reveals that the **Locality of the School** do not contribute much more to the development of Role perception among the Secondary School Students.

Educational Implications:

Following are the some of the Educational Implications of this study.

- Role perception of Secondary School Students helps in building the pupil's personality, academic life, and there career.
- If teachers have an idea about the role perception of their students they can try to guide their pupils properly.
- Students may be provided with opportunities to perceive good practices and procedures for better life.
- School fairs, Excursions, educational tours, cultural activities and such other kinds of activities help Students to mingle with new ones.
- Students can identify his/ her role in the home, Peer and in society.
- Teacher-Pupil's and peer group relation should become strong.
- Students estimate his/her do's and don'ts.
- Student comes to understand his/her responsibility in the society.
- Student has the idea about his "Role" he/she can perform in better way.
- Student can identify the relation between his/her role perception and performance. It helps to modify his behaviour.
- Student can identify his/her abilities and disabilities and modify themselves.
- Role perception of the students helps the Teacher to take up tasks and strive in that direction.
- By perceiving healthy habits Student can lead their lives healthily.

Conclusion:

The results of the study will help formulate an official role definition. Formulating a definition is very important for enabling members to Understand how and with whom they interact and how to meet the goals required of them. A clear and complete definition of the role will help students to find their bearings within the organization sooner, as will facilitate their transition into the role of Elder. The findings of this study will enable the preparation of an instrument for evaluating and providing feedback on their



work. Based on the evaluation and feedback, it will be possible to construct both personally-tailored, School wide and national programmes for the continuing personal development of secondary school students. Formulating a detailed and widely accepted role definition will also have implications for designing a formal program for training candidates for the role of Students, since it will afford clarity and consensus regarding the entire scope of the teacher's job (Yuan, 2015).

The current study's major contribution to the Personality development is taking into account the opinions of students on their role as Students or as a citizens of the country and using this information as a basis for devising a formal role definition, for designing tools that evaluate Students performance, and for creating an effective programme for personality development. The importance of the model suggested in this study is that it is based on quantitative results, in contrast to most of the studies on the roles, behaviors, and personality development of the students (Lunenberget al., 2014). Thus it contributes to the international discussion on the role of students studying in the Secondary Schools.

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Self Help Groups : A Key of Poverty Education

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Abstract:-

The concept of Self Help Groups is of immense importance in the realization of our goal to take banking services to the doorstep of the poor. They are especially useful for freeing the poor people from the clutches of money lenders. I warmly compliment NABARD for over. Performance in reaching the target of 10,000 SHGS, in the current year too, it has covered 18,000. I am confident that it will surpass the enhanced target of covering 50,000 micro-credit groups at the grassroots level. I wish NABARD all the best in realizing its internal target of one million SHGS in the next ten year. Experience has shown that a vast network of vibrant guarantor co-operative origination is the surest granter of socio-economic empowerment of the poor and especially of poor women. Thus we see that even ordinary people have the capabilities to develop such group in their local communities and subsequently serves as an extraordinary resources for others. For starting a self-help group one does not require any grant, agency or even an office, what is required is the will, information about other people who can share their experience and in similar situation and then join hands and work together.

Introduction:-

Maharashtra was first state in India to formulate women's policy in year 1994. A large number of initiatives emerged thereafter. The government of India also took a historic decision to provide 1/3rd reservation for women at all level in urban and rural bodies, through the constitution amendment {73rd & 74th}. The fourth world conference on women at Beijing in 1995 placed an agenda in the form of the implementation of the Nairobi forward looking strategies for the advancement women embracing the fundamental principal set forth in the Vienna declaration of the world conference of human rights.

Ex. Prime Minister Atalbihari Vajpai on the importance of SHGs:

“The concept of Self Help Groups is of immense importance in the realization of our goal to take banking services to the doorstep of the poor. They are especially useful for freeing the poor people from the clutches of money lenders. I warmly compliment NABARD for over. Performance in reaching the target of 10,000 SHGS, in the current year too, it has covered 18,000. I am confident that it will surpass the enhanced target of covering 50,000 micro-credit groups at the grassroots level. I wish NABARD all the best in realizing its internal target of one million SHGS in the next ten year. Experience has shown that a vast network of vibrant guarantor co-operative origination is the surest granter of socio-economic empowerment of the poor and especially of poor women. Thus we see that even ordinary people have the capabilities to develop such group in their local communities and subsequently serves as an extraordinary resources for others. For starting a self-help group one does not require any grant, agency or even an office, what is required is the will, information about other people who can share their



experience and in similar situation and then join hands and work together.”

For the attainment of the following objectives self-help groups are working.

- a. To avoid exploitation from money lenders.
- b. To raise funds from savings.
- c. To bring out backward class women in the flow of development.
- d. To sanction the Loans to needy women for various reasons which are not provided by formal banking.
- e. To repay the amount of loans regularly taken from self-help groups.
- f. To record and maintain the books of Accounts correctly & regularly.

Objectives of the present study:

The following are the objective of the present study.

- a. To study the structure, operations and performance of self-help group.
- b. To know the changes in saving and borrowings amongst its members due to self-help group.
- c. To study the actual utilization of loan taken from self-help group.
- d. To study the impact of self-help groups on the level of income as well as employment of the members.

Data Collection:

The Present research work is based on secondary data. Secondary data has been collected from the various sources such as statistical abstracts of Maharashtra Government, Non Government organizations; NABARD, Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad, various annual reports, News papers, Internet, other Published or non published literature relating to the self-help groups.

Self – Help Groups & Micro-financing: Shift from the traditional banking system:

Micro-financing has turned out to be an effective strategy for formal financing agencies. Group lending minimizes transaction cost and at the same time the members of a group can avail small loans through that group. The chances of misutilization are minimal and there is assured repayment because of peer monitoring by the group. The group concept has enabled the rural poor to develop the savings habit and minimize extravagance. For the SHG members, the system has been found beneficial because of minimal procedural formalities, access to institutional credit without collateral offering, full autonomy in the selection of activity, and the availability of thrift for meeting urgent needs. The skill needed for filling the application forms and the absence of procedural formalities have made the programme customer-friendly. Besides, the flexible repayment schedule enables them to repay as and when it is convenient. The group will see to it that prompt repayment is made, as they are likely to get repeat loans. The micro-sized, supplementary income-generating activities pursued by the members defy the conventional standards of unit cost and unit size prescribed by banks and government departments. The smaller unit size allows women to pursue the activities in their spare time and contribute to the family income.

Self –Help Groups and Women Empowerment

“Millions of women in our hamlets know what unemployment means. Give them access to economic activities and they will have access to power and self-confidence to which they hitherto have been strangers” - Mahatma Gandhi



Micro finance programmes for women are promoted not only as a strategy for poverty alleviation but for women's empowerment as well (Mayoux, 1996). Since the early 1980s empowerment has become a key objective of development. Empowerment has been considered both an end and as a means of development. There has taken place a steady accretion of literature on the subject ever since the concept gained wide acceptance among academics and policy makers. Depending on the context concerned, empowerment is defined variously.

In our present context, empowerment may be defined ideally as 'a continuous process where the powerless people become conscious of their situation and organise themselves to improve it and access opportunities, as an outcome of which women take control over their lives, set their own agenda, gain skills, solve problems and develop self-reliance. The formation of Self-Help Groups is "not ultimately a micro-credit project but an empowerment process" (Micro-Credit Summit, 2001). The concept aims at empowering women and thus uplifting their families above the poverty line. It is a gradual process resulting from interaction with group members through awareness and capacity building. Building capacity refers to the strengthening of ability to undertake economic, socio-cultural, and political activities, and enhance self-respect. Capacity to undertake economic activities includes ownership and control of productive resources and alternative employment opportunities at local levels. It has been proved that economic empowerment could have a positive impact in other spheres as well: enhanced social, legal, and political status. Capacity to undertake socio-cultural activities encompasses ability to participate in non-family-group meetings, to interact effectively in the public sphere, to create mutual dependence and to ensure mobility and visibility. Capacity to undertake political activity includes ability to fight injustice, to organise struggles, and to create an alternate power structure at the local level. Within the SHG approach, empowerment is embedded at many levels. The impact of SHG on the various dimensions of women empowerment depends on the backwardness, prevailing cultural practices, and demographic profile of the area.

Economic and financial empowerment

The status of women is intimately connected with their economic position, which in turn depends on opportunities for women for participating in economic activities. Women's ability to save and access to credit would give them an economic role not only within the household but, may be, outside it as well. Investment in economic activities of women would improve employment opportunities for women and thus have a "trickle down and out" effect. Here the specific issues examined are the Income Generating Activities (IGAs) taken up by the members of the three groups and the monthly returns from them, their contribution to the monthly family incomes, their repayment behaviour, and changes in their physical assets and amenities after joining the group.

Conclusion:

The overall impact of SHGs on the life of the rural poor in Purna Taluka remained satisfaction for the members and their families. However the self help group movement has covered about help to the poor families in the villages. The movement thus has a long way to go and hence connected efforts from all corners including government department banking sector and NGO's are highly essential. International agencies including banks, Govt. departments and NGO's had as pertained their diligent efforts to Promulgate SHG's movement in all corners of Purna Taluka. So it is very useful for the women are depend and other social activities, own



business stated by the self help groups joining. The male members are helping and other members of the family changed their attitudes to work the women talk with the SHG movement taking off in rural area. Womens are confidence for the attend a meeting and help for another members stage carriage for the encouragement of other.

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Pre-Ambedkar dalit Movement in Maharashtra

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The history of Dalits in the Indian society is a history of their continuous suffering and oppression. They suffered from multiple deprivations and were the victims of cumulative dominations. For nearly two thousand years, Untouchability was practiced in the social, economic, religious and political life of this country. The evil practice of Untouchability amply proved to be the most injurious to the so-called Untouchables in particular and Hindus in general. Therefore, several saints and, social reformers and political leaders from both the Dalits and non-Dalits had made the efforts for the eradication of Untouchability from the social fabric. Untouchability was practiced throughout India therefore for its removal many movements existed in almost all parts of the country. The attempts of the untouchable castes to organize themselves for the social and political purpose occurred in various parts of India.

The Dalit means a person who has been grounded or broken to pieces by others deliberately. Dalits were known by different names such as Exterior Castes, Out Castes, Depressed Classes, Scheduled Castes, Harijan, Ex-Untouchables, and Untouchables. The origin of Untouchability is traced to the Aryan people in India with whom they came to contact. The creation of Shudras was a sociological scrutiny of Purushsuktas which was added to the original Rig-Veda' the most important scripture of Brahmanism that legitimized the Four-Varna system.² The latter development of the Chturvarna system was the creation of the fifth class next below the Shudras and separation of the Shudras from the first three Varnas.³ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar advanced Broken Men Theory to locate the origin of Untouchability. The Untouchability sprung due to firstly the contempt and hatred of the Broken Men as they were Buddhists and secondly Continuation of beef eating by the Broken Men after it had been given up by others'.⁴ To him there was no racial difference between the Hindus and the Untouchables. Dalit represents the exploited men. Now Dalitness is a source of confrontation. Dalit is a symbol of change and revolution. Dalits believes in humanism. This change has its essence in the desire for justice for all mankind.⁵

Dalit movement is a historical process of interaction of various socio-cultural conditions prevailing in the Indian society. It is understood as a movement organized by Dalits and for Dalit upliftment against existing social system. The main intention to change the pattern of human relations is an essential characteristic of this movement. The movement involved elements of discontent and protest. Dalit movement began with group of people, who fundamentally disagreed with the prevailing economic social religious, political conditions. Involved participation in the Dalit movement, were socially conscious of the existing conditions

1. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: Writing and Speeches, Vol.7 (Who were The Shudras?),p.134
2. Ibid, p.35
3. Dr. Ambedkar B.R: The Untouchables, Source Material, Vol.VII, p.242
4. Michal S. M., Dalits in Modern Maharastra-vision and Values, p.70.



and wished to transform their conditions either totally or partially. This movement was characterized by an ideology, leadership, certain specific goals, strategies and tactics to achieve the goals and organizational structure. In the view of these characteristics the deprivation at socio-cultural and political and economical levels gave rise to the Dalit movement.

The three theories of Strain, Revitalization and Relative deprivation gave rise to a Dalit movement in India. But for the rise of Dalit movement the theory of relative deprivation is held more rewarding as it gives the answer as to why a particular stand is adopted by a section of society at a particular juncture. It was the perception by the Dalits of the rapidly deteriorating socio-economical situation that gave rise to a feeling of deprivation in relation to other section of the society. It was an ideology of protest against the Hindu caste system based on relative deprivation, which was most severe for the least privileged group when compared with the most the privileged group which became, for this reason, an opposition reference group deprived.⁶ The concerned group wanted to challenge attack and wrest away from them their monopoly in economic, social political and educational fields.

The history of Dalit Movement falls into two stages. The first stage is marked by the internal reform and submitting petitions to the concerned authority. In the earlier stage Dalit movement appeared to be accommodative. The second stage marked by the protest where Dalits changed the methods and collective direct action was taken to redress their wrongs and established their own identity in the society.

For the rise of Modern Dalit Movement number of stimulating factors were responsible such as the British rule in India, Christian Missionaries, social reformers and the initial efforts of the Dalits themselves. The British rule also played very remarkable role in bringing about social change in India. Dalit liberation Movement got an impetus during the British period. With the dawn of democratic institutions in India, the Dalit liberation movement steadily became more vocal, assertive and effective. As a result of the impact of western education and British rule in India, there ushered in an era of socio-religious reforms. They prepared ground for future politicians and reformers to work for the amelioration of the Depressed Classes in India. But more to these the chief cause of the awakening among the Untouchables is tyranny of the Hindus. Unsociability has been the scourge of Hindu society and existed militated against the basic humanistic philosophy of tolerance, which typified and marked the Ancient India.

Prior to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's emergence as an emancipator of the Untouchables many Caste Hindu attempted to raise the social status of untouchables. In Maharastra, the first effort in the cause of socio-religious reform movement expressed itself in the form of Paramhans Sabha. Bal Shastri Jambhekar the pioneer of the renaissance⁷ and M. G. Ranade, a great social thinker and forceful social reformer relentlessly struggled against social injustice, social evils and for social reforms. Apart from these two there were many others who also contributed to the growth of the socio-religious reform movement in India. For nearly a century and a half, social reformers tried to revive public opinion and organize social action against the inequalities of the social system.

5. Mathew, Joseph, Ideology, Protest and Social Mobility, Case Study of Mahars and Palavas, p.1

6. Bhide G.L. & Patil D.N., Maharastratil Samajsudharnecha Itihas(Marathi), p.51.



Early social reform movements were concerned with the two major problems as the emancipation of women and amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes. However, the major reform movements were confined to the upper castes of the society who concerned more with reforming the institution of family rather than elevating the Untouchables. Therefore to the upper caste reformers the Untouchability did not pose serious problem. It was unlike the problems of dowry, widow remarriage, age of consent etc. which were regarded as social problem. Many of the reforms advocated with great zeal were relevant to the upper caste and the battle fought on such issues appeared to be meaningful only to those who belong to this caste.⁸

The 19th Century also witnessed the Anti-Caste movement known as Non-Brahmin Movement. Mahatma Jyotirao Phule was first to revolt against the tyranny of caste system in general and of the Brahmins in particular in Maharashtra. After Jyotirao Phule, Shahu Chhatrapati, the ruler of Kolhapur made efforts for the eradication of Untouchability and for their advancement. He gave equal rights to the Untouchables and made them aware of their revolutionary spirit in his state. Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad gave economic support to deserving untouchables students for their higher studies Vithal Ramaji Shinde focused on the education of Untouchables and propagated reformed Hinduism through his Depressed Classes Mission.

In pre-Ambedkar era in Maharashtra, the reformers mainly Gopal Baba Walangkar, Kisan Fagoji Bansode and Shivram Janaba Kamble attempted to provide base for the origin of Dalit movement in Maharashtra. The large effective Dalit movement flowered in Maharashtra in the twentieth century. The Mahar in Maharashtra brought into a degree of awareness and unity and enabled them to create a political party, a system of hostel, school and colleges and effective Buddhist conversion movement. The organizational triumphs of this movement were dependant on the democratizing process of the period of political reform. But it had roots reaching back to the period in the last half of the nineteenth century.

The origin of the Dalit movement in Maharashtra and its early development is seen as magnifying the process of social mobilization. The new emerged elite were influenced by modern ideas and were prepared to exhort its community to reject traditional values. The beginning of Dalit Movement goes back to 1886 when Mr. Gopal Baba Walangkar, retired from the army returned to his native place in Konkan and began to work for the reform of his community. He was greatly influenced by Mahatma Jyotirao Phule's ideas. He founded a society called Anarya Dosh Parihar Samaj (Society for the Removal of the Stigma of Untouchability) and attempted to organize Mahars in the various regions of the Presidency. 'Mr. Walangkar attempted to institute a movement among Mahars to encourage Mahar holy men to replace Brhmin Joshis and astrologers'.⁹ He traveled through the regions, and holding Kirtans, tried to spread the message that Untouchability was not a divine creation but was instead a social artifact.

In this way Walangkar tried to rationally analyze the origin of Untouchability. In addition to the Kirtan and the work of his society, he also published articles in several reform-minded Marathi periodicals such as Agarkar's *Sudharak* and *Dinbandhu*. He also established the first Untouchables newspaper *Vitalvidhwansak* (Destroyer of Pollution), in 1888. About 1890-91 new recruitment of Mahars and Chambhars was ceased. Gopal Baba Walangkar circulated a

7. Phadake Y.D , Social Reformers of Maharashtra, p. ix

8. Zumberlal Kamble, Mahadacha Muktisangram(Marathi),p.5



long petition repeating some of the grievances he had attempted to publicize earlier and asked government for Untouchable recruitment in army, police and civil administration. In the year 1895, at the time the congress gathered in Poona he started a movement. Walnagkar stressed the Untouchable's loyalty to the British Raj and their suspicion of Congress agitation as well as the danger to their position which might ensue from the establishment of Congress rule. 'Mahatma Phule and Baba Padmanji and others guided and helped him and a first attempt to redress these grievances was made by Walangkar'.¹⁰ As a result the Untouchable themselves began a movement for self-respect. He was quite ahead for his time therefore failed to secure many followers. However his was first organizational efforts to bring awakening among the untouchables. Another significance of Mr. Walangkar's movement was that Depressed Classes clearly admitted intellectual debt to Mahatma Phule and considered to implement his ideas. The next decade or so after Mr. Gopalbaba Walangkar the Untouchable movement operated through several form and in a variety of localities.

In 1902 Shivram Janaba Kamble organized a conference of Mahars from villages and passed resolutions demanding the resumption of Mahar recruitment into the armed forces and calling upon the Government to discharge its responsibilities in educating the Mahars and other Untouchables. He collected more than 1500 signatures of Mahars on petition providing recruitment in army. 'Shivram Janaba Kamble founded the 'Shree Shankar Prasadika Somavanshiya Samaj' in 1904 a society which was to be dedicated to the cause of advancement of Mahars and provide an organizational forum for his teaching.'¹¹ Sivram Janaba Kamble became the acknowledged leader of the Untouchables in Poona and began a Marathi newspaper *Somwansi Mitra* in Poona and started struggle from within the fold of Untouchables to do away with the custom of Devdasi and Potraj prevailing among the Mahars and Mangs. The *Somavanshi Mitra* was an interesting and significant publication in the Dalit Movement. Through publicizing and providing information, *Somavanshiya Mitra* directly aided in the organization of the Mahar movement. In the sense it contributed social mobilization of Mahar community. He opened night school and was a leader in the Parvati Temple Satyagraha. Shivram Janaba Kamble adopted such methods as forming organization for action, organizing conferences, submitting petitions, opening schools and libraries. From 1904 to 1930 he submitted many letters and memoranda to the British Government on many issues concerning Untouchables. 'Shivram Janaba Kamble was the first man to hold a conference of the Untouchables in India.'¹² He organized four conferences all concerned with the Untouchables and their increased political importance in the overdue reforms in Bombay in 1917-1918.

Then Kishan Faguji Banasode from Nagpur emerged as spokesman who started a press that enabled him to print various newspaper, brochures and books related to the reform of the Untouchables. He started the Journals *Nirashrit Hind Nagarik* in 1910, *Vital Vidhavansak* in 1913, *Mazadur Patrika* from 1918 and *Choka Mela* during 1931¹³. He had credit of establishing various societies like 'the Sanmarge Bodhak Nirashrit Samaj in 1901, Antaja Samaj in 1909 and

9. Shinde V. R., Mazhya Athavani ani Anubhav,(Marathi), p.214.

10. Gokhale Jayashree, From Concession to Confrontation p.76

11. Pantavane Gangadhar, Wadalanche Wanshaj(Marathi), (Prachar Prakashan Kolhapur,1982)p.30

12. Kshirsagar. Dalit Movement in India and its Leaders, p.176



Mahar Sudharak Mandali in 1910 to provide programmes for the upliftment of the Untouchables. The aim of the various societies formed by Bansode and the resolutions of the various conferences provide an insight about his programme of the upliftment of the Untouchables like Shivram Kamble, Kishan Banasode focused internal reforms among the Untouchables.

Prior to 1920 no unified leadership or organization emerged. It was rather decentralized. Their agitation and mobilization rose largely in response to local forces and on behalf of the local community leaders. These leaders were literate or less educated and were from rural areas and doing occupations like teaching or other domestic services. Their method of dealing with the Untouchability was to appeal to caste Hindus for their sympathy, charity. It was only Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who adopted method of self-development, self-reliance and direct action.

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Gender Justice from Legal Perspective

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Abstract :

This article highlights various international treatise constitutional provision and statutory safeguard for ensuring gender justice. This article will also highlight on emerging trends and issues in respect of gender justice. This article will also examine important judicial trends towards gender justice and will also analyse various government policy for the benefit of women.

Introduction: -

Gender justice basically refers to empowerment of women through various regulatory mechanisms at national level as well as international level number of legal instrument were adopted to ensure gender justice precisely speaking women empowerment. At international level UDHR Universal declaration of human rights has been regarded as powerful instrument for the protection of human rights for all human beings including human as well. In view of the researcher UDHR act as a stepping stone towards the gender justice. However specific human rights instrument was absent for gender justice. Therefore instrument called as CEDAW which stands Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women for was adopted by UNO for ensuring gender justice for women. Convention on rights of person with disability also ensures gender justice for disable women.

Constitutional Provisions: -

International treaties are not regarded as law in terms of article 13 of the constitution of india but article 51 imposes obligation on all Indian citizen to respect international treatise which were adopted for ensuring gender justice likewise article 254 imposes obligations to make suitable law in order to ensure gender justice in india towards the compliance of its international obligation. The constitution of india also contains adequate provision for gender justice. Although article 14 ensures equal protection and equal treatment for all person including male and female without any discrimination but article 15 which is purely based on doctrine of protective discrimination ensures gender justice. Article 15 prohibits discrimination at public place on ground of sex but the said article confer the power on the government to make special law for the development of the women. Likewise the constitution of india under article 23 prohibits immoral trafficking of women to ensure gender justice in india. The constitution of india under article 39 ensure equal pay for equal work without any discrimination on the grounds of sex. These article purely recognise gender justice. The constitution of india also imposes obligation on the government to make suitable law for ensuring maternity benefits. Article 41 ensures social security measure on the ground of old age and disablement. The constitution of India also now ensures one third reservation in favour of women in Gram-Panchayat and local body election.



Keeping in view the constitution mandate the government of India enacted various laws for ensuring gender justice. Section 498(A) which provides the punishment for dowry case clearly recognises the principle of gender justice. Indian evidence act also protect the dignity of women by imposing restriction on lawyer from asking any question in cross examination which will impeach the character of women. The criminal procedure code under section 160 and section 161 also ensures gender justice whereby police officer cannot record the statement of women after the sunset nor she can be called at police station after sunset. Women cannot be arrested by any police officer other then lady police officer. Arrested women cannot be kept in lock up of male people. A pregnant women cannot be sentence to death unless she has delivered a child. Section 125 of criminal procedure code confer the rights on women to claim the maintenance from her husband. Likewise Section 12 protection of women from domestic violence act entitle women for the maintenance from her husband. Under the family court act women is exempted from payment of court fees. Under the hindu minority and guardianship act preference is given to women to claim the custody of child. Under section 6 of hindu succession amendment act 205 married women is entitled to claim shares in the property of her father. Under the hindu adoption and maintenance act even daughter in law is entitled to claim maintenance from her father in laws.

Labour laws in India also ensure gender justice for women. For Example; under the factories act women is not allowed to work in night at workplace. The protection of women from sexual harassment act 2012 empowers the women to complain before the sexual harassment committee at the workplace against her sexual harassment.

The Judicial And Legislature Efforts: -

The superlative legislature and judicial authority in India all the time attempting to bring gender equality in the all walks of the society. Since the year 1997 Vishakha's judgement given by the Supreme Court of India, we have witness significant changes in the society such as in the government and semi- government offices, private job sectors, educational institutes, Trust and NGO offices and many other offices to safeguard the women dignity at workplaces. The government have also introduce number of betterment schemes to safeguard the girl-child their childhood in near future. The following are the Apex court verdict and few government schemes introduced for the betterment of women to preserve gender equality in the society.

- **Vishakha versus State of Rajasthan AIR 1997 SC. 3011**

In the year 1997 Vishakha and other women groups filed the Public Interest Litigation (PIL) against State of Rajasthan and Union of India to enforce the fundamental rights of working women under Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India. The petition was filed after Bhanvari Devi, a social worker in Rajasthan was brutally gang raped for stopping a Child Marriage. Wherein, the Hon'ble Apex court decided that the consideration of "International Conventions and norms are significant for the purpose of interpretation of the guarantee of gender equality, right to work with human dignity in Articles 14, 15, 19(1)(g) and 21 of the Constitution and the safeguards against sexual harassment implicit therein." The Petition, resulted in what are popularly known as the "**VISHAKHA GUIDELINES**". The judgment of August 1997 given by a bench of J. S. Verma (then C.J.), Sujata Manohar and B. N. Kirpal, provided the basic definitions of sexual harassment at the workplace and



provided guidelines to deal with it. It is seen as a significant legal victory for women's groups in India.

- **Joseph Shine V/S Union of India; in Writ Petition No. 194 of 2017, The Supreme Court's ruling on adultery is another triumph for gender rights:** - "Husband is not the master. Equality is the governing parameter." This part of the judgment read out by Chief Justice Dipak Misra is the crux of the verdict delivered by a five-judge bench while striking down Section 497, which deemed adultery a crime. The outmoded law predetermined that only a married man can invoke Section 497 against another man for having a relationship with his wife. A woman with a identical grievance could not move toward the court. The law also understood adultery as a married man's sexual relationship with a married woman which meant that his relations with, say, a single woman was not.

The verdict also acknowledgment that what may be deemed a moral wrong by some is not a criminal wrong. It also firmly supports the fact that the law alone cannot protect a marriage. The judges made it crystal clear that women no longer lived in the gloom of their husbands and are not mere stuff that can be preyed upon by men who then become criminally liable if the woman's husband has not given his consent to an adulterous relationship. Previously, also, the Apex court had responded positively to challenges to this outdated law.

Perhaps the most progressive speck of the verdict came from Justice Chandrachud, who said that allies in marriage do not credit their sexual independence to each other, effectively taking the ethics argument out of adultery. The court has shown itself to be far more in sync with changes in society than the Centre which until now had maintained that marriage is the foundation stone of a cohesive society. This regressive thinking has now been firmly swept aside in a triumph for gender equality.

- **Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana : (SSY)** Sukanya Samriddhi account is a famous and popular scheme backed by the Government of India. As part of 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' campaign started by the Government, this is a saving scheme for the benefit of the girl child. The scheme helps to save the future of a girl child, encourage parents to build a fund to meet the expenditure for education and marriage of their girl child. It has a number of benefits which are mentioned below.
- **Balika Samridhi Yojana: (BSY)** the Balika Samridhi Yojana, meant to be specifically for the upliftment of girls, is a small saving deposit scheme launched by Government of India in August 1997 to modify the approach of the society towards the female child at birth and to retain and enrol girl children in schools and aid a girl to take up income generating activities. It is being implemented in both urban and rural areas.
- **Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana (MRY)** to curb the rate of female feticide and provide proper medical care and education, the state government of Rajasthan has launched this programme called Mukhya Mantri Rajshri Yojana. The scheme Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana aims at enlightening and monetarily assisting families so that they can care for their girl child. The scheme helps in dispersal positivity about girl child.
- **Mukhyamantri Laadli Yojana (MLY)** in order to boost the female sex ratio, financial assistance is provided to BPL families in Jharkhand state through the mukhyamantri laadli yojana. This scheme ensures gender equality and creates awareness



on women rights. The scheme aims at making girls self -dependent. The girls not only get a provisional payment but also receive a big sum at the age of 21.

- **Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree Scheme (MKBS)** in 2016, the government of Maharashtra started a new scheme to replace the old Sukanya scheme called Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree scheme. Under this scheme, the economically weaker group or BPL category families are given financial assistance by the state government for continued existence and learning of daughters. The brand emissary for this scheme is a popular actress Bhagyashree. The name of the scheme is from her name itself.
- **Nanda Devi Kanya Yojana: (KY)** the State government of Uttarakhand in association with the Women and Child Welfare Department has launched the scheme Nanda Devi Kanya Yojana to provide financial help to couples with an only girl child. A fixed deposit of Rs.1500/- is made in the name of the newly born girl child in the state. The sum is given to the girl when she attains 18 years of age and accomplishes her high school examination. The government has taken a very positive initiative for female children.
- **Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana: (MKS)** this scheme Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana introduced in the state of Bihar to provide financial assistance to the girls of Below Poverty Line families who are born after November 2007. The birth of every girl child is to be registered within a year and Rs.2000/- is given after showing the birth registration certificate. The scheme was introduced as an alliance between Bihar government and Unit trust of India (UTI) mutual fund. The most eye-catching feature of the scheme is that the consolidated amount will be given to the girl child after attaining maturity.
- **CBSE Scholarship Scheme:** The Central Board of Secondary Education has introduced a scholarship for single girl child who passes their X Examination from a CBSE affiliated school with 60% marks. It is a Central Government design to boost up female education in India. This scholarship is to recognize the pains of the parents in promoting education among the girls and to furnish financial assistance to deserving and commendable students. The scholarship will be given to the girls who are studying in schools where the tuition fee is less than Rs.1500/- per month. The selected students get a scholarship of Rs.500/- per month.

Conclusion:-

The researcher would like to conclude that despite of legal provision gender injustice continuous to occur at various places. Therefore strict laws and effective implementation are highly needed to ensure gender justice in India.

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Mainstreaming women Empowerment – The Role of National Women Commission

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Abstract :

This paper Mainstreaming Women Empowerment : The role of National women Commission emphasizes on the status of women in India. This paper also focuses on various solutions, Suggestions for upliftment of women in Indian society. In 21st century the issue of women empowerment has become burning issue and very vital need of the society. 'A bird can not fly on or wing' similarly men and women are two wheels of society, there could be no proper development without safeguarding women in the society. Multi dimensional aspect of women empowerment and function of National women commission has been discussed in this paper.

Introduction -

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे संन्तु निरामया :
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा उश्चित दुःखमाप्नुयात्।।

This universal prayer emphasizes that there should be no discrimination among the creatures on the earth. There should exist peace, happiness everywhere in this Universe.

In recent period of time, women empowerment is been widely discussed at national as well as International level. As a result of it, many steps are taken by various fields to empower the women. It is believed that women used to enjoy more freedom, power and higher status during Vedic period, but later on in 20th century the status was declined. To uplift the status of women the gradual process of empowerment started by many revolutionary thinkers. According to Swami Vivekananda “ there is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of the women is improved.” Therefore it is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing.

Review of Literature :

In Vedic period men and women were treated equally, rather more status and power was given to women. But gradually due to misinterpretations of Vedas and desire of male dominating society, the women was made to survive without powers, status and dignity. So various revolutions and conventions took place for welfare of women. Various laws have been made for the protection of Indian women.

Research Methodology:

I have followed the method of secondary data collection such as reference books, websites, magazines like *°ÉÉñ,ù ±ÉÉäEò@úÉVªÉ* newspapers etc.

Aims and objectives :

- 1) To study the factual condition of women in Indian society.
- 2) To focus on suggestions of women's problem.



- 3) To know about supporting agencies like National Women commission. Because implementation of all government policies and laws is possible through National Women commission and all state women commissions.

Hypothesis :

- 1) Women in Indian society needs to be more aware of her fundamental rights and laws to overcome the various problems that she has been facing till today.
- 2) The condition of women can be changed with the change in attitude of the society towards women.
- 3) There are various agencies in Indian function for betterment of women, one of it is National Women commission and it is monitoring all the state women commissions in India.

The Concept of Women Empowerment :

The concept of empowerment flows from the power. It is vesting where it does not exist or exist inadequately. Empowerment of women would mean equipping women to be economically independent, self reliant have positive esteem to enable them to face any difficult situation and they should be able to participate in development activities. The empowerment in the process of decision making. In India, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD 1985) and the national commission for women (NCW) have been working to safeguard the rights and legal entitlement of women. Inspire of that the role of National women commission and Maharashtra State Women commission played a very crucial.

Definition of Empowerment :

The term Women Empowerment has become a central point in the programs and activities of united Nations. Government and non-government organizations. The term empowerment has different meanings in different social-cultural economic and political contexts.

Empowerment the act of empowering someone or something : the granting of the power, right or authority to perform various acts or duties.

Women's empowerment is the process in which women elaborate and recreate that they can be do and accomplish in a circumstance that they previously were denied.

Empowerment means to give power or authority by legal or official means. Empowerment is a process by which women gain power and control over their own lives and acquire the ability to make strategic choices.

Women's empowerment has five components, women's sense of self worth, their right to have and to determine choices, their right to have access to opportunities and resources, their right to have power to control their own lives, both within and outside home and their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order nationally and internationally. In this context, education and training, awareness raising, building self confidence, expansion of choices, increased access to resources, and actions to transform the structures and institutions that reinforce and perpetuate gender discrimination is the important tool for empowering women to claim her rights.

It is said that God created mother because he could not be present every where. It is unbelievable to realize that a God's representative is killing someone even before she can come out and see the beauty of Nature.



Deprivations and inspiration often leads to privilege but without hard work and dedication there will be no success. The hardest profession to take in life is being a girl child. Discrimination and discrepancy are two important factors that hamper the journey of every female from the earliest stage of life. Starting from her existence into her mother's womb to infancy childhood and finally to adulthood, she is taken granted by the male dominating society of the country. A whole range of discriminatory practices including female feticide, son idolization early marriage and dowry have buried the future of the nation. In India, discriminatory practices have greatly influenced the health and well being of a girl child likewise poverty, illiberally and gender discrimination etc. are evils for welfare of women.

Discrimination in adequate and timely nutrition, health inputs to the girl child is a persisting problem as result of which these groups suffer from various problems like underweight, malnutrition, anemia deficiencies stunted growth etc. Health and nutrition awareness and education to dispel discrimination against girls is imperative. Education not only improves the worth and self esteem of the girl child but also enable her to become an economically productive woman and marriage at the right age. There is great need of efforts to prevent abuse of women. Present scenario demands the strict enforcement of laws for rape, sexual harassment, trafficking, domestic violence, dowry and other related issues.

Women empowerment is to empower women by promoting their participation in all areas and sectors to build stronger economies, improve their quality of life and bring gender equality. It helps them to take their own decisions by breaking all personal limitations of the society for their own dependent. Empowering women is to make them independent in all aspects from mind, thought, right, etc. Women empowerment is very necessary to make the bright future of the family, society and the country.

Women empowerment, in the truest sense, will be achieved only when there is attitudinal change in society with regard to women treating them with proper respect, dignity, fairness and equality.

Types of Empowerment :

- 1. Social**
- 2. Educational**
- 3. Economic**
- 4. Political**
- 5. Psychological**

Social Empowerment :

Social Empowerment refers to the enabling force that strengthens women's social relations and their positions in social structures. Social empowerment addresses the social discriminations existing in the society based on disability, race, religion or gender. Valsamma Antory defines that Empowerment of women is a multi-dimensional process, which should enable the individuals or a group of Individuals to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of life. Empowerment of Women means enjoyment of equal rights, equal status and freedom of self development with men.

Educational Empowerment :

An educated mother is a one thousand fold superior to a mere lecturer. Education creates self confidence, self-esteem to a person. It brings light of hope increases social, political,



intellectual cultural and religious consciousness, broadens the limitations of thought process. Without proper education to all children including girls gender empowerment is not possible.

Political Empowerment :

Participation of women in the political field and in various decision making is an important tool for empowerment. The participation of women at all levels of governance structures is the biggest need of this hour.

Empowerment is just not giving people power, but in the wealth of their knowledge and motivation, to do their jobs magnificently. We define empower mean as letting this power out.

Women throughout the world have been struggling to break away the shake of bondage subjugation oppression and all kinds of ill treatment both within and outside of their families. Without political participation it would be very difficult for women to increase effectiveness, capacity, challenging the existing power structure and patriarchal ideology.

Economic Empowerment :

Women's economic empowerment refers to the ability for women to enjoy their right to control and benefit from the resources, assets, income and their own time, as well as the ability to manage risk and improve their economic status and well being.

Economic empowerment is the urgent need of the time. Through employment women earn money and it enables women to become bread earners. Without economic self sufficiency other rights and scopes remain meaningless.

Psychological Empowerment:

It is said that empowerment of women is and empowerment of the family. Through psychological empowerment women not only transcend the traditional and patriarchal obstacles and social obligations. She transforms herself and her family also when women join educational institutions political, parties, holds white color jobs, take decisions and travel through different places, occupy land and wealth then she feels psychologically powered and builds her self confidence, recognize their self capacity and take control of their own income and own life.

The role of National Women Commission:

Composition, Functions –

National commission for women is also one of the significant statutory bodies established by the Government of India. It was established in 1992 under the provisions of the Nation of commission for women Act, 1990

In ancient, medieval and in modern period also the existence of women in India was dominated. In this male dominated society, women went through tremendous harassment in the name of Sati tradition, child marriage, pathetic girl child's widow life, lack of education and consistently she was given negligence and secondary position in home as well as outside the home.

Therefore the central Government took the initiative to establish this commission by keeping in view the provisions of India's constitution to strengthen the women in the country, National commission for women also takes the initiatives for overall development of women community in India. The main aim of National commission for women is to raise the concern for the women and to represent itself for their right. This commission takes into account the issues



and concerns of women community and advises for the right solutions for all the problems. This Commissions takes into consideration many common issues associated with women.

Composition of National Commission for Women:

The commission shall consist of

- a) A chairperson to be nominated by the central Government.
- b) Five members to be nominated by the central Government from amongst persons of ability integrity and who have had experience in law or legislation, trades unions ion management of on industry potential of women women's voluntary organizations administration economic development, health, education or social welfare.

Provided that at least one member each shall be from amongst persons belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes respectively.

Functions of National Commission for women :

1. Work as the co-coordinating agency to receive and process all the complaints related to Indian women deserted by their husbands.
2. Shall render all possible assistance to the complaints including conciliation mediation between the parties and advising the complainant on related issues.
3. Associating, networking with NGOS, community organizations in India and state women commissions so as to assist easy access and provide support services.
4. Provide assistance to the distressed women in litigation and other issues pertaining to the complainant.
5. Shall maintain a data record of cases registered.
6. Shall advice and recommend the government on any policy or issues relating to NRI Marriages.
7. Shall organize awareness campaigns for the masses on the issues.
8. This commission has responsibility to encourage and support research and study in the field of women empowerment.
9. This commission safeguards the Rights of women provided by the constitution of India.

Addition to the above said functions the commission has intervened in numerous court cases, in order to help women whose rights have been violated. The Commission intervened in Bhatari Gang rape case and supported the victim and provided her protection. In the Bashkari's Nush case the commission fought for the right of the victim to marry a person of her own choice and against outdated customs.

Shortcomings :

The Commission has no concrete legislative powers. It only has the powers to recommend amendments and submit reports which are not binding on state or union Government.

The commission does not have the power to select its own members. This power is vested with the union Government.

The commission is dependent on grants from the union Government for its financial functioning and this could compromise the independence of the commission.

Conclusion:

Women empowerment helps to make the society and world a better place to live in and march forward on way to inclusive participation. It means increase happiness for the family and the organizations where women make a difference.



In the short period the commission has managed to fulfill the mandate to a great extent. There is no doubt about the effectiveness of the commission and about the good work which it is doing for the Indian women. Moreover it is not only the duty of the state or women commission but also it's the duty of the citizens as a whole to look into it such misconducts taking place in the society. There should be more public awareness and participation so as to make the work of National commission more justifiable for women.

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Rights of Women Prisoners Within Walls of Stones and Cages of Iron – A Socio – Legal Study

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Abstract

The research paper has been emphasized on the gravity of rights of women prisoners and their problems and suggestions. The paper contains Constitutional Rights – Fundamental Rights different Jail manuals regarding improvement in conditions of women prisoners. The burden of Proof lies on the Prison Staff and government to help in taking successful steps in improving conditions of women prisoners.

Introduction

Article 21 in Indian Constitution has got a wide connotation it is the 'Gem' of all articles relating to Fundamental Rights rather to be discussed as 'Human Rights' as the topic of discussion is relating to women prisoners the appropriate word would be human. Though they are prisoners they are human too.

Because of judicial activism of Judges of Supreme Court Article 21 has also included as guarantee of protection in cases of criminal justice administration. Right to live with dignity is very important right to be accessed by the women prisoners, every human being on this earth is entitled to have a dignified life Under Article 21.

Key Words – Women, Prisoners, Rights, Government, Constitution, human

Hypothesis

1. Whether laws and rules will be sufficient in protecting the rights of Women in Prisons.
2. Whether Prisons are being rehabilitation or reformatory homes.

Review Of Literature –

So many existing rules and regulations are persisting to protect rights of women inmates but yet problems are never ending. The growth in population of inmates (Women) is increasing where it should be decreasing, one should review the reasons for this statistic growth.

Research Methodology –

Doctrinal research is the common source for the paper. Internet is a vehicle which allows to collect data and moving ahead smoothly with the aim of research.

Rights Guaranteed For Prisoners In India –

Under this concept we would specifically discuss rights of Prisoners, Prisoners include Men and Women. Article 21 and 22 reflect six type of rights guaranteed to the prisoners as a whole, they are discussed in brief.

Rights of Convicts –

Even convicts are entitled to the Precious right guaranteed by Article 21, they shall not be deprived of life and personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law.



However posting of police guards outside the jails and installation of high voltage live wire on jail walls are not violative of Article 21. The above right was discussed and held in case law D. Bhuvan Mohana Patnaik V. State of A.P.¹⁴

Rights of Prisoners –

Whether Prisoner is also entitled to invoke Article 21? This particular question and other related questions were discussed in the famous case of Sunil Batra V. Delhi Administration¹⁵. This particular case is also known for giving birth to epistolary jurisdiction – a letter was written by Sunil Batra from Tihar Jail to the Judge of Supreme Court complaining of a brutal assault by a Head Warder on another prisoner Prem Chand who was undergoing life sentence, on a Habeas Corpus petition the Supreme Court held that protection of Article 21 is available to convicts also who are in jail, though they are convicts but cannot be deprived of their basic fundamental rights. It has been also observed that a substantial number of prisoners are under trials who have to face their cases in court and are innocent until proved guilty. It would be inhuman when one goes to hospital for a checkup and by being kept along with contagious cases comes home with a few diseases. Prison reform is now a constitutional compulsion and if neglected may result into drastic court action. Supreme Court has issued six directions to the prison staff as follows. The prisoners rights shall be protected by the Court by its writ jurisdiction plus contempt power. To make this jurisdiction viable, free legal services to the prisoner programmes shall be held by professional organizations recognized by court for e.g. 'Free Legal Aid'. The District Bar shall keep a cell for prisoner relief.

Right Against Inhuman Torture and Custodial Deaths –

In the famous case of D.K. Basu V. State of W.B.¹⁶ AIR 1997 Supreme Court held that custodial torture is a naked violation of human rights, dignity and degradation which destroys individual personality to its extreme extent Supreme Court further observed that the police with their wide powers are apt to use strong arm against those who happen to fail under their scheduled jurisdiction. "Human dignity is a clear value of our constitution not be bartered away for mere apprehension entertained by jail officials" was said by Justice Krishna Iyer. Similarly torture and ill treatment of women suspects in police lock ups has been held to be violative of Article 21 of the Constitution. Court gave strict orders to the concerned authorities for providing security and safety in police lock up and particularly to women suspects. Female suspects should be kept in separate police lock ups and not to be kept with male accused detained, the female accused should be guarded by female constables. The court gave directions to the Inspector General of Prisons and State Board of Legal Aid Advice Committee to provide legal aid to the poor and indigent accused whether they are under trials or convicts. Courts have recently notices third degree methods and custodial deaths in police custody as a serious violation of human rights. In the popular case of Smt. Nilabati Behara V. State of Orissa¹⁷. Supreme Court held the liability of Custodial deaths and held that compensations for violation of fundamental rights guaranteed by Constitution is as acknowledged remedy for protection of such rights and directed the State to pay Rs. 1.5 lakh Custodial death of her son aged 22 years. The Constitution of India

¹⁴ AIR 1974 SC 2092

¹⁵ AIR 1978 SC 1679

¹⁶ AIR 1997 SC 610

¹⁷ AIR 1993 SC 1960



gives the fundamental right to the citizen not to be compelled to be a witness against himself , Article 20(3) of Constitution says that no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself inspite of above violations of human rights and constitution the Supreme Court has been very active in this area there is no let up in illegal detention of innocent people in police custody, use of third degree methods during interrogation of suspects leading to custodial deaths in police custody. According to statistics released by National Human Rights Commission for the year 2003 – 2004 there were 162 deaths and 1300 deaths in judicial custody. Uttar Pradesh topped the list of custodial deaths with 217 deaths. The NHRC recommended compensation to the victims family recovering from errant police officials besides other legal action.

Detention In Civil Prison –

Whether arrest and detention in vigil prison under Section 151 of the judgment debtor who had no means to pay the debt was violative of Art. 11 of International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and Article 21 of Constitution. A person should not be punished for failure to repay his contractual liability. To be poor is no crime and to recover debts by putting a person in prison is violative of Article 21.

Right Against Solitary Confinement –

In Sunil Batra V. Delhi Administration, the important question which came before Supreme Court was whether solitary confinement imposed upon prisoners who were undergoing death sentence was violative of Article 14, 19, 20 and 21 of Constitution. Solitary confinement punishment was against human right and stood to be deleted from IPC.

Rights Against Arbitrary Arrest And Detention (Art.22) –

Art. 22 guaranteed four basic rights to the persons who are arrested under an ordinary law. (1) The right to be informed as soon as may be of the grounds of arrest. (2) The right to consult and to be represented by the lawyer of his own choice. (3) The right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hrs. (4) The freedom from detention beyond the said period except by the order of magistrate.

Status of Female (Women) Prisoners –

The above discussion reveals the position of all prisoners (male and female). But the issue remains regarding the female prisoners, may be they are in minority are neglected. An unfortunate situation prevails in the area of women prisoners although the Prison Act and the Prison Rules talk about the segregation of the convicts on gender basis but yet it has been observed that women prisoners need more attention. Specially women with children do not get access to their children after they are 6 years old when they are sent to government homes for the remaining period of their mother's conviction. Studies have shown that these children often fall prey for petty criminal gangs. Prisons and its inmates are no longer seen as isolated from other aspects of society, therefore increase in the number of female prisoners can be interpreted both as a product of shifting social forces as well as a provocation of social change. The types of offences for which women are imprisoned and the time period of sentence they receive suggest that they are at little risk to the society. Most arrested females are usually first time offenders, they do not recidivate as often as do males. Feminist thinkers always propagate the idea that any crime committed by women is not independently done as one male partner definitely



accompanies her, in case she is alone she is the victim of male atrocity. Women are victims of circumstances. Gender is thus fundamental but largely ignored issue in criminal justice system because women offenders are different from men with different pathways to crime, different life circumstances and different habilitative or rehabilitative needs. This study focuses on the need for the management of Criminal Justice System including prisons especially for women offenders. The statistics shows that till year 2015 male prisoners are 401789 and female prisoners are 17834 that means of the total percentage only 4.3% are female prisoners.

Rules Governing Women in Prison –

As per the state list provided in the 7th Schedule of Indian Constitution, all issues related to prisons reformatories, borstal institutions and other institutions, come under the domain of state governments. The rules of incarceration are determined by following laws

- Indian Penal Code, 1860
- Prison Act, 1894
- Prisoner's Act, 1900
- Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920
- Exchange of Prisoner's Act, 1948
- Transfer of Prisoners Act 1950
- Prisoner (Attendance in Court) Act, 1955
- Probation of offenders Act, 1958
- Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- Repatriation of Prisoner's Act, 2003
- Model Prison Manual, 2003
- Model Prison Manual, 2016

Various Committees have been established by the Government of India from time to time to study and suggest improvements in prison conditions and administration. Some of them have been listed below.

- All India Jail Manual Committee, 1957
- Working Group on Prison, 1972
- All India Prison Reforms Committee, 1980-83 (Mulla Committee)
- All India Group on Prison Administration, Security and Discipline, 1986 (R.K. Kapoor Committee)
- National Export Committee on Women Prisoners, 1987 (Justice Krishna Iyer Committee)

Problems Faced by Women Prisoners

1. **Prison Staff** – There is a huge shortage of staff in almost every jail of the Country. This was also identified by Hon'ble Supreme Court in May 2017. The Supreme Court gave immediate directions to all State Government and UTs to fill up vacancies by 31st December 2017
2. **Accommodation** – Overcrowding is one of the key problem faced in Indian prisons. Overcrowding can worsen hygiene conditions and health problems.



3. **Sanitation And Hygiene** – The next or related problem is lack of sanitation facilities over population is creating scarcity of toilets. Women toilets should have safe entrance away from male intervention. No adequate water supply makes situation more worse, female prisoners in the age group of 18-50 years should be provided adequate menstrual hygiene products.
4. **Health** – Women's health needs covering mental, physical, sexual and reproductive health, requires special attention and care.
5. **Nutrition** – Nutrition is closely connected to good health. Calorie intake should be proper for women inmates who are pregnant or are feeding.
6. **Education** – Basic education is not universally available to women prisoners and access to higher education is almost missing.

Suggestions And Recommendations

- To ensure that the female prisoners should be strictly supervised by female staff only.
- Female juveniles should be kept separate from adult or habitual female inmates.
- Proper facilities and nutrition rich food is provided for pregnant females or lactating mothers and mothers whose children are with them in prison
- Children living with their mothers should be protected from violence.
- Female prisoners should be provided by lady Doctor on daily basis.
- Mental health should be examined daily.
- The inmates should be made to go for regular counseling sessions.
- Provide vocational training and skilled training to keep them occupied and find a source of living after their release.
- Higher educational facilities should be made available for those inmates who are interested.
- CCTV Cameras should be fixed in working conditions.
- Time and again the above suggestions are mentioned in the Model Jail Manual, but it is only found in letter not in spirit.
- Proper implementation is missing if these suggestions are implemented properly the conditions of women prisoners will be improved.

Conclusion –

Because of circumstances and growing standards of living the number of women prisoners is increasing day by day. Prisons are not serving as a reformatory homes infact is has been turned a place of violence and exploitation. Women are victims of society and circumstances, but after they go in prison they are again repeatedly victimized and there is gross violation of their basic human rights. We have already discussed constitutional rights, rules laid down in manuals, various Committees suggestions, these are many steps taken to improve conditions of women prisons, but all this has not received fruits as expected. The issues of female prisoners are yet not exhausted in totality, reasons may be various. Problems have been identified, resolutions have been suggested only thing is proper implementation of rules, laws as not been alone. The prison staff and government both are equally responsible for this failure, providing proper infrastructure is responsibility of government. As women are already neglected group of society, so are the women prisoners.



The concerned authorities should take the recommendations forward at its best. We should all come together and see that prisons don't open the gates for further women prisoners in future and be as reformatory and rehabilitation homes.

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Execution of CEDAW: Indian Scenario

Dr. G. Laxman

Introduction

In India almost half of the Indian population are women, they have always been discriminated against and have suffered and are suffering discrimination in silence in the civilized as well as the primitive society. Even though self sacrifice and self – denial are their nobility and virtue, yet they have been made the victims of all inequalities, indignities, inequity and discrimination from time immemorial. These are some of the factors that prompted the legislature to make various laws to give the women their due share.

This research examines, whether the women in India are having same status and rights as they claiming in the light of Equality, Education, Health, Labour, Employment, Marriage and Family life, Race and Gender related, Religion and Culture etc.

Perspective of the Indian Constitution

The Constitution of India prohibits any discrimination solely based on the ground of sex in general and in the matter of public employment. This prohibition of gender – based discrimination has been given the status of a fundamental right. Various other laws have been enacted to deal with the personal matters like marriage, divorce and succession etc., of the women. Unfortunately only a few of such laws could be codified and made uniform.

Conventions of United Nation Organisation

India is a signatory of the various UNO Conventions. United Nations adopted Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 1948. Further, UNO also adopted a series of international Conventions. Fundamental view of these Conventions is to think universally those Human Rights are supreme and needs to be preserved also implemented by the States and its agencies.

The following are a few series of International Conventions:

- ❖ Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 1954; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965;
- ❖ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966;
- ❖ International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of Crime of *Apartheid*, 1973; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979;
- ❖ Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984;
- ❖ International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports, 1985;
- ❖ Convention on the Rights of Child, 1989.

Taking up of such Conventions indicates much hard work made at International height either to create general provisions for the fortification of women against discrimination or devote specifically to the cause of women for the purpose of eliminating discrimination against them.

Outlines of CEDAW

CEDAW is the first International Law Instrument focusing entirely on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. Adopted by the United Nations on 18 December 1979,



the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women entered into force on 3 September 1981.

It has been ratified by India in 1993. CEDAW is made up of VI Parts containing 30 Articles. After giving in Article I a meaning to the term "discrimination against women", it "condemns discrimination against women in all its forms" under Article 2.

Salient features of the Convention regarding which States are required to take all appropriate measures in the direction of eliminating discrimination revolve around: modification of social and cultural patterns of conduct; ensuring family education; suppression of all forms of traffic in women and exploitation; ensuring full development and advancement of women in all fields; eliminating discrimination in the political and public life of the country; ensuring women the opportunity to represent their Government at the international level; granting women equal right with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality; eliminating discrimination in the field of education; eliminating discrimination in other areas of economic and social life; according equality before law; eliminating discrimination in the field of employment; preventing discrimination on grounds of marriage and maternity; eliminating discrimination in the field of health care; eliminating discrimination in all matters relating to marriage and family relations; ensuring application of CEDAW to women in rural areas; and establishing a Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women for the purposes of implementation of its provisions.

Execution of CEDAW by India

The parliament of India has realized the importance of a monitoring institution to examine and investigate all the matters relating to the safeguards in the light of the Constitution and UNO Conventions as a result Indian Parliament made out with strong legislation in order to protect women in India. The following are a few series of LEGISLAIONS -

Women's Right under the Civil Laws of India -

- ❖ The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955,
- ❖ Special Marriage Act, 1954
- ❖ The Family Court Act, 1954,
- ❖ Hindu Adoptions & Maintenance Act, 1956
- ❖ The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939,
- ❖ Muslim Women's (Protection of Rights upon Divorce) Act,
- ❖ The Christian Marriage Act, 1882
- ❖ The Christian Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Bill, 1994
- ❖ The Muslim Women Protection of Right on Divorce) Act 1986

Women's Right under Various Laws in India -

- ❖ The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- ❖ Land and Property Rights (2005)
- ❖ Factories Act, 1948
- ❖ The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- ❖ The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- ❖ The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- ❖ The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971



- ❖ The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1976
- ❖ The Family Court Act, 1984
- ❖ The Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1986
- ❖ The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- ❖ The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1992
- ❖ The National Commission for Women Act, 1990
- ❖ The Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation & Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994
- ❖ The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Eve-Teasing Act, 1998
- ❖ The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act, 1998
- ❖ The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- ❖ The Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women Act, 2000
- ❖ The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2008
- ❖ The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
- ❖ The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

Judicial Response -

Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women

Judiciary is an authorised mechanism to protect the Human Rights. In India, Judiciary is an independent and vital organ of the State, which is an inborn power to implement the International Convention(s) once it is ratified by the State.

In **Chairman, Railway V. Chandrima Doss**¹⁸ Compensation of 10 lakhs awarded by the Supreme Court to an alien women, who has been a victim of rape under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

¹ AIR 2000 SC1274

In **Municipal Corporation of Delhi V. Female Workers (Muster Roll)**,¹⁹ Maternity benefits were extended under Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and directly incorporated the provisions of Article 11 of the CEDAW, 1979 into the Indian Law by Supreme Court to the Muster Roll (Daily Wagers) female employees of Delhi Municipal Corporation.

In **Government of Andhra Pradesh V. P.B. Vijay Kumar**²⁰ the Supreme Court held that issue of reservation for women in state services were upheld under Article 15(3) of the Indian Constitution.

In **Municipal Corporation of Delhi V. Female Workers**,²¹ the Supreme Court held that a just social order could be achieved only when inequalities are obliterated and women, who constitute almost half of the segment of our society, are honoured and treated with dignity.

In **Uttarakhand Mahila Kalyan Parishad V. State of Uttar Pradesh**,²² Supreme Court struck down the discriminatory rules of Education Department of Government of Uttar Pradesh.

In **Nargis Mirza**,²³ the Supreme Court struck down the discriminatory Rules of Indian Air Lines against Air hostess service rules.

¹⁹ AIR 2000 SC9888

²⁰ AIR 1995 SC 1648

²¹ AIR 2000 SC 1274, 1281

²² AIR 1992 SC 1695



In **Vishakha V. State of Rajasthan**,²⁴ a Division Bench of Supreme Court speaking through chief Justice J.S. Verma (as he then was) laid down number of guidelines to remedy the legislative vacuum. The Court has defined, having regard to the definition of “Women Rights” in section 2(d) of the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, “Sexual harassment” as including any unwelcome sexually determined behaviour (whether directly or by implication) like physical contact and advances, a demand or request for sexual favours, sexual – coloured remarked, showing pornography and any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non – verbal conduct of sexual nature.

In **Muthamma V. Union of India**,²⁵ a service rule whereby marriage was a disability for appointment to Foreign Service was declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court.

In **Shobha Rani V. Madhukar**,²⁶ the Supreme Court held that dowry demand was held enough to amount to cruelty.

In **Prathibha Rani V. Suraj Kumar**,²⁷ Supreme Court upheld women’s right to the “Sridhana.

In **State of Punjab V. Gurmit Singh**,²⁸ the Supreme Court that rape is held to be violative of the right of privacy.

In **Bodhisattwa V. Ms, Subhas Chakraborty**,²⁹ the Supreme Court held that rape is a crime against basic human right. In this case the Supreme Court observed that

an offence under the criminal law, but it was a violation of the fundamental right to life and liberty guaranteed by Article 21 of Indian Constitution.

In **Domestic working Women’s Forum V. Union of India**,³⁰ Supreme Court suggested the formulation of a segment for awarding compensation to rape victims at the time of convicting the person founding guilty of rape. The court suggested that the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board or the Court should award compensation to the victims by taking into account, the pain, suffering and shock as well as loss of earnings due to pregnancy and the expenses of child birth if this occurs as a result of rape.

In **Gourav Jain V. Union of India**³¹ Supreme Court laid down guidelines including the necessity of counselling, cajoling and coercing the women to retrieve from prostitution and rehabilitate to them

In **Saveetha Samvedhi’s case**,³² Supreme Court held that a married daughter was allowed accommodation in prenatal house.

In **Randhir Sing V. Union of India**,³³ deserve a special mention in the context of concept of ‘equal pay for equal work’ in service jurisprudence: “it true that the principles of ‘equal pay for equal work’ is not expressly declared by our Constitution to be fundamental right.

²³ AIR 1981 SC 1829

²⁴ AIR 1997 SC 301

²⁵ AIR 1979 SC 1968); 1979 Lab IC 1307

²⁶ AIR 1979 SC 1868); 1979 Lab IC 1307

²⁷ AIR 1985 SC 628

²⁸ AIR 1996 SC 1393

²⁹ AIR 1996 SC 922

³⁰ (1995) 1 SCC14

³¹ AIR 1997 SC3012

³² (1996) 1 SCR 1046

³³ (1982) 1 SCC 618



Article 39(J) of the Constitution proclaims 'equal pay for equal work for both men women' as a Directive Principles of State Policy... Directive Principles, as has been pointed out in some of the judgement of this court, have to be read into the fundamental right as a matter of interpretation.

In **Apparel Export Promotion Council V. A.K. Chopra**,³⁴ Supreme Court found all facets of gender equality including prevention of sexual harassment in the fundamental right granted by the Constitution. The Supreme Court in this case held that punishment of removal of male employee from service after he has been found guilty of sexual harassment of a female colleague is proper and reasonable on the ground that sexual harassment of a female at the place of work is a form of 'gender discrimination against women' and is incompatible with the dignity and honour of a female and needs to be eliminated.

In **T.K. Gopal V. State of Karnataka**,³⁵ the Supreme Court held on the violation of human dignity of the victim of Sex Crime, observed that "rapist not only violates that victim's privacy and personal integrity, but inevitably causes serious psychological as well as physical harm in the process. Rape is not merely a physical assault- it is often destructive of the whole personality of the victim. A murderer destroys the physical body of his victim; a rapist degrades the very soul of the helpless female".

Conclusion :

Indian Parliament had realised about the UNO Conventions. This realisation has led to the enactment of number of the legislations, which take care of rights and privileges of women, are numerous in number. But due to ignorance and illiteracy those legislations cannot be properly enforced. The plethora of Indian Legislations aims at women empowerment. The judicial decision rendered by the Indian Courts depicts the active role played by the judiciary to protect women from exploitation at a stage where legislations are unformed due to lack of adequacy of enforcement machinery. The legislative and judicial initiatives have placed the women in a better place in the society. Yet the women in India have to go for miles to achieve cent percent empowerment.

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³⁴ AIR 1999 SC 625

³⁵ AIR 2000 SC 1669



Fundamentals of Intellectual Property Rights

Dr. Sangeeta Ajay Mahajan

Abstract:

Intellectual property rights are the rights similar to other property rights. The economic and technological development of a nation will come to an end if no protection is given to intellectual property rights. The pedagogic work is adopted in order to make conscious the community. Large number of people like educated and uneducated is not aware about the intellectual property rights. It is an attempt to make easy for understanding the rights of copyright owner, rights of patentee etc.

Introduction:

Intellectual property is the work produced by shaping thoughts, ideas of a human intellect. Intellectual property speaks about a part of information which can be included in concrete items spread over in an infinite number of copies at different sites anywhere in the world.

Protection of IP is necessary to encourage the development of science and technology, arts, literature and other creative works. Intellectual property also support and gave inspiration the creativity.

Intellectual Property Rights

Development in India

- ❖ 1947: Patents & Designs Act, 1911
- ❖ 1995: India joins WTO
- ❖ 1998: India joins Paris Convention/PCT
- ❖ 1999: Patent amendment provided EMR retrospectively from 1/1/95
- ❖ 2003: 2nd amendment in Patents Act
- ❖ Term of Patent – 20 years after 18 months publication
- ❖ Patent Tribunal Set up at Chennai
- ❖ 2005: Patents (Amendment) Act 2005
- ❖ 1999 – 2005: Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act & Biodiversity Act. Designs, TM/Copyright Acts updated GI Registry set up at Chennai. IP Acts TRIPS Compliant

Aims and Objectives of the Research

01. To facilitate the view of WIPO in the light of Intellectual Property
02. To find out grounds and protection of Intellectual Property
03. To make aware about the various Intellectual Property Rights.

According to article 2(viii) of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) 1967, IPR includes right relating to

1. Literary, artistic and scientific works
2. Performance of performing artists, phonograms and broadcasts
3. Inventions in all fields of human effort
4. Scientific discoveries
5. Industrial designs
6. Trademarks, service marks and commercial names and designations

7. Protection against unfair competition
and all other rights out coming from scholar activity in the business, scientific, fictional or inventive fields.

Grounds to promote and protect Intellectual property Rights

1. For the development and well-being of peoples
2. Legal protection of new creations gives assurance towards commitment of extra resources for further innovation.
3. To encourage monetary growth, creates new employment and business and increases the value and happiness of life
4. To develop societal and cultural well-being.
5. To strengthen the advantage of innovators and the public interest, and offer environment in which creativity and invention can increase, for the benefit of society

Intellectual property includes copyright, trademarks, service marks, geographical indications, patents, utility models, plant varieties, industrial designs, trade secret, layout design of integrated circuits, etc.

Intellectual property divided into following categories-

Copyright

Copyright exist in the following works.

1. Original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works
2. Cinematograph films and
3. Sound recording

Copyright consist of literary work like computer programme containing database, poems, novels, music, school textbooks, question paper set for examination, law reports, catalogues, consignment note, directories, mathematical tables, railway timetables, road books, guide books, books for scientific questions and answers, rules of a game, trade statistics, any piece for recitation, choreographic work or entertainment in dumb show, the pictorial arrangement or acting form of which is fixed in writing or otherwise, a painting, a sculpture, a drawing (including a diagram, map, chart or plan), design or a photograph, whether or not any such work possesses artistic quality, work of architecture and any other work of artistic craftsmanship etc.

Copyright law generally provides to the owner of copyright.

Industrial property

Industrial property is a type of intellectual property and therefore relates to creation of the human intelligence. Such creations are mainly innovation and industrial designs. These include trademarks, service marks, and layout designs of integrated circuits, commercial names and designations, geographical indications and protection against unfair competition.

Trademarks

A trade mark is a symbol used for marketing of goods or services. It appears on the container or wrapper and in which business men sold. There are various marks are there.

However, Trademark Act, 1999 defined the term under section 2(1)(zb) of the Trade Marks Act, 1999, a trade mark should be capable of being represented graphically and should also be competent of differentiating the goods of services of one person from those of others. Trade mark includes any device, brand, heading, label, ticket, name, signature, word, letter,



numeral, shape of goods, packaging or combination of colors or any combination thereof. The main function of trademark is identification of goods, identification of source, identification about quality of goods and advertising.

Patent

Patent is a monopoly right granted to a person by the Patent Office to exploit his invention for a limited period of time. In India, a patent is approved for a period of 20 years. An invention is patentable only when it is new, involves an inventive step and capable of industrial application. After 20 years patent falls into public domain and becomes public property. Anyone can use this invention without previous authorization of the inventor and without paying any royalty to him.

Before the grant of patent, the invention has to be disclosed to avoid wasteful duplication of effort and the multiplication cost of research aimed to find out solutions to technical problems can entail. The patentee has to describe in the patent application about the invention with such clarity and completeness of all the technical details that anyone having ordinary skill in the art should by simply reading the description, be able to carry out the invention.

Designs

Design means only the features of shape, configuration, pattern, ornament or composition of lines or colors applied to any article in both two dimensional and three dimensional form, by any industrial process or means whether manual, mechanical or chemical, separate or combined which in the finished article appeal to and are judged solely by the eye.

Thus as a general rule design consists of

1. Three dimensional features, such as shape of a product
2. Two-dimensional features, such as ornamentation, patterns, lines or color of a product or
3. A mixture of one or more such features

In short design must be a superior article the feature of it 'appeal to and are judged solely by the eye.' A good subject of design must be visually appealing, even if it won't be an inventive job or possess artistic merit. Protection of design is important because it encourages the creativity in the industrial and manufacturing sectors and thus helps in economic development of a nation. As the design added products commercial value, the manufacturers invests substantial capital and carry out research. In this regard legal protection is necessary to ensure fair return on investment.

Geographical indications

Geographical indications itself implies that particular goods from a country, region or locality having some special characteristics i.e. natural things such as unprocessed resources, loam, regional weather, heat, humidity etc. or manufacture method.

Geographical indications performs three functions

1. Identify goods originations in a particular territory, region or locality
2. Suggests the consumers that the goods come from specific area or country are of quality and basically attributable to their geographic origin and
3. They promote goods of producers of a particular area.



Geographical indications and trademarks work differently as trademarks owned by enterprises whereas geographical indications never belongs to a particular enterprise, rather geographical indications can be used by several enterprise at the same time.

Layout designs of integrated circuits

Layout designs means layout of transistors, and other circuitry elements and includes lead wires connecting such elements and expressed in any manner in a semiconductor integrated circuit.

Integrated circuit play a significant role for the advancement of technology especially for electronics and information technology which includes mobile phones, television, watches, radio, washing machine, data processing equipments etc. Now a day, layout designs which reduce the dimensions of existing integrated circuits with increasing functions is need of hour.

A layout design is registrable in India only when

1. It is original
2. It has not been commercially exploited anywhere in India or in a convention country and
3. It is inherently distinctive
4. Inherently capable of being distinguishable from any other registered layout design.

The term of registration of a layout-design shall be only for a period of 10 years.

Plant varieties

A new variety of plant developed by farmers and plant breeders is protected under protection of plant varieties and farmers' rights act, 2001. A new variety is able to register only it fulfills the criteria of originality, uniqueness, uniformity and stability.

Trade secrets

Trade secret may include designs, drawings, architectural plans, blueprints and maps, data compilations such as list of customers, algorithms and processes that are implemented in computer programmes and the programs themselves, instructional methods, manufacturing or repair processes, formulae for producing products, business strategies, business plans, methods of doing business, marketing plans, financial information, personnel records, schedules, manuals, information about research and development(R&D) activities etc.

Trade secrets are confidential information of a business or enterprise used in the operation of a business or other enterprise. The holder of trade secret should take every safety measure to keep it secret.

Knowhow

Know how is achieved or developed by a person during research and development activities or through the application of industrial and business techniques in the operations of the enterprise. In short know how is a data or knowledge resulting from experience or skills and can be identified in terms of relevant documentation e.g. figure of the outline of the plant, drawings or plan of equipment, handbook or instructions prepared by the operation of machines or the assembly of components, specifications of raw materials, labor and machine time calculations, packaging and storing instructions etc.

The rights mentioned above will be protected by following legislations.

1. The copyright Act, 1957
2. The Patents Act, 1970



3. The Trade Marks Act, 1999
4. The Geographical Indications of Goods Act, 1999
5. The Designs Act, 2000
6. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Lay Out Designs Act,
7. The protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001
8. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

Conclusion

Intellectual property rights encourage the intellectual creation with rights for a limited period of time. Everybody has to aware the rights of Intellectual Property in respect of Copyright, rights of trademarks, patent, designs, geographical indications, Layout designs of integrated circuits, Plant varieties, Trade Secrets otherwise it may cause violation of Intellectual Property Rights.

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Casting of vote – Duty of every voter

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Abstract

The people avoid voting because of variety of reasons thereby making the percentage of voting less. Even the educated voters keep themselves away from voting. If voters avoid voting, the resulting picture would not be reliable. This paper attempts to put forward some measures that if adopted, may increase the percentage of voting. The nature of these measures can be both rewarding or punishing. Those who make others vote thereby increasing the percentage of voting can be rewarded while those who do not vote, can be punished. This paper also focuses on some ways using which the defaulters can be identified.

Key words

educated voters, upper age limit for voting, students – admission, signature as a token of voting, specific stamp, Government scheme, constituency allowance, fundamental duty, citizenship.

Main Text

The percentage of voting in India generally remained below 65%. The so called educated persons avoid voting. Some even plan tours on voting day. The people are touring while the political fate of the country is being decided. If 35 % voters do not vote then the outcome would not be reliable. Another thing to be pondered over is majority of educated voters are there among 35 % voters. The educated voters can judge very well to which political party or to which candidate, he or she should vote. Thus the educated voters influence the voting pattern in a good way. If such voters avoid voting, the resulting picture would not still be reliable. It is the moral duty of every voter to cast a vote. There may be some reasons behind apathy of educated voters for voting. They may be thinking what change they would bring had they voted. All candidates are more or less of similar nature in their opinion. Hence to cast vote to anybody would bring similar situation. They think if they cast votes to anybody, they would be subjected to similar political situation. Then what is the use of casting their votes. It is not myth but to some extent true. All politicians behave in similar way once they got power. Very few stand apart from others. But this does not mean that one should avoid voting. This situation will change. Charity begins at home. One should come out for voting. If all voters turn out for voting then the politicians will come to know the strength behind voting. If all decide, all can pull unwanted politician from his/her chair. By avoiding voting in fact we are only encouraging the politicians to behave politically in their way and not ours. One may even think that there would be negligible difference in the total voting if one avoids voting. But this is again wrong thinking. If everybody thinks in this way then one will be added to another and this goes on and



forms a big group which do not vote. One should be least bothered by whether other voters are voting or not. It is the duty of every individual to vote. It is not dependent on what all others do.

Some measures must be adopted to increase the percentage of voting. The voting age is 18 years. The upper age limit is not there for voting. The aged voters do not turn out for voting either because of poor health or because they are unable to cast vote as per their opinion and hence influenced by youth in his/her family. With few exceptions, the decision making power decreases after the age of 70 or so. Thus the voter should not be less than 18 years and more than 70 years old. However it is obvious that if the voting age ends at 70 years then the age of any candidate who will contest any election should be below 70 years. The day to be taken into account for calculating the age would be the previous day of the election for the lower limit (18 years) and the next day of the election for the upper limit (70 years). If the election is held in different stages i.e., on different days then the day for calculating the age would be the previous day of the first stage and the next day of the last stage of the election respectively for the lower limit and the upper limit. There are some who complete the age of 18 years and still do not undergo the procedure of registration as a voter. The campaigning for the registration of such voters could vigorously be done. All such voters may be the students desirous of taking admission somewhere. They can be asked to submit the copy of registration as a voter before they could be admitted for any course. While taking admission, with all other documents, the copy of registration should be submitted compulsorily. If any student fails to do that he or she would be admitted provisionally on the condition that he or she should undergo the procedure of registration. Some can be made to think that voting is their moral duty by using the methods of campaigning, advertisement, etc. While some can not be brought to voting by doing so. The latter should then be deprived of some schemes or penalised so as to make them vote. But it should first be found out that who have voted or who haven't in any particular election. The voters' list can be used to serve this purpose. Those who come for voting can be asked to put signature or thumb impression on the voters' list itself as a token of voting. At the end of the polling day, the polling officials in booth can easily pinpoint the blank spaces in front of the names of some voters who haven't turned out for voting and hence are unable to put signature or thumb impression. The voter should be given the Aadhar card in the form of small pocket size book having some pages. It should be compulsorily brought while coming for voting. On the page of Aadhar card of the voter who has come for voting, the specific stamp must be affixed. The matter on the stamp should consist of the year of the election and abbreviated word for the legislative body for which the election is held. For example, for the Lok Sabha election in 2014; the matter would be LS 2014, for Maharashtra Legislative Assembly election in 2014; the matter would be MH 2014. Then just by observing the stamp, one will know the type and the year of election. If any Aadhar card doesn't have stamp on its page, it indicates that the owner of that card hasn't voted in the previous election. If any person wants to avail of the benefits of any Government scheme, he or she should submit or show the Aadhar card for that. If the Aadhar card doesn't have stamp on it, the owner of that card should not be given the benefits of Government schemes for the period until he or she votes in the next central or state election. If any voter is unable to vote because of some genuine reasons, it is to be separately considered. The concerned voter should produce the written testimony from proper authority to justify the reasons for not voting.



Above are some measures, if adopted, it is likely that there may be increase in the percentage of voting. The Government on the other hand, can encourage voters to voting by using some motivational measures. The constituency allowance to be given to M.P. and M.L.A. for the development of constituency, can be given in proportionate to the percentage of voting. The more the percentage of voting, the more would be the constituency allowance and vice versa. If in any constituency, the percentage of voting goes beyond a certain limit say 90% then the special package can be given to that constituency. The act of voting should be treated as fundamental duty. The centre distributes funds to the states from the taxes collected on the basis of some parameters like area and population of the state and others. In these, the parameter of the percentage of voting can be included. If any voter doesn't caste a vote in say five consecutive elections, he or she should be deprived of citizenship. Of course, he or she should be given an opportunity to quote the reasons behind his or her not voting. These reasons should be checked for their genuineness and accordingly the decision of deprival of citizenship should be taken.





Study of Anxiety Level Between Team Games and Individual Game Players of Belapur

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Abstract :

It is purpose to study anxiety between the term game player and individual game players of Belapur. The samples are taken randomly and among them 25 are team game players and 25 are individual game players. The age of these students is between 18 to 23. For the study, the anxiety is considered with the help of state Trait Anxiety Inventory developed by Charles D. Spielberger, Reichard L. Gorusch, Robert E. Lushene. To study the level of anxiety between team game players and individual game players descriptive statistics is used. The significance level of significant is set as 0.05 level. Thus the significant deference is desired between team game and individual games players in relation to anxiety, because the t-value 9.850 was also P-value was lesser than 0.05 level of significant Team game players are havi9g more anxiety than the individual game players.

Key Word : Anxiety, Team Game, Individual Game.

Introduction :

Anxiety known as a psychological state. It is features are emotional, cognitive and behavioral components. (Seligman, M.E.P. walker, E.F.& Rosenhan, D.L.1982). Anxiety is a nothing but condition of mind which occurs without triggering stimulus. It is identified from fear which is a response to a perceived threats. The anxiety is related to a situation perceived as out of control or unavoidable. Anxiety creates out of ability to deal with the condition that brings stress. Anxiety can be derided in two ways, trait and state anxiety state anxiety, state anxiety is a situational stress created out of critical situations at the time of game and trait anxiety is a thought of world view of an individual coping with stress.

Besides behavioral phenomenon, anxiety also creates autonomic changes that increase heart bits, blood pressure, endocrine activation. It is observed with increased secretion of the adrenal hormones, adrenaline noradrenalin and cortisol. It is about these peripheral events that can reduce emotional states such as anxiety. Anxiety includes physical as well as emotional effects. They create irritability, restlessness & waiting for signs, feeling of apprehension, feeling of tense or jumpy, as well as nightmares, obsessions about sensations etc. (Smith M. 2008). For the understanding anxiety, Spielberfer's state Trait Anxiety Inventory can be used. State anxiety it an emotional state consisting of fear. The trait anxiety is predisposition. (Spielberger C.D.1966). But many psychologists, behavioral scientists and physiologists attended on human motivation (Spielbergers C.D., Gorsuch R.L. and Lushane R. E. (1970).

Objective of the study.

The main objective of the study is concentrate on significance different between team game and individual game players in relation to anxiety.

**Method****Participants :**

For the present study total 50 male subjects (25 team games “Volleyball” and 25 individual game players “Athletics” were selected randomly. The subjects were selected from department of physical education Acc Belapur. The average age of the subjects ranged from 18 to 23 years.

Table 1 – the subject distribution for team games players and individual games players.

Category of Subjects	Name of the Game	Number of Subjects
Team Games	Volleyball	25
Individual Games	Athletics	25

Results :

Anxiety (State/Trait Anxiety was assessed for State Trait Inventory (STAI) developed by Charles D. Spielberger, Richard L. Gorsuch, and Robert E. Lushene.

Statistical technique.

Descriptive statistics i.e. mean, standard deviation, t-test is used. The level of significance is set as 0.05 level.

Table 2 – comparison of Anxiety between team game players & individual game players.

Groups				t-value	p-value
Team Game		Individual Game		9.850	0.000
Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
20.62	.816	19.52	.567		

- Statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance.

Table-2 shows that significant difference is found between team game players & individual game players in relation to Anxiety, since t-value of 9.85 was found greater than the required tabulated value and p-value was lesser than 0.05. Team game players are having greater anxiety as compared to individual game players.

Discussion :

Form study it is evident that the significant difference was found between team game players and individual game players and team game players are having greater anxiety as compared to individual game players. The findings states the fact that anxiety refers to the state of team work. Team game players has more competitiveness and mental sense compared to individual game players so they are having more anxiety. It is evident that in team games the success and failure depends on the team performance. Even if an Individual is having the higher ability the success results with the collective efforts whereas in Individual Games the success and failure depends on the Individual performance.

Conclusion :

From the study, it can be concluded that there is Significant difference was found between the Anxiety of team game & individual game players. Anxiety of team game players was found to be more compared to individual game players.



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Physical Literacy: A Theoretical Concept

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Abstract:

In recent years, the concept of physical literacy has gained increasing international political attention and has been integrated into several educational and sport policies. The promotion of physically literate individuals, through their participation in physical education programs, is a somewhat recent goal. Physical literacy includes the ability to read what is going on around them in an activity setting and react appropriately to those events. The concept highlights “the developing and maintaining of all-round embodied competence, together with positive attitudes towards this sphere of human activity”. To understand the concept of physical literacy it is important to understand a few terms which are movement vocabulary, movement fluency, physical proficiency and physical literacy (literacy aligned definition). The elements of Physical Literacy are movement comprehension, movement proficiency, movement diversity, movement environments, movement sequencing, movement selection and modification and movement confidence. Physical Literacy consists of four domains physical, psychological, social and cognitive. Each of these domains have elements as follows: Physical Domain: Movement Skills (Land), Movement skills (Water), Flexibility, Movement using equipment, Agility, Object manipulation, Strength, Cardiovascular endurance, Reaction time, Muscular endurance, Speed, Coordination, Power and Balance. Psychological Domain: Motivation, Self-regulation (Emotions), Self-regulation (Physical), Self-awareness, Confidence, Engagement & enjoyment. Social Domain: Ethics, Relationships, Collaboration, Safety & risk, Society & culture and Connectedness (Community & environment). Cognitive Domain: Awareness, Content knowledge, Rules, Purpose & reasoning, Strategy & planning and Tactics. There are five levels of development pre-foundational (level 0), foundation & exploration (level 1), acquisition & accumulation (level 2), consolidation & mastery (level 3), transfer & empowerment (level 4).

Keywords: Physical Literacy, domain, elements, level

Introduction :

The term literacy is used globally and it is often used to separate a technical understanding of reading and writing on the one hand, and a wider understanding of communication on the other hand. From a sociocultural perspective, this analytically distinction of literacy “. shifts our view from classroom and methods to a range of communication activities human beings engage in over their life span”. This moves our understanding of how literacy can be developed beyond that of reading and learning and as cognitive skills. Hence to learn the act of reading and to develop reading competence become a process that occurs not only within the individual, but also in between people and in contexts outside of school. The concept of literacy has become broader than the acquisition of cognitive knowledge and understanding of a context. It is, as Mandigo et al. formulated it, “about social practices and relationships, about knowledge, language and culture”. Further, it is: to use the attained knowledge in ethical and just ways. Being literate includes the use of critical and creative thinking e a process of conveying



information in a multimodal ways of communication, applying knowledge and skills, make connections with and between various contexts. In physical education (PE) the word physical literacy has become part of the discourse among PE educators, and to some extent also among those working with athlete development. It is proposed that physical literacy influences important health outcomes, such as cardiovascular fitness, strength, motor skills, and obesity status (Gately P 2010), and it is associated with a wide array of behavioral, psychological, social, and physical variables (Edwards L C. et, al. 2017). Consequently, some scholars and educational administrations have proposed that physical literacy is as important to a child's development as literacy and numeracy (Delaney B. et. al. 2008, Tremblay M 2011). While many policy makers and stakeholders currently advocate physical literacy programs and interventions, the definitions of physical literacy adopted by these schemes differ (Keegan R J. et. al 2013 and Edwards L C. et, al. 2017), thus causing disparities of how to best operationalize and measure/assess the concept.

Researchers and national organizations from several countries (i.e. England, Canada, and the United States) have presented definitions of physical literacy and have incorporated its goals within national standards and provincial curricula. Components of definitions of physical literacy from these sources suggest that physically literate individuals are competent, confident, and motivated with the knowledge, skills and attitudes for lifelong physical activity. Physical literacy promotes teaching the whole child, allowing for successful and appropriate participation in physical activity throughout life.

Physical Literacy :

The term "physical literacy" is broadly understood as an individual's capacity for a physically active lifestyle. Until recently, research on physical literacy has been limited by the lack of a common definition. The work of Margaret Whitehead is most commonly cited in relation to the concept of physical literacy. She defined physical literacy as the motivation, confidence, physical competence, knowledge and understanding to maintain physical activity throughout the life course (Whitehead, 2010). Tremblay and Lloyd (2010) proposed that physical literacy represents the foundation of characteristics, attributes, behaviors, awareness, knowledge, and understanding related to healthy active living and the promotion of physical recreation opportunities, as well as positive health choices across the life span. Others have defined physical literacy as being composed of various combinations of similar skills, abilities, and behaviors (Delaney, Donnelly, News & Haughey 2008, Haydn-Davies 2005, Marsden & Weston 2007, Penney & Chandler, 2000) and as having the ability to be physically active in a variety of environments (Physical & Health Education Canada, 2014). For the purpose of this manuscript, we have adopted the definition that was developed by the International Physical Literacy Association (IPLA, 2015). It states that physical literacy is "the motivation, confidence, physical competence, knowledge and understanding to value and take responsibility for engagement in physical activities for life" (Whitehead 2014).

According to Canadian Sport for life Physical literacy is the development of fundamental movement skills and fundamental sport skills that permit a child to move confidently and with control in a wide range of physical activity, rhythmic (dance) and sport situations. Physical and Health Education Canada (PHE) describes a physically literate child this way: "Individuals who



are physically literate move with competence and confidence in a wide variety of physical activities in multiple environments that benefit the healthy development of the whole person.”

In Canada, physical literacy has been recognized as being an important outcome of education and they have made changes in their curriculum to enhance the development of physically literate young people. Physical literacy has also been used by some National Governing Bodies of sport as part of their Talent Pathways, underlining the importance of developing physical literacy at an early stage so as to nurture future talented athletes. Physical literacy equips children and youth with the knowledge, skills, and personal values to participate with confidence and competence in a wide variety of physical activities.

Physical literacy is: “A disposition acquired by human individuals encompassing the motivation, confidence, physical competence, knowledge and understanding that establishes purposeful physical pursuits as an integral part of their lifestyle.” (Margaret Whitehead February 2012 www.physical-literacy.org.uk). Originally she defined physical literacy as the lived body and the embodied dimension of human existence. The concept of physical literacy describes embodied experiences that are aimed to enhance or improve physical performance aspects of movements that enable a particular goal to be achieved, or elements of movement that need attention.

A recent systematic review outlined the challenges of many definitions of physical literacy and related constructs currently under debate such as different misinterpretations and lack of consistency with operationalization. Some of these definitions focused solely on the physical and motor competence aspects of physical literacy, including: running speed; motor development [9]; fundamental movement skills (FMS); and the use of ‘exergaming’ technology as a tool to develop physical competence. Other countries define physical literacy as applying FMS with confidence (Northern Ireland) in a range of multiple environments to benefit the development of the whole person (Physical and Health Education Canada).

Pre-Foundational (Level 0):

At this level a person is experiencing, playing or exploring very little or limited forms of movement. Example: Being pushed/pulled or supported on an object that moves.

Foundation & Exploration (Level 1):

At this level a person is learning and exploring their capabilities for movement. Example: Exploring a range of ways to play and be active in outdoor or natural settings.

Acquisition & Accumulation (Level 2):

At this level a person is frequently practicing and refining their capabilities for movement. Example: Practices attacking and defensive strategies in a game.

Consolidation & Mastery (Level 3):

At this level the person performs and analyses their capabilities for movement. Example: Seeks and applies innovative tactics in games to achieve an outcome.

Transfer & Empowerment (Level 4): Pre-Foundational (Level 0):

At this level a person is experiencing, playing or exploring very little or limited forms of movement. Example: Being pushed/pulled or supported on an object that moves.

Foundation & Exploration (Level 1):

At this level a person is learning and exploring their capabilities for movement. Example: Exploring a range of ways to play and be active in outdoor or natural settings.



Acquisition & Accumulation (Level 2):

At this level a person is frequently practicing and refining their capabilities for movement. Example: Practices attacking and defensive strategies in a game.

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Consolidation & Mastery (Level 3):

At this level the person performs and analyses their capabilities for movement. Example: Seeks and applies innovative tactics in games to achieve an outcome.

**Transfer & Empowerment (Level 4):**

The Australian Definition of Physical literacy is “lifelong holistic learning acquired and applied in movement and physical activity contexts”. It reflects ongoing changes integrating physical, psychological, social and cognitive capabilities. It is vital in helping us lead healthy and fulfilling lives through movement and physical activity. A physically literate person is able to draw on their integrated physical, psychological, social and cognitive capabilities to support health promoting and fulfilling movement and physical activity – relative to their situation and context – throughout the lifespan.

Alignment of Physical Literacy with the Literacy Movement :

The literacy movement, and its cousin, numeracy both have longstanding history in Canada and the world. In Canada, the education system is primarily responsible for a near linear increase in a child's vocabulary from ages five to 17. Physical literacy is a relatively recent addition to the literacy game. Although mentions of physical literacy date back to the 1960s, its recent resurgence is largely fueled by the low levels of fitness and physical activity, as well as rising rates of obesity of our children, and the downstream diseases that follow. The physical literacy movement should be consistent with the literacy and numeracy domains. In that light, the following are physical literacy terms that are wholly consistent with those of literacy:

- movement vocabulary – An individual's repertoire of movement skills (or sequence of skills).
- movement fluency – The ability to execute a component of movement vocabulary with expertise.
- physical proficiency – The ability to select and proficiently execute movement vocabulary suitable to an environment or setting.
- physical literacy (literacy aligned definition) – The ability to demonstrate physical proficiencies in multiple environments.

Elements of Physical Literacy :**Movement Comprehension:**

Physically literate children not only can execute the movement but also understand the vocabulary of movement. This requires them to comprehend and express movement terminology. Each child should be able to demonstrate a movement upon command – without mimicry.

Movement Proficiency:

Physically literate children may need to execute movement at a higher level of proficiency than entry level of competence to participate successfully in activities. By Grade 6, many children demonstrate a mature form of throwing (entry-level competence), but they don't necessarily throw the same distances and at the same speeds. Participating in sport may require more than entry-level competence. The concept of physical literacy allows for expert mastery of a skill at any age.

Movement Diversity:

Physically literate children will be able to execute proficiently more than just the basic list of fundamental movement skills. A physically literate child will have a diverse repertoire of movement skills – termed a movement vocabulary. There is no perfectly physically literate person and there never will be. Children will demonstrate interests in developing certain parts of



their movement repertoire for various reasons and this can be used to advantage – fostering them to pursue their interests. But this should not come at the expense of the basics.

Movement Environments:

Physically literate children will be able to demonstrate their movement vocabulary in diverse environments, such as being able to run on snow, ice, gravel, sand and through water. Similarly, a physically literate child will demonstrate movement vocabulary on land indoors or outdoors, on ice, on snow, in water, in air or while riding a vehicle or even a horse.

Movement Sequencing:

Physically literate children will be able to sequence their movement vocabulary appropriate to the circumstance, such as combining a run, with a hop and a two foot landing – long jump. Most sports and recreation activities require sequencing of fundamental movement skills, rather than a single skill execution. Sequencing requires learning.

Movement Selection and Modification:

Physically literate children will be aware of the setting and environment, and be capable of adapting movement patterns, as well as selecting suitable movements to accomplish a task, such as throwing a side arm pass without foot to ground contact during a collision. Problem solving is a key element of physical literacy and is completely absent in fundamental skill execution. Tossing a ball to a runner is a complex task and requires progression and repetition.

Movement Confidence:

Physically literate children will execute movements in a confident manner. Developing movement skills in a challenging setting with positive feedback allows the experience of success relative to expectations, promoting enhanced self-esteem, and overall confidence. Younger children naturally are overconfident in movement execution, and in the formative years (Grades 2 to 5), children learn to adjust their confidence to match their ever-changing movement proficiency. We should be supportive at this stage.

Domains of Physical literacy :

There are four interrelated domains within the Standard that together support holistic development of physical literacy

- **Physical Domain:** The skills and fitness a person acquires and applies through movement.
- **Psychological Domain:** The attitudes and emotions a person has towards movement and the impact these have on their confidence and motivation to move.
- **Social Domain:** A person's interaction with others and the environment in relation to movement.
- **Cognitive Domain:** A person's understanding of how, why and when they move.

Elements of the Domains :

The four domains are made up of multiple capabilities that develop physical literacy. These are referred to as elements. All elements are interrelated and can be applied in different ways to various tasks and contexts. Additionally, not every element is crucial to every context or task. A person will need to consider which elements are relevant to their own development in order to pursue the activities that will help develop or maintain physical literacy.



Physical Domain:

Movement Skills (Land), Movement skills (Water), Flexibility, Movement using equipment, Agility, Object manipulation, Strength, Cardiovascular endurance, Reaction time, Muscular endurance, Speed, Coordination, Power and Balance.

Psychological Domain:

Motivation, Self-regulation (Emotions), Self-regulation (Physical), Self-awareness, Confidence, Engagement & enjoyment.

Social Domain:

Ethics, Relationships, Collaboration, Safety & risk, Society & culture and Connectedness (Community & environment).

Cognitive Domain:

Awareness, Content knowledge, Rules, Purpose & reasoning, Strategy & planning and Tactics.

Levels of Development :

Each element has five levels of development that outline the stages a person can progress (or regress) through. The first level is Pre-Foundational (Level 0). At this level, individuals have no ability or very limited capabilities within an element and generally links to the early childhood stage of life. The remaining four levels represent a progression in development as individuals move to higher levels of proficiency in physical literacy. Development across the levels may be independent from one element to another, and from elements in other domains. This is due to the strong relationship between an individual's context and their overall development of physical literacy.

Pre-Foundational (Level 0):

At this level a person is experiencing, playing or exploring very little or limited forms of movement. Example: Being pushed/pulled or supported on an object that moves.

Foundation & Exploration (Level 1):

At this level a person is learning and exploring their capabilities for movement. Example: Exploring a range of ways to play and be active in outdoor or natural settings.

Acquisition & Accumulation (Level 2):

At this level a person is frequently practicing and refining their capabilities for movement. Example: Practices attacking and defensive strategies in a game.

Consolidation & Mastery (Level 3):

At this level the person performs and analyses their capabilities for movement. Example: Seeks and applies innovative tactics in games to achieve an outcome.

Transfer & Empowerment (Level 4):

At this level the person is able to transfer their capabilities for movement to new and different situations. Example: Training and participating in various endurance events such as marathons, cycling, triathlons, climbs, hikes etc.

Conclusion :

There has not been much research done on Physical Literacy. It is a new concept that is gaining ground in the physical education. It is a field of much study now because of the rising cases of physical inactivity and lack of physical fitness among the population. Many authors and



researchers have tried to explain the concept of Physical literacy over the years. The person who gave the initial definition of Physical Literacy was Margaret Whitehead. She was the person who gave a boost to the study of Physical Literacy. The elements of Physical Literacy are movement comprehension, movement proficiency, movement diversity, movement environments, movement sequencing, movement selection and modification and movement confidence. Physical Literacy consists of four domains physical, psychological, social and cognitive. Each of these domains have elements. There is a need for a lot of research regarding Physical Literacy specially in India which is still not done. There is a lot of scope for research in this area as the physical inactivity among the population is increasing.

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Yoga And Stress

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Abstract:

Yoga is a multifaceted spiritual tool with enhanced health and well-being as one of its positive effects. The components of yoga which are very commonly applied for health benefits are asanas (physical postures), pranayama (regulated breathing) and meditation. In the context of asanas, yoga resembles more of a physical exercise, which may lead to the perception that yoga is another kind of physical exercise. This article aims at exploring the Stress is a common condition, a response to a physical threat or psychological distress that generates a host of chemical and hormonal reactions in the body. In essence, the body prepares to fight or flee, pumping more blood to the heart and muscles and shutting down all nonessential functions. As a temporary state, this reaction serves the body well to defend itself when the stress reaction is prolonged; however, the normal physical functions that have in response either been exaggerated or shut down become dysfunctional. Many have noted the benefits of exercise in diminishing the stress response, and a host of studies points to these benefits. Yoga, too, has been recommended and studied in relationship to stress, although the studies are less scientifically replicable. Nonetheless, several researchers claim highly beneficial results from Yoga practice in alleviating stress and its effects. Yoga is a promising approach for dealing with the stress response.

Keywords: Yoga, asana, pranayama, stress, mindfulness

Stress is a Sudden Biological Change. It has become the curse of 21st century and is silent killer in the modern world. Stress is the greatest danger to the information era. Stress is the priceless poison for human life in the universe. It can disturb any one's physical, mental, emotional and behavioral balance. Stress can damage different parts of human body from muscles from tissues to organs and blood vessels. It can speed up pulse rate and respiration. It can raise blood pressure and body temperature. It can also interfere with the body metabolism, digestion, appetite, sleep, sexuality and even fertility. Occupational stress includes the environmental factors or stressors such as work overload, role ambiguity, role conflict and poor working conditions associated with a particular job .There are three stages a person goes through while suffering from stress. Know more about them. Alarm stage This stage experiences an over acting of the sympathetic nervous system wherein adrenaline and cortisol increase and blood flows away from the brain to the muscles. As a result, dendrites shrink back in the brain to moderate the flow of information, slowing or closing down the nonessential body functions. The whole body starts preparing itself to fight against the reason of stress. The fear, excitement or pressure is evident on the sufferer's face. Resistance stage In this stage, the body keeps making continuous efforts to cope with stress and therefore feels run down and the person starts feeling irritated, over reacts to minor situations and gets mentally and physically weak. Psychological, physical and behavioral changes are also clearly visible. Exhaustion stage If a student is preparing for his exam and despite of every possible effort, he is not able to relate to his studies,



he is bound to get stressed. The stress could reach a height where he/she may feel completely exhausted and helpless to the extent of committing suicide. This is the exhaustion stage. This stage is further divided into two phases:

The nature of stress is broadly of two types- Eustress (Positive stress, Distress (Negative stress). The positive effects of pressure: Sometimes, however, the pressures and demands that may cause stress can be positive in their effect. One example of this is where sportsmen and women flood their bodies with fight-or-flight adrenaline to power an explosive performance. Another example is where deadlines are used to motivate people who seem bored or unmotivated.

Yoga for Stress Relief :

Yoga is most Recognized form of Exercise, Stretching, Aerobic exercise and Meditation. The definition of yoga is “to yoke or joint together” it integrates the mind and body focusing on balance posture, deep breathing, stretching and relaxation. Yoga evolved from of the Hindu, Jaina, and Buddhist religious traditions in India. Yoga alters stress response and person's attitude, towards stress along with improving self confidence, increasing one's sense of well being, and creating a feeling of relaxation and calmness. Yoga is an ancient art that is defined as the union of the soul with God. It is “a path of personal spiritual development that utilizes meditation to bring enlightenment, self-realization, and, ultimately, the attainment of God and bliss” . Originally, the ultimate goal of yoga was called Samadhi, or self-realization.

Vajrasana :

Vajrasana is best asana of Stress & Tension and Anxiety it makes the body exceptionally strong and healthy. Vajra means Diamond in Sanskrit. During this asana, feel the sensations in the body as you move them. Do the Movement slowly and in a relaxed manner. Inhale and exhale slowly. While drawing the abdominal region inwards and expanding the chest, focus the attention on these body parts. The way the muscles move must be felt, relax before, during and after the yoga posture.

1. With knees, ankles and big toes touching the ground, take akneeling position.
2. One should sit on the heels and place palms on the knees.
3. The Spine should be erect and breath should be deep.
4. Draw the abdominal region inside and expand the chest

Trikonasana :

The legs are spread apart and the body stretches to the left, moving from the pelvis and extending over the left leg. Both arms are perpendicular to the floor, the left hand on the floor, or resting on the calf or the outer ankle of the left foot, and the right hand reaching up straight. The spine is straight, chest open, the body facing to the front.

Bhujangasana :

The pose starts from a downward facing position with hands flat on the floor below the shoulders. The spine is lengthened and the buttocks firmed as the head and chest is slowly lifted. The elbows stay close to the body and the eyes look up. The neck is kept neutral.

Virabhadrasana :

From a standing position, feet are jumped apart approximately 4 feet. Arms are raised parallel to the floor, gaze is forward. Left foot is turned 90 degrees to the left and the knee is bend.



Padmasana

1. Sit on the ground by spreading the legs forward.
2. Place the right foot on the left thigh and the left foot on the right thigh.
3. Place the hands on the knee joints.
4. Keep the body, back and head erect.
5. Eyes should be closed.
6. One can do Pranayama in this asana.

Siddhasana

1. Place the left heel at the anus, the terminal opening of the alimentary canal or digestive tube.
2. Keep the right heel on the root of the generative organ.
3. It should be in a way that the knees and the heels, both lie upon the other.
4. The hands must be placed on either sole of the feet. Keep the eyes half closed.

Breathing exercise

Pranayama, the breathing exercise, may rejuvenate you, to carry on your work with extra energy.

1. Put your right thumb on your right nostril.
2. Deeply inhale air using your left nostril.
3. Close your left nostril with your right index finger and hold breath for few seconds.
4. Exhale through left nostril.
5. Do it similarly with left nostril closing right nostril.
6. Now inhale through left nostril, hold breath and exhale through right nostril and do the other way

Neck roll

Neck-roll exercises can ease tension in the neck region and normalize the situation

- Turn the head to the right and back to normal. Then turn to the left and back to normal.
- Bend the head to the left as if you are pulling the left ears to the left shoulder. Then bend to the right as if pulling the right ears to the right shoulder.
- Rotate the neck slowly to the left and then to the right (also known as Brahma mudra)

Depending upon the ailments, one can practice asanas

Yoga asana practice is intensely physical. Concentrating so intently on what your body is doing has the effect of bringing calmness to the mind. Yoga also introduces you to meditation techniques, such as watching how you breathe and disengagement from your thoughts, which help calm the mind. Physical activity is good for relieving stress, and this is particularly true of yoga. Because of the concentration required, your daily troubles, both large and small, seem to melt away during the time you are doing yoga. This provides a much-needed break from your stressors, as well as helping put things into perspective. The emphasis yoga places on being in the moment can also help relieve stress, as you learn not to dwell on past events or anticipate the future. You will leave a yoga class feeling less stressed than when you started. Read more about yoga for stress management here. Doing yoga will give you an increased awareness of your own body. You are often called upon to make small, subtle movements to improve your alignment. Over time, this will increase your level of comfort in your own body. This can lead to improved posture and greater self-confidence.



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Approach of Parents Towards Female Participation in Sports

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Abstract :

Educational institutions provide intensive training to the students through planned curricular and co-curricular activities. Curricular aspects involve teachers and students' academic interaction and follow up through class or home assignment. The co-curricular activities of the students improve their inner skill, enhance their creativity and inspire them for a future leading role. Co-curricular activities improve academic social, physical and cognitive development of the children. The present study has been designed to study the approach of parents towards participation of female students in co-curricular activities. This study will focus on the important role played by psychosocial factors influencing why some girls participate and while others do not participate in sports. In this study an attempt has been made to discuss some of the problems against women's involvement in sports. The findings of the study reveal that majority of the parents possess positive attitude towards female participation in sports. Besides this some psychological constraints stops some parents in showing the positive attitude.

Keywords: Approach of parents, participation in sports, female participation, psychological constraints

Introduction :

According to Nasreen et. al. (2016) current social interferences may become the cause to hinder the females of participate in sports. Women's competition in sports has been frowned upon by many societies in the past. The increase has been partly related to the drive for more women's rights. In the United States, female students participation in sports was significantly boosted by the Act in 1972, preventing gender discrimination and equal opportunity for women to participate in sport at all levels. Pressure from sports funding bodies has also improved gender equality in sports. Female participation in sport has come a long way. Efforts have been and are being made in getting more females to participate in sports.

By the observation of Ikhioya (2001) it is clear that the number of sports in which the female participate are few and the frequency of this participation is also low. Dike (2005) confirming the above observed that the extent to which the females get involved in sports leaves much to be desired because while only a few of them take active part in the competitions, majority of the females do not even watch others perform. However, a lot more effort is still required to generate greater female participation in the world of sports. Attitudes regarding female sports participation are changing as there are females who have made sport part of their daily lives.

Focusing on the above dimensions will reveal positive reasons that cause girls to participate in sport and negative reasons that cause many girls to choose not to participate in sports. In 1896, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympics, stated: "No matter how toughened a sportswoman may be, her organism is not cut out to sustain certain shocks." Such stereotypes fuelled gender-based discrimination in physical education and in recreational and competitive sport, sporting organizations and sport media. There are many reasons to play



sports, including fun, fitness, social interaction and stress relief. Participating in sports is especially important for women because it has a number of mental and physical benefits that can significantly improve women's health and enhance their quality of life. Any sport can be beneficial if you participate regularly.

Methodology :

The purpose of the study was to find out the approach of parents towards female participation in sports. A self-made questionnaire was designed so as to get the relevant information that can be used for various purposes. The information is to be collected from the different sources of data. 50 subjects are included i.e. both male and female parents have been selected for the present investigation from the Kagal city for the study. Random Sampling method is used for the collection of the data. For data analysis, percentage and frequency method were applied. To find out percentage of parents 'Agree & Disagree' with the various statements of questionnaire in order to evaluate the approach of parents towards female participation of sports.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data :

In order to analyze the approach of parents towards female participation in sports, percentile method was used. The findings related to approach of parents towards female participation in sports are in the below table.

	Frequency	Percent
Agree	34	68 %
Disagree	16	32 %
Total	50	100 %

Findings

Reasons for Non-Participation:

From the present study and data analysis following reasons for non-participation in sports.

- Some of the girls could not participate in sport because they had to perform household duties.
- Some of the girl's parents do not want them to be involved in sports for various reasons like social restrictions etc.
- Socio-economic status also played an important role because most of the girls could not afford to purchase sport equipment and material.
- Some girls think that their bodies were ideal for playing sport.
- Some parents gives more importance to study than sport.
- The girls feel that sport was putting a lot of unnecessary pressure on them to perform and do well or achieve more.
- Some of the girls doesn't not participate in sports because they want to involve in cultural activities than sports.

Reasons for Participation:

From the present study and data analysis following reasons for participation in sports.

- Enjoyment of sports was chosen as the most important reason for playing sports.
- Wanting a healthy life style was another important reason for the sport participants.



- Sport participants liked to play sport because all their friends participate in sports.
- For some girls playing sports was important as they want to lose weight.
- The support from parents was another contributing and inspiring factor.
- The feeling of competition is a challenge and winning a game is even more fulfilling.

Discussion

Sports is essential part of every human being. Outdoors activities and games are essential for every child. Physical activities keep every girl fit and healthy. Let every girl to go trekking with his friends, encourage him to lay, run around, jump, etc. These activities are an essential way of venting out physical energy. Mainly age is the main factor that makes more influence on female Participation in Sports.

By age 14, the drop out of girls from sports starts because of physical changes. In that age parents are mentally not ready to send their girl for sports. Also reasons like lack of access to adequate playing facilities near their homes that makes it more difficult for girls to engage in sports. Through sports, girls learn important life skills such as Teamwork, leadership and confidence. For many girls, especially in rural area environments, due to less travelling facilities they cannot attend sports. According to parent social stigma, bad experience from sports, socio-economic status, lack of positive role models etc. are some of the reasons that directly effect on the participation of girls in sports.

Conclusion

- The finding of the study clearly reveals that majority of parents possess positive attitude towards female participation in sports.
- 68% of parents have AGREE that the female participation in sports have contributed to the development of their physical, mental & social aspects of their life.
- The study also reveals that the female participation in sports have made them economically and psychologically strong at the grass root level.
- The study shows that there should not be any gender interference for females to participate in various events at national, international & Olympic level. Now days females are given prime and equal importance as like male.
- Participating in various events has made them fit and healthy. Recently females have turned as professionals and have become popular than males like in tennis, badminton and gymnastics etc.
- This study shows that there is still a lot of work that needs to be done to encourage more females to take part in sports. The results of this study have confirmed some of the psychosocial factors that have made it impossible for most of the girls to participate in sports.

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Arvind Adiga's the White Tiger is Study of Social Issues

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Arvind Adiga was born in India in 1974, and educated in India and Australia. Adiga began his journalistic Career as a financial Journalistic interning of the Financial Times. He was also a farmer correspondent for Times Magazine in India Adiga's articles appeared also in publication such as financial Times Independent and Sunday Times, During his freelance period. He currently lives in Mumbai India. Adiga's debut novel, The White Tiger Won the 2008 Booker prize. He is the fourth Indian born author to win the prize. Salman Rushdie, Arunditi Roy and V. S. Naipaul are these writers to bag the Man Booker prize.

The novel is described through letters by Balram Halwai to the premier of China. The premier of China will shortly be visiting India. The White Tiger is all about insignificant awareness in which the protagonist Balram narrates his story of life. Balram, the protagonist of the novel, is a representative voice of lower class symbolically depicted as rooster coop. Balram, the White Tiger has no friends. He is labeled as deprived class hero. He is struggling to liberate from age old slavery and misuse. The protagonist was raised in a large, poor family from the caste of Halwai. Balram's village is conquered and exploited by the four landlords. Balram becomes class aware. He journeys from rags to riches on account of his education. Education play a role as an instrument of liberation for him. Arvind Adiga has represented the struggle of deprived class for liberation from social restrictions imposed on deprived class by upper class. He correctly gives a message that the Marginal are motionless waiting for their betterment and rights.

The White Tiger is mainly about contemporary Indian Social reality. It is a critique of India as a country lagging behind China and other developed countries in many fields. Poverty, corruption, ill practices, terrorism and pollution comes in the progress of our country. We have to get rid of these problems.

Poverty is one of the serious problems in contemporary India. In villages feudal landlords control the poor tenants and the labourer class. The stork family exploit the small farmers labourer and those who depend upon them. When Ashok was small his father and others were exploited and unjustly treated by the rich landlord and when he becomes driver he finds that the poor have to remain the Rooster Coop. He notices social injustice, exploitation and live a wretched kind of life he observes the life of drivers, servants, slum dwellers in cities. So they steal, pick up bad habits and become criminals. Poverty creates monsters. Balram himself is just such a monster. Those who cannot tolerate social injustice they become criminals.

Corruption in Indian Society, politics and other fields is one of the important problems. As the novel progresses. Corruption in the social and political life in India becomes more and more apparent. There is bribery between politician and wealthy top caste men. They give money to the politician so that during an election, their campaign and victory will be assured. The stork family finds a fixer and pays money to the minister to be exempt from paying taxes. The same



political party led by the great Socialist Keeps getting elected over and over again corruption is at work in polities.

The police are corrupt and can be caught off with money easily by someone who is rich and powerful. An example of this is when Balram gives the police an envelope of rupees to smooth over the situation when one of the drivers accidentally runs over a boy. The police can also be bribed to do investigative work. This occurred when Balram given the police more than ten thousands rupees in exchange for raiding and disbanding a taxi service so that Balram could start up his own. The poor usually stay in Darkness. The Great Socialists promises tend to fall through so they receive little to no financial aid from the government. In addition, the people of the Darkness receive a very limited education. Many children do not finish school because their families want them to work and they can not afford to pay for tuition and uniforms. Life is also difficult for school teachers as they often do not get paid for their job Balram recalls one occasion when his school teacher stole his student lunch money and sold the school uniforms off because he was not receiving his salary.

Stories of rottenness and corruption are not rare in the government health department particularly in hospitals. Balarm's father suffering from T.B. is admitted in Lohia universal free Hospital. But he finds that doctors, Medicine Medical facilities are not available. The doctors and the people controlling them are corrupt So the patients suffer and they are deprived of the Medical services and facilities.

The institution of Indian family also attacked by Adiga. The bread winner, hard working family members are exploited by others. Balram's father works hard for his family. The granny controls the family. She does not care for the education of the children. She wants them to work in the tea shop or as labourers. Child labours is one of the problems in Indian Society. Balram works in the tea shop before he becomes a major or adult.

Dowry system is also a curse Balram's cousin sister marries and the family is required to spend a lot of money in the form of dowry. Balram has to leave school. In Krishan's marriage the Granny take huge dowry and other items Balrams father has to work as a rickshaw-puller. He driers, prostitutes and children working in the tea shops and other places is wretched unemployment is one of the problems in India Rampersad and Balram use different tactics to get job's as drivers.

Terrorism is also social, plitiical and economic problems in India. The Naxalites kidnap the children of the landlords and kill them. They the landlord further harass the families of those who helped the terrorists or the Naxalities.

Lastly pollution is also a problem. Balrams describes the river Ganga and its water which is polluted and it has become dirty. The slum area in cities like Delhi is full of pollution. The old Delhi is called a dark place. The writer compares India with China. He finds China going a head of India in providing sewage, drinking water, good medical facilities roads, scope for sports etc.

Arvind Adiga has represented the struggle of deprived class for liberation from social restrictions imposed on deprived class by upper class Balram Halwai. The protagonist is the envoy of the attiring psychological make up of the Indian deprived class. And this deprived class is no longer satisfied to spend their lives away in deficiency and poverty but want to opportunities to walk ahead in the race of life to escape the longstanding hierarchy.'

Thus Arvind Adiga raises the voice of self conscious aspects of the society and advices of dominants to be careful through the novel The White Tiger.



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A Study of Postmodern Cyberpunk Science Fiction in Gibson's *Neuromancer*

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Abstract:

Cyberpunk, the sub-genre of science fiction is a part of enormously exciting development in the postmodern culture. Being a key component of postmodernism, Cyberpunk, the recent literary trend, had redefined current understandings of science fiction. It is remarkable to note that postmodernism as well as science fiction are usually resistant to arrive at any complete definition. Due to the advanced technological and scientific achievements, the depiction of human life in cyberpunk literature is very complex for comprehension because the elements such as artificial intelligences, laser, hackers and neon in William Gibson's cyberpunk novel Neuromancer (1984) play the role of part and parcel to explore the postmodern culture of the 21st century.

Keywords: Cyberpunk, Postmodernism, Science fiction, feminism, binary opposition.

Post-modern literature tends to be non-traditional, against authority and signification. It is an experiment with the form, content and presentation. It is a late 20th century movement. In general, the term refers to various changes, developments and tendencies that have been taking place in the various areas such as literature, art, music or architecture or philosophies, etc since the 1950s. The term is the philosophical response to the fragmentation of modernism in the post-1945 period. It is the reaction against the intellectual assumptions and values of the modern period in the history of Western philosophy. The major doctrines advocated by the postmodernism deny the general philosophical viewpoints that were taken for granted during the 18th century. The major views adopted by postmodern thinkers are that there is no objective reality, no scientific or historical truth. The major thinkers of postmodernism are Derrida Jacques, Michel Foucault, Fredric Jameson, Jean-Francois Lyotard, Jean Baudrillard and others. There are some burgeonings of Marxism, feminism or psychoanalytic approach in connection with the postmodernism.

As per the views of literary critics, the cyberpunk is a part of enormously exciting developments in the postmodern culture. Cyberpunk is a key component of postmodernism as Dani Cavallaro in the preface of *Cyberpunk and Cyberculture* stresses out "*Cyberpunk has not only redefined current understandings of science fiction. It has actually forged a new language and image repertoire to describe and negotiate contemporary culture in relation to both the future and the past, and by stressing the enduring hold of mythology and fantasy.*" (Cavallaro, xii) The term post-postmodernism is usually resistant to arrive at any complete definition. Besides, science fiction is also challenging to define with particular accounts. Cyberpunk is a subgenre of science fiction where the futuristic advanced high-tech scientific life is used as a setting that is very dominant. The Cyberpunk denotes a sub-species of science fiction. The term Cyberpunk was derived from the words *cybernetics* and *punk*. The *Cybernetics* is the term that explicates the science which replaces human functions with computerized ones. According to



The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Theory, the term *Cybernetics* means “*cybernetics derives from Greek kybernetes ('a steersman') and denotes the comparative study of automatic communication and control in function of living bodies and in mechanical electronic system (such as computers)*” (Cuddon, 200) The term *Punk* is commented as a word of unknown origin and with a variety of meanings. The characters are punks, space Rastas, computer jockeys or electronic drug addicts. The elements such as artificial intelligences, laser, hackers and neon play the role of part and parcel. The publication of William Gibson's *Neuromancer* (1984) marks the first major inception of cyberpunk novel in English literature. Cyberpunk articulates a postmodern conception of time and history. It attempt to dismantle linearity. Postmodernism is characterised by the collapse of hierarchical distinctions. The collapse of cultural distinctions is dominantly seen in the postmodern literature as Brian McHale in *A Casebook of Cyberpunk and Postmodern Science Fiction* refers to McCaffery's referential point of William Gibson's interview where Gibson supports the subversion of hierarchy as “*This process of cultural mongrelisation seems to be what postmodernism is about.*”(McHale 248) William Gibson is one of the first leading sci-fi authors who effectively contributed to the emergence of cyberpunk literature with his peculiar style. It is important to note that Gibson's science fiction highly rests on the continuing viability of cultural compartmentalization. In this connection, Brian McHale in *A Casebook of Cyberpunk and Postmodern Science Fiction* writes “*Gibson's fiction functions at every level, even down to the 'micro' structures of phrases and neologisms, on the principal of incongruous juxtaposition-juxtapositions of American culture with Japanese culture, of high cultures with subcultures of the 'street' and the underworld and so on.*” (McHale 248) It is important to note that the term ‘cyberpunk’ has been constructed according to this incongruity parameter. Science fiction attempts to explore the relationship between biological and technological factors. It reveals the interaction between nature and technologic. Postmodernism foregrounds the plurality of worlds based on ontological structures. So like postmodernism, science fiction is governed by the ontological domination where the focus is laid on nature and human being. It is remarkable to note that postmodernism has become the dominant theoretical vantage of science fiction. So it is essential to study the coordination of postmodernism with science fiction. It is possible to fit the science fiction preceding to modernism. The Gold Age of Science Fiction was presented by Heinlin and Issac Asimov. The Modernism in science fiction was represented by the sci-fi authors such as Le Guin, Delany, etc. and on the other hand the postmodernism was represented by the sci-fi writers such as William Gibson, Rudy Rucker, Bruce Sterling and Pat Cadigan who focused on the recent development of science fictional tendency known as cyberpunk. The cyberpunk writers tend to use the elements from postmodernist prose to depict a nihilistic side of an electronic society. While commenting on the first significant cyberpunk novel, Freedman comments “*Cyberpunk is unanimously agreed to have its chief founding moment in William Gibson's 1984 novel, Neuromancer, which remains the undisputed paradigm and only generally recognized masterwork of the kind.*” (Freedman 195) The novel has antihero called Case who is drug addict and computer hacker. Henry Case, the computer cowboy who has a hard-bitten professional. His name implies basically as the case or the individual task. The delineation of the cyber world environment offers the novel a remarkable achievement. Such environment is thoroughly commodified postmodern landscape. Here the commodified postmodern landscape means the mean streets of the old hard-boiled detectives are now found in an increasingly urbanized or somewhat metropolitan world. Such



world may be controlled by the power of the nation or a few giant multinational corporations engaged in industrial espionage. Another part is the physical landscape where is the hallucinatory terrain that exists only electronically. In such landscape the hackers like Henry Case have exciting as well as dangerous adventures. Thus the novel do portrays the postmodern cyberpunk world. Its success as the cyberpunk rests on the two most prominent features of late-capitalist society such as multi-nationalization of finance and industrial capital and other is the increasing technological significance of the high-tech computer life. It means as Freedman comments “*the radically postmodern quality of cyberpunk is to be found not in any specifically postmodernist aesthetic style, but in the use of generally well established literary techniques—some derivative of classic modernism and others as old as Homer—to capture with remarkable vividness the socioeconomic-technological horizons of post-modernity.*” (Freedman 197) In this way, the novel *Neuromancer* carries some certain key features of post-modernity.

When we think of the concept of *postmodernism*, there is lack of any simple and comprehensive sense of what the postmodernism exactly is, but the basic difference between modernism and postmodernism can be explicated as Carl Freedman in his *Critical Theory and Science Fiction* comments “*The basic contrast generally adduced is that modernism tends toward the monumental and the mythic, while postmodernism works to undermine such totalizing structural principles, favoring instead a protodeconstructive stress on the marginal, the fragmentary, and the heterogeneous.*” (Freedman, 182) Michel Foucault’s theoretical perspectives on the term ‘power’ advocate the thinking of inclusive and democratic society as he writes ““*Power is everywhere, not because it embraces everything, but because it comes from everything*”. (Foucault, 93). The binary opposition is a typical device of postmodernism. The rupture with binaries is focused in the postmodern literature. Postmodernism highly influenced the mid 20th century cultures of the world as Freedman writes “*...while postmodernism revels in a scandalous mixing of high and low, of traditional humanistic culture with the culture of mass society.*” (Freedman.182) Postmodernism emphasizes the major aspects such as language and textuality. The postmodernist authors have adopted generic modes as well as attempted to deconstruct the language and textuality. The subversion of hierarchy is one of the dominant elements of postmodernism as Andrew Butler in *The Cambridge Companion to Science Fiction* comments “*Postmodernism had offered a useful analysis of the decentred subjectivity – which unsettled hierarchies of male/female, white/black, heterosexual/homosexual, ruling class/working class and so on...*” (Butler 146) Feminist cyberpunk focuses on the importance of physical contact and the relation between body image and a unified sense of self. Gibson’s *Molly Millions* carries some elements of cyberpunk feminism in *Neuromancer* as Joan Gordon remarks “*To some extent she’s a man in women’s clothing...the most facile and lest thoughtful representation of the liberated woman.*” (Gordon 198) The physical depiction of Molly shows her as a sleek, charming figure with permanent mirror shade sunglasses and razors surgically implanted into her fingers as Gibson writers “*She wore mirrored glasses. Her clothes were black, the heels of black boots deep in the temperfoam.*” (Gibson 24) The novel depicts Molly as the representative of feminist perspective in a crude sense who behaves like masculine temper who possessed scientific aptitude and masculine toughness. In short, Cyberpunk as well as feminist cyberpunk, the key literary trends in the postmodernism prove to be non-traditional, against authority and signification. The novel denies the general philosophical viewpoints that were taken for granted during the 19th century.



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Librarian's Role in Managing the open Data

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Abstract:

Open data is a type of open access resources available freely to all on Internet. The open data and its management is relatively new concept but slowly gaining importance for its various uses. Librarians can play an important role in open data management with existing skills and also with proper training for some technical skills.

Keywords: Open Data; Open Data Management

Introduction:

Generally data is scattered and of no use. Data is generated at various levels such as individual level (for research), company level, organization level, or government level. . Data can be valuable provided it is collected, organised, managed in a proper systematic way to make it searchable as and when required for future use.

Now a days, faculties or researchers are doing research or projects through which data is generated. Generally it remains with original contributor. But data gets lost its importance in course of time once articles / reports are published based on the data. But this data if preserved and managed then can be used for various purposes such as:

1. Other researchers from same domain area can use this data for their research for validation purpose.
2. For deciding future strategy in case of corporates
3. For development purpose by government bodies etc.

Open data:

For this, data should be made accessible to all. It is called "Open data". It is one of the type of open access resources which is still neglected. From research point of view data is very important. Hence data is useful for all like individual researchers or any research organization or even from Government point of view. For e.g. Census data which is now available to all as open data. Census data released by the Government is official data. As a result, it is very much important from research point of view which is used by researchers for various purposes in different subject domains.

Opendatahandbook.org (2016) defined open data as data that can be freely used, re-used and redistributed by anyone - subject only, at most, to the requirement to attribute and share alike. In addition to data, other details such as methodology and procedures used to collect the data, details about codes, definitions of variables, variable field locations, frequencies etc. are also essential. Such information will differ based on various criteria like study design, type of data collected, characteristics of the dataset etc.

Open data ensures increase accessibility to data sets for other researchers by allowing access to see, verify or use the data sets like articles as per the contributor or funder or publisher's



mandate. This results in recognition of contributor of data sets for own work. Hence it is very much vital that research data should be made available as open data. It has other benefits also as Tananbaum (2013) remarked that disseminating research outputs and data in a highly visible manner promotes sharing, discussion, and encourages follow-up science.

Sensitive data like personal details or national security related is not included as Open data. Open data is available in various disciplines such as scientific data, statistical data, finance related data, weather related data, environment related data etc.

Worldwide open data is gaining importance due to its social and economic value and considering its vital role in national development. Governments in many countries have already adopted open access policies. As a result, many countries have their data available as Open Data.

Initiatives at International Level:

- a) Majority countries across the globe are making their data available as open data. For e.g. Australia (<https://data.gov.au/>), United States of America (<https://www.data.gov/open-gov/>), United Kingdom (<https://data.gov.uk/>) etc.
- b) Organizations working at international level are also opening data for all. For e.g. World Bank Open Data (<https://data.worldbank.org/>), International Monetary Fund (<https://www.imf.org/en/Data>) etc.
- c) Global Open Data Index (<https://index.okfn.org/>) – It is most comprehensive database including 166 datasets from 94 places (countries) and 11% of the dataset entries in the index is open. It is annual country level open data census.
- d) CODATA (www.codata.org) - CODATA is the Committee on Data of the International Council for Science (ICSU). It promotes to improve the availability and usability of data for all areas of research. Also CODATA supports the principle that data produced by research and susceptible to be used for research should be as open as possible and as closed as necessary. CODATA works also for improvement in the interoperability and the usability of such data by promoting the policy, technological and cultural changes that are essential to make research data more widely available and more usable. It organizes conferences, workshops, training programmes for increasing awareness and also develops standards and policies for open data.
- e) Data Citations: Just like there are various standards available for bibliographical citations, data citations standards are also available. They are consistent and standardised referencing for datasets used. As reported by Wikipedia on Data Publishing (2018) following organizations have established data citation standards:
 - i. CODATA Data Citation Standards and Practices Task Group
 - ii. Data Citation Working Group of the Research Data Alliance
 - iii. Data Preservation Alliance for the Social Sciences (Data-PASS)
 - iv. Data Citation Synthesis Group of FORCE11
 - v. DataCite

Initiatives at National Level:

At national level there are many initiatives which lead to open data movement in India. In 2005, Right to Information Act (RTI) was enacted. The purpose of RTI is to bring accountability and transparency in Government ministries / departments / organizations / agencies and autonomous bodies where public money is used for various purposes. As per Clause 4 of RTI



act which is about suo-moto disclosure of information where the concerned organizations / agencies are expected to share large of data / information to be displayed on their respective websites for public information. Thus the role of Open Government Data becomes important.

Later on National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) was published in 2012 by Government of India. It advocates the need for accountable and transparent dispensation of government collected data through a robust platform (data.gov.in) in an open machine readable format. Through this facility people can access the data freely or in some cases on payment basis. Data available is through open access, registered access and through restricted access as per government policies. Guidelines have been provided for reusing the data. Similar efforts are being made at state level and local i.e. city level.

State level -

1. Maharashtra State - <https://mahasdb.maharashtra.gov.in/home.do>
2. Tamilnadu State - <https://tn.data.gov.in/>

City level -

1. Pune - <http://www.punecorporation.org/en/open-data>
2. Surat - <https://surat.data.gov.in/>

Open data concept is very useful to eliminate data gaps. But main concern is about increasing awareness among general public for availability of such data and necessary training for using such data. Such data will be useful for companies, researchers, students, NGOs, entrepreneur etc. in variety of ways. Though efforts are being made still they are not adequate in terms of quantity, variety and timeliness of data as in many cases latest data is still not available. Open data concept is also applied to all the institutes engaged in both educational and research areas which are funded by the Government directly or through its authorised bodies.

Following institutions from India have shared their research data in Harvard Dataverse (<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/>) platform which is open to all for sharing open data:

1. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics has developed free open data repository of ICRISAT research data including Social science, Phenotypic, Genotypic, Spatial and Soil & Weather data which are linked with open publications using Dataverse.
2. Election Commission of India has also shared 31 data sets
3. Indian Institute of Public Opinion Pvt Ltd, New Delhi

In case of private institutions / organizations where large quantity of data is generated but they may not share with all due to various reasons such as intellectual property or even for commercial reasons. But still managing such data at institute level will be helpful in future for reference purpose. Hence it is essential that all institutions must manage their own data for archival, educational, future reference and most important for research purpose. In open data management librarians can plan an important role.

Open Data Management:

Like any other resource, open data also needs to store, preserve, share, organize and disseminate for its proper management which will help in searching and retrieving the correct dataset as per requirement. There are various ways in which data sets can be published. These are as follows:



- By publishing data sets in special journals called 'Data Journals' where the Publishers give access from their own websites to data sets as supplementary material for the research articles published in the journals. So that readers can access both articles and also see the data simultaneously.

For e.g. Journal of Chemical & Engineering Data published by American Chemical Society is a monthly journal devoted to the publication of data obtained from both experiment and computation, which are viewed as complementary.

Now such number of published data papers and data journals is rapidly growing.

- Uploading data sets on a publicly-available website, where files are available for download

For e.g. India's census data sets are available for download from the website http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/Archive_home.aspx

- Hosting data sets in a repository that has been developed to support data publication. These are called Research Data Repository (RDR). There are many available e.g. figshare, Dryad, Dataverse, Zenodo etc.

A large number of general and specialty (such as by research topic) data repositories exist. (e.g., arXiv for Physics and other areas, CiteSeerx with a focus on computers and information science)

re3data.org is a global registry of such research data repositories that covers data repositories from different academic disciplines.

Data repositories work like institutional repositories, where open data is stored, preserved, organized and catalogued which can be searched also easily. For managing open data, various software / platforms are available over the world. These are useful for organizing, cataloguing, publishing, sharing and searching the data. Commonly used platforms are CKAN, DKAN, Junar, Dataverse etc. There are special data platforms also available such as for Geospatial data - ArcGIS Open Data and GeoNode are used. These platforms / software are used by various countries / cities / institutions to share their data. Training and little expertise is required for managing these platforms.

The common features of the some of the available platforms i.e. software are search facility, easy access, Machine-readable data access, metadata for various data sets, data licenses, data visualization, standard compliance, Application Programming Interface, security etc.

The researchers may select the relevant RDR based on the cost involved (free or direct and ongoing cost for maintenance), Indexing / Search Engine Optimization, the policies and licences available and of course it's scholarly impact.

Open data Search engines:

For open data, special search engines can be used. These are specifically created to search open data. These are:

- <http://www.re3data.org/>
- <https://www.opendatanetwork.com/>
- <https://datasearch.elsevier.com/#/> (indexing images, tables and supplementary data from (Elsevier or Open Access) content sources)



- <https://www.quandl.com/> - delivers financial, economic and alternative data at global level. Some services are free while some are paid
- [Datary Open Data Search Engine](#) (From Microsoft - One has to download, it is free as on now, Use through Excel)

Librarians' role is open data management:

With already available skills librarians can play an active role in open data management similar to information management. Still it is essential that proper training is available for librarians. Librarians have to develop skills related to data management. This is technical work and involves various stages as cited by Jadhav (2018, August 25). These are as follows:

- a. Data Acquisition
- b. Data Cleaning & Curation
- c. Formatting the data
- d. Adding License
- e. Publishing Data on Data Repositories
- f. Filtering & weeding out irrelevant data

It's very important that librarians should develop their skills for managing highly complex, statistical data sets.

1. Librarians can search open data sources relevant to users' needs and list them.
2. Like other resources, librarians can help the users by making them aware about various sources of open data which can be used by the researchers for their own research, avoiding duplication and also checking validity of other's research by studying the available data.
3. Librarians can also encourage users to share their own research data in such open data platforms by helping them. Tripathi et al. (2017) have suggested that libraries need to work proactively by arranging awareness campaigns in order to dispel the ignorance of the researchers who are reluctant to release their data for others to use and reinterpret.
4. At institutional level librarians can convince the management for storing own data sets generated at institute level in library for its management for future reference and also as knowledge management practice. For this, institutional policy should be in place at the beginning.

Conclusion:

Like other open access resources, open data is slowly gaining importance especially from research point of view. Librarians can plan an active role in managing open data and providing related information services. But for this, librarians themselves should understand the importance of such open data and be familiar in searching, using and managing such data sets first.

It's also necessary that training programs / workshops where hands on practice will be available for library professional should be organised by library associations. This will certainly benefit the library professionals as sooner or later the data management job would definitely will be coming to library and hence its high time that we as librarians should be prepared for it!!



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M Commerce: The Users Perspective

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Abstract:

This paper extends research on mobile commerce in India. Earlier, business strategies were based on limited geographical reach and scope for the growth. But because of rapid advancements in the Internet and communications technologies geographical boundaries are diminishing. M-commerce industry is young in India. More and more Indians are using smart phones for the purpose of rapidly consuming contents such as gaming, videos, songs and entertainment on their smart devices and this leads to steady growth in mobile advertising and apps industry. Indian m-commerce industry, however, is yet not developed enough for comparison to the m-Commerce market in the developed countries. Some of the reasons for a contrast is due to some political, social, economical and cultural factors, but rate at which growth is increasing it is expected that the growth would increase in times to come.

Introduction:

Mobile commerce was born in 1997 when the first two mobile phone enabled Cola vending machines were installed in Finland. They used SMS text messages to send the payment to the vending machines. In 1997, the first mobile phone based banking service was also launched in Finland using SMS. Mobile Commerce also known as m-Commerce allows consumers the ability to conduct commerce, using a mobile device e.g. a mobile handset (cellphone), PDA, smart phone and other emerging mobile equipment. The revolutionary success of India's mobile industry is well known. What is not as well articulated is how the mobile ecosystem is driving internet penetration in India. The following facts present a glimpse of that phenomenon.

1. India has more than 160 million Internet users, of which 86 million access internet using their mobile devices.
2. In the last 3-4 years, the number of users who access the Internet through a 3G connection has grown to round 22 million. To put things in perspective, compare this with the 15 million fixed line broadband connections accrued over the last 17 years.
3. There are over 36 million smartphone users as against 60 million PC users.
4. 9% of overall Internet page views in India come from mobile devices.
5. Over 40% of searches on Google originate from mobile device.
6. 30% of Facebook users in India are mobile-only Internet users and 30% of new registrations are coming through mobile.
7. LinkedIn ranks India among its top 4 growth markets for mobile usage.

M-commerce is still very much at the beginning of its growth curve and through the number of factors detailed in this paper, we will discover what are its propellants and also the various barriers that it currently faces.



Literature Review

"Mobile Commerce is the use of information technologies and communication technologies for the purpose of mobile integration of different value chains and business processes, and for the purpose of management of business relationships" (Webagency)

"M Commerce is the use of mobile devices to communicate, inform transact and entertain using text and data via a connection to public and private networks" (Lehman Brothers)

"The core of mobile ecommerce is the use of a terminal (telephone, PDA, PC device, or custom terminal) and public mobile network (necessary but not sufficient) to access information and conduct transactions that result in the transfer of value in exchange for information, services or goods" (Ovum)

"The use of mobile hand held devices to communicate, interact via an always-on high-speed connection to the Internet" (Forrester)

Mobile wireless technologies :

Mobile commerce, which is commonly referred to as m-commerce, has become an important concept in today's business environment (Rottenberg, et al 2002) Mobile commerce involves the use of mobile computing devices in carrying out different types of economic transactions or enabling them to take place over space and time. The m-commerce includes use of such technologies as SMS1 services over a number of carriers (GSM2, IS953, CDMA4, WCDMA5), Bluetooth applications, and the integration of low-level digital carriers to IP based services through WAP6 or Compact HTML7 like the Japanese I- Mode service This integration is one of the fastest growing markets of E-business and it will involve the development and design of a host of new applications, services, business models and technological solutions (Lyytinen, 2001).

On the other hand, according to Malladi et. al. (2002), mobile wireless technologies consist of two aspects-mobility and computing. They claimed that mobile computing represents user's continuous access to network resources without limitation of time and location. Wireless means that transmission of any form of data—text, voice, video or image is conducted through radio waves, infrared waves or microwaves rather than using wires (Dubendorf, 2003). Therefore, mobile wireless technologies is defined as any wireless technology that uses radio frequency spectrum in any band to facilitate transmission of text data, voice, video, or multimedia services to mobile devices with freedom of time and location limitation.

The freedom of time and location is related to the concept of anytime and anywhere access that represents the two main characteristics of mobile wireless technologies: mobility and reachability (BenMoussa, 2005; Camponovo & Pigneur, 2003; Ng-Kruelle et. al, 2002; Turban, et. al. 2002).

Research Methodology :

The present research is a descriptive research study conducted on 118 individuals in the city of Mumbai. The sampling technique used was judgemental sampling method so as to achieve the desired results. The individuals sampled for the study were users of mobile applications in different areas and were in the age group of 18 to 30 years. A structured questionnaire was administered so as to understand the usage of m-commerce among the



individuals. The collected data was analysed using SPSS 17 software. The data analysis comprised t-test prominently for testing of the hypotheses.

Objectives:

1. To study the dilemma (if any) of using m-commerce among users.
2. To study the perception about reliability of m-commerce among users.
3. To study the suitability of m-commerce compared to e-commerce and regular retail among users in making transactions.

Scope of m-commerce :

Mobile Commerce: beyond electronic commerce :

Electronic commerce has attracted significant attention in the last few years. This high profile attention has resulted in significant progress towards strategies, requirements, and development of e-commerce applications (Upkar, 2002 & Kalakota, 1999).

The growth forecast for both business-to-consumers (B2C) and business-to business (B2B) aspects of e-commerce over the next few years is phenomenal by any standard. One point that should be made here is that nearly all e-commerce applications envisioned and developed so far assume fixed or stationary users with wired infrastructure, such as a browser on a PC connected to the Internet using phone lines or a Local Area Network (LAN). We envision many new e-commerce applications will be possible and significantly benefit from emerging wireless and mobile networks. We term these applications — wireless e-commerce or mobile commerce.

Mobile commerce is a natural successor to electronic commerce (Mahil, 2008 & Au, 2007). With the rapid proliferation of mobile devices, including mobile phones, PDAs, and handheld computers, mobile commerce is widely considered to be a driving force for next-generation e-commerce (Ting, 2004).

M-commerce should not be viewed as e-commerce with limitations, but rather as a unique form of e-commerce with its own unique benefits (Scornavacca et al , 2006). Additionally, m-commerce is not a substitute for PCs. Rather; it is a new and a much more powerful way to communicate with customers.

Ubiquity, intimacy, time sensitivity and location awareness are key concepts that make mobile commerce so different from traditional e-commerce (Paavilainen, 2002). The other difference between m-commerce and e-commerce is the opportunity to connect information with objects in a more direct way than has been possible until now (Mobile Commerce, 2008).

While electronic commerce continues to see phenomenal growth, mobile commerce is still in its infancy. However, as wireless network grows, it is expected that emerging wireless and mobile networks will provide new avenues for growth in mobile commerce, create new business models for mobile operators and offer new applications to business and consumers (Coursaris and Hassanein, 2002, Kumar and Zahn, 2003).

According to the Gartner Group, consumer to business e-commerce will soon come from smart phones using mobile commerce technology. Many researchers suggested that next phase of electronic business growth will be in wireless and M-commerce (Ngai and Gunasekaran, 2007, Smith, 2006, O'Connell, 2005, Matthew, et al, 2004, Urbaczewskj, et. al. 2003). To better understand the potential impacts of mobile commerce on businesses, a quick review of definition and background information about it would be helpful.



M-Commerce is also known as mobile electronic commerce or wireless electronic commerce. It is believed to be the next gold rush after e-commerce. Business organizations of different industries are rushing to stake a claim (Stafford et al, 2003). However, m-commerce is many things to many people. Some people conceive m-commerce as an extension of e-commerce to mobile phones. Some people think it is another new channel after the Internet. In general, m-commerce refers to any transaction with a monetary value that is conducted via a mobile telecommunications network. According to this definition, m-commerce represents a subset of all e-commerce, including both business-to-business and business to consumer. M-Commerce uses the internet for purchasing goods and services as well as sending and receiving messages using hand-held wireless devices. Wireless web applications will enable users with Internet enabled cell-phones.

M-Commerce is believed to be driving fundamental changes in the way business is conducted in many industries, particularly in telecommunications, information technology, media and financial services. M-commerce is so important because it represents the extension of the Internet beyond the static terminal of the PC, or even the television, into a more nimble, anytime, anyplace and anywhere context. It will enable millions of people to access web information services wherever they go (Yeo et. al. , 2003).

Today, the mobile Internet is emerging even faster, in part because providers, content partners, customers, and investors are leveraging lessons from e-commerce. Cellular carriers, both nationally and globally, have made significant advances to enable next generation data or – wireless web services and mobile, m-commerce. Broadly defined, m- commerce involves an emerging set of applications and services people can access from their Web enabled mobile devices (Sadeh, 2002).

Various Mobile Commerce Applications :

A lot more people have access to mobile phones than to computers and this means that m commerce has the possibility to connect not just big businesses but also small and medium business and consumers on a massive scale. In this sense, mobile phones have the potential to bridge the digital divide and allow organizations and individuals to reach out to one another more easily than ever before (Mobile Commerce, 2008). After the appearances of a new technology a remarkable growth occurs in it. This has been the same in mobile commerce. Mobile Commerce has gained increasing acceptance amongst various sections society in last few years. The reasons for its growth can be traced back to technological and demographical developments that have influenced many aspects of the socio-cultural behavior in today's world. Mobile services have registered impressive growth in preceding years and m-commerce is slowly but surely showing signs of a healthy growth (Gordon & Gebauer, 2001; Sadeh, 2002; Hu, 2005).

Travel and Ticketing:

By utilizing the B CODE technology or NFC technology we could use the mobile phone as a means receiving E-Tickets. B CODE tech consists of sending text SMS which is scan able from the mobile phone display screen through the related set. So by receiving the chosen SMS, the ticket is practically received and we could present the mobile phone to the scanning machine at the ticket receipt spot.

Commerce:

Commerce is the exchange or buying and selling of goods and commodities on a large scale which involves transportation of goods from place to place. It is boosted by the convenience



and ubiquity through mobile commerce technology There are many examples showing how mobile commerce helps commerce For example, consumers can buy products from a vending machine or pay a parking fee by using their cellular phones, and mobile users can check their bank accounts and perform account balance transfers without needing to go to a bank (Hu, 2005)

Education:

Similar to other wired technologies, mobile wireless technologies have first been used in industry sectors such as business The movement of mobile wireless technologies in education is a recent trend, and it is now becoming the hottest technology in higher education (Levine, 2002; McGhee &Kozma, 2001; McKenzie, 2005)

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP):

In the coming mobile commerce era, users will want to be able to have access to the right resources and work as efficiently as possible– whether they are traveling, seeing a customer or working at other remote locations– with their ERP systems (Siau et al, 2001) Many ERP vendors are currently researching for means to provide mobility to ERP users They attempt to connect employees to their work more effectively than ever before by enabling mobile phones and other wireless devices to become a new kind of tool to seamlessly exchange information, automate data entry and perform a range of transactions anytime, anywhere (Siau and Shen, 2003)

Entertainment:

Entertainment has always played a crucial role in Internet applications and is probably the most popular application for the younger generation Mobile commerce makes it possible to download game/image/music/video files at anytime and anywhere, and it also makes on-line games and gambling much easier to access and play It is projected that by 2005, 80 percent of all mobile users in the United States and Western Europe will play mobile games at least occasionally (Leavitt, 2003)

Health Care:

The cost of health care is high and mobile commerce can help to reduce it By using the technology of mobile commerce, physicians and nurses can remotely access and update patient records immediately, a function which has often incurred a considerable delay in the past This improves efficiency and productivity, reduces administrative overheads, and enhances overall service quality Mobile technologies such as PDAs, Laptops or Tablet PCs can be of great value in hospitals and healthcare facilities by allowing better access to critical information – eg patient status, staff and patient location and facilities availability (Larkin 2001; Banitsas, 2002; Chau et al 2004; Varshney 2004; Rowley 2005) Healthcare facilities that choose to adopt such technologies may be able to not only perform better but ultimately provide more efficient and better quality of care for patients (Bahlman et al 2005)

Inventory Tracking and Dispatching:

Just-in-time delivery is critical for the success of today's businesses.Mobile commerce allows a business to keep track of its mobile inventory and make time-definite deliveries, thus improving customer service, reducing inventory, and enhancing a company's competitive edge Major delivery services such as UPS and FedEx have already applied these technologies to their business operations worldwide with great success

**Traffic:**

Traffic is the movement of vehicles or pedestrians through an area or along a route. The passengers in the vehicles and the pedestrians are all mobile objects, ideal clients of mobile commerce. Also, traffic control is usually a major headache for many metropolitan areas. Using the technology of mobile commerce can easily improve the flow of traffic in many ways. For example, a mobile handheld device can have the capabilities of a GPS, such as determining the driver's exact position, giving directions, and advising on the current status of traffic in the area. A traffic control center could also monitor and control the traffic according to the signals sent from mobile devices in the vehicles.

Hypotheses & Data Analysis :

For the current research study, the following hypotheses are considered:

1. **H₀: People are undecided about using M commerce.**
2. **H₀: Mobile transactions are considered unreliable due to security issues.**
3. **H₀: M commerce is not a suitable alternative to E commerce and regular retail.**

Hypotheses Testing**Hypothesis 1: People are undecided about using M commerce**

- 1) **Decision regarding use of M commerce**

Table 1&**One-Sample Statistics**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q9. Are you still undecided about using M commerce?	118	2.76	.912	.084

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Q9. Are you still undecided about using M commerce?	32.899	117	.000	2.763	2.60	2.93

2

Source: Researcher's SPSS 17 output.

We can conclude that the mean value of 2.76 tends towards 3, which shows that people have come to a decision regarding the use of M commerce.

Further, the simple statistics in the table below shows the decisions made by users:

Table 3

Decision regarding use of	Respondents	Percentage



M commerce		
Completely undecided	6	5%
Somewhat undecided	46	39%
Somewhat decided	32	27%
Completely decided	34	28%

Source: Researcher's own data.

The t-test proves that a greater number of people have made their decision regarding the use of M commerce to a great extent. Thus the null hypothesis is rejected.

Hypothesis 2: Mobile transactions are considered unreliable due to security issues.

Table 4 & 5

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q12. To what degree do you think M commerce is unreliable?	118	3.36	1.026	.094

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Q12. To what degree do you think M commerce is unreliable?	35.547	117	.000	3.356	3.17	3.54

Source: Researcher's SPSS 17 output.

As can be seen from the table the variable mean is 336 which statistically similar from the considered hypothesis "Not sure = 3"

We can conclude that people are still unsure about the reliability of M commerce.

Thus the null hypothesis that "Mobile transactions are considered unreliable due to security issues" is accepted

Hypothesis 3: M commerce is not a suitable alternative to E commerce and regular retail.

Table 6 & 7

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q 17. Do you believe M commerce to be a suitable alternative to e-commerce and regular over the counter transactions?	118	3.36	.957	.088

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Q 17. Do you believe M commerce to be a suitable alternative to e-commerce and regular over the counter transactions?	38.111	117	.000	3.356	3.18	3.53

Source: Researcher's SPSS 17 output.

As can be seen from the table the variable mean is 3.36 which is statistically different from the considered hypothesis (Possibly = 3) as considered in the table below.

Table 8

Option	Code
Definitely not	1
Probably not	2
Possibly	3
Probably yes	4
Definitely yes	5

Source: Researcher's own data.

Through the t test, we can conclude that people do consider M commerce as a suitable alternative to other forms of conducting transactions (namely E commerce and over the counter cash/credit). Thus the null hypothesis that "M commerce is not a suitable alternative to E commerce and regular retail" is rejected.

Identification of trends based on statistics

A) Public's perception of what M commerce comprises of:

Table 9

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Gaming	26	9%
Ticketing apps (Book my show, travel tickets etc)	50	17%
News apps	25	8%
Photography and Videography	20	7%
Television Apps (comedy nights with kapil, indian idol etc)	21	7%
Sports, health and fitness	19	6%
Banking and money transfer	52	17%
Lifestyle apps (memo, scheduler etc)	21	7%
Free music downloads	17	6%
Bill Payments	48	16%
Other	3	1%

Source: Researcher's own data.

Interpretation: On the basis of above statistics it can be said that the m-commerce is more inclined towards making financial transactions and banking.

B) Regularity of using M commerce

Table 10

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Don't use M commerce at all	20	17%
Rarely	32	27%
Sometimes	36	30%



Frequently	22	18%
Almost for everything that I can do using M commerce, I try to	8	7%

Source: Researcher's own data.

Findings:

From the research study it has been found that people are largely aware of what kind of applications come under the M commerce category. People use or have been using M commerce apps “sometimes” or more often. Majority of the people are aware that M commerce is available on basic and feature phones as well. Most important factor regarded for the growth of M commerce is “Anytime Anywhere services” meaning the ability of M commerce to serve you from any corner of the world. While people have made their decision regarding the use of M commerce, they are not entirely satisfied with actually going about using the technology as their past experience has not been completely encouraging. People still consider M commerce to be unreliable, one of the major reasons being security issues. Looking at the monthly break up of expenses by the people surveyed, it can be seen that M commerce still forms only a small part of their transactions and people still prefer over the counter cash/credit as the mode for commerce. Even after the small concern of M commerce being unreliable, people do believe M commerce has the possibility of being a suitable alternative to other means such as E commerce and regular cash/credit.

Conclusion:

Looking at the pace of technology change in the present globalised era it can be said that m-commerce is going to be the next big thing that would bring the corners of the world closer. Be it anything, from banking to insurance to retail purchase or even booking tickets and purchasing food online people will start using m-commerce as it would be a more feasible option than to physically go and visit a store place and make transactions. The only thing that companies have to consider is administer security among the users to proliferate the usage of m-commerce.

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Changing Buying Behavior of Indian Consumers

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Abstract :

In the recent years, the way Indian consumers are spending their money on various items has changed. In any business organization, changing consumer behavior is a big challenge in sustainable growth of the business. Changing consumer behavior is an obstacle in the growth of business because it leads to heavy losses due to obsolete stock of the organization. Consumer behavior is complex and very often not considered rational. A further challenge is that consumer personalities differ across borders and also between and within regions. Taste, behavior and preference of consumers cannot be ignored because consumers are the "Kings" of market. Consumer behavior is a complex, dynamic, multidimensional process, and all marketing decisions are based on assumptions about consumer behavior. In modern times, prediction of consumer behavior is much essential for prosperity of the business. Its prediction and strategy formulation is a challenge for the management of any business organization. Urbanization is a constant phenomena in India and is influencing the life style and buying behavior of the consumers. The study is based on the perceptions, buying behavior and satisfaction of the consumers in Indian market.

Introduction :

In present scenario, the study of consumer behavior has become essential. Consumers are the kings of markets. Without consumers no business organization can run. All the activities of the business concerns end with consumers and consumer satisfaction. Rising incomes in the hands of a young population, a growing economy, expansion in the availability of products and services and easy availability of credit all has given rise to new consumer segments and a rising acceptability of debt, whether it is mobile phones, credit cards, apparel or organized retail, people clearly seem to be spending more, particularly on discretionary items. The credit facility from business houses has been increasing at a rapid rate. This shows the terrific cut-throat competition in the ever changing market. Customer behavior study is based on consumer buying behavior, with the customer playing the three distinct roles of user, payer and buyer. The study of Consumer Behavior is quite complex, because of many variables involved and their tendency to interact with & influence each other. These variables are divided into three major sections that have been identified as the most important general influences on Consumer Behavior. Consumer behavior is the study of when, why, how, and where people do or do not buy a product. It attempts to understand the buyer decision making process, both individually and in groups. A greater importance is also placed on consumer retention, customer relationship with management, and personalization. Social functions can be categorized into social choice and welfare functions. The article discusses the factors influencing pro environmental consumer



behaviors and the policy implications of knowledge about these influences. It presents a conceptual framework that emphasizes the determining roles of both personal and contextual factors and especially of their interactions.

Objectives Of The Study :

The main objectives of the present study are:

1. To discuss the various methods of measuring consumer behavior
2. To know the factors those affect their buying behavior.
3. To know what strategies the marketer can adopt to influence the consumer buying behavior.
4. To analyze the impact of changing consumer behavior on growth of business

Common Features Of Consumer Behavior

1. Other people's behavior matters
2. Habits are important
3. People are motivated to 'do the right thing'
4. People's self-expectations influence how they behave
5. People are loss-averse
6. People are bad at computation
7. People need to feel involved and effective to make a change

Parameters Which Affect The Consumer Buying Behavior :

Consumer behavior refers to the selection, purchase and consumption of goods and services for the satisfaction of their wants. There are different processes involved in the consumer behavior. Initially the consumer tries to find what commodities he would like to consume, then he selects only those commodities that promise greater utility. After selecting the commodities, the consumer makes an estimate of the available money which he can spend. Lastly, the consumer analyzes the prevailing prices of commodities and takes the decision about the commodities he should consume. Meanwhile, there are various other factors influencing the purchases of consumer such as social, cultural, personal and psychological. The explanation of these factors is given below.

Cultural Factors :

Basically, culture is the part of every society and is the important cause of person wants and behavior. The influence of culture on buying behavior varies from country to country therefore marketers have to be very careful in analyzing the culture of different groups, regions or even countries. Each culture contains different subcultures such as religions, nationalities, geographic regions, racial groups etc. Marketers can use these groups by segmenting the market into various small portions.

Every society possesses some form of social class which is important to the marketers because the buying behavior of people in a given social class is similar. In this way marketing activities could be tailored according to different social classes. Here we should note that social class is not only determined by income but there are various other factors as well such as: wealth, education, occupation etc.

Social Factors :

Social factors also impact the buying behavior of consumers. The important social factors are: reference groups, family, role and status.

**Reference Groups :**

Reference groups have potential in forming a person attitude or behavior. The impact of reference groups varies across products and brands. For example if the product is visible such as dress, shoes, car etc then the influence of reference groups will be high. Reference groups also include opinion leader.

Family:

Buyer behavior is strongly influenced by the member of a family. Therefore marketers are trying to find the roles and influence of the husband, wife and children. If the buying decision of a particular product is influenced by wife then the marketers will try to target the women in their advertisement. Here we should note that buying roles change with change in consumer lifestyles.

Roles And Status :

Each person possesses different roles and status in the society depending upon the groups, clubs, family, organization etc. to which he belongs. For example a woman is working in an organization as finance manager. Now she is playing two roles, one of finance manager and other of mother. Therefore her buying decisions will be influenced by her role and status.

Personal Factors :

Some of the important personal factors that influence the buying behavior are: lifestyle, economic situation, occupation, age, personality and self concept.

1. Age and life-cycle have potential impact on the consumer buying behavior. It is obvious—that the consumers change the purchase of goods and services with the passage of time. Family life-cycle consists of different stages such young singles, married couples, unmarried couples etc which help marketers to develop appropriate products for each stage.
2. The occupation of a person has significant impact on his buying behavior. For example a marketing manager of an organization will try to purchase business suits, whereas a low level worker in the same organization will purchase rugged work clothes.
3. Consumer economic situations have great influence on his buying behavior. If the income and savings of a customer is high then he will purchase more expensive products. On the other hand, a person with low income and savings will purchase inexpensive products.
4. Lifestyle of customers is another import factor affecting the consumer buying behavior. Lifestyle refers to the way a person lives in a society and is expressed by the things in his/her surroundings.
5. Personality changes from person to person, time to time and place to place. Therefore it can greatly influence the buying behavior of customers. Actually, Personality is not what one wears; rather it is the totality of behavior of a man in different circumstances. It has different characteristics such as: dominance, aggressiveness, self-confidence etc which can be useful to determine the consumer behavior for particular product or service.

Motivation :

The level of motivation also affects the buying behavior of customers. Every person has different needs such as physiological needs, biological needs, social needs etc. The nature of the needs is that, some of them are most pressing while others are least pressing. Therefore a need becomes a motive when it is more pressing to direct the person to seek satisfaction.

**Beliefs And Attitudes :**

Customer possesses specific belief and attitude towards various products. Since such beliefs and attitudes make up brand image and affect consumer buying behavior therefore marketers are interested in them. Marketers can change the beliefs and attitudes of customers by launching special campaigns in this regard.

Other Related Factors :

- New technology
- New trend or fashion
- New innovations used by competitors
- Cost effect
- State of mind of consumers
- Global effect
- Quality of goods

Change In Consumer Behavior Affect :

Consumer taste is also changing as fast as the technology changes. In today's world technology changes are taking place rapidly. The change in technology changes the taste of consumers. To cater to the need of a rapidly changing consumer trends, a firm has to constantly understand the latest consumer trends and tastes. Consumer behavior provides invaluable clues and guidelines to marketers on new technological frontiers which they should explore. With the change of technology and design customer moves their demand to "new" product. "Old" one is refused by them. For example, change in technology in mobile phones has shifted the demand of customer from simple mobile phone to mobile phone of new technology.

Customer behavior can affect the sustainable growth of business in following manners:

1. If the behavior of the consumers changes time to time, the new production or services would be needed to meet the demands of the consumers. If a businessman or manufacturer changes its business product, it would lead to high cost of production.
2. If the cost of production is the major focus of the business, none of the other activities would more attention. Ultimately, quality of the work, design, packaging and distribution, would get suffered.
3. Business organization will not compete with competitors. Because if the organization considers only cost, other parameters are suffered and predetermined goals of the business cannot be achieved.
4. Business organization gets success only when all the business activities (internal environment) go smoothly. If there is unrest in the internal environment of the organization regarding the "change", business cannot get success.
5. Need to acquire heavy capital funds to cope with change in consumer behavior.
6. Requirement of new machinery and recent technology.
7. Trained Human Resource capital is needed to face cut throat competitors. All these requirements demand an outstanding performance which is a great challenge in reality.

Suggestions :

The business organization must be associated with high degree research work for finding the taste, behavior, preferences in uncertain situations Total Quality Management (TQM) should be applied by business concern to improve the quality of production and services so that



changing environment can not affect the demand of customers and consumers can stick with the particular business brand.

Regular innovations should be the integral part of the business. Top level management should give attention to innovations and new techniques and new methods of the production and encourage subordinates to discover "new" things. With the help of innovation cost of production might be reduced and quality improved.

Conclusion :

Consumer behavior is complex and very often not considered rational. A further challenge is that consumer personalities differ across borders and also between and within regions. The vulnerable consumer, who does not always have access to the same number of choices as the average consumer, also needs to be taken into account. Influencing consumer behavior is in fact about targeting the right people with the right message. In any business organization, changing consumer behavior is a big challenge in sustainable growth of the business. In developing country like India, there is need to formulate and successfully implement strategies related to consumer behavior because there are fewer resources to meet the basic requirements of the business. Taste, behavior and preference of consumers cannot be ignored. Therefore, marketing strategies related to consumer behavior are made to beat cut throat competition in global context. In modern times, prediction of consumer behavior is much essential for prosperity of the business. Its prediction and strategy formulation is a challenge for the management of any business organization. Only those organizations which formulate and implement consumer oriented marketing strategies, can survive in global competitive era. We live in a digital age and thus need to keep up with new trends in the social media. The Internet has become the first medium in history to allow for complex interaction between networks of people. The challenge of changing consumer behavior can be met through high degree of research efforts, serious hard work related to knowing the behavior of consumers, making sensitive analysis of change of consumer behavior and action of competitors. An important and recent development in India's consumerism is the emergence of the rural market and market for eco-friendly products for several consumer goods. Three-fourths of India's population lives in rural areas, and contribute one-third of the national income so it should not be avoided. Lastly, creating value along with delivering delight to the customer is what is most important. We live in a digital age and thus need to keep up with new trends in the social media.

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Growth of E-Commerce in India

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Abstract :

Now, electronic commerce are become a more popular as a compare to traditional commerce. There are various business entities are trying to converts its business into electronic commerce. We seen, various websites are lunched on internet i.e. Quiker.com for consumer to consumer E-commerce, Amzon.com for Business to Business E-commerce, obay.com, shopcart.com, flipcart.com, snapeddeal.com etc. E-commerce in new time has been growing rapidly across the world. According to Report of Digital –Commerce, IMAI-IMRB (2013), E-commerce industry in India has witness a growth of US\$3.8 billion in the year 2009 to US\$ 9.5 billion in 2012.

Today, the internet users in India. It shows that in 2007 internet users was 42 Mm they are growing fasters in 2017 i.e. 446 Mm. it foreclosing they will be 1280 Mm in 2026. The e-commerce has changed the way business is done in India. The Indian e-commerce market is expected to grow to US\$ 200 billion by 2026 from US\$ 38.5 billion as of 2017. The growth rate of e-commerce in India is 51 per cent per year. In the year 2050, traditional commerce will be removed from market. Traditional commerce will be totally converter from e-commerce.

Introduction

21st century is the era of computer and internet. Every sectors deal with computer and internet. It includes education, science, social science, defense and as well as agriculture sectors. But from that, commerce is not exceptional. Day today, the commerce are diverts from traditional commerce to electronic commerce because of lot of limitations in traditional commerce. Its includes, need much more capital to for business, need much more time for selling and purchasing of goods and services, limited alternatives available in market, limited or local market, increasing life cycles of products, determination of price in local market and supply before demand etc. All the process of traditional commerce is so expensive as well as time consuming as a compare to electronic commerce.

Now, electronic commerce are become a more popular as a compare to traditional commerce. There are various business entities are trying to converts its business into electronic commerce. We seen, various websites are lunched on internet i.e. Quiker.com for consumer to consumer E-commerce, Amzon.com for Business to Business E-commerce, obay.com, shopcart.com, flipcart.com, snapeddeal.com etc.

On the web, commerce is become as simple and easy as a compare to traditional commerce. E-commerce gives much more benefit i.e. less capital, reduced operating cost, limited



capital, reduced life cycles of product, time saving, global marketplace, quick services and 24 hours and 365 days access to customers etc.

E-commerce in new time has been growing rapidly across the world. According to Report of Digital –Commerce, IAMAI-IMRB (2013), E-commerce industry in India has witness a growth of US\$3.8 billion in the year 2009 to US\$ 9.5 billion in 2012. By 2013, the market is expected to reach US\$ 12.6 billion, showing year to year growth of 34 per cent. Industry sources show that, this growth can be continuous over a longer period of time as e-commerce will continues to reach new geographies and cover new markets.

This research paper are focused only growth of e-commerce in India and to find out growth rate in future.

- **Objectives of Research paper**

Following are the objectives of concern research paper.

1. To know the growth rate of e-commerce in India.
2. To find out future growth rate of e-commerce in India.
3. To find out the role of other factors in e-commerce growth in India.

- **Research methodology**

This research paper is focused on only growth rate of e-commerce in India and other aspects roles in e-commerce growth. For this purpose necessary and accurate data are collected through secondary sources.

Data collection

There are main two methods of data collection i.e. primary as well as secondary methods.

a) **Primary methods of data collection.**

There are various methods we can use to collect primary data. It involves direct investigation, indirect investigation, data collection through questioners etc. in this research researcher cannot collect primary data so far so limitations.

b) **Secondary methods of data collection.**

For the research purpose researcher collect the secondary data through secondary methods. It involves e-books, magazines, newspapers, internet and articles.

The growths of e-commerce in India are taken into account from 2007 to till data.

- **What is E-commerce?**

E-commerce is known as an electronic commerce refers to the use of an electronic means to do commercial transactions. Usually, it refers to the buying and selling of goods and services and done related activities through computer networking or internet or electronic means.

Today, the scopes of e-commerce are expanding. So e-commerce are not limited only to busing and selling of goods and services but most of the other business transactions we can do through e-commerce. It includes e-advertising, e-distribution, electronic data interchange, electronic fund transfer, electronic market research etc.

In simple words, Buying and selling of goods and services and done related activities via internet are known as electronic commerce.

- **Growth of E-commerce**

The growth rates of e-commerce in India are depended upon the internet users in India. Internet users in India

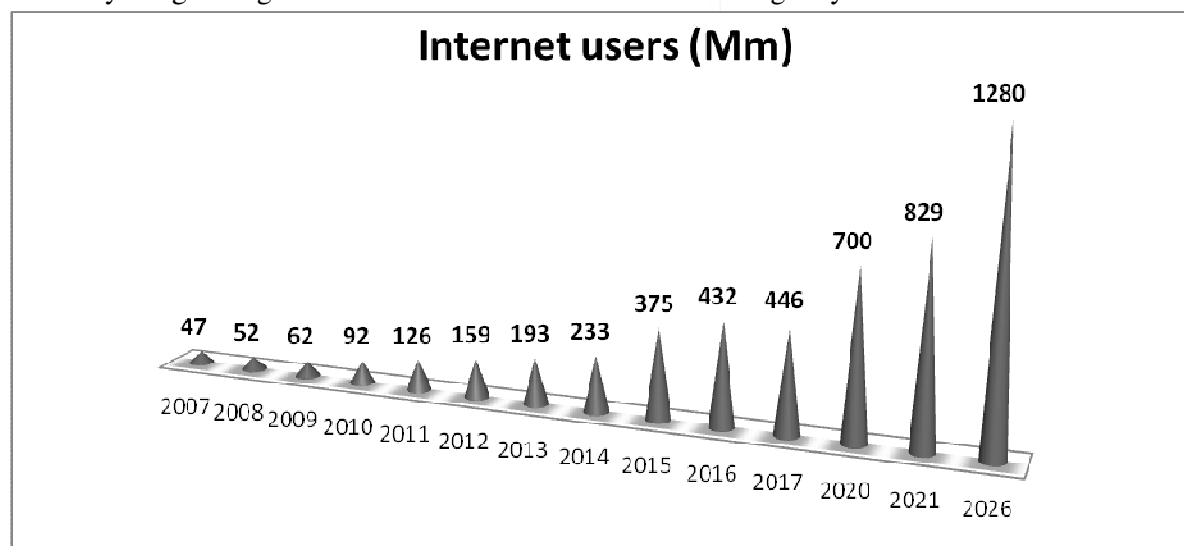


Table no 1; show the internet users in India from 2007 to 2017. They are as follows.

Total no1: Internet users in India

year	Internet users (Mm)
2007	47
2008	52
2009	62
2010	92
2011	126
2012	159
2013	193
2014	233
2015	375
2016	432
2017	446
2020	700
2021	829
2026	1280

Table no 1, shows the internet users in India. It shows that in 2007 internet users was 42 Mm they are growing fasters in 2017 i.e. 446 Mm. it foreclosing they will be 1280 Mm in 2026.



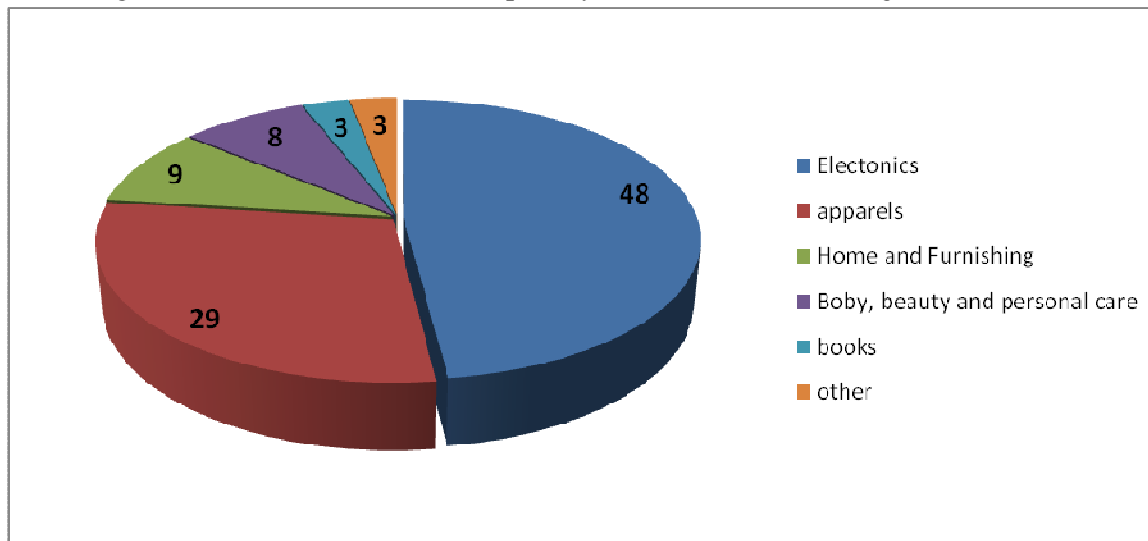
- **Transactions per day in E-commerce retailing**

Table no 2, shows the transactions per day in e-commerce retailing in India.

Table 2: **Transactions per day in E-commerce retailing**

Transactions Per day	Percent
Electronics	48
apparels	29
Home and Furnishing	9
Boby, beauty and personal care	8
books	3
other	3

Table no 2 indicates that electronic products are sales per day in e-commerce retailing. Following charts shows the Transactions per day in E-commerce retailing.



• Actual and Future E-commerce Growth in India

The e-commerce has changed the way business is done in India. The Indian e-commerce market is expected to grow to US\$ 200 billion by 2026 from US\$ 38.5 billion as of 2017. The growth rate of e-commerce in India is 51 per cent per year.

Market Size

Indian e-commerce market is expected to grow to US\$ 200 billion by 2026 from US\$ 38.5 billion in 2017. Online retail sales in India are expected to grow by 31 per cent to touch US\$ 32.70 billion in 2018, led by Flipkart, Amazon India and Paytm Mall.

Now, electronics is currently the biggest contributor to online retail sales in India with a share of 48 per cent, followed closely by apparel at 29 per cent.

Investments/ Developments

Some of the major developments in the Indian e-commerce sector are as follows:

1. Flipkart, after getting acquired by Walmart for US\$ 16 billion, is expected to launch more offline retail stores in India to promote private labels in segments such as fashion and electronics.
2. Paytm has launched its bank - Paytm Payment Bank. Paytm bank is India's first bank with zero charges on online transactions, no minimum balance requirement and free virtual debit card.
3. As of June 2018, Google is also planning to enter into the E-commerce space by November 2018. India is expected to be its first market.
4. E-commerce industry in India witnessed 21 private equity and venture capital deals worth US\$ 2.1 billion in 2017 and 40 deals worth US\$ 1,129 million in the first half of 2018.
5. Google and Tata Trust have collaborated for the project 'Internet Saathi' to improve internet penetration among rural women in India.

The E-commerce in India is growing faster than other sectors. The ultimate growth rate of e-commerce in India is 51 per cent per year.



- **Conclusion**

In this research paper, researcher concludes that, the e-commerce in India is growing faster than traditional commerce. The growth rate is 51 per cent per year and it expected to grow faster. In the year 2050, traditional commerce will be removed from market. Traditional commerce will be totally converter from e-commerce.

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Effectiveness of Co-Operative Strategies in Mathematics Learning

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Cooperative learning involves more than students working together on a lab or field project. It requires teachers to *structure* cooperative interdependence among the students. These structures involve five key elements which can be implemented in a variety of ways. There are also different types of cooperative groups appropriate for different situations.

It refers to small, group-based instruction in which students work together to achieve a learning goal. This is utilized at virtually every school, at every grade level, around the world. There are reasons to this, which we'll cover in the Supporting Theory section, but for now just understand that it is an extremely common and effective pedagogical tool.

Cooperative Learning helps to:

- Raise achievement of students.
- Build positive relationships among students - important for creating a learning community that values diversity.
- Provide experiences that develop both good learning skills and social skills.

Research shows cooperative learning helps to produce:

- Higher achievement.
- Increased retention.
- More positive relationships and a wider circle of friends.
- Greater intrinsic motivation.
- Higher self-esteem.
- Greater social support.
- More on-task behavior.
- Better attitudes toward teachers.
- Better attitudes toward school.

Mathematics and Co-operative Learning:

Many of the researches developed about co-operative learning have been focused on determining the effects that these methodological strategies have in specific areas of the curriculum. Thus, they have been developed and applied in different subjects, such as Language and Literature, Geography Natural Sciences, Biology, etc. However, it is in the field of Mathematics where co-operative learning has been used more, perhaps due to the high level of failure that this subject involves in almost all the countries in the world.

Johnson & Johnson (1990a) point out, after revising 17 researches about Mathematics learning under co-operative methods, that students who work systematically with these techniques show improvement in

- the use of reasoning strategies
- the ability to generate new ideas
- the appropriate solution to problems



- the ability to transfer what is learnt in the group to the individual solution of problems.

In addition, the same authors underline the convenience of using techniques of co-operative learning in Mathematics due to, at least, the following reasons:

Co-operation involves a greater performance than competitiveness and individualization. •

- The solution of mathematical problems involves an interpersonal work and most students feel more comfortable clarifying their thought in small groups, rather than in the discussions of the whole class. Discussing problems with classmates helps students to understand how to solve them in an adequate way.
- The groups that are co-operatively structured involve a greater intellectual exchange that is essentially needed in the process of teaching and learning Mathematics.
- Within co-operative groups, students receive a supporting interaction that allows them to increase confidence in their own individual ability for Mathematics.
- In co-operative learning situations, students like Mathematics more and they are more intrinsically motivated to continue to learn it
- Co-operative learning, by itself, does not prove unquestionable benefits. According to Rué (1998), it is necessary to incorporate in classrooms, in the design of the social situations, as well as in the profile of the work to do, those factors that increase an interaction of norms and quality that will favour international co-operation and the group's perseverance to attain the proposed objectives.
- conception of diversity as a source of richness for the educational and social development of students; • constructive conception in which the teaching and learning processes are configured as promoters of the regulation and self-regulation of these processes;
- principle of interactivity by means of co-operative learning.

Design:

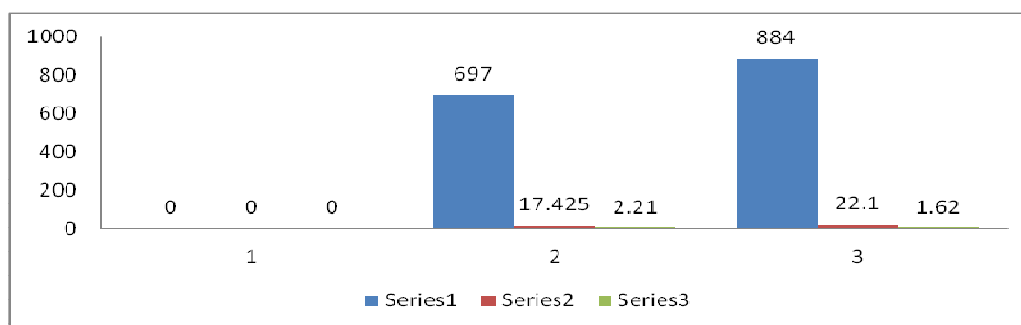
The Sample of 9th Standard 40 students were taken for the study of BLDE girls high School of vijayapur .Karnataka was taken . The traditional teaching was done with two units if mathematics and the same two units were taught with co-operative strategies.Pretest and post test was conducted and the analysis was done.

Objectives:

1. To identify the interest in mathematics learning
2. To find the interaction among students in learning mathematics
3. To find the progress in mathematics learning

Analysis: Analysis was done using mean and SD

slno	Pre Test	Post Test
Sum	697	884
Mean	17.425	22.1
SD	2.21	1.62



**Conclusion:**

The greater interest in Mathematics basically arises because classes are nicer and students actively participate in their development by means of a co-operative dynamic that promotes teamwork as they develop collaborative and mutual helping attitudes. It is evident, and thus students show it, that if compared to the traditional methodology that students are used to where they play a passive role, merely receiving contents, our methodological proposal is more attractive and stimulating. On the other hand, we are sure that the majority of the students that show certain indifference towards the AMEC, stressing that their attitude and motivation towards Mathematics has decreased, are those that present a high performance and that feel disadvantaged for the established evaluation criteria. We must also recognize that, within human diversity, there are students that have assimilated individualist and/or competitive. Through the theoretical revision made about different co-operative learning techniques, we have not observed any disagreement with the evaluation criteria used when, in the final mark of students, the consideration of the group average is contemplated. However, this has been one of the most questioned aspects by students in our research. The students that feel more prejudiced are those with a high performance and they play a very important role in all this process where the task is structured in tutoring situation. Thus, we think that we have to be very cautious when using evaluation strategies that students can consider prejudicial to their interests. Consequently, teachers interested in practicing strategies based on cooperative learning must dedicate an important amount of time to reflect upon the evaluation system to use.

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Challenges in Using Mobile Banking Services

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Abstract:

With the introduction of computer technology in banking services and with the advent of ATM's the banking services are provided across the banks. In addition to this today's increasing trend in use of smartphones and tablet based devices, the use of mobile Banking functionality would enable customer connect across entire customer life cycle much comprehensively than before. With this scenario, current mobile banking objectives such as building relationships, reducing cost, achieving new revenue stream will transform to enable new objectives targeting higher level goals such as brand of banking organization. Emerging technology and functionalities would enable to create new ways of lead generation, prospecting as well as developing deep customer relationship and mobile banking world would achieve superior customer experience with bi-directional communications. Now customers need not necessarily visit a bank to do banking transactions, when the banks provide them with mobile banking or remote banking facility.

Introduction :-

With the introduction of smart phones with WAP support enabling the use of the mobile web in 1990. The first European banks started to offer mobile banking services to their customers. Mobile banking has until recently (2010) most often been performed via SMS or the mobile web. Mobile banking comes with features like 128 bit encryption and open internet technology. It is not dependent on any specific service provider and the handset company. The service is free of charge. With this facility, customer on his/her mobile screens can check his bank balance, order a demand draft, stop cheque payment, request for cheque book, look at the current interest rates or even last three or five transactions or transfer of funds up to defined limit round the clock.

Definition:-

Mobile banking refers to provision and availment of banking and financial services with the help of mobile telecommunication devices. The scope of offered services may include facilities to conduct bank and stock market transactions, to administer accounts and to access customized information.

Mobile banking is a service provided by a bank or other financial institution that allows its customers to conduct a range of financial transactions remotely using a mobile device such as a mobile phone or tablet, and using software, usually called an app, provided by the financial institution for the purpose. It is usually available on a 24-hour basis.



Objectives:-

The objective of presenting the research paper is to aware the services provided through Mobile Banking system and challenges in using such services.

Hypothesis :-

Use of mobile helps by reducing the need for customers to visit a bank branch for non-cash withdrawal and deposit transactions.

Methodology.

In the Present study, use of secondary resource is made to evaluate the challenges in using mobile banking services.

Significance of the study :-

This Paper brings to light valuable analysis pertaining to challenges in using Mobile banking services.

Limitations of the study:-

The Paper is limited only to the general technology used by banks for their banking purposes.

Services through Mobile Banking :-

Following are some important Mobile Banking services provided to customers of bank.

a) Account Information:

1. Mini-statement and checking of account history
2. Mutual funds or equity statements
3. Alerts on account activity
4. Access to loan statements
5. Monitoring of term deposits
6. Insurance policy management
7. Access to card statements

b) Investments:

1. Real- time stock quotes
2. Portfolio management service
3. Personalized alerts and notifications on security prices

c) Transaction:

1. Check Remote Deposit
2. Paying third parties, including bill payments
3. Third party fund transfers
4. Funds transfer between the customer's linked accounts

d) Support services:

1. ATM location
2. Cheque book and card requests
3. Exchange of data messages and e-mail
4. Complaint submission and tracking
5. Status of requests for credit including mortgage approval and insurance coverage

e) Content services:

- a) Location based services



- b) General information such as whether updates, news etc.
- c) Loyalty- related offers

Challenges in using Mobile Banking services:

Different Mobile phone devices:

There are large number of different mobile phone devices and it is a big challenge for banks to offer a mobile banking solution on any type of device. Some of these devices support Java ME and others support SIM Application Toolkit, a WAP browser, only SMS.

Initial interoperability issues:

Initial interoperability issues however have been localized, with countries like India using portals like “R-World” to enable the limitations of low end java based phones, while focus on areas such as South Africa have defaulted to the USSD as a basis of communication achievable with any phone.

More complex Transactions:

The desire for interoperability is largely dependent on the banks themselves, where installed applications whether it is Java based or native, provide better security, are easier to use and allow development of more complex capabilities similar to those of internet banking while SMS can provide the basics but becomes difficult to operate with more complex transactions.

More banking service providers:

In practice it is too early in the service lifecycle for interoperability to be addressed within an individual country, as very few countries have more than one mobile banking service providers.

Lack of common technology standards:

There is a myth that there is a challenge of interoperability between mobile banking applications due to perceived lack of common standards for mobile banking

Increasing Cybercrime rate:

As with most internet-connected devices, as well as mobile-telephony devices, cybercrime rates are escalating year-on-year. The types of cybercrimes which may affect mobile banking might range from unauthorized use while the owner is using the toilet, to remote hacking, or even jamming or interference via the internet or telephone network data streams.

Security of financial transactions:

Security of financial transactions, being executed from some remote location and transmission of financial information over the air, are the most complicated challenges that need to be addressed jointly by mobile application developers, wireless network service providers and the banks IT departments.

One-time password (OTP) is the latest tool used by banking and financial service providers in the fight against cyber fraud. Instead of relying on traditional memorized passwords, OTP's are requested by consumers each time they want to perform transactions using the online or mobile banking interface. When the request is received the password is sent to the customer's phone via SMS. The password is expired once it has been used or once its scheduled life-cycle has expired.

Major findings :-

It is found that almost all the banks are using information technology for their customer services. Even bank customers are also using Mobile Banking facilities for information



gathering, processing and distribution. Particularly new younger generation is attracted towards Mobile Banking services and performing some financial transactions through their mobile phones.

Suggestions :-

1. If the bank is offering smart-card based security, the physical security of the device is more important.
2. Proper training facilities should be made available to all customers of banking sector.
3. Security of any thick-client application running on the device
4. Attempt should be made to minimize the difficulties in using Mobile banking services.
5. User ID / Password authentication of bank's customer
6. Encryption of the data that will be stored in device for later / off-line analysis by the customer
7. Encryption of the data being transmitted over the air.
8. Authentication of the device with service provider before initiating a transaction.
9. The provision of service level agreements is a requirement for banking industry, it is necessary to give the bank customer delivery guarantees of all messages.

Summary :-

In the worlds present banking scenario everyone is saying that Mobile Banking play's a pivotal role in the development of banking sector. But we depend upon Mobile banking some problems are also there which are going to be identified and rectified for the effective utilization of Mobile Banking in banking sector as most of the users are interested only in performing basic transactions such as querying for account balance and making bill payments.

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Role of Lead Bank in Financing the Small-Scale Industry in Sindhudurg District

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Abstract :

The Lead Bank is playing a major role in the development of banking and credit in the district. The bank is assigned the lead role and expected to act as the consortium lead and after identifying through survey, the areas requiring branch expansion and areas suffering from credit gap. It should take the co-operation of other banks operating in the district for opening branches as well as for meeting credit needs in the district. This research paper describes the origin, purpose of lead bank scheme in India and growth of lead bank in Maharashtra and in Sindhudurg district. This research paper helps to understand the role of lead bank in financing the small-scale industries in the district through annual credit plan. This paper is limited to target and achievement of annual credit plan of lead bank in the district. This paper is useful for the students, the teachers and the managers of educational institutions to understand the role of lead bank. It is also useful to policy makers like government for formulating favourable policy to overcome various problems of financing to the small-scale industry in the district. Research scholars can also use this paper for further research. Thus, all the stakeholders will come to know more about the role of lead bank in financing the small-scale industries.

Key words: lead bank, financing, small scale industry.

Introduction:

Banking system of any country is an important component of overall economic system. It plays a crucial role in the attainment of macro-economic objectives. It acts, as a vehicle for socio-economic transformation and also as a catalyst to economic growth. It also plays an important role in mobilizing the nation's savings and in channelizing them into high investment priorities and better utilization of available resources. Hence, banking can better be described as the important key of the vehicle of economic progress. Development of entrepreneurship is another responsibility which has been adjoined on the banks. To this end, commercial banks, besides providing term loans and working capital have been rendering valuable assistance in identification and formulation of locally suitable projects and have also been extending counseling services including technical and managerial guidance to new enterprises. In addition, the banks have been increasingly involved in the financing of public food procurement agencies, quasi-government bodies and other public undertakings since nationalization. Thus, bank's role is certainly dominating.

India is the largest democratic country committed to development planning. It is necessary to have institutions, which can sub serve the social and economic objectives of planning. The origin of priority sector prescriptions for banks in India can also be traced to the



Reserve Bank's credit policy for the slack season of the year 1967-68, wherein it was emphasized that commercial banks should increase their involvement in the financing of key sectors, such as, agriculture, exports and small-scale industries, as a matter of urgency. The nationalization of major commercial banks in 1969 also envisaged that no viable productive endeavour should falter for lack of credit support, irrespective of the fact whether the borrower was big or small. Following shortfalls in agricultural output and slowing down of industrial production, the Reserve Bank's credit policy for the slack season in 1967 was liberalized on a selective basis with a view, among other purposes, to enlarging the flow of credit to the select sectors such as agriculture and small-scale industries, as also exports. The measures for social control over banks were initiated by the Government of India in 1967-68 for securing a better adaptation of the banking system to the needs of economic planning and also for playing a more active and positive role in aiding sectors like agriculture and small-scale industries.

As per the recommendations of the Gadgil Study Group and Nariman Committee suggesting adoption of 'area approach' in evolving credit plans and programmes for development of banking and the credit structure, the Lead Bank Scheme was introduced by the Reserve Bank in December, 1969. The scheme envisaged allotment of districts to banks to enable them to assume leadership in bringing about banking developments in the respective districts. Development in the districts was sought to be achieved by making banks the key instruments for local deployment of credit, entrusting them with the responsibility of locating growth centres, mobilising deposits, identifying credit gaps and evolving a coordinated programme for credit deployment in each district, in concert with other banks and credit agencies. In order to enable the banks to assume 'leadership' in an effective and systematic manner, the various districts, except the metropolitan cities of Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai and certain Union Territories in the country were allotted among the public/select private sector banks and each such bank was designated as the Lead Bank for the district concerned. The Lead Bank was also expected to work for expansion of branch banking facilities and assume a major role in the development of banking and credit in the allocated districts. The Nariman committee recommended that Banks should be allocated specific districts, where they would take the lead in surveying the potential of banking development, in extending branch expansion and extending credit facilities.

Under the scheme, Lead Banks shared the responsibility of surveying and developing the banking potential of all the districts. Lead Banks were expected to assume the role of catalytic agents of economic development in their respected lead districts. They were expected to serve as leaders to bring about a co-ordination of co-operative banks, commercial banks and other financial institutions in their respective districts in the interest of district development. This is a very vital role in which the banks are required to associate and align their operations with planned regional development. On the basis of the survey, the lead banks were expected to estimate the deposit potential and fill the credit gaps to improve bank advances in rural areas, especially to priority sectors and weaker sections. The close involvement of the Lead Bank with a particular area will not only result in deposit mobilisation but also in the expansion of finance to agriculture and small industries.

The Small-Scale Industries occupy a very important place in the Indian economy as they provide immediate large-scale employment and have comparatively higher labour capital ratio. They need shorter gestation periods and relatively smaller markets to be economic. They need



low investments, offer a method of ensuring a more equitable distribution of national income and facilitate effective mobilization of capital and skill. They stimulate the growth of industrial entrepreneurship and promote a more diffused pattern of ownership and location. Small scale industries contribute significantly to employment generation, dispersal of industrial activity to rural and backward areas, facilitating the all-round economic growth by value addition, ensuring the mobilization of local capital and developing entrepreneurial skills. Small units are innovative though they do not maintain their own research and development wings. Small firms are fast in studying changes in tastes and fashions of consumers and in adjusting the production process and subsequent production accordingly. Small firms look to have an edge in industries that call for personalized service, attention to detail and the flexibility to adapt quickly to changes in the business or technological environment. For example, most of the people in the electronics business agree that big firms have so far had limited success because of their lack of flexibility.

Literature Review:

The review of literature forms an important part of research work. It deals with critical examination of various published and unpublished works related to the research work undertaken. Therefore, the brief review has been highlighted. This is related to works of authors and committee reports related to the financial and institutional support to small scale industry.

Nayak Committee (1992) examined the adequacy of institutional credit to the small-scale sector. The committee found that banks have insufficiently serviced the working capital needs of the small-scale industry. It found that there is need for setting up of specialized bank branches for small scale industry to overcome the serious bottleneck. It recommended that there should be coordination between banks and state financial corporation for providing term credit and working capital.

Ramesh (1994) examined the trends in credit supplied by schedule commercial banks and state financial corporations to small scale industries and their interstate disparity. The study found that commercial banks continue to play an important role in financing. But this banking sector has failed to meet the increasing credit requirements of small-scale industry sector. The interstate disparity in the distribution of credit have also widened. At the same time, the term credit from state financial corporation has shown relative higher growth rate as compared to bank credit for the reference period. Further, there seems to be a sort of complement relationship between banks and state financial corporations in financing small scale industry sector. Majority of the states that had low bank credit happened to be relatively strong in state financial corporations' credit.

High Level Committee (2009). The Lead Bank is expected to assume the major role in the development of banking and credit in the allocated districts. At the same time, there is clearly no intention that the Lead Bank should have a monopoly of banking business in a district. The bank assigned the lead role is expected to act as the consortium lead and after identifying through survey, the areas requiring branch expansion and areas suffering from credit gap. It should invoke the co-operation of other banks operating in the district for opening branches as well as for meeting credit needs. Hence, from the above view expressed by the study group appointed by Reserve Bank of India to report on the working of the lead bank scheme in Gujarat and



Maharashtra, it is quite clear that the Lead bank is not expected to play a dominant role as far as banking business in the district is concerned.

There are a number of studies related to credit provided by banks and other financial corporations to small scale industries. However, there is need to understand specifically the role of lead bank in financing the small-scale industry in Sindhudurg district.

Statement of the Problem:

It was observed that there are major territorial and functional credit gaps and have to fill up that gaps so that adequate institutional credit at reasonable terms could be made available to neglected sectors and areas and weaker sections of the community. It was noted that the Indian banking system had made significant progress by expanding its territorial and functional coverage and yet the unevenness of spread of institutional credit facilities to different areas of the country. The urban-oriented organisation of commercial banks, weaknesses of the co-operative system and the non-availability of institutional credit to the weaker sections of the community, still continued. The main social objective of banking and credit was to more evenly spread institutional credit over unbanked and under-banked areas and to ensure that neglected sectors and the small borrowers who had to depend on non-institutional credit also got adequate credit at reasonable terms from banks.

The commercial banks did not have adequate presence in rural areas and also lacked the required rural orientation. Moreover, out of the institutional credit to agriculture sector at 39 per cent of total credit, the share of commercial banks was negligible at one per cent with the balance being met by the cooperatives. The banking needs of the rural areas in general and the backward regions in particular were not adequately taken care of by the commercial banks and particularly the credit needs of rural sector of the economy such as agriculture, small-scale industry and allied services remained virtually neglected.

The small industrial sector has unique problems as compared to other segments. In case of manufacturing units, small industries are expected to have a unique set of problems in relation to their 'smallness'. It distinguishes them from medium and large manufacturing units. The scarcity of finance and credit is the main obstacle in the development of small-scale industrial units, which results sickness of small-scale industry and ultimate closure. Because of weak financial base which eventually prompts the entrepreneurs to bring in funds by way of loan rather than capital, improper maintenance of books of account, inability to provide collateral security, lack of appreciation of financial data required by the banks or financial institutions essentially to invest in small scale industrial units. The government of India recognized the importance of credit flow for the development of small-scale industries and this was a major motivation for bank nationalization setting up of State Finance Corporation, Lead Bank and other institutions. Banks were mandated to provide 40% of their lending to the priority sector.

The lead bank has to formulate and implement the development programmes in the district. The lead bank has to find credit gap and formulate suitable schemes for growth. This can be achieved only through preparing credit plans to cater to the credit requirements of the districts in a planned manner in collaboration with other financial institutions at the district level. Thus, there should have need-based lending in the place of scattered lending. Since the credit plans are bankable schemes for area development in the area of priority sectors to the extent possible the schemes are merged with the plan programs implemented in the district. The



priorities indicated in the district plans are to be taken into account in framing schemes under credit plan. The primary task was that of opening as many branches as possible in the rural areas. This was carried out with the help of other banks in the district.

Objective:

The objective of presenting this paper is:

- 1) To Study the Role of Lead Bank in Financing the Small-Scale Industry in Sindhudurg District.

Methodology:

This research paper is based on secondary data sources. The secondary data is collected with specific reference to the role of lead bank of the district (Bank of India) in financing the small-scale industry in the Sindhudurg district. All the necessary secondary data were collected from library study such as books, magazines, journals, periodicals, newspapers and websites. Various research papers, thesis, reports published by scholars and Government authorities were also used to collect information.

Significance of the Study:

The lead bank is playing an important role in the development of banking and credit in the allocated districts. The bank is assigned the lead role and expected to act as the consortium lead and after identifying through survey, the areas requiring branch expansion and areas suffering from credit gap. It should take the co-operation of other banks operating in the district for opening branches as well as for meeting credit needs in the district. This research paper describes the origin, purpose of lead bank scheme in India and growth of lead bank in Maharashtra and in Sindhudurg district. This research paper helps to understand the role of lead bank in financing the small-scale industries in the district through annual credit plan. This paper is limited to target and achievement of annual credit plan of lead bank in the district. This paper is useful for the students, the teachers and the managers of educational institutions to understand the role of lead bank. It is also useful to policy makers like government for formulating favourable policy to overcome various problems of financing to the small-scale industry in the district. Research scholars can also use this paper for further research. Thus, all the stakeholders will come to know more about the role of lead bank in financing the small-scale industries.

Limitations of the Study:

This paper is based on the secondary data collected from books, journals, reports, newspapers and websites. Thus, the paper possesses all the inherent limitations of the secondary data. The paper is limited only to the targets and achievements of Annual Credit Plan of lead bank (Bank of India) of the district. The aim of this research paper is to study the role of lead bank in financing the small-scale industry in the district.

Performance of Bank:**Deposits and Credits of Scbs in the State:**

Bank credit is an important indicator of economic activity. The high growth observed in the 2003-08 period was accompanied by a surge in monetary aggregates and credit growth, which usually exceeded the twenty percent mark year on year. After being impacted sharply by the global financial crisis and the fiscal stimuli over the period 2008-10, credit growth remained at around the 15 per cent mark till February 2014. Subsequently, it has slowed down. During



2016-17, gross bank credit outstanding grew at around 7 per cent on an average. The latest reading for May 2017 is 4.1 per cent. The sluggish growth can be attributed to several factors i.e. incomplete transmission of the monetary policy as banks had not passed on the entire benefit of monetary easing to borrowers, problem of twin-balance sheet (weak bank balance sheet as well as corporate balance sheet), more attractive interest rates for borrowers in the bond market and from nonbanking financial institutions. The trend in deployment of gross bank non-food credit by major sectors shows that credit off take by the industry sector has been slowing. The average gross bank credit to industry contracted by 1.6 per cent in the FY 2016-17. In May 2017, it contracted by 2.1 per cent. Even the personal loans segment slowed down in the second half of the FY 2016-17. The slowdown in credit off-take from public sector banks has been much more pronounced as compared to the private sector banks. The gross non-performing advances ratio of scheduled commercial banks rose from 9.2 per cent in September 2016 to 9.5 per cent in March 2017. Scheduled commercial banks' capital to risk-weighted assets ratio improved from 13.4 per cent to 13.6 per cent between September 2016 and March 2017, whereas profit after tax expanded by 45.8 per cent in 2016-17 as against a decline of 61.6 per cent in 2015-16, mainly due to higher increase in other operating income relative to risk provisions and write-off.

Performance of Bank In The District:

Under Lead Bank Scheme every public sector bank is allotted a district in which it functions as a lead bank of the district. In that role, the bank assists in the overall development of that particular area by collecting certain data and formulating district credit plan. Performance of banks in respect of achievement under annual credit plan of the district from the year 2009-10 to 2016-17 under Small Scale Sector and Priority Sector.

Table No.1: Target and Achievement of Annual Credit Plan: (Rs.in Crore)

Year	SSI			Total Priority Sector			% of Achievement of SSI to PS
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	
2009-10	49.01	54.46	111	295.00	268.45	91	20.29
2010-11	80.69	92.86	115	480.00	422.24	88	21.99
2011-12	50.10	63.53	126	600.00	471.66	79	13.47
2012-13	68.74	47.79	70	694.35	526.71	76	9.07
2013-14	106.93	88.20	82.5	857.82	714.93	83.3	12.34
2014-15	112.30	77.90	69.4	894.30	936.57	105	8.32
2015-16	327.75	243.78	74	970.00	741.28	76.42	32.89
2016-17	360.00	332.15	92	1230.00	862.76	70	38.50

Source: Compiled from Banking Statistics provided by SLBC and ACP, Lead Bank.

Figure 1 Target and Achievement of ACP

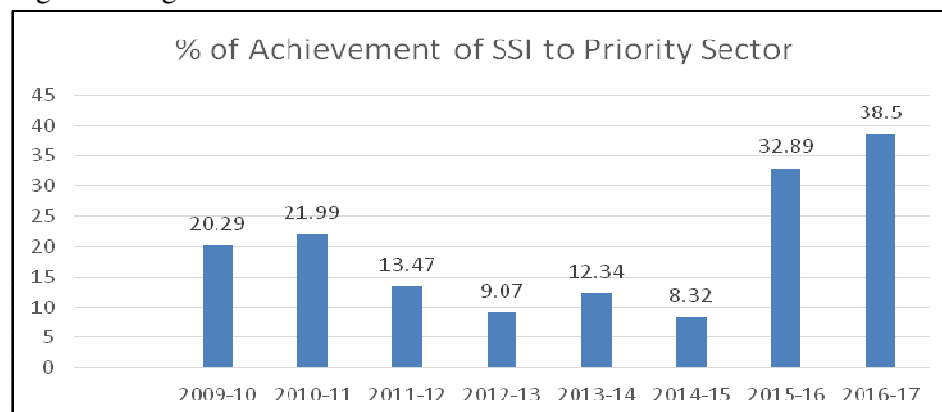




Table 1 and figure 1 show the performance of banks in achieving the target of annual credit plan to priority sector and small-scale industry in the Sindhudurg district. In 2009-10, the target of priority sector was Rs. 295 crore which was increased to Rs.1230 crore in 2016-17. At the same time, achievement of the priority sector was 268.48 crore in 2009-10 which was 91 percent to the target. The achievement was decreased to 76 percent till 2012-13. It was increased again to 105 percent in 2014-15 and declined to 70 percent in 2016-17.

In case of small-scale sector, allocation increased from Rs. 49.01 crore to Rs.360 crore between 2009-10 and 2016-17. The disbursement recorded an increase from Rs. 54.46 crore to Rs. 332.15 crore between 2009-10 and 2016-17. It was 111 percent in 2009-10 and was decreased to 52.5 percent in 2013-14. The amount disbursed to small scale industry as compared to priority sector was 20.29 percent in 2009-10. It was increased to 21.99 percent in 2010-11 but immediately it was decreased to 9.07 percent in 2012-13. It is showing increasing trend between 8.32 percent in 2014-15 to 38.50 percent in 2016-17.

Findings And Suggestions:

It is inferred that the performance score recorded in the small-scale industry sector was above hundred percent for first three years. But afterwards it was failed to achieve the target. It was reached to 92 percent in 2016-17. It is also inferred that the percentage of achievement of credit to the small-scale industry sector is satisfactory. There is consistency in the allocation of funds to small scale industry and priority sector but there is no consistency in achievement.

Banks have to prepare their branch-wise profile of the area every year and consider the changing population and income of the people. This enables them to prepare effective credit plans to implement regularly. Efforts are to made to identify the targeted groups of the beneficiaries for distributing loan. It is necessary to well equip the industrial departments in the district with necessary educated work force to extend proper technical guidance to promote the industrial production. Government has to encourage the youth for undertaking self-employment activity, assisting work and marketing activities which increases family income. This enhances the ability to repay the loan borrowed from the banks. The banks and financial institutions should reduce the rate of interest on their loans for more beneficiaries. This results in enhancing the performance of small-scale industrial units in the district. The entrepreneurs of small-scale industrial units should be given proper education through the government officials.

Government should eliminate the restrictions on some schemes so that entrepreneurs of small-scale industrial units can get benefits of schemes in time. In this regard, the government can very well consider these industries and give fair treatment in helping the small-scale industrial units to improve their performance. Government should provide infrastructural facilities to overcome the problems like lack of finance, defective marketing, shortage of skilled workers and insufficient power supply. Because these problems are hampering the smooth working of these units in the study area.

Conclusion:

Economic development and growth of any country largely depends upon a well-developed financial system which often comprises of a set of sub-systems. The lead bank guides the credit institutions to deploy their credit in such a way that they will have the maximum impact on the development of the district. It establishes the framework for credit extension in the district under viable banking schemes, which are expected to constitute the all-round and



integrated development of the district economy and the reduction of regional imbalances. The commercial banks are playing the lead role in coordinating the functions of all developmental agencies, especially credit institutions. The lead bank provides the scope for the development of various types of economic activities in a given time schedule with an emphasis on increasing opportunities for the weaker sections to participate in the process of development. Thus, it ensures adequate and timely flow of credit to the priority and neglected sectors in the district. The small-scale industries sector in India can look forward to a period of sustained development in the coming years.

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Problems & Remedies of Rural Entrepreneurship in Konkan

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Abstract :

India is the country which is way on development. About three-fourth of India's population are living in villages out of which 75% of the people are depends on agriculture and its allied activities. Limited land is insufficient to development for public. Therefore, there is a need to develop rural industries to solve rural unemployment and rural migration to cities.

Now a day's standard of living of peoples of rural area should be increased. Development of rural entrepreneurship is one of the answers to problem of insufficient employment. Indian rural sector is no longer primitive and isolated. Therefore, entrepreneurship in the rural and tribal areas solves the unemployment and backwardness of rural economy of country. Government of India has been continuously assigning increasing importance and support for the promotion and growth of rural entrepreneurship.

Konkan region is famous for tourism because natural beauty, sea beaches, forts and other various tourism places are located in this region. Konkan region are continuously backward from employment and industrial development. Industries are not developing on large scale in konkan. Agricultural sector is not sufficient for local people. Maximum local peoples are migrated at Mumbai and other cities for employment. Rural entrepreneurship is the best opportunities for the development of Konkan region.

This paper is focused discussion on problems and remedies of rural entrepreneurship in Konkan region.

Introduction:

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Objectives of study

1. Study the Overview of rural entrepreneurship in Konkan region.



2. Discuss the problems and remedies of rural entrepreneurship in Konkan region.

Rural Entrepreneurship in Konkan

Konkan's industries are developing on small scale in only cities. They are not spread in rural area of Konkan region. Rural development is more than ever before connected to entrepreneurship. Rural entrepreneurship is an important driver of economic growth, productivity, innovation, and job creation, and as a key aspect of economic dynamism in Konkan region. Entrepreneurship emerging at rural level this can take place in a variety of fields such as industry, business, and agriculture as strong factor for economic development of konkan region.

Problems of rural entrepreneurship in Konkan region

Financial problems:

Every industry needs sufficient finance for establishment and development of industry. Lack of finance is the main barrier of rural entrepreneurship in Konkan region . The financial problem of rural entrepreneurs is a part of the wider problem of capital scarcity in the economy as a whole and it is partly due to the peculiarity of rural entrepreneurship. Most konkan's rural entrepreneurs face the financial problems. Self-income, loan from the financial agencies, banks etc. are invest as capital in the business. The rural entrepreneurs do not get the sufficient amount for business. It is the major difficulty of the rural entrepreneur in Konkan region.

Problem of skilled manpower:

The success of rural entrepreneurship revolves basically on owners, skilled employee, labour and other staff. Because unskilled employee and labour create problems for the survival of rural industry. Skilled man power of konkan region is transfer to Mumbai and other cities for employment. Non availability of adequate skilled manpower in the konkan poses problem to small-scale industries.

Irregular and defective supply of raw material:

Konkan region are situated in hilly and coastal area. Rural entrepreneurs of konkan region facing problem of raw material because supplier or raw material use locally available low quality raw materials. The problems arise due to faulty and irregular supply of raw material, no availability of sufficient quantity of raw materials, sometimes poor quality of raw materials, increased cost of raw materials and above all lack of knowledge of rural entrepreneurs regarding government policy are other few barriers for success of rural industries in Konkan region.

Lack of Latest Technology:

Rural industry increases the productivity with new technology. But konkan regions rural industries use the old technology and they cannot increase sufficient productivity and quality of product. They do not have any technological support from the Govt. and other alone can ensure quality and high level of productivity. Research Development is needed for development for industries but rural industries do not have resources to finance these programs. Small industries have a very limited choice with regard to foreign collaboration and technological support too.

Problem of marketing:

Marketing is one of the major problems of rural entrepreneurship in konkan region because this region is located in hilly and coastal area. Rural entrepreneurs selling their products in local market because there is no available facility of well marketing system in konkan. These rural industries often do not possess any marketing organization in this region. They also fail to



get adequate information about consumer's choice, taste and preferences of the type of product. These problems do not allow for small industries to stay in the market.

Lack of machinery and equipment:

Small-scale industries have need modern equipment and machinery for their process of production. Most of the rural industries of konkan region use traditional and outdated machinery and equipment. Lack of modern machinery and equipment create barriers to growth of small-scale industries of konkan region.

Lack of adequate infrastructure:

Industry have needs adequate infrastructure for good progress of rural industries. Konkan region are situated backward, hilly and coastal area. Rural entrepreneur are facing the problem of inadequate infrastructure which is a barrier to success of industries. Thus absence of adequate infrastructure adversely affects the quality, quantity and production schedule of the industries which ultimately results in under-utilization of capacity.

Transportation problems:

Konkan region are situated in Palghar, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district. Road and Konkan railway are main sources of transport in Konkan but rural condition of transport is not sufficient for rural entrepreneurs.

Remedies for Small Scale Industries:

Awareness in people for entrepreneurship –

Konkani people does not take interest and risk in the business. They should prefer to job in industry and other sector. Maximum human force is migrated in Mumbai and other cities in India. They should try to bear risk and interest in rural entrepreneurship at local place in Konkan region. Government and Non-government organization should encourage to Konkani people for establishment and successfully running the industries in konkan region.

Training to entrepreneurs & employee-

The rural entrepreneur must be given proper training for business development. Training is essential for organization and planning, communication, leadership, motivation and control for business. Also training is essential for the workers to maintain the quality in the business. Because It is the main part of the standard quality of product and services. Konkan's rural entrepreneurs should concentrate on the proper training to employee and workers for safety and increase productivity of business. They should spend some amount on training to workers as an investment. Trained workers should be encouraged to for innovative ideas in processing of production and it is the good thing for competition to industries in urban area. Government should arrange training for rural entrepreneur and worker . such as Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana. NGOs like Lion club, rotary club should arrange the training programme rural entrepreneur & worker.

Research & Development –

The bright future and scope is available for rural entrepreneur in Konkan region for establishment of rural industries. Research can show the opportunities for rural entrepreneurship in Konkan region. Rural entrepreneurs should need industrial and scientific research for quality maintain and marketing. They should focus on attending seminar, conferences to improve their knowledge about production.

Effective Planning-

Rural entrepreneurs are required to conduct survey of the existing situations prevailing in Konkan region and draw productive programmers for them. Rural entrepreneurship need the



proper planning of business with available facilities and opportunities. Without proper planning they may be affected by improper location.

Provide modern Technology:

Konkan regions industries should use modern technology in the processing and other activities in the production. They should also try to give a lead, if possible financially in research and development efforts.

Basic Infrastructural Facilities-

Basic infrastructural facilities mean power, finance, water supply, road, transport, internet, warehousing are necessary for smooth functioning to rural entrepreneurship. These facilities are play the important role in the development of rural entrepreneurship in Konkan region.

Supply of Raw Materials-

Rural entrepreneur should purchase the raw material by the proper channel and subsidy. Because through the purchase of proper channels it will be profitable for rural entrepreneur. Alphonso Mango, Coconut, Cashew, Bettlenut, Kokum, rice, fish etc. are mostly available in Konkan region of Maharashtra. Another sufficient raw material should be import from other areas and foreign countries. Govt. should also intervene from time to time in arranging cheaper raw materials for rural industries in Konkan region.

Financial facilities –

Different types of Banks and the financial agencies provide the finance to rural entrepreneur for business at concessional rate of interest with subsidy. Some special banks and agencies should create the special cell for the finance to rural entrepreneur.

Marketing Arrangements-

Rural entrepreneur should focus on brand, product and market development. They should try to remain in the market and special trust should be given on quality improvement programmed. SSIs should try to popularize their products in the market which will provide them separate product and brand identity. The rural entrepreneur can sale the product through the cooperatives societies in the local market. They should export the product in the international market. The rural entrepreneurs should reduce the chain of middlemen and other expenses to increase their profit.

Conclusion:

Rural entrepreneurship is main factor of the rural development of Konkan region of Maharashtra. Konkan's rural entrepreneurs are facing many problems in industries and business. They need training and financial support from government and other financial agencies. Financial agencies must adopt positive attitude and support to rural entrepreneur for development of rural entrepreneurship in konkan region.

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Biodiversity and Environmental Balance

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Introduction :

The existence of Human being, like any other living organism on the earth is completely dependent upon biodiversity and thus protection and conservation of it has become need of an hour. Today's biodiversity is the result of the evolution of more than 4 million years. Some of the animals and plants on earth exist even since before the human evolution. Human being is the last product of this evolution. Human being cannot survive without this biodiversity. The health and future of human being is so completely dependent upon biodiversity.

The nature has blessed human being with biodiversity that exist on earth today. But now-a-days the biodiversity on earth is threatened because of external causes like increase in population, uncontrolled wood cutting, changes in usage of soil etc. It is because of such malpractices many species on earth have become extinct and many more are on the verge of extinction. More than 50% species are found in the equator region and the existence of these species is threatened by the malpractices.

The word 'Biodiversity' was first used in 1968 by Reymond F Dasman, a zoologist. The word was used in a book named *A Different Kind of Country*. It was used in the reference with the conservation of diversity. Then after 12 years i.e. 1980, the word was used with focus during the formation of draft of Science and Environment Act. Then the scientist Thomas Lovejoy brought the word in use through his book *Conservation Biology*. Previously the word 'Natural Diversity' was in use since 1975. In year 1980 Robert E Jeninns brought this word in common use.

The natural diversity was used to refer to Natural Heritage in America which reflected vast meaning than the biodiversity. It encompassed geology and geological regions in America.

Definition :

The co relation in between human being and natural resources, ocean ecosystem, geo ecosystem, the diversity among plants, animals and living organism is defined as biodiversity.

Different types of animals and plants are found in biodiversity. For example, it is because changes in hereditary characteristics we can see the diversity.

India is also blessed with rich biodiversity. India stands one among 12 countries in the world which are considered to have rich biodiversity. The sub continental India is surrounded by oceans on three sides. In India, the growth of biodiversity can be seen at woods, deserts, hilly areas, coastal areas, islands, creeks, triangle regions etc. It is because of this, other countries look upon India as treasure for biodiversity. Apart from biodiversity, India shows diversity in agriculture too as if in Assam region in North has huge tea plantations wherein Punjab is the mass producer of Wheat while Maharashtra exhibits mass production of Jowar, coastal areas of



Konkan are famous for production of varieties of rice. In today's era because of the bio-technological developments, diversity in everything is increasing.

Diversity in Western Ghats:

The formation of Western Ghats can be traced back to ancient period. It also shows its connection with Gondawan in Indian mythology. The Western Ghats have spread in south-east directions parallel to Indian western coastal lines. They have spread through 1440km. Western ghats have spread over vast area. It touches banks of river Tapi in district Dhule in Maharashtra in north upto Kanyakumari in south. These ghats are divided in between konkan coastal lines and Deccan plateau. The Western ghats are responsible in stopping Mansoon rains.

Among 18 lands in the world which are blessed with rich biodiversity, 2 areas are found in India. It includes Western Ghat region. The region includes major Indian equinox woods. These regions contain various rare species. The Western Ghats have spread across 1,59,000 sqkm out of which 33% land is covered with dense forestation. Out of the 33%, nine percent land is covered with evergreen woods where rare species of plants and animals can be found. But today these rare species are in danger because of the human interference. The biodiversity at Western Ghats has originated various ecosystems in this region. Various types of woods can be found in this region because of differing percentage in rainfall. The forestation is seen into different types of varieties like tropical evergreen forests, tropical wet deciduous forests, tropical thorn forests, Himalayan subtropical pine forests, dry deciduous forests, Himalayan wet forests, desert vegetation, etc. Particularly in Maharashtra and North Karnataka we find Tropical Wet Deciduous forests while we can found presence of tropical evergreen forests right from Kerala to North Goa.

Flora and fauna in Western Ghats:

The ecosystem of Western Ghats exhibits existence of more than 87 mammal animals. None of these species is the local one. These species include tigers, elephants, bears etc. The very existence of these species is threatened because of the haunting and woodcutting. Previously tigers used to roam around in ease but today the count has decreased alarmingly. The Western Ghats are enriched also with the 345 different species of birds. The same ghats are also famous for the existence of different types of medicinal plants. The Ghats alone are the home to 17000 floral plants among 45000 species which are found through other regions. Actually, the Western Ghats insurmountable and thus have remained protected for centuries. Thus the resources were only used by the tribal people but that use of also under control. Now-a-days because of the swelling population, a stress is increasing on the available natural resources. There is always need of production of new services and facilities and that has affected surrounding nature. The projects like transportation, electricity generation, industries, construction etc are directly causing deforestation on large scale. Such deforestation is leading to the extinction of various plants, birds and animals. At some places, plantation of some foreign species has been done which has disturbed the environmental balance. Many forests have vanished because of the power station constructions. All these are giving a horrible picture of condition of Western Ghats.

Increasing deforestation is causing decrease in biodiversity in Western Ghats. The loss of habitat, hunting, sample collection for research and studies, competition among different species for food, use of fertilizers, pollution, woodcutting etc are causing lessening of biodiversity.



There are two regions in India which are enriched with biodiversity.

- 1) Eastern Himalayas
- 2) Western Ghats

Eastern Himalayas:

The region consists of the eastern side of Himalayas which encompasses Assam Himalaya, Darjiling (Western Bengal), a region of Sikkim, Bhutan, Myanmar, Unaan and Chezwaan (China). Eastern Himalayas are important also because of its existence of particular flora. The approximate altitude of the hills, mountains in this region is around 1780m to 3500m because of which there is a diversity in plants. In the area of 7298 sqkm of Sikkim, round about 4250 plant species are found out of which 2550 means 60% plants are found region wise which means that these plants are found no where else.

Importance of Bio-diversity :

It is because of the biodiversity, we see the uneven distribution of plants and animals. Every single living organism lives in accordance with nature and all its needs are completed by the nature. This accordance maintains the environmental balance. This is how every single component of the environment contributes and participates in the maintenance and the continuation of the biodiversity. Forests are not only the source for different types of woods, fruits, leaves etc. but also provide meat, animal skin, throngs, etc. From some mammals milk is obtained which again is the source for different byproducts. Forests are also home to various rare medicinal plants. The region with biodiversity shows less air pollution. The floods are controlled as the area does not have soil erosion. It holds the running water. Forests provide raw material that is needed for production of different type of material like rubber is needed in tyre, honey is obtained from honeycomb, etc. Forests add to the beauty of the nature and thus they encourage tourism. Tourism brings foreign currency in the country. Forests are the habitat for wild animals. Earthworms are helpful for the farming. This is how every single component of the environment contributes in the maintenance of the environmental balance.

Biodiversity is nothing but blessings from a nature. But this biodiversity is jeopardized by the excessive human interference. Thus everyone should give sincere efforts in order to protect and conserve biodiversity. The extinction of some species and generation of new one had been the part of life cycle on earth from its inception but even though this cycle was balanced by nature itself. Today extinction of species is taking place with the alarming speed and thus everyone should strive hard to stop this. Today if the problem is ignored, very soon we will be on the threshold of end of everything, eventually the earth itself. Thus it has become highly important to sustain existing biodiversity on earth.

Conservation of the Biodiversity:

In order to protect and conserve biodiversity, we need to stop woodcutting which will reduce forestation. Further we need to undertake wide tree plantation in order to produce new forests for the future, we need to undertake plantation of rare plants. The rare animal species also should be conserved along with the proper rearing of the existing one. Humans are in need to change their attitude towards environment. Everyone should understand own responsibilities towards environmental conservation. In this way only environmental balance can be maintained.



Conclusion:

- 1) It is because of human selfishness excessive interference with the environment is encouraged.
- 2) In order to protect and conserve biodiversity every single individual, institutions and government should take lead.
- 3) It is not enough to create laws in the conservation of biodiversity. The awareness regarding environmental laws should be done to the base level of the society.
- 4) The environmental balance is possible only with the conservation of biodiversity.

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Effect of Sports Participation by The Parent on Physical Fitness of Their Child

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Abstract:

The objective of the present study was to analyze the Influence of selected socio-economic condition factor, "sports participation by the parent" on Physical Fitness of college male students. With the assistance and help of the experts in the field of Physical Fitness, Physical Education, Sports and previous researches on these areas, a comprehensive and suitable Physical Fitness and Socio-economic factor package was evolved. 480 male college students were randomly selected from twenty one academic colleges of University. For this research, AAHPERD Youth Fitness Test for Physical Fitness and Questionnaire for Socio-economic condition data of the same students was organized for the purpose of finding out the effect of "sports participation by the parent" on Physical Fitness. The obtained Physical Fitness score and Socio-economic condition factor, "sports participation by the parent" score were analyzed by using analysis of co-variance for significant influence of "sports participation by the parent" on Physical Fitness. The researcher has studied all samples in two groups.

The groups were as below;

- A. Rural and Urban area all students.
- B. Tribal and non-tribal area all students.

Analysis the data by use of SPSS programme and find out the mean score of sports achievement by the members of the family, mean score of Physical Fitness of the sample and "F" values in all four groups and compare the result.

The calculated 'F' value of rural area all students is 1.634, Non-tribal area all students is 1.641 and were significant at both 0.01 and 0.05 levels whereas tribal area all students is 1.531, were significant at 0.05 levels. Urban area all students is 0.758 not significant at both levels.

Keywords: Physical Fitness, ST & Non-ST, Sports Participation

Introduction:

Physical Fitness is one's richest possession; it can't be purchased but can be earned through a daily routine of physical exercise. Earlier physical fitness means the capacity of an individual to perform given physical task involving muscular efforts. But this narrow concept of Physical Fitness has undergone a change, now a new concept of "Physical Fitness" is evolved. According to AAHPERD, "Physical Fitness means that state which characterizes the degree to which the person is able to function". Ability to function depends upon the physical, mental, social and spiritual components of fitness, all of which are related to each other and also mutually inter-dependent. Adequate level of Physical Fitness should be developed early in life and then continuously maintained through regular participation in a well-designed activity programme to promote the total well being of an individual. Children should be fit for participation in the play activities of childhood, through which they develop



organic vigor, strength and other fitness qualities. Physical Fitness is the basic need for participation in games & sports. So, it is universally accepted that success in various activities of games and sports mainly depends upon the physical fitness of its participants. The basic level of fitness has a vital role in improving any sport performance but there seems to be a lack of specific knowledge regarding effect of sports achievements of the family member on the Physical Fitness of their child.

It has been a matter of great concern for the sports teacher and coaches to assess the effect of sports achievements of the family members on Physical Fitness of their wards. In order to accomplish this, I studied "Effect of sports participation by the parent on Physical Fitness of their child"

Significance of the study:

Even though increasing recognition to Physical Fitness for health and efficiency is forthcoming all over the world, still a lot of promotional and educative efforts are called for to bring about desirable attitudes especially in the youth, college going students towards physical activities and sports to develop Physical Fitness.

If we view in the field of physical education and sports, physical fitness plays a major role. The sportsman who doesn't have optimum level of physical fitness can not face the competition successfully. Some parameters such as family support, financial, moral, education and sports background of the family could also assist in the overall fitness as well as performance of their child. Inter-personal relationship with residential status, mode of stay and involvement of family members may lead to lack of support to participate in sports practice. The desired goals can be achieved better in sports performance, if the members of the family are also involved in sports and games participation. In absence of it, sports person as well as the society will suffer a greater loss.

Physical Fitness is the basic need for participation in games & sports. The basic level of fitness has a vital role in improving any sport performance but there seems to be a lack of specific knowledge regarding "Effect of sports participation by the parent on Physical Fitness of their child". So, the study intends to identify the effect of sports achievement by the members of the family on physical fitness of their child in tribal and non-tribal area.

Purpose of the study:

The purpose of present study was to compare the "Effect of sports participation by the parent on Physical Fitness of their child".

Methodology:

Subject:

Subjects selected for this study were four hundred eighty male students from twenty one academic colleges of University at randomly. The average age of the subjects were twenty years, ranging from 19-23 years.

Variables:

The research scholar reviewed the available scientific literature pertaining to the socio-economic condition and Physical Fitness from the books, journals, periodicals, magazines and research papers and listed down the important socio-economic condition factors and Physical Fitness Test.



The experts in the field of Physical Education and Sports were consulted and detailed discussions were held related to the Physical Fitness and socio-economic condition variable. On the bases of review of related literature, expert's opinions and research scholar's own understanding of Physical Fitness and socio-economic condition, the following variables were selected for the purpose of this study. Independent variable:

AAHPERD Youth Fitness Test total score.

Dependent variables:

Sports participation by parent.

Statistical Analysis:

The data obtained by various criterion measures for Physical Fitness and socio-economic condition variable "sports participation by the parent" score were subjected to the statistical methods in order to compare with four groups which are given as below;

A. Rural and Urban area all students.

B. Tribal and non-tribal area all students.

As per statistic study, ANOVA test were done. Where the value of 'F' was found and compared with tabulated 'F' value. The level of significance was kept at 0.01 and 0.05

Findings:

Total samples, mean score of sports achievements by the members of the family, mean score of Physical Fitness of the sample, "F" value, significant level at 0.05 and significant level at 0.01 in all four groups.

	Group-1		Group-2	
	Rural area all	Urban area all	Tribal area all	Non-tribal area all
Total number of samples N	446	34	206	274
Mean score of Sports achievement	1.70	3.08	1.43	2.08
Mean score of Phy.Fit.	32.25	25.77	30.95	32.42
Calculated "F" Value	**1.634	0.758	*1.531	**1.641
Tabulated Sig.level at 0.05	1.32	3.81	1.37	1.35
Tabulated Sig.level at 0.01	1.47	7.23	1.56	1.53

Discussion Of Findings:

On the basis of the findings shown in table following discussion may be drawn as below:

Group-1

As shown in Table, calculated 'F' value of rural area all students is 1.634, this is significant at both 0.01 and 0.05 level and urban area all students is 0.758, this is not significant at both 0.01 and 0.05 levels.

In comparison to rural area all students and urban area all students, sports participation by the parent have significant affect Physical Fitness of rural area all students whereas there is not significantly affect Physical Fitness of urban area all students.

Group-2

As shown in Table, calculated 'F' value of tribal area all students is 1.531, this is significant at 0.05 level and Non-tribal area all students is 1.641, this is significant at both 0.01 and 0.05 levels.

In comparison to tribal and non-tribal area all students, sports participation by the parent have significant affect Physical Fitness of tribal area all students at 0.05 level, whereas



there is significant affect Physical Fitness of Non-tribal area all students at both 0.01 and 0.05 levels.

Conclusions:

On the basis of the findings shown in table, sportsparticipation by the parent significantly affect Physical Fitness of rural area all, tribal area all, non-tribal area all, college students, whereas did not significantly affect urban area all college students.

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Expected Benefits of the Risk Management to Improve the Performance

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Abstract:

Risk management is an increasingly important business driver and stakeholders have become much more concerned about risk. Risk may be a driver of strategic decisions, it may be a cause of uncertainty in the organisation or it may simply be embedded in the activities of the organisation. An enterprise-wide approach to risk management enables an organisation to consider the potential impact of all types of risks on all processes, activities, stakeholders, products and services. Implementing a comprehensive approach will result in an organisation benefiting from what is often referred to as the 'upside of risk'. It is important for organisations to recognise and prioritise significant risks and identify the weakest critical controls. These outputs will provide benefits by way of improvements in the efficiency of operations, effectiveness of tactics (change projects) and the efficacy of the strategy of the organisation. A successful enterprise risk management (ERM) initiative can affect the likelihood and consequences of risks materialising, as well as deliver benefits related to better informed strategic decisions, successful delivery of change and increased operational efficiency. Other benefits include reduced cost of capital, more accurate financial reporting, competitive advantage, improved perception of the organisation, better marketplace presence and, in the case of public service organisations, enhanced political and community support.

Risk Management process:

The global financial crisis in 2008 demonstrated the importance of adequate risk management. Since that time, new risk management standards have been published, including the international standard, ISO 31000 'Risk management – Principles and guidelines'. This guide draws together these developments to provide a structured approach to implementing enterprise risk management (ERM). Intended benefits of risk management For all types of organizations, there is a need to understand the risks being taken when seeking to achieve objectives and attain the desired level of reward. Organizations need to understand the overall level of risk embedded within their processes and activities. When setting out to improve risk management performance, the expected benefits of the risk management initiative should be established in advance. The outputs from successful risk management include compliance, assurance and enhanced decision-making.

Risk Management is a process that identifies loss exposures faced by an organization and selects the most appropriate techniques for treating such exposures:

- A loss exposure is any situation or circumstance in which a loss is possible, regardless of whether a loss occurs
- E.g., a plant that may be damaged by an earthquake, or an automobile that may be damaged in a collision
- Identify potential losses
- Measure and analyze the loss exposures



- Select the appropriate combination of techniques for treating the loss exposures
- Implement and monitor the risk management program

The exposures covered are:

- Property loss exposures
- Liability loss exposures
- Business income loss exposures
- Human resources loss exposures
- Crime loss exposures
- Employee benefit loss exposures
- Foreign loss exposures
- Intangible property loss exposures
- Failure to comply with government rules and regulations

Financial Statements :

To address the major elements of financial risk itemized at the beginning of this section, a good set of financial records is mandatory. These records provide the flow of information needed to evaluate past performance and plan future strategies through a set of specific financial statements. Financial statements provide the basis to monitor the financial position, control expenditures, and measure various aspects of the financial performance of the business. The essential financial statements are the balance sheet, statement of owner's equity, income statement and cash flow statement.

- **Reasons for forming a captive include:**
 - The parent firm may have difficulty obtaining insurance
 - To take advantage of a favorable regulatory environment
 - Costs may be lower than purchasing commercial insurance
 - A captive insurer has easier access to a reinsurer
 - A captive insurer can become a source of profit

Balance Sheet

The balance sheet or net worth statement is a snapshot of the financial position of a business on a specific date. It shows the value of all assets which is "balanced" between the value of all liabilities or the claims of others against the business and the net worth or the owner's claims against the business. In agriculture both assets and liabilities are separated into current, intermediate and long term or fixed. Some analysts use only current and noncurrent categories for describing assets and liabilities. Current assets are cash or any asset such as grain or marketing livestock which will be converted into cash within a year. Current liabilities are any debts or payments that are due within a year. Intermediate assets typically include breeding livestock and machinery. Land is the major component in the long term category. Intermediate and long term liabilities are debts against the corresponding assets. Payments on any class of liabilities due within the year are part of current liabilities.

Laws And Regulations :

A wide range of laws and regulations apply to farmers and ranchers. These may be legislated at the local, state, or federal level or may be instituted by agency or court action. Laws and regulations include tax reporting and payment obligations, environmental regulations, wage



and hour and safety requirements, nondiscrimination statues, pesticide use regulations, food safety requirements, traffic and transportation laws, conservation easements, land use restrictions, and covenants.

The legal risk arises when a lack of knowledge of laws and regulations leads to noncompliance. Failure to obey the laws and regulations may have serious consequences in terms of fines, criminal penalties, and/or abatement. Laws and regulations tend to become more numerous and complex over time. Advocacy groups may use legislative bodies, referenda, and the courts to influence the regulatory environment. It is important to stay abreast of, and in compliance with, changes in the laws and regulations.

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Conclusions:

Although the evaluation and testing of a risk management programme is a continual process, this programme must be regularly submitted for analysis, which is termed risk audit. Most people connect the term “audit” with accounting, where it concerns the formal control of financial records by public experts in order to verify the accuracy, entirety and correctness of accounting records. Another meaning of this term is connected with the complete verification and evaluation of problems covered by the expression “risk examination of a compiled programme, focused on management audit programme”. This type of audit is a detailed and systematic testing the suitability of the programme’s objectives from the aspect of the respective firm, as well as whether the criteria created for achieving the programme objectives are appropriate and have been correctly implemented.

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Physicochemical Analysis of Pond Water of Ranmasle Village, in Solapur District, Maharashtra, India

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Abstract :

Quality of water is an important criterion for evaluating the suitability of water for irrigation and drinking. This paper deals with the study of physico-chemical parameters of pond water of Ranmasle village and was carried out by collecting sample in July 2018. The results were compared with standards prescribed by WHO and ISI 10500-91. Total 17 parameters were analysed. It was found that the pond water was contaminated and unfit for drinking purpose.

Keywords : Pond Water, physicochemical parameters, WHO, ISI 10500-91.

Introduction :

Ponds are the small aquatic ecosystems and are generally located near human civilization. Due to this reason these ponds are mostly influenced by the human activities which in turn pollute them. Water is universal solvent dissolving a number of substances that it comes in contact with. However water for human consumption and other domestic purposes should be free from disease causing organisms, poisonous substances, excessive amount of minerals and organic matter. The determinant of good growth in water body includes dissolved oxygen, hardness, turbidity, alkalinity, nutrients, temperature, etc. Conversely, other parameters like biological oxygen demand, and chemical oxygen demand indicate pollution level of a given water body. In most water bodies, various chemical parameters occur in low concentrations [1]. Fresh water is essential for agriculture, industry and human existence. Rapid growth of urban areas directly or indirectly affected existence of the pond such as over exploitation of resources and improper waste disposal practice [2].

It is very essential and important to test the water before it is used for drinking, domestic, agricultural or industrial purpose. Water must be tested with different physico-chemical parameters. Selection of parameters for testing of water is solely depends upon for what purpose we going to use that water and what extent we need its quality and purity. Water does content different types of floating, dissolved, suspended and microbiological as well as bacteriological impurities [3]. Some physical test should be performed for testing of its physical appearance such as temperature, color, odour, pH, turbidity, TDS etc, while chemical tests should be perform for its BOD, COD, dissolved oxygen, alkalinity, hardness and other characters. For obtaining more and more quality and purity water, it should be tested for its trace metal, heavy metal contents and organic i.e. pesticide residue. It is obvious that drinking water should pass these entire tests and it should content required amount of mineral level. Only in the developed countries all these criteria's are strictly monitored. Due to very low concentration of heavy metal



and organic pesticide impurities present in water it need highly sophisticated analytical instruments and well trained manpower.

The present study involves the analysis of water quality in terms of physico-chemical parameters of pond water of Ranmasle village in North Solapur Taluka, District Solapur of West Maharashtra region in Maharashtra State. The purpose of this present investigation was to determine the values of the major physiochemical parameters of pond water of Ranmasle village and it's environ. Furthermore, to determine if there is any build up of toxic substances which could lead to bio-accumulation and magnification leading to health implications.

Material And Methods :

Study area:

Ranmasle is a Village in Solapur North Taluka in Solapur District of Maharashtra State, India. The latitude 17.66577 and longitude 75.9157875 are the geo coordinate of the Ranmasale. Ranmasale belongs to West Maharashtra region. It is located 28 Km towards North from District head quarter Solapur. The people are using open well water, tube well water as well as pond water for their daily need. The literature survey reveals that no water quality management studies are made in this region so far. Hence the present study was planned and undertaken.

Preparation of water samples :

Water samples for the estimation of physicochemical parameters were collected in rainy season mainly in July 2018. One liter acid leached polythene bottle were used for water sampling. Sample collection was done during morning hours between 7.00 am to 10.00 am and brought to laboratory for further analysis. The sample was kept in refrigerator maintained at 4°C.

Physicochemical analysis :

Parameters like colour, temperature, light penetration, pH, were estimated on the spot while samples for dissolved oxygen. DO was fixed on spot and other parameters were analyzed in the laboratory as per standard methods prescribed by Trivedy and Goel (1986), APHA (1992), Kodarkar *et al* (1998). The results of this study are presented in Table 1.

Results And Discussion :

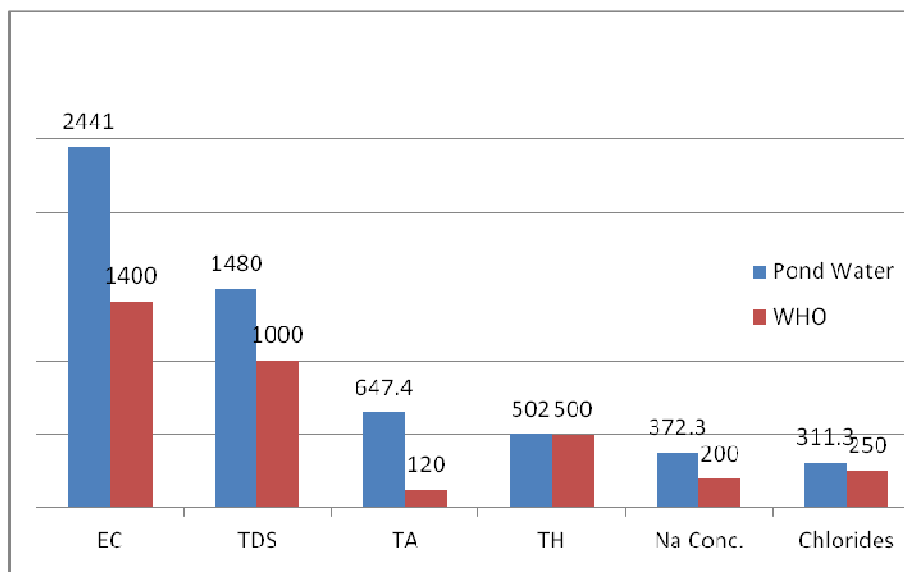
The average results of the physicochemical parameters for pond water sample are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Physicochemical Characteristics of Pond Water of Ranmasle Village

Sr. No.	Parameter	Reading	WHO (1973)	ISI 10500-91
1	Colour	Light Green	-	-
2	Light Penetration (cm)	233.22	-	-
3	pH	7.4	7-8.5	6.5-8.5
4	EC	2441	1400	-
5	TDS	1480	1000	500
6	Turbidity	0.4	5.0	10
7	DO	2.6	-	5.0
8	TA	647.4	120	200
9	TH	502	500	300
10	Ca ²⁺	27.25	100	75
11	Mg ²⁺	108.7	150	30

12	Na ⁺	372.3	200	200
13	K ⁺	2.011	-	-
14	Cl ⁻	311.3	250	250
15	NO ³⁻	1.271	5	45
16	SO ₄ ²⁻	89.89	250	200
17	PO ₄ ³⁻	0.233	-	-

All parameters are in mg/L except pH, EC and Turbidity. EC in micromho /cm, Turbidity in NTU



Graphical Comparison of Physicochemical parameters of Pond water and Standards of WHO

Electrical conductivity is a measure of water capacity to convey electric current. It signifies the amount of total dissolved salts [6]. EC values was 2441 micromhos/cm. High EC values was observed indicating the presence of high amount of dissolved inorganic substances in ionized form. Total dissolved solids indicate the salinity behavior of pond water. Water containing more than 500 mg/L of TDS is not considered desirable for drinking water supplies, but in unavoidable cases 1500 mg/L is also allowed [7]. TDS values was 1480 mg/L showed higher TDS values than the prescribed limit given by ISI 10500-91. In most waters, turbidity is due to colloidal and extremely fine dispersions. The turbidity values was 0.4 NTU and found within the limits prescribed by ISI 10500-91.

Dissolved oxygen is important parameter in water quality assessment and reflects the physical and biological processes prevailing in the water. The DO values indicate the degree of pollution in water bodies. DO value was 2.6 indicating contamination by organic matter. Alkalinity of water is its capacity to neutralize a strong acid and it is normally due to the presence of bicarbonate, carbonate and hydroxide compound of calcium, sodium and potassium. Total alkalinity value for sample was found to be greater than the value prescribed by WHO.

Hardness is the property of water that prevents the lather formation with soap and increases the boiling points of water [6]. Hardness of water mainly depends upon the amount of calcium or magnesium salts or both. The hardness value indicated it is within the limits prescribed by WHO. Calcium and Magnesium are directly related to hardness. Calcium concentration was 27.25 mg/L and found below permissible limit. Magnesium content in the investigated water sample was 108.7 mg/L which were found within WHO limit.



Sodium concentrations was 372.3 mg/L and showed higher than the prescribed limit. The major source of potassium in natural fresh water is weathering of rocks but the quantities increase in the polluted water due to disposal of waste water [4]. Potassium content in the water sample was 2.011 mg/L. The chloride concentration serves as an indicator of pollution by sewage. People accustomed to higher chloride in water are subjected to laxative effects[6] In the present analysis, chloride concentration was found 311.3 mg/L.

Pond water contains nitrate due to leaching of nitrate with the percolating water. Groundwater can also be contaminated by sewage and other wastes rich in nitrates. The nitrate content in the study area 1.271 mg/L and found within the prescribed limit. Sulphate occurs naturally in water as a result of leaching from gypsum and other common minerals [5]. Discharge of industrial wastes and domestic sewage tends to increase its concentration. The sulphate concentration varied was 89.89 mg/L and found within the prescribed limit. Phosphate may occur in pond water as a result of domestic sewage, detergents, agricultural effluents with fertilizers and industrial waste water [8]. The phosphate content in the study area was found 0.233 mg/L.

Conclusion :

High EC and TDS values were observed indicating the presence of high amount of dissolved inorganic substances in ionized form. Electrical conductivity(EC), Total dissolved solids (TDS) and Alkalinity values were found to be greater than the value prescribed by WHO. The results indicate that water of Ranmasle pond is polluted and is not suitable for drinking purposes.

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Role of Innovation in women Entrepreneurship and Empowerment: an Empirical Research

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Abstract :

Though the women is considered as a Goddess Laxmi, Saraswati and Mahakali in India she is facing the discrimination in every field of her life right from birth to the end of life. It is assumed that the women are less productive and constructive than men and this thinking makes the limitations of providing opportunities for women. As the Indian society is male dominated ,they are thinking that women are dependent for everything in their life. She is lacking of decision making power, risk taking ability. She is facing orthodox and traditional mentality about her decision making ability. She is considered that creativity and innovative thinking is not her domain part. In every sector she is struggling because of only that she is a women. Men are always denying the empowerment of women by leaving them to take back side after them. Gender discrimination, inequality in society causes devaluation of ethical, moral standards of women in society.

Entrepreneurship is predominately owned by males in Indian society. Women are not ready to approach at the front side of business. Though the business is run by women ,the decisions are taken by men. Gender discrimination causes the different policy framing for Government also. For the development of nation it becomes necessary to frame policies to motivate for the creative and innovative ideas for the nourishment of women entrepreneurship. Today is the era of transformation of everything. Whatever today is new tomorrow it will be old. Technological innovation also impacts the empowerment of women in entrepreneurship as they have to transform themselves and update with the current changes. The paper has given the the role of innovation in women entrepreneurship and empowerment in recent era. The research has studied the five causes to identify the need of women entrepreneur to strengthen the economic growth of the nation.

Keywords : Creativity ,innovation, women empowerment, gender equality.

Introduction:

Despite developments made in gender equality, many gaps remain between males and females in realms such as education, employment and entrepreneurship. Beyond being a basic human right, women empowerment and gender equality is also a way to generate broad



productivity gains. From a development perspective, empowering women and granting them equal rights in areas such as entrepreneurship and innovation has also positive spillover effects on key development outcomes, such as pro-poor growth and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Women entrepreneurship is a growing field around the world. It is on the agenda of most international development agencies and multilateral organizations and is a focus of many foundations and civil society organizations. However, women remain substantially under-represented as entrepreneurs, even in countries where women's participation in the labour market has been constantly increasing. Moreover, several knowledge gaps remain on the obstacles hindering women's role in the promotion of sustainable development and economic growth through the creation of high growth, innovative enterprises. Women empowerment refers to people to take charge of their own lives for women, empowerment emphasizes the importance of increasing their power and taking control over decision and issues that shape their lives.

Women Empowerment :

There is a need for women empowerment in this era because every person in society is focusing on individuality. And from some experience and views of the society women are still in grey side. So for those who wanted to do something or desperately want to achieve the dreams or goal of their life there is helping hand concept i.e. women empowerment. Women empowerment addresses power and relationships in society intertwined with gender class, race, ethnicity, age, culture and history. Power is identified with equity and equality for women and men in access to resources, participation in decision-making and control over distribution of resources and benefit. Gender equality is addressed at these different levels with the aim of increasing equality between men and women, and achieving women's empowerment. Entrepreneurship gives empowerment. Women entrepreneurs are those who explore new path of economic involvement and contribution.

Problem identified :

Innovation nurtures entrepreneurship its give opportunity to explore new idea for commercialization and growth which brings empowerment. This paper explore the role of innovation for nourishment of entrepreneurship of women and thereby empowerment. Problem against women in the name of gender inequality, female foeticides, Sexual harassment and many uncounted social evils which stand as an obstacle for the entrepreneurial development, empowerment in social-economic cultural values of women one should realize that these man-made evils shackle the women's growth from keeping pace with the development. Some of the basic problems highlighted by various research studies undertaken by women entrepreneurs is:

- Lack of practical approach
- Gender Inequality
- Lack of Micro Financing Scheme
- Lack of creative thinking and skill development
- Lack of entrepreneurship / business Skills
- Lack of Marketing and advertisement ideas
- Lack of Networking and goodwill in the market



Hence attempts made by researcher to study role of innovation to irradiate hurdles and overcome the situation of women by innovative entrepreneurship and thereby empowerment.

Objectives Of The Study:-

The main purpose or objective of study of women entrepreneurship is as follows:

- 1) To study the various innovative techniques from every dimensions.
- 2) To study the role of spritual practices to balance for women self actualization which is beyond typical responsibilities.
- 3) To reveal the problems of women entrepreneur and to suggest measures to overcome the problems.

Methodology Of Study:-

For methodology an extensive literature review of secondary data from various sources has been held as related to the stated objectives of the study. Also the information has been drawn from various websites.

The overview of women entrepreneurs in India:

Traditionally, women were concentrated to their family life and were satisfied with 3Ks- 'Kitchen, Kids and Knitting'. Apart from the household activities, they were engaged mostly in agriculture or at the most in family trade activities. However, with the development of small-scale industries in the post independent era, there was extension of kitchen activities of women from 3Ks to 3Ps viz. 'Pickles, Powder and Pappad'.

The Government of India has defined Women Entrepreneurs as — an enterprise owned and controlled by women having a minimum financial interest of 51 per cent of the capital and giving at least 51 per cent of the employment generated in the enterprise to women. Women constitute around half the total (48 percent) Indian population but their participation in the economic activities is only 25 percent.

According to Forbes India, women comprise about 30 percent of senior corporate management positions in India, which is notably higher than the global average (24 percent). But when it comes to the gender gap in overall workforce, India is one of the worst countries in the world — 113th out of 135. Women bring a different set of perspectives to problem solving that can enhance the quality of the solution. Women bring a unique set of issues and experiences that can help in decision making enhancing the quality of the decision. Here are some of the many reasons why India needs more Women Entrepreneurs and how it can strengthen us economically, socially and culturally.

Empowerment of Women through Entrepreneurship :

The following are the impact of ED on Empowerment.

1. Self-confidence of Women

Increased self-confidence through entrepreneurship development gave the women a prosperous future.

2. Economic Solvency

The most important changes come through increase in income, which not only upgrades the individual's life but also increases her standard of living, brining economics solvency within the family. The increase in her income is also an increase in the family income and

as such it provides family members to a better life style, including education for the children and improvement of family health.

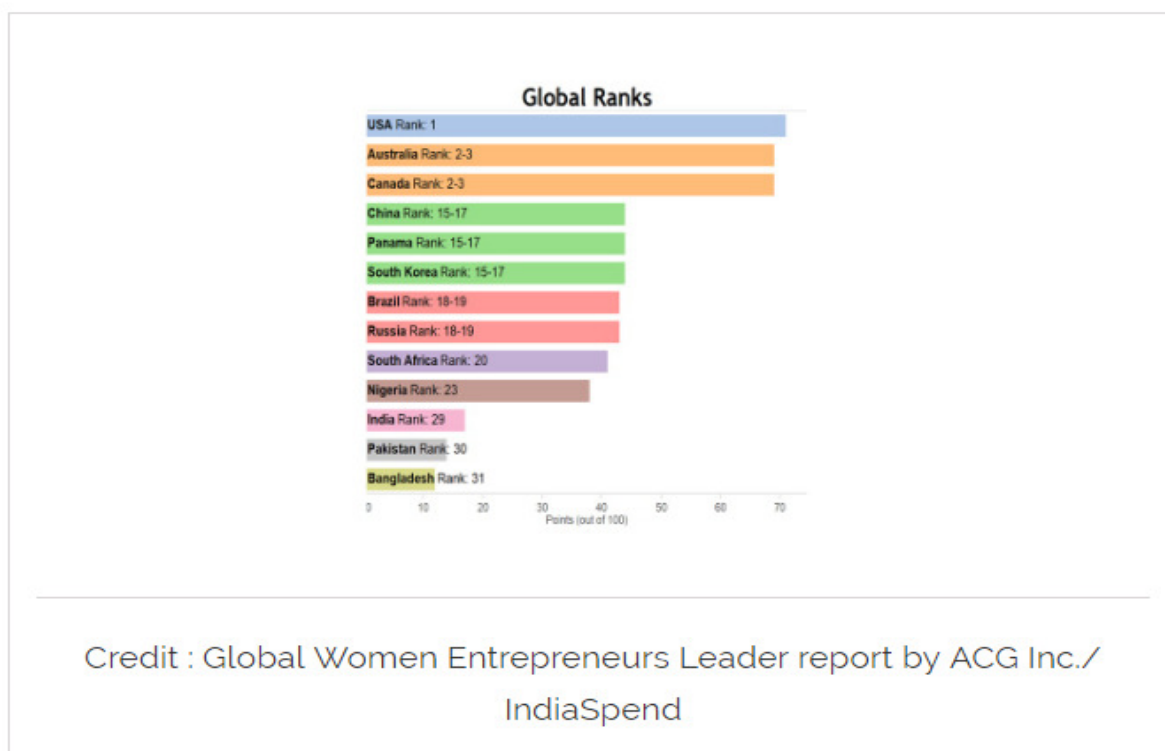
3. Capital Building

Their (Women) economic success enables women to expand their business, procure new machinery, tools, accessories and relevant necessities. Modernization of the work-place, introduction of new technology for increase production, increase of labourers, along with the increase in purchasing power, upgrade their status both socially and economically.

4. Role of Status

Some aspects of household decision making are reported to have changed as a result of women's contribution in family income. Most of the men now consult with their wives in important family matters. Their power of decision making has increased because they have money. Since women retain control over earnings, women can easily lend small and big amounts to business and others without asking for their husbands' permission. Since women perceive that their bargaining power within the family has increased as an indirect outcome of participating in the business. Women's status has changed in the family and society gradually.

India ranks 29th of 31 countries in the 2015 **Global Women Entrepreneurs Leader report** by ACG Inc.



Innovation (need of empowerment and need for empowerment through innovation)

It is important to know the concept of innovation. It means to create new something which is not discovered by anyone. It is totally creative and innovative which will nourish and flourish the life of human being. There may be many traditional ways to empower the women but now in this fast growing era there is need for some innovation. So that through those new



techniques which are mentioned in this paper , women can do something different to withstand in front of this vast competition among the various organization , entrepreneurs and many more.

Fostering innovation through training and investment

• Financing innovation :

One of the top recommendations of the women business owners surveyed is to establish or improve loan or investment funds that are specifically targeted toward innovation and business growth. The following recommendations regarding financial investment in SME innovation include:

- Establishing a public sector loan or investment fund targeted at women's innovation;
- Providing incentives for private sector financial institutions to establish their own innovation-focused loan programmes for women, with a focus on specific regions or industry sectors;
- Considering the launch of women's innovation-focused business plan competitions for established businesses with awards in the form of a grant or loan;
- Establishing innovation research grants for women with respect to innovations developed in government or university research labs and to be commercialized.
- Introducing more growth-oriented, innovation-focused training and technical assistance. While most of the women surveyed have received general entrepreneurial skills training, far fewer have taken classes related to financial management, marketing or technology. IPP-focused education, including more detailed information on the patenting process, would be especially helpful.

The following recommendations should be taken into account:

- Teaching the concepts of innovation in all training programmes that target women entrepreneurs;
- Considering innovation-focused business exchange programmes for women, within regions, countries and by industry sectors, so that women business owners from a given country can learn from women business owners in similar industries in another region – one of the least acknowledged aspects of innovation is adapting a more common practice in one region for use in a region where the practice or device is not being used;
- Developing specific growth-oriented and industry-focused training for innovative, high-potential women entrepreneurs – programmes that are longer-term, cohortbased and perhaps industry-focused. This includes rich peer exchanges, mentoring, financial and management training and leadership development
- Creating special programmes for social enterprises. Women focus their innovation on addressing community or social needs. This, coupled with the fact that most support for innovation focuses on technological advances in products or processes, points out both a market opportunity and an unfilled need for more support for innovation among social enterprises.

Suggestions :

Use of Technology, speedy communication etc. (Knowledge empowerment

Currently technology drives business innovation. As a small business owner, being aware of different trends and concepts in technology can help us to modernize our business with the latest hardware and software to improve efficiency. As per latest technology might be it is difficult for them to access it easily but by the practice it can become more easy so that women entrepreneur can make use of following for growth of their business either it is on small scale basis or on large scale:

**a) "Bring your own device" (BYOD):**

Nowadays employees often prefer to work on their own devices, and with more freelance and contract employees than ever before, various companies have no choice but to allow staff to use of the devices of their choice and as per need. In fact, as per research freelancers now make up 35% of the U.S. workforce, and all research indicates that number is going to go up in the next several years.

b) E-commerce:

E-commerce, also known as electronic commerce and internet commerce, refers to the buying and selling of goods or services using the internet, and the transfer of money and data to execute these transactions to save time. Electronic commerce draws on technologies such as mobile commerce, email, supply chain management, electronic funds transfer, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange (EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection systems.

c) Blockchain:

Small business owners should be aware of it because it's making big headlines at the enterprise level, basically as it relates to crypto currencies, and it looks as though it will continue to develop as well as spread to other industries. Blockchain technology increases security, transparency and accountability by creating a permanent, linear, digital ledger that's decentralized and currently impossible to delete.

Provide safety and security (Social empowerment)

While working for public job or any work, women need safety from every aspect for that one should be aware about the safety rights and security measure which one should take while doing business. Women have long struggled with how to maintain a work-life balance to balance the personal life as well as professional life, so it's no surprise that they would run companies keeping these types of issues in mind and resolve them for their employees' betterment. They should allow time flexibility and place a focus on health and safety of women employees. An entire new generation of young & confident women is going out to work in the large number than ever before. Their safety is the biggest concern and it must be the topmost priority for any enterprise. Also there are many laws which provide safety and security to women at workplace and while running the business like Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, Section 354 was added to the Indian Penal Code that regarding sexual harassment offence at workplace, Gender equality law, Women helpline scheme etc.

Finance and capital (economic empowerment):

They should allow time flexibility and place a focus on health and safety of women employees. An entire new generation of young & confident women is going out to work in the large number than ever before. Their safety is the biggest concern and it must be the topmost priority for any enterprise. To overcome this problem government of India is providing many schemes for women entrepreneur.

- Mudra Loan Scheme: to encourage women entrepreneurs the financing banks / MFIs may consider extending additional facilities, including interest reduction on their loan for raise capital for startup
- BetiPadhao, BetiBachao Scheme : To generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services for girls, to ensure education of girls



- Working women Hostels: accommodation for working women with day care facility for their children wherever possible in urban, semi urban or even rural areas where employment opportunity for women exist in cheap rate.
- Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for Women: To make a significant impact on women by upgrading skills with updated knowledge. The target group includes the marginalised asset less rural women and urban poor women.
- Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme: for the children of working mothers to take care of their children. Employment of women has resulted in increased opportunities for their employment and more women are now working for self-earning at home or outside their homes.
- Mahila e-Haat: To strengthen financial inclusion of Women Entrepreneurs in the economy by providing continuous sustenance or nourishment and support to their creativity by providing availability of fund.
- National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW): initiative of the Government of India for empowering women holistically. Training & Capacity Building to enhance and strengthen understanding of gender issues, build trainers at the National and State level to bridge gaps between theoretical knowledge and practical knowledge will be the other focus area of NMEW

To learn the spiritual things for self-actualization by crossing orthodox and superstitious thoughts. (spiritual empowerment) :

Today we are in 21st century still some women are bounded with many orthodox and superstitious thoughts to overcome this problem there is need for self-actualization. Self-actualization is source to achieve the individuality to compete with and balance the mental problem which affect physical health. Spiritual practices are meditation, yoga, exercise, pranayama, spiritual listening may help to maintain the inner peace that helpful to increase decision making, avoid negative thoughts, stability of mind, balance thinking, divine intuition for forecasting and many more. Inner peace also results into creativity and skills development by channelizing the energy in proper manner. So as women do multi task she need to do some spiritual practices as it will increase confidence, decision making power stability which will lead a quality which are needed for a leader i.e. women entrepreneur.

1. To promote empowerment through entrepreneurship among women. The following policy implications are recommended.
2. Education policy should be designed, so as to expand the economic opportunities for women.
3. Poverty eradication program will specially address the needs and the problems of women at extreme level.
4. To encourage women entrepreneurship all banks and financial institutions should be asked to provide one fifth of their investment for women owned enterprises.
5. Special training course should be offered for women entrepreneurs to improve skills.
6. Interest free consumption credit for vulnerable women should be provided by the Government, Banks, financial institutions and wealthy individuals.
7. Special assistance is to be provided to specially disadvantaged groups like women in extreme poverty, destitute women, women in conflict situations, women affected by natural calamities, women in less developed regions, the disabled widows, elderly women, single women in difficult circumstances, women heading households, those



displaced from employment, migrants, women who are victim of material violence, deserted women and prostitutes etc.

Conclusion :-

As per the research related to women empowerment through innovation many researcher had given the techniques but if we think locally, there are changes which occurs day by day rapidly so to cope up with the old problems it may be financial, social, technological etc women entrepreneurs have to find the solution. So these innovation techniques which we have studied in the paper can work for it. Because new techniques of innovation should be used. In future with the fast world there will be need for more innovation for each and every entrepreneur and especially for women. To withstand in front of this world and the innovative ideas are essential for the rural women who want to dream big but they have less opportunity and chance to grow. So by using these small techniques women entrepreneur can grab it at least on small scale but definitely on large after some more innovative research.

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An Analytical Study of Electronic Payment Systems in India

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Introduction:

Electronic payment first emerged with the development of wire transfers. Electronic fund transfer is an electronic transfers of Information that equates to moving funds from one financial institution to another. Electronic payment systems are alternative cash or credit payment methods. Using various electronic Technologies to pay for products and services in electronic commerce.

Definition:-

Electronic payment system is way of paying for a goods or services electronically instead of using cash or a check in person or by mail.

Electronic payment system is a way of making transactions or paying for goods and services through an electronic medium without the use of checks or cash. It is also called an electronic payment system or online payment system.

Objectives:-

1. To study of Electronic payment system in India.
2. To study Transfer Money over the Internet.
3. To understand to concept of Electronic payment system and Its Security services
4. To help of customer's or users to make online payment for their shopping.
5. Every electronic payment system is developed that depends on some type of encryption and Utilization of Digital Certificates.

Research Methodology:-

The Study is based on secondary sources of data information. Different books, journals, newspapers and relevant websites have consulted in order to make the study an effective one.

Electronic Payment Methods:-

One of the most popular payment forms online are credit and debit cards. Beside s them there are also alternative payment methods such as bank transfer electronic Wallets, Smart cards or Bit Coin Wallet. E- Payment could be Classified into two areas A) Credit Payment System B) Cash Payment System .

A) Credit payment system

1) Credit card :-

A form of the Electronic payment system which requires the use of the card issued by a financial institute to the cardholder for making payments online or through an electronic device without the use of cash.

2) E- Wallet:-

A form of prepaid account that stores users Financial data, like debit and credit card information to make an online transaction easier.

3) Smart Card :-

A Plastic card with a microprocessor that can be loaded with funds to make transactions also known as a chip card.



B) Cash payment system

1) Direct Debit :-

A financial transaction in which the account holder instructs the bank to collect a specific amount of money from his account electronically to pay for goods or services.

2) E- Check :-

A Digital version of an old paper check. Its an electronic transfer of money from a bank account, usually checking account without the use of the paper check.

3) E- Cash :-

It is a form of an electronic payment system where certain amount of money is stored on a client's device and made accessible for online transactions.

4) Stored – Value Card :-

A card with a certain amount of money that can be used to perform the transaction in the issuer store. A typical example of Stored- value Cards are Gift Cards.

Security is an essential part of any transaction that takes place over the internet. Customers will lose his/her faith in e-business if its security is compromised. Following are the essential requirements for safe e-payments/transactions –

1. Confidentiality – Information should not be accessible to an unauthorized person. It should not be intercepted during the transmission.
2. Integrity – Information should not be altered during its transmission over the network.
3. Availability – Information should be available wherever and whenever required within a time limit specified.
4. Authenticity – There should be a mechanism to authenticate a user before giving him/her an access to the required information.
5. Non-Reputability – It is the protection against the denial of order or denial of payment. Once a sender sends a message, the sender should not be able to deny sending the message. Similarly, the recipient of message should not be able to deny the receipt.
6. Encryption – Information should be encrypted and decrypted only by an authorized user.
7. Auditability – Data should be recorded in such a way that it can be audited for integrity requirements.

Measures to ensure Security

Major security measures are following –

1. **Encryption** – It is a very effective and practical way to safeguard the data being transmitted over the network. Sender of the information encrypts the data using a secret code and only the specified receiver can decrypt the data using the same or a different secret code.
2. **Digital Signature** – Digital signature ensures the authenticity of the information. A digital signature is an e-signature authenticated through encryption and password.
3. **Security Certificates** – Security certificate is a unique digital id used to verify the identity of an individual website or user.
4. **Security Protocols on Internet**
We will discuss here some of the popular protocols used over the internet to ensure secured online transactions.
5. **Secure Socket Layer (SSL)**

It is the most commonly used protocol and is widely used across the industry. It meets following security requirements –



Authentication
Encryption
Integrity
Non-reputability

6. Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol (SHTTP)

SHTTP extends the HTTP internet protocol with public key encryption, authentication, and digital signature over the internet. Secure HTTP supports multiple security mechanism, providing security to the end-users. SHTTP works by negotiating encryption scheme types used between the client and the server.

7. Secure Electronic Transaction

It is a secure protocol developed by Master Card and Visa in b collaboration. Theoretically, it is the best security protocol. It has the following components –

Card Holder's Digital Wallet Software – Digital Wallet allows the card holder to make secure purchases online via point and click interface.

Merchant Software – This software helps merchants to communicate with potential customers and financial institutions in a secure manner.

Payment Gateway Server Software – Payment gateway provides automatic and standard payment process. It supports the process for merchant's certificate request.

Certificate Authority Software – This software is used by financial institutions to issue digital certificates to card holders and merchants, and to enable them to register their account agreements for secure electronic commerce.

Conclusion:-

Now majority of digital payment modes are available in country. The whole country is undergoing the process of modernization in money transactions, with E- payment services gaining. Even the small vendors, sellers, businessman banking institutions have become more familiar to use this digital payment.

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A Paradigm Shifting of Indian Traditional Economy Market to Emerging Economy Market.

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Abstract :

A traditional market economy is a system that relies on customs, history, and time-honored beliefs. Tradition guides economic decisions such as production and distribution. Traditional economies depend on agriculture, fishing, hunting, gathering, or some combination of the above. They used barter instead of money. Emerging market economy is more susceptible to volatile currency swings such as those involving the us dollar. They are also vulnerable to commodities. Swings such as, those of oil or food. That's because they don't have enough power to influence these movements. For e.g when the united states subsidized corn ethanol production in 2008 , it caused oil and food prices to sky 2008. That caused food riots in many emerging market countries.

Introduction

Most traditional economies operate in emerging markets and developing countries. They are often in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. But you can find pockets of traditional economies scattered throughout the world. Especially in india we seen the people relied upon agriculture.

Economists and anthropologists believe all other economies got their start as traditional economies. Thus, they expect remaining traditional economies to evolve into market, command, or mixed economies over time.

There is little friction between members. Custom and tradition dictate the distribution of resources. Everyone knows their contribution toward production, whether it's as a farmer, hunter, or weaver. Members also understand what they are likely to receive. Even if they aren't satisfied, they don't rebel. They understand that it's what's kept the society together and functioning for generations.

Since traditional economies are small, they aren't as destructive to the environment as developed economies. They don't have the capability to produce much beyond their needs. That makes them more sustainable than a technology-based economy.

Traditional economies are vulnerable to changes in nature, especially the weather. For this reason, traditional economies limit population growth. When the harvest or hunting is poor, people starve.

They are also vulnerable to market or command economies. Those societies often consume the natural resources traditional economies depend on or they wage war. For example, Russian oil development in Siberia has damaged streams and the tundra. That's reduced traditional fishing and reindeer herding for traditional economies in those areas.



Today, India ranks second worldwide in farm output and seventh in agricultural exports. The country is part of the world's top 3 producer of tea, coffee, sugar, cereals, spices and many other staple foods such as rice, wheat and potatoes.

India's economy today relies mainly on a few industry markets:

Telecommunication industry, which is now the world's fastest growing and which surpassed the US in 2017 to become the second largest smartphone market in the world after China,

Automotive industry, which is now the world's second fastest growing,

Pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry, which is among the world's most significant emerging markets (India is the world's first generic drugs producer and exporter yet).

Other major Indian industries include computer science, construction industry, chemicals, food processing, steel, transport equipment, cement, mining, petroleum, machinery, tourism and manufacture industries such as textile.

In 2006, the share of external trade in India's GDP stood at 24%, up from 6% in 1985. Today, India ranks 10th worldwide in global exports. Main exportation include:

Petroleum products

Textile goods

Jewellery,

Software,

Engineering goods,

Chemicals. India is also the world's 10th largest importer, major imports including crude oil, machinery, fertilizers and chemical.

Emerging markets are more susceptible to volatile currency swings such as those involving the us dollar. They are also vulnerable to commodities. Swings such as, those of oil or food. That's because they don't have enough power to influence these movements. For e.g when the United States subsidized corn ethanol production in 2008, it caused oil and food prices to sky 2008. That caused food riots in many emerging market countries.

When leaders of emerging markets undertake the changes needed for industrialization, many sectors of the population suffer, such as farmers who lose their land. Over the time this could lead to social unrest, rebellion, and regime change. Investors could lose all if industries become nationalized or the government defaults on its debt.

This growth requires a lot of investment capital. But the capital markets are less mature in these countries than the developed markets.

Emerging markets, also known as emerging economies or developing countries and nations that are investing in more productive capacity. They are moving away from their traditional economies that have relied on agriculture and the export of raw materials. Leaders of developing countries want to create a better quality of life for their people. They are rapidly industrializing and adopting a free market or mixed economy.

Emerging markets are important because they drive growth in the global economy. The 1997 currency crises force them to make their financial systems more sophisticated.



Global perspective in their accordance with Indian emerging market ramification after the regime of political reform

Prudent investors are generally "risk-averse," and thus, seek to avoid uncertainty. This is a major reason why equity markets of developed countries attract more capital than emerging markets. But with traditional powerhouses of the world – the United States, Western Europe and Japan – each now facing their own economic uncertainties, is now the time to look to emerging markets to pick up the slack? Will the meek finally inherit the Earth?

Emerging nations make up roughly 90 per cent of the world's population, and now represent more than half of world GDP (at purchasing power parity). The emerging world is vastly underrepresented by capital markets though, making up only approximately 10 per cent of the global equity market.

Roughly half of India's 1.25 billion people are under 25. They are entrepreneurial and place tremendous importance on education. In 2014, Narendra Modi was elected Prime Minister in a landslide victory in an election with the single biggest voter turnout in human history. He won on a promise to fix the economy and provide opportunity for the hundreds of millions of hopeful and ambitious young Indians.

The potential is great. India is very poor, with a GDP per capita about half that in China and a third of Brazil. Low oil prices, which can be crippling for oil exporters like Venezuela, are a blessing for India as it imports 80 per cent of its oil. The economy has, for most of recent history, been strangled by bureaucracy and graft, but Mr. Modi has promised to cut red tape and stamp out corruption. Beyond these more tangible factors, India's rich culture now has a worldwide influence and provides soft power (a persuasive strength) in international relations. The stock market has been steadily growing, the rupee is firm and the economy appears stable. This may be the beginning of something truly momentous.

As with any investment, greater growth potential accompanies greater risk; and the emerging world may not be appropriate for those with a shorter time-horizon or less tolerance for volatility. For those on the other hand, with the patience to watch emerging nations actually emerge and join the world's historically affluent, it provides a truly compelling story.

The Indian economy is the second fastest growing major economy in the world. In terms of Purchasing **Power** Parity, the Indian economy is the third largest in the world.

Its gross domestic product is US \$ 3.666 trillion. In 2003, economist at Goldman Sachs had predicted that by the economies of the BRIC (Brazil, Russia India and China) nations would overtake the US and Japan in wealth generation. They would also produce 40% of the world's GDP. If these predictions come true, India will become the world's largest economies. Some reasons why this will be possible for India, is an open society, public higher education skilled labor force proficient in English and computers.

Considering that India was a colonized country only six decades ago, such a growth only be termed phenomenal. Not so long ago India, in Western perceptions, was seen as a land of snake charmers and bullock carts. It was the IT boom which transformed India overnight. IT giants like Infosys, Wipro Satyam, etc. helped put India on the world.

Inception of Indian traditional market towards the footprint into emerging global market.

The affluence generated by the growth swelled the Indian middle class which began to consume more products and services leading to an economic boom. Indian companies began to



acquire foreign assets, with Tata snapping up Corus, Land Rover and Jaguar which was quite unheard of in the history of Indian corporate Dom. Several months after the global economic meltdown began, the investment bank, Nomura Group, declared that Indian companies are among the worlds healthiest.

At present, India is ranked No. 2 in the healthy nations' list, along with Thailand and South Africa. This is because India has less toxic assets. Toxic assets are financial assets, the value of which has fallen heavily. It is therefore difficult to sell them off as there is no longer a market for them. India is also among the top nations having least toxic debt.

Indian films and culture added to India's soft power. India's emergence on the global radar was the result of many factors. Her pluralist, secular democracy has given room for deprived castes and ethnic communities to grow. Economic liberalization also opened the floodgates to massive investments.

India has a vast pool of skilled labor, abundant natural resources and is the biggest exporter of software services and workers. Signing the historic nuclear deal with the US was a shot in the arm. Over 50% of Indians are below 25 years, a great advantage compared to countries like Japan where there are more old people than young which spells doom for its economic productivity.

Excellent roads, rail networks and air connectivity have revolutionized the transportation sector. India is also a major space power. India's growth is the perfect example of the powerful synergies created by a healthy democracy, open society and a robust economies.

Objectives of the study

- To accentuate importance of emerging economies market since its inception of traditional way from long long ago in India as well as other emerging economies developing countries.
- To accumulate information about fastest growing economies countries pattern adopted for their countries growth with perspective of Indian scenario of economic growth.
- To identify the various sectors from where India GDP mostly capture the sources and revenues generated since country relied upon on agriculture by the time.
- To find out how Indian economy market embarking on the path towards a global economy market fast and furiously with a highest achieving growth rate throughout the world economic forum till date now.

Conclusion :

As we all know that after independence we adopted so many policies in order to increase the economic growth but by the time it became futile and pessimistic on the economic growth point of view.

From the above study I got exact idea about the way our country formulated policies figured out for the purpose of generating more and more revenue options for the development of the country.

I am with a full of my endeavor to brought a picture about how the other developing countries pattern and system of working so that steadily and gradually our footprint regarding of global economy seems to be true it may usher us towards the advanced and modernized economic sector that heighten the expectation of single individual who underprivileged for so many things.



They see the traditional economy associated with backward technology and Pre-modern societies, with the rise of the market economy leading to a 'disembedding' of the economy from its socio-cultural framework to come to dominate that framework rather than the other way around. This was the Old Traditional Economy.

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वर्तमान समाज में बढ़ते अपराध- एक अध्ययन

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सारांश :-

वर्तमान समाज में अपराध के आँकड़े दिनों दिन बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं। इस बात से समाज का हर एक व्यक्ति अधिक परेशान है कारण हर परिवार इस से संबंधित किसी ना किसी बात का सामना कर ही रहा है। एक समय था जब झूठ बोलना भी अपराध की श्रेणी में ही आता था परंतु वर्तमान में झूठ इतनी चतुराई से बोला जाता है कि, सच और झूठ में फर्क करना ही कठिन हो गया है, कौन कब सच बोल रहा है और झूठ इसमें फर्क करना मुश्किल हो गया है। वर्तमान में सबसे ज्यादा चौकाने वाली बात यह है कि, जब बात अपराध को रोकने की होती है तब अनेक प्रकार की अजीब तरह की राय व उसी के साथ ही विभिन्नतापूर्ण व्यवहार व्यवहार उभर कर समाज के सामने प्रकट होता है। अनेक घटनाओं में तो अपराधी को बचाने के उद्देश्य से लोग सड़कों पर आकर प्रदर्शन तक करने लगते हैं। जिससे अपराधियों को अपराध करने के लिए बढ़ावा और उत्तेजना ही मिलती है। इन सब का असर बच्चों व युवाओं पर भी आसानी से देखा जा सकता है। वर्तमान समाज में अपराधियों के प्रति इस प्रकार के रवैया और भावनाओं का क्षरण गंभीर चिंता का विषय बनता जा रहा है। मानव में इस प्रकार का बदलाव आखिर क्यों हो रहा है जिस कारण जघन्य अपराध करने के बाद भी लोग पक्षपातपूर्ण व्यवहार और तरीकों को अपनाने को मजबूर है तथा इस बात के प्रति समाज में लोग तटस्थ रहने लगे हैं।



संकेत शब्द :- समाज, अपराध, अध्ययन।

प्रस्तावना :-

वर्तमान में ज्ञान पर किसी एक का एकाधिकार नहीं रह गया है। तकनीकी आविष्कार के कारण आज विश्व ने ज्ञान के लिए अपने संपूर्ण दरवाजे खोल दिए हैं फिर भी अपराध को कई बार धर्म की आड़ में दबा दिया जाता है। ऐसा अनेक वर्षों से चला आ रहा है कि, अपराधी के पकड़ने जाने के बाद उसके धर्म, जाति व बिरादरी के लोग एकसाथ जमा होकर उसका बचाव करने लगते हैं। वैसे अपराधी का कोई धर्म व जाति नहीं होती है अपराधी केवल अपराधी ही होता है और उसे कानून द्वारा सजा भी दी जानी चाहिए। अपराध का स्वरूप इतना अधिक आकर्षित बन गया है कि बच्चे व युवा इससे आकर्षित होकर अपराधी बनने लगे हैं। लड़कियों व महिलाओं में भी अपराध का प्रमाण बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। लड़कियों व महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधिक गतिविधियों में किशोरों को अधिक लिप्त पाया गया है। कम उम्र के होने के कारण यह जल्दी ही छुट जाते हैं। अनेक बार तो पाया गया है कि छूटने के बाद कई लोग वापस अपराध करने लगते हैं। किशोर के अपराध संबंधी आंकड़ों द्वारा पता चलता है कि किशोर न्याय अधिनियम का लाभ उठा कर अपराधी उन्हें अधिक प्रमाण में अपराध करने को मजबूर करते हैं। इन्हें लुटपाट, हत्या और बलात्कार जैसे अपराध में अधिक शामिल पाया गया है। लड़कियों और महिला अपराधियों की संख्या में अत्यधिक प्रमाण में बढ़ोत्तरी पाई गई है इनके मामलों में



ऐसा लग रहा है मानों बाढ़ ही आ गई है। हालांकि जाँच एजेंसियाँ के अनुसार-इनकी रिपोर्टिंग बढ़ी है, मीडिया में खबर आने लगी है जिस कारण ऐसा लगता है कि लड़कियों और महिलाओं के मामले बढ़े गए हैं। अनेक बार लड़कियों के प्रति हुए अपराध में अपराधी को पुलिस-प्रशासन का सहयोग मिलता है। ऐसा अनेक मामलों में पाया गया है कि पुलिस अम्त तक आरोपी को बचाने की कोशिश में लगी रहती है। सिर्फ पुलिस-प्रशासन ही नहीं बल्कि परिवार के लोग भी लड़कियों का साथ नहीं का साथ नहीं देते हैं।

अपराध से संबंधित अनुसन्धान तथा लेख :

अनुसन्धानकर्ता द्वारा प्रस्तुत लेख को अधिक स्पष्टता से समझने हेतु अपराध से संबंधित अनुसन्धान व लेख का साहित्यिक अवलोकन के माध्यम से इसमें जान डालने की कोशिश की गई है।

1. Devarmani, Mangoli "Custodial Provisions For Women - An Empirical Study Of Karnataka Central Prison" प्रस्तुत अनुसन्धान में अनुसन्धानकर्ता ने कर्नाटक की 7 सेंटर जेल की महिलाओं का अध्ययन संरचनात्मक साक्षात्कार के माध्यम से किया है। इस अनुसन्धान के निष्कर्ष इस प्रकार हैं : जेल में रहने वाली महिलाओं की उम्र 20 से 30 तथा 30 से 40 के मध्य अधिक है जिनमें 79 प्रतिशत हिंदु, 15 प्रतिशत मुस्लिम तथा 6 प्रतिशत ईसाई धर्म के लोग हैं महिलाओं में 35 प्रतिशत कुली परिवार से, 30 प्रतिशत घर पर रहने वाली गरीब घर की महिलायें हैं खेती और व्यवसाय से जुड़ी 13 प्रतिशत महिलाये हैं, 69 प्रतिशत महिलायें गाँव की हैं तथा 31 प्रतिशत महिलायें शहरी हैं, 95 प्रतिशत महिलायें शादी-शुदा तथा 5 प्रतिशत बिना शादी की महिलायें हैं। यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है कि दुसरे विकसीत देशों की तुलना में भारत में अपराधिक प्रवृत्ति कम पायी गयी है। अपराधियों के चलाये जाने वाले सुधार कार्यक्रम का प्रमाण सिर्फ 10 प्रतिशत ही है। अनुसन्धान से प्राप्त तथ्यों के अनुसार कई सुधार कार्यक्रम अपराधियों के छूटने के बाद भी लिये गये हैं कई महिला कैदियों ने जेल में सीखे गए कौशल ट्रेनिंग का उपयोग जेल से छूटने के बाद पैसा कमाने के लिए कर रहे हैं। कहीं पर भी यह बात सामने नहीं आयी कि जेल प्रशासन की ओर से कैदियों को किसी भी प्रकार की आर्थिक व तांत्रिक मदद उनके व्यवसाय हेतु की गई है। संस्था का अतिमहत्वपूर्ण भाग है कि जेल से जाने के बाद देखभाल और पुनर्वस हेतु कार्य करें संस्था द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले सुधार कार्यक्रम तथा आफ्टर केयर कार्यक्रम को काफी अधिक प्रभावशाली बना दिया है।

2. Johson, (2007) "Jail Wall Drawings and Jail Art Programs: Invaluable Tools for Corrections" प्रस्तुत लेख के निष्कर्ष इस प्रकार हैं : जेल में वॉल आर्ट कार्यक्रम ने एक प्रकार से थेरीपी का ही कार्य किया है जिसके माध्यम से कई प्रकार की बिमारीयों जैसे- टेन्शन, अवसाद, आत्महत्या, चिंता, गुस्सा आदि को कम किया जा सकता है। यह थेरीपी कई प्रकार की बाहरी व अंदरूनी भावनाओं को स्वयं चित्र बनाकर बाहर लाने का एक साधन सिद्ध हुई है। बिना किसी शर्तों के अपनी भावनाओं को व्यक्त करने का एक प्रमुख माध्यम साबित हुई है। इस कार्यक्रम को अगर गंभीरतापूर्वक पुनर्वसन कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से चलाया गया तो बहुत ही अच्छे भावनात्मक परिणाम प्राप्त हो सकते हैं कारण इससे अपराधी अपनी भावनाओं को खुल कर सामने ला पाते हैं। उसी के साथ ही संस्था के व्यवस्थापन से अगर इस कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद मिल जाती है तो इसके माध्यम से कैदी और स्टार्फ के बीच अच्छे वातावरण का निर्माण किया जा सकता है।



3. Kaufer, Noll, Mayer "Prisoner Facilitated Mediation: Bringing Peace To Prisons And Communities" प्रस्तुत लेख के निष्कर्ष इस प्रकार है : अमेरिका के अपराधिक न्याय व्यवस्था में कैदियों के लिए मेडिटेशन ने एक खास मुकाम हासिल कर एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन लाने का कार्य किया है। पुनर्वासन प्रक्रिया के तहत Prison Of Peace इस कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से low cost & high cost impact का कम से ज्यादा इस प्रकार से प्रभावकारिता की जाँच की गई। जिससे अमेरिका के जेल में रहने वाले कैदियों में चमत्कारिक परिवर्तन पाया गया है। कैदियों के लिए मेडिटेशन एक अति उत्तम साधन के रूप में उभर कर सामने आया है। मेडिटेशन के अभ्यास से हिंसा में कमी पायी गई है। कैदियों के सामर्थ्य में वृद्धि आयी है। गंभीर कौशलों का विकास और स्वयं में कई प्रकार बदलावों को भी महसूस किया गया। मेडिटेशन कार्यक्रम द्वारा कैदियों में नई आशा का संचार हुआ है तथा वे स्वयं के महत्व को भी समझ गए हैं।

अनुसन्धानकर्ता ने समाज में बढ़ते अपराधों के बदलते स्वरूप को निम्नलिखित रूप से स्पष्ट करने का प्रयास किया है :

मीडिया का नकारात्मक प्रभाव :-

वर्तमान में मीडिया के माध्यम से अनेक प्रकार की बातों का फैलाव आसान व तुरंत हो जाता है। इन दिनों मीडिया के माध्यम से फैलाई और बताई गई गलत बातों व अफवाहों को भी सच मान लिया जाता है। रोज टीवी और मीडिया द्वारा आयोजित व प्रसारित बहस व चर्चा में अक्सर बढ़ते अपराधों पर चिंता व्यक्त की जाती है परंतु सोचने वाली बात है कि अपराधी कहीं बाहर से ना आकर हमारे आस-पास के व हम में से ही एक होते हैं।

पुलिस पर बढ़ते हमले :-

परिवार में अगर कोई अपराधी प्रवृत्तियों में लिप्त पाया भी जाता है तो भी उसे अपराधी नहीं माना जाता है बल्कि उसका हमेशा बचाव ही किया जाता है घर की बात तो छोड़िये अगर हमारे मोहल्ले, गाँव या समाज में ही कोई अपराधिक गतिविधियों में लिप्त पाया जाता है तो उसे बचाने में लोग लगे रहते हैं अ यहाँ तक कि उन्हें पकड़ने आई पुलिस को ही मारने पीटने लगते हैं कई बार हत्या तक कर देते हैं पिछले कई समय से पुलिस पर हमलों में भी बढ़ोत्तरी पाई गई है।

सत्ता व ताकत का दुरुपयोग :-

हम अपने चारों ओर नजर दौड़ाये तो पायेंगे सत्ता और ताकत के सभी संसाधनों पर धनवान और ताकतवर का अधिक अधिकार होता है कारण धन और ताकत में हर सुखदायी संसाधनों को अपनी ओर खींचने की ताकत होती है। चकाचौंध से भरी जिंदगी की चाह :- वर्तमान समय में गरीबी और महंगाई के कारण आम आदमी रोज के जीवन को अच्छी तरह से चलाने में भी असमर्थ है। वहीं दुसरी ओर उसे चकाचौंध से भरी जिंदगी की चाह भी है जिसे पाने की चाहत में वह कुछ भी करने को तैयार हो जायेगा। इस प्रकार की परिस्थिती में किसी को भी आखिर अपराधी बनने से किस प्रकार से रोका जा सकता है। रोज ही अखबार में इस प्रकार की घटनायें आती ही रहती है कि, गर्लफ्रेंड को महंगे गिफ्ट देने के लिए अपराधी बनना, फिर महंगे मोबाईल और लैपटॉप पाने के लिए किसी की हत्या कर देना, महंगी कार पाने की धुन में कारों की चोरी करना,



कर्म चुकाने के लिए लुटपाट करना, पहली बार अपराध करने वालों की संख्या में भी निरंतर बढ़ती ही जा रही है उसी के साथ ही कई ऐसे अपराधी हैं जिनका कोई भी रिकार्ड नहीं है।

सेलिब्रिटीयों में बढ़ते अपराध :-

वर्तमान में अनेक सेलिब्रिटीयों को अपराध में लिप्त पाया जा रहा है। ऐसे अनेक लोग आज भी अनेक अपराध करते पाये गए हैं। जिनमें सलमान खान, ममता कुलकर्णी, मोनिका बेदी, इत्यादि जैसे अनेक लोगों का समावेश है। बड़े अपराधी आज सेलिब्रिटी में आ जाते हैं जिस कारण जेल में उन्हें हर सुख-सुविधाओं का उपभोग करने को मिल जाता है। अपराधियों की आत्मकथा बहुत ही जल्दी बिक जाती है, बिग बॉस जैसे सीरियल में भी अपराधियों को निमंत्रण भेजा जाता है, फिल्मों में भी भाई-दादा, मवाली, गुन्डा का अभिनय करने वाले कलाकारों को महिलाओं और युवाओं द्वारा अधिक पसंद किया जाता है। आखिर ऐसा क्या है कि अपराध करनेवाले लोगों के प्रति इतना आकर्षण क्यों पाया जाता है? मनोवैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार, ताकत कमजोर को लुभाती है, और अपराधी लुटपाट, हत्या, मारपीट आदि से अपनी ताकत का ही प्रदर्शन ही करते हैं। इसी के साथ ही हिंसा को अगर बारबार दिखाया जाये अथवा हर पल हमारे जीवन का हिस्सा हो तो हिंसा की भयानकता और डर दोनों ही खत्म हो जाता है और वह आकर्षित करने लगती है। कहीं हमारा समाज इसी आकर्षण की चपेट में तो नहीं है।

अपराधियों के बढ़ते हौसले :-

दिल्ली में एक लड़की ने अपने परिवार के खिलाफ ही शिकायत दर्ज कि, मेरे परिवार के लोग आरोपी से पैसा लेकर केस को बंद करने हेतु मुझ पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं। वर्तमान में तो अपराधियों के हौसले इतने बुलंद हो गए हैं कि अब वे छोटी बच्चियों से बलात्कार कर इनकी हत्या तक कर रहे हैं जिससे वे कभी पहचाने ही ना जा सकें। कठुआ, ऐटा जैसे अनेक इसके ही उदाहरण हैं। इसीलिए इस बात की मांग की जा रही है कि बच्चियों से बलात्कार करने वाले आरोपियों को फांसी की सजा ही दी जाए। राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश और हरियाणा की सरकारों द्वारा ऐसे कानून को पास कर दिया गया है। लेकिन किसी भी अपराध में फांसी देने से अपराध में कमी कमी आई हो ऐसा तो कहीं भी दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। वरना जिन देशों में इस प्रकार के कानून हो वहां पर इस प्रकार के अपराधों को हमेशा के लिए ही खत्म हो जाना चाहिए था।

मानसिकता में बदलाव :-

वर्तमान में कानून में बदलाव लाकर अथवा कठिन कानून बनाने के बदले लोगों की मानसिकता में बदलाव लाने हेतु कार्य किया जाना अति-आवश्यक है। मानव मन की मानसिकता में ही सकारात्मक बदलाव लाया जाये तो इस प्रकार के गलत कार्य को करने का ख्याल ही उसके दिमाग में कभी भी नहीं आयेगा, या फिर गलत कार्य करने से पहले हजार बार सोचेगा जरूर। मानसिकता में बदलाव करने हेतु शासन-प्रशासन के अलावा परिवार-स्कूल व आसपास के वातावरण के माध्यम से भी अधिक सकारात्मक बदलाव लाना संभव है।

समाज में बढ़ते अपराध को कम करने हेतु सुसन्धानकर्ता ने निम्नलिखित सुझाव दिये हैं :-

1. मीडिया में नकारात्मक समाचारों को बार बार नहीं दिखाया जाना चाहिए।



2. शांति से संबंधी मूल्यों को बढ़ावा देने वाली फिल्मों का अधिक निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए।
3. सभी धर्मों व जाति का समान सम्मान किया जाना चाहिए।
4. समाज में ऐसे कार्यक्रमों को आयोजित किया जाना चाहिए जिनमें मूल्यों, उत्तरदायित्वों, महिलाओं की समानता, अहिंसा की भावना आदि से संबंधित हो।
5. वर्तमान में सबसे अधिक जरूरत है मानव मन की मानसिकता में बदलाव लाना अ बदलाव सिर्फ और सिर्फ सकारात्मक ही ओर इस बात पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

निष्कर्ष :-

निष्कर्ष स्वरूप यह कहाँ जा सकता है कि वर्तमान समाज में बढ़ते अपराध यह सचमुच चिंता का विषय बनते जा रहे हैं। अपराधियों की संख्या में ही सिर्फ बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हुई है बल्कि उसके स्वरूप और प्रकार में भी बदलाव नजर साफ देखा जा सकता है। वर्तमान समाज में अपराध का स्वरूप जितना अधिक भयानक और क्रूर है उतना पहले कभी भी नहीं देखा गया है। अपराध और अपराधी दोनों में बेहिसाब बढ़ोत्तरी पाई गई है। पहले जो अपराधों में सिर्फ पुरुष ही लिप्त पाये जाते थे अब उन अपराधों में महिलाओं की संख्या में भी तेजी पाई जा रही है। यह बात सब से अधिक चिंता करने की है कि जिन महिलाओं को मासूम, कोमल, नाजुक समझा जाता है वह इतने जघन्य अपराध भी कर सकती। महिलाओं द्वारा महिलाओं पर किए गए अपराध व आरोप इतने अश्रवणीय होते हैं कि विश्वास ही नहीं होता है कि एक नारी दुसरी नारी के प्रति इतनी क्रूर किस प्रकार से हो सकती है। इन्हीं सब बातों ने अनुसन्धानकर्ता का ध्यान इस विषय की ओर आकर्षित किया है। अनुसन्धानकर्ता ने स्वयं व साहित्य सिंहावलोकन की सहायता से इस लेख में समाज में बढ़ते अपराधों के बदलते स्वरूप को स्पष्ट करने का प्रयास किया है।



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चंद्रसेन विराट की गज़लों में सामाजिक चेतना

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प्रस्तावना :-

साठोत्तरी काल के सशक्त गज़ल कवि के रूप में हिंदी साहित्य में चंद्रसेन विराट का नाम दर्ज किया गया है। चंद्रसेन विराट हिंदी के लोकप्रिय गज़लकार हैं। आज तक उनके बारह गज़ल संग्रह प्रकाशित हो गए हैं। इनके साहित्य में जनवादी चेतना का चित्रण मिलता है। इनकी गज़लों में भारतीय समाज के निम्नवर्ग से लेकर मध्यवर्ग की छवि मिलती है। इसमें आम आदमी की पीड़ा, वेदना, आक्रोश आदि बातों की जानकारी इनकी गज़लों में मिलती है। हिंदी गज़ल लेखन के क्षेत्र में चंद्रसेन विराट ने अपना योगदान दिया है। उनके योगदान की वजह से हिंदी गज़ल को समृद्ध बनाने में सहायक सिद्ध हुआ है। उन्होंने अपनी गज़लों के माध्यम से समाज के विभिन्न प्रश्नों और समस्याओं को उजागर करने का प्रयास किया है।

मनुष्य समाजशील प्राणी है। वह समाज में रहकर अपनी प्रगति करता रहता है। समाज में रहकर ही मनुष्य के व्यक्तित्व का सर्वांगीण विकास होता है। समाज के सभी लोगों की जीवन ज्ञापन की पद्धतियाँ अलग-अलग होती हैं। साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होता है। साहित्य के द्वारा समाज के लोगों के सुख-दुःख, आशा-निराशा, हर्ष-विषाद आदि का लेखा जोखा प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। साहित्य समाज को प्रेरणा, नये विचार, नयी दिशा प्रदान करता है। इसी कारण साहित्य और समाज का अटूट संबंध होता है। साहित्य के द्वारा हमें समाज की मान्यताएं, व्यवहार, नीतियाँ, जीवन मूल्य आदि की जानकारी मिलती है। साहित्य का मूल उद्देश्य समाज और मनुष्य का कल्याण करना होता है। साहित्य समाज, व्यक्ति और प्रकृति के बीच में रागात्मक संबंध निर्माण करता है। चंद्रसेन विराट जी ने साहित्य के इसी धर्म का निर्वाह अपनी गज़लों के माध्यम से किया है। उन्होंने गज़ल के कथ्य को समाज के व्यापक धरातल पर प्रतिष्ठित किया है। इसीलिए विराट जी की गज़लों में सामाजिक चेतना की अभिव्यक्ति बड़ी प्रखरता से दृष्टिगोचर होती है। चंद्रसेन विराट जी ने युगीन परिवेश को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सामाजिक समस्याओं का विविध रूपों में चित्रण किया है।

महानगरीय जीवन की विद्रुपता:-

भारत को स्वतंत्रता मिलने के बाद देश में औद्योगिक क्रांति का विकास हो रहा है। इसके फल स्वरूप महानगर विकसित होते जा रहे हैं। इस महानगरों में भौतिक विकास की गति बढ़ रही है। इस भौतिक विकास के कारण महानगरों की विद्रुपता पनप रही है। इस महानगरीय जीवन की विद्रुपता का संकेत विराट जी इस प्रकार करते हैं-

"जलता जंगल महानगर

सूखा दल - दल महानगर

खुलती बोतल महानगर

बिकता आँचल महानगर



*गरजा पर न कभी बरसा
प्यासा बादल महानगर।"1*

शहर में रहनेवाले लोग संवेदन हीन बन गये हैं, जिस प्रकार मशीन अपना काम करती है उसी प्रकार लोग काम करते रहे हैं। लोग पैसों के पिछे भाग रहे हैं और वह पैसे को ही भगवान मानते हैं। इसका वर्णन गज़लकार विराट जी इस प्रकार करते हैं-

*"संवेदना नहीं है फकत हाड मांस के
जैसे कोई मशीन है, मेरे शहर के लोग
पैसे का तंत्र है, यहाँ पैसा ही ईश्वर
पैसे के ही अधीन है, मेरे शहर के लोग।"2*

औद्योगिक क्रांति के कारण गांव के लोग शहर में जाकर रहने लगे हैं। इसके कारण शहरों में भीड़ बढ़ रही है। भीड़ में एक-दूसरे को पहचानने वाला कोई नहीं है। भीड़ में लोग बेसहारा बन गए हैं। इसका वर्णन विराट जी इस प्रकार करते हैं-

*"शहर की भीड़ में शामिल, बिचारा कौन होता है
कहो, इस बेसहारे का, सहारा कौन होता है।"3*

वास्तव में महानगरीय जीवन के कारण लोगों के यथार्थ सुखों को छीन लिया है। इसके कारण लोगों के मन में प्रेम और सदभाव समाप्त हो गया है। लोगों में प्रेम, सहानुभूति, सभ्यता, मानवता आदि बातों का कोई स्थान नहीं है।

समाज में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार :-

वर्तमान काल में भ्रष्टाचार सभी क्षेत्रों में फैल गया है। इस युग में भ्रष्टाचार को ही शिष्टाचार माना गया है। सरकारी कार्यालयों में सामान्य कर्मचारियों से लेकर बड़े अधिकारी, नेता, मंत्री भ्रष्टाचारी बन गए हैं। समाज के सभी क्षेत्रों में भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है। चंद्रसेन विराट जी समाज में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में कहते हैं-

*"वास्तव में देखिए तो राजनीति
नीतियों का निष्क्रमण है इन दिनों
कुर्सियों पर है सिफारिश मूढतम
और प्रतिभा को ग्रहण है इन दिनों
एक भी मानक अखंडित है नहीं
मूल्यों पर आक्रमण है इन दिनों।"4*

वर्तमान युग में भ्रष्टाचार के कारण समाज का सारा वातावरण दूषित बन गया है। सिफारिशों की वजह से प्रतिभावान लोगों को कोई कीमत नहीं देते। जिसके पास सिफारिश है वे पद प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करते हैं।

इस प्रकार चंद्रसेन विराट जी ने अपनी गज़लों के माध्यम से वर्तमान युग में बढ़ते भ्रष्टाचार का मार्मिक रूप से चित्रण किया है।

आम आदमी की पीडा :-

वर्तमान युग का आम आदमी टुकड़ों की जिंदगी जी रहा है। आज के जमाने में आम आदमी अनेक यातनाओं से गुजर रहा है। साथ ही वह अभाव में जी रहा है। घुटनभरे वातावरण में विभिन्न यातनाओं को सहता हुआ वह मौत से भी बदतर जिंदगी जी रहा है। आम आदमी के जीवन में कोई भी खुशियाँ नहीं हैं। उसके जीवन में सुख की अपेक्षा दुःख की भरमार अधिक है। उसका जीवन दुःखों से भरा हुआ है। इसका चित्रण चंद्रसेन विराट जी इस प्रकार करते हैं-

"फूल या पात नहीं हैं कोई
ओस में ख़ोत नहीं है कोई
रेत ही रेत नजर की हृद तक
जल या जलजात नहीं है कोई
आज जीवन में सुखों से दुःख का
ठीक अनुपात नहीं है कोई।"5

आम आदमी भूख से परेशान हैं साथ ही उसके पास रहने के लिए घर भी नहीं है। इसी कारण वह फकीरों जैसी जिंदगी जीते हैं-

"जगत में हम फकीरों के कही डेरे नहीं होते
कही भी घर नहीं होते, कहीं घेरे घेरे नहीं होते।"6

वर्तमान युग का आम आदमी दुःखी है। वह शोषितों की जिंदगी जी रहा है। इसी कारण उसका जीवन दलितों की तरह दीन बन चुका है। इसी कारण आम आदमी समाज में सिर उठाकर बात नहीं कर सकते। इसका वर्णन विराट जी इस प्रकार करते हैं-

"तू रहे भूखा, दिंगबर दीन, शोषित या दलित
हम न चाहेंगे कभी तू सिर उठा के बात कर।"7

इस प्रकार चंद्रसेन विराट जी ने अपनी गज़लों में आम आदमी की पीडा प्रस्तुत की है।

सामाजिक मूल्यों का विघटन :-

देश को आजादी मिलने के पश्चात समाज की स्थिति बिगड़ती चली गई है। समाज में मानवता, पारस्परिक प्रेम, निस्वार्थ भावना, सत्य , अहिंसा, इमानदारी, सहानुभूति आदि सामाजिक मूल्यों का विघटन होता चला गया है। समाज में लोगों पर अनेक प्रकार के अन्याय अत्याचार होते रहे हैं। इन अत्याचारों को लोग चुपचाप बर्दाश्त करते रहे हैं। समाज की इस बिगड़ती स्थिति का तथा बीमार, लाचार और बिकाऊ समाज का यथार्थ वर्णन करते हुए चंद्रसेन विराट जी कहते हैं-

"सख्त बीमार है बस्ती
बहुत लाचार है बस्ती
बिकाऊ है यहाँ सबकुछ
खुला बाजार है बस्ती।"8



आज का समाज कुंठाग्रस्त, आभावग्रस्त बन गया है। समाज में सच्चाई, ईमानदारी, नैतिकता आदि तत्वों की सदैव उपेक्षा हो रही है। समाज के लोगों के चरित्र का पतन होता जा रहा है। इसके कारण समाज विकृत बन गया है।

"रात फेरों के बिना लौट गई

एक बारात मुहल्लेवालों

रेप के केस में माथुर पहुंचे

कल हवालात मुहल्लेवालों

रात पंडित जी की बेटी भागी

दे गई मात मुहल्लेवालों"9

इस प्रकार वर्तमान समय में सामाजिक मूल्यों का विघटन हो रहा है। समाज स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है, इसके कारण समाज बीमार और बिकाऊ बन गया है।

मानवता से कोसों दूर :-

पुराने जमाने में समाज में मानवता की पूजा की जाती थी। मानवता को पैसे, पद की अपेक्षा बड़ा माना जाता था। वर्तमान युग में बढ़ती बौद्धिकता और स्वार्थी वृत्ति के कारण मानवता का कोई मूल्य नहीं रहा है। मनुष्य के हृदय में आपसी सहानुभूति खत्म हुई है। समाज में प्रेम, अपनापन और समर्पण के भाव नष्ट होते जा रहे हैं। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपना बोझ स्वयं उठाने के लिए विवश है। मनुष्य-मनुष्य के बीच का स्नेह खत्म होता जा रहा है। इसके कारण लोगों में स्वार्थी, लोभी वृत्ति निर्माण हो गई है। मनुष्य प्रेम और सदभाव भूलकर एक-दूसरे के खून का प्यासा बन गया है।

"खुद आदमी को आदमी का रक्त पच सकता नहीं

वह फूट निकलेगा बदन से, शोषकों से क्या कहें"10

शहरों में मनुष्य के रूप में जंगली जानवर दिखाई दे रहे हैं। जानवरों में मानवीय मूल्य लुप्त होते हैं उसी प्रकार शहर के लोगों में भी मानवीय मूल्य लुप्त हो गए हैं। मनुष्य सिर्फ पैसे के पीछे भाग रहा है। इसका वर्णन विराट जी इस प्रकार करते हैं-

"मूल्य मानव के स्खलित पशुवृत्तियों के सामने

अब हृदय पर सिर्फ पैसे का हुनर हावी हुआ"11

आज मानव स्वार्थी वृत्ति के कारण सघन हो रहा है लेकिन उसमें मानवता के गुण लुप्त होते दिखाई दे रहे हैं।

"अस्मिता है शेष, मानव सभ्यता!

धैर्य रख तू क्यों विकल होने लगी

आज मानव तो सघन होता चला

किंतु मानवता विरल होने लगी"12

इस प्रकार चंद्रसेन विराट जी ने समाज में खत्म हो रही मानवता का वर्णन यथार्थ रूप में अपनी गज़लों के माध्यम से किया है। साथ ही समाज में होनेवाली पशुवृत्ति का मार्मिक रूप में चित्रण किया है।

सभ्यता और संस्कृति की भूल:-

वर्तमान युग में भारतीय संस्कृति और सभ्यता पर पाश्चात्य संस्कृति और सभ्यता का गहरा असर पड़ चुका है। नई सभ्यता के कारण मानवता, सदाचार, सदाभावना मानों लुप्त हो गई है। मानवों के संबंधों में कृत्रिमता आ रही है उनमें आपनेपन का भाव नष्ट हो गया है। नई सभ्यता के कारण लोग कपड़ों की तरह रिश्तों को बदल रहे हैं। जैसे-

*"फल देते हैं न फल देते हैं
सिर्फ कांटों की फसल देते हैं
लोग कपड़ों के बदलते जैसे
वैसे रिश्तों को बदल देते हैं।"13*

नई सभ्यता का प्रभाव मनुष्य की अनेक प्रवृत्तियों पर हो रहा है। पुराने जमाने में लोग आपसी भाईचारे के साथ रहते थे लेकिन आज नई सभ्यता के कारण लोग जाति, धर्म, प्रांत और भाषाओं के कारण बट चुके हैं। लोग पुरानी संस्कृति को भूल चुके हैं साथ ही वे विभिन्नता में एकता को भूलकर आपसी मतभेदों में उलझे हुए दिखाई देते हैं।

*"भिन्न प्रांतों, धर्म, भाषा, जातियों में एक था
है कहाँ मेरा वतन? मुझको वतन की खोज।"14*

इस प्रकार पाश्चात्य संस्कृति के प्रभाव के कारण लोग हमारी संस्कृति को भूल गए हैं। इसके कारण समाज में विकृति निर्माण हो गई है। इस नई सभ्यता पर चंद्रसेन विराट जी ने करारा प्रहार किया है।

निष्कर्षतः

कहा जा सकता है कि चंद्रसेन विराट जी ने अपनी गज़लों के माध्यम से महानगरीय जीवन की विद्रुपता पर प्रकाश डाला है। पूरे सामाजिक परिवेश का लेखा जोखा अपनी गज़लों के माध्यम से विराट जी ने किया है। गज़लकार ने अपनी गज़लों के माध्यम से महानगरीय जीवन की विद्रुपता, समाज में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार, आम आदमी की पीड़ा, सामाजिक मूल्यों का विघटन, मानवता से कोसों दूर, सभ्यता और संस्कृति की भूल आदि का यथार्थ और मार्मिक रूप से चित्रण किया है। साथ ही विराट जी ने सामाजिक जीवन से जुड़े सभी विषयों को अपनी गज़लों के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्त करने का सफल प्रयास किया है।

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ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि के काव्य में दलित विमर्श

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मोबा. ९४०३३६९३०१

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शोध सारांश :

आधुनिक हिंदी दलित साहित्यकारों में ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि एक अग्रणी साहित्यकार हैं। उन्होंने अपनी कहानियाँ, कविताओं के माध्यम से दलित जीवन की समस्याओं को दुनिया के सामने रखा है। वह स्वयं दलित जाति से होने के कारण उनके काव्य में यथार्थ के भाव दिखाई देते हैं। उनकी 'जुठन' नामक आत्मकथा को पढ़ते समय मन सिहर उठता है। उनकी कहानियों के पात्र भी अधिकतर सदियों से अन्याय, अत्याचार को सहनेवाले उनमें से कुछ मात्रा में विद्रोह के गुण दिखाई देते हैं।

आरंभ में प्रेमचंद जी से प्रेरणा लेकर दलित समस्या को लेकर साहित्य में वर्णन हुआ। आज के कवियों एवं साहित्यकारों में वह प्रेरणा दिखाई देती है।

प्रस्तुत कविता 'मुट्टी भर चावल' एक विद्रोह की कविता है। जो दलित मजदूर को जागृत करना चाहती है। अपनी परिस्थितियों से उभरकर विकास की ओर अग्रसर होने के लिए प्रेरित करती है।

कवि अपने पूर्वजों का स्मरण करते हुए यह कहते हैं कि, हे मेरे पीड़ित पूर्वजों, तुमने अपने मालिक की इस बंजर भूमि में रोटी की खातिर, परिवार की खातिर खूनपसीना- बहाया और उस बंजर भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाया। आज जो हराभरा- दिखाई दे रहा है, यह तुम्हारी ही मेहनत है। यह सब करते हुए तुम पर अन्याय हुआ है। जमींदार, मालिक तुम्हें कोड़ों से पीटते थे। लेकिन तुम साहस और धैर्य से उसे सहते रहे। वह तुम्हारा साहस हमें आज भी याद है। हे मेरे पुरखों, मेहनत, मजदूरी करते समय तुम्हारे हाथों पर छाले पड़ते रहे, खून बहता रहा। वही तुम्हारी यादें, तुम्हारी यातनाओं को समझकर अपने दलित, पीड़ित समाज को न्याय दिलाने की कोशिश करूंगा। जिनपर अन्याय हुआ वह मजदूर, दलित, अल्पसंख्यांक उनको इकट्ठा करके उनमें खुशहाली लाने का प्रयास करूंगा।

कवि ने कविता में दलितों और मजदूरों की बस्तियों का वर्णन किया है। कड़ाके की सर्दियों में जब सब लोग गरम बिस्तर में सो जाते हैं, ठंड से बचना चाहते हैं, तब इन मजदूरों को खेतों की रखवाली के लिए भेजा जाता है। उनके बदले उन्हें केवल कुछ अनाज मिलता है। उसी अनाज के खातिर वह जंगली जानवरों से मुकाबला करते हैं, ठंड को सहते हैं। उनका यह सहना केवल अपने परिवार के गुजारे की खातिर होता है। यदि वह अपनी जान को संकट में डालकर रखवाली करने नहीं जाएगा तो भूखा मरेगा। इसलिए कवि को आज भी उनके मूक शब्द दर्द सुनाई देता है।

कवि समस्त दलित आंदोलन को स्पष्ट करते हुए कहते हैं कि, सदियों से जिन्होंने अन्याय, अत्याचार को सहा है, गुलामी में जीवन जीया है, उनकी अपनी तत्कालीन मजबूरी थी। लेकिन उनकी आनेवाली पीढ़ियाँ हरिवंशराय बच्चन की "पौधों की पीढ़ियाँ" की तरह विद्रोह करना चाहती है।

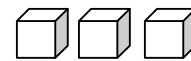


"दहकती राख की तरह

राख जो लगातार काप रही है।

और रोष में भरी हुई" ¹

कवि उन पूरखों की यादों के सहारे यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता है कि, अब आनेवाली पीढ़ियाँ अन्याय और अत्याचार को नहीं सह सकती। उनमें अन्याय, अत्याचार के विरोध में आक्रोश और बदले की भावना दिखाई दे रही है। जैसे "पौधों की पीढ़ियाँ" की अंतिम पीढ़ि उस वटवृक्ष को उखाड़कर फेंकना चाहती है, उसी प्रकार दलित और मजदूरों की नई पीढ़ि सदियों से चली आ रही पुराणपंथी परंपरा, अन्याय, अत्याचार के विरोध में एक होकर उनकी तानाशाही को समाप्त करना चाहती है।



ناول، “ضدی” ایک تجزیاتی مطالعہ

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ڈاکٹر سیمانابید
وسنت راؤ نائک
کالج آف آرٹس اینڈ کامرس
مروڈ جنجیر مرائے گڑھ

عصمت چغتائی کی ولادت ۱۹۱۵ میں ہوئی۔ ان کا آبائی وطن راجستھان ہے۔ بچپن آگرہ اور جے پور میں گزرا۔ ابتدائی تعلیم کے لیے علی گڑھ گئیں۔ بی۔ اے اور بی۔ ایڈ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی سے کیا۔ وہیں لکھنے کی ابتدائی تربیت بھی ہوئی۔ انہوں نے اپنے افسانوی ادب کے لئے ایک خاص میدان کا انتخاب کیا۔ مسلمان گھرانوں کے لڑکوں اور لڑکیوں کی زندگی ان کے فکشن کا موضوع ہے۔ اس میدان میں انہوں نے انتہائی کامیابی حاصل کی اور اپنے ہنر کا ثبوت دیا۔ عصمت چغتائی اپنے افسانوں کی وجہ سے مشہور ہیں تاہم ضدی اور ٹیڑھی لکیر جیسے ناول لکھ کر ناول نگاری میں ایک نمایاں حیثیت حاصل کر لی ہے۔ ان ناولوں میں عصمت نے عورتوں کی مظلومی و بے بسی کی موثر تصویریں پیش کی ہیں۔ ان کے ناولوں کے کردار زیادہ تر متوسط طبقے سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔ عصمت خود بھی ایک متوسط گھرانے سے تعلق رکھتی ہیں۔ لیکن ان کا گھر دوسرے متوسط گھروں کے مقابلے میں زیادہ آزاد خیال تھا۔ عصمت کہتی ہیں: “میری تربیت زیادہ تر بھائیوں کے ساتھ ہوئی۔ پھر میری اماں کچھ زیادہ دخل نہیں دیتی تھیں۔ اس لئے مجھے آزادی سے سوچنے کی عادت پڑ گئی اور میرے خاندان میں ہر بات بڑے چھوٹے سب پھٹ سے کہہ دیتے ہیں۔” آزادی سے سوچنے کی عادت اور صاف گوئی نے عصمت سے ایسی کہانیاں اور ناول لکھوائے جن کے لئے یہ ایک وقت وہ بد نام بھی ہوئیں اور نام بھی کمایا۔ غرض عصمت کی پرورش کچھ اس طرح ہوئی کہ تجسس کے مادے کے ساتھ موضوعات کی بے باکی اور لہجے کی تیزی و طراری ان کی شخصیت کا حصہ بن گئی۔

ضدی، ٹیڑھی لکیر، معصومہ، سودائی، عجیب آدمی، دل کی دنیا اور ایک قطرہ خوں عصمت کے مشہور ناول

ہیں۔

عصمت نے ناول نگاری کا آغاز “ضدی” (۱۹۴۱) سے کیا۔ یہ ایک فلمی انداز کی رومانی کہانی ہے جس میں محبت کی روایتی داستان بیان کی گئی ہے۔ کہانی کے ہیرو پورن کا تعلق امیر طبقے سے ہے جبکہ ہیروئن اشائیک غریب لڑکی ہے۔ دونوں کی عشقیہ داستان موت کے المیہ پر ختم ہوتی ہے۔ ناول کی تفصیل اس طرح ہے:

پورن راجہ صاحب کا چھوٹا بیٹا ہے۔ آشا راجہ صاحب کی نوکرانی کی اکلوتی نواسی ہے۔ نوکرانی مرتے وقت آشا کو راجہ صاحب کی سرپرستی میں دے دیتی ہے۔ وہ خاندان کے دوسرے افراد کے ساتھ راجہ صاحب کے گھر میں پروان چڑھتی ہے۔ پورن شروع سے ہی آشا میں دلچسپی لیتا ہے اور ایک دن آتا ہے کہ پورن آشا کے ساتھ شادی کرنے کا ارادہ کرتا ہے۔ آشا کے خاندان کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے یہ ممکن نہیں کہ پورن کے گھر والے اس خبر کو مسرت کے ساتھ سنیں اور قبول کر لیں۔ پہلے تو اس خبر کو سنجیدگی سے نہیں لیا جاتا لیکن جب گھر والوں کو یہ اندازہ ہو جاتا ہے کہ معاملہ سنگین ہے تو یہ لوگ آشا کو پورن کی بڑی بہن کی سسرال میں بھیج دیتے ہیں لیکن پورن سے یہ بات راز رکھی جاتی ہے۔ کچھ دنوں کے بعد آشا کے گاؤں میں طاعون کی وبا پھیلتی ہے جس میں بہت سارے لوگ مر جاتے ہیں۔ وبا کا بہانہ لے کر پورن کے گھر والے یہ مشہور کر دیتے ہیں کہ آشا تعاون میں مر گئی تاکہ پورن کے دل سے آشا کی محبت اور اس کی یاد رفتہ رفتہ ختم ہو جائے۔ آشا کی موت کی خبر سن کر پورن کی شوخی و شرارت اداسی میں تبدیل ہو جاتی ہے۔ ایک عرصہ گزرنے کے بعد پورن کی شادی اس کی بہن کی نند شانتا سے طے کر دی جاتی ہے شادی کے دن جب پھرے کی رسم ادا ہو چکی ہوتی ہے تو عین اسی منڈپ میں بجلی کے ذریعے آگ لگ جاتی ہے۔ پورن اپنی بیوی کو بچانے کی کوشش میں اسے لے کر بھاگتا ہے کہ اچانک اس کی نظر آشا پر پڑتی ہے۔ پہلے تو اسے یقین ہی نہیں آتا کہ یہ آشا ہے یا اس کی روح۔ اس لیے کہ آشا تو پورن کے لئے عرصہ پہلے مر چکی تھی۔ پورن اپنی بیوی کو چھوڑ کر آشا کے ساتھ بھاگ نکلنے کی کوشش کرتا ہے کہ اس کے گھر والے آشا کو دوبارہ وہاں سے غائب کر دیتے ہیں۔ چارونچاچا پورن اپنی نئی دلہن کے ساتھ اپنے گھر آتا ہے۔ لیکن وہ اس دوران قطعی بدل چکا ہے۔ اب وہ ستیہ گرہ کی پالیسی پر عمل شروع کر دیتا ہے۔ وہ گھر والوں سے اور خود اپنے آپ سے بے پرواہ ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس کی صحت دنوں دن گرنے لگتی ہے۔ وہ اپنی بیوی سے لاتعلق رہتا ہے شانتا اپنے شوہر کے ایک دوست مہیش سے آشنائی بڑھا لیتی ہے اور موقع پا کر اس کے ساتھ بھاگ جاتی ہے۔ پورن اس پورے واقعے سے واقف ہوتا ہے لیکن خاموشی سے دیکھتا رہتا ہے۔ پورن کے مرنے کا وقت قریب آن پہنچتا ہے۔ گھر والوں کے لئے اب آخری امید یہی ہوتی ہے کہ اس شاید آشا کے آ جانے سے پورن سنبھل جائے۔ آشا بلائی جاتی ہے لیکن اس وقت کہ جب پورن اپنی آخری سانسیں گن رہا ہوتا ہے۔ آشا سے ملنے کے بعد پورن کی موت واقع ہو جاتی ہے۔ بلاآخر آشا بھی پورن کے ساتھ جل مرتی ہے۔

جس دور میں یہ ناول لکھا گیا اس دور میں اردو ادب میں حقیقت کاری زوروں پر تھی۔ واقعات کے تانے بانے خواہ رومانی کیوں نہ ہوں لیکن پیشکش میں اس بات کا خیال رکھا جاتا تھا کہ ادب میں دو طبقوں کی کشمکش کو پیش کیا جائے۔ ناول پڑھتے ہوئے شروع میں بظاہر ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ عصمت بھی اس طبقاتی کشمکش کو پیش کرنے والی ہیں 'لیکن چند صفحات کے بعد ہی یہ اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ یہ ایک ہلکا پھلکا رومانی ناول ہے ' جس میں دو طبقے کو محبت کی دنیا میں یکجا کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ جب یہ دونوں خاندانی روایت کے یکجا نہیں ہو پاتے تو بالآخر محبت پر قربان ہو جاتے ہیں۔ محبت کا یہ ایک افلاطونی تصور ہے جسے عصمت نے اس ناول کا موضوع بنایا ہے۔ یہ اور بات ہے کہ اس موضوع کو پیش کرتے ہوئے جابجا معاشرے اور خاندان کی فرسودہ روایات پر طنز اور 'طبقاتی تقسیم کی موجودگی کا احساس' ملتا ہے کہ محبت کی ناکامی کے اسباب دراصل یہی عناصر ہیں۔

ناول کے شروع کے حصے میں پورن اپنی ظرافت طبع اور شوخی کی وجہ سے قارئین کی دلچسپی کا سبب بنتا ہے۔ اس کی شوخی گھر کے ماحول کو خوشگوار بناتی ہے۔ وہ آشا سے محبت کرتا ہے۔ آشا سے اظہار محبت کے بعد اس کی شوخی کا رنگ کچھ اور گہرا ہو جاتا ہے۔ جب گھر والوں پر اس کی محبت ظاہر ہو جاتی ہے تو وہ نہایت بے باکی سے اپنے ارادے کا اظہار کرتا ہے اور رومانی بیرو کی طرح اعلان کرتا ہے کہ وہ سماج کے ہر رسم و رواج اور اپنے باپ کی دولت کو ٹھکرا دے گا۔ جب چمکی (گھر کی نوکرانی) اسے آشا سے باتیں کرتے ہوئے چھپ کر دیکھتی ہے تو پورن کہتا ہے: "چمکی تو کیا کوئی بھی آجائے مجھے کسی کی پرواہ نہیں دنیا آجائے اور دیکھ لے کے میں آشا سے پریم کرتا ہوں مجھے کسی کا ڈر نہیں۔"

یہاں پورن اس دور کے نئے تعلیم یافتہ اور جذباتی نوجوانوں کا نمائندہ ہے جو سماج کی فرسودہ روایات سے نفرت تو کرتا ہے 'تکراتا بھی ہے لیکن شکست نہیں دے پاتا۔ اس لئے جب افسردہ ہوتا ہے تو خود اپنے آپ سے انتقام لینے لگتا ہے۔

جب آشایک دن غائب کر دی جاتی ہے تو یہ جذباتی نوجوان غم و غصے میں پاگل سا ہو جاتا ہے۔ اسے اپنا بڑا بھائی اور تمام گھر والے دشمن نظر آتے ہیں۔ غصے کے عالم میں وہ سارا الزام اپنے بھائی پر رکھ دیتا ہے۔ "تم نے یوں میرے ہاتھ پیر کاٹ دیئے بھیا" تم میرے ہمیشہ سے دشمن ہو۔ میں مر جاؤں تو خوش ہونا ساری جائیداد کے مالک تو ہو گئے۔

اس حادثے کے بعد پورن کی شوخی اور چنچلتا ختم ہو جاتی ہے۔ وہ اساس اور مضمل ہو جاتا ہے۔ کچھ عرصے بعد بھابھی کی ضد' ماں کی ممنا اور باپ کی ضعیفی سب مل کر پورن کو مجبور کر دیتے ہیں۔ وہ شادی کے لئے آمادہ ہو جاتا ہے۔ لیکن زندگی کے اس موڑ پر جب آشا کو زندہ پالیتا ہے تو پھر بغاوت پر تل جاتا ہے۔ لیکن اڑنے سے پہلے ہی اس کے پر کاٹ دیئے گئے۔ آشادوبارہ غائب کر لی گئی تو یہ لمحہ بھر کی خوشی ہمیشہ ہمیشہ کے لئے اندھیروں میں ڈوب گئی۔ گھرانے کے بعد اس کے رویے میں انقلاب انگیز تبدیلی آگئی۔ اب وہ کسی سے بولتا نہ تھا اور نہ ہی لڑتا تھا۔ ہاں طنز ضرور کرتا تھا۔ اس کی رگ رگ میں زہر کی تلخی گھل گئی۔ اس نے زندگی کی ساری آسائشوں سے منہ موڑ لیا۔ بیوی اس کے لیے ایک فضول شے تھی۔ جب وہ ہمیشہ میں دلچسپی لینے لگتی ہے تو وہ سب کچھ دیکھ کر بھی مطمئن نظر آتا ہے۔ شاید اس کے جذبہ انتقام کو تسکین ملتی ہے۔ جب اس کا بھائی اس جانب اس کی توجہ مبذول کراتا ہے تو وہ کہتا ہے: "سنو بھیا" وہ پریم کرتی ہے 'یہی ناکرنے دو اسے' تم نے کبھی پریم نہیں کیا۔ تم نے کبھی ایسے پریم نہیں کیا کہ تم اس میں بھسم ہو گئے ہو کیا میں روکوں؟ نہیں بھیا میں اسے پریم نہیں دے سکتا تو پھر پریم کی بھیک کسی دوسرے سے مانگتی ہے تو کیسے روکوں؟"

لیکن پورن کے انتقام کا یہ انداز جس قدر انوکھا اور دلچسپ ہے 'اسی قدر غیر فطری بھی ہو سکتا ہے 'جیسے محبت کی ناکامی نے اس میں خود اذیتی کی کیفیت پیدا کر دی ہو۔ شانتا کو ہمیشہ کے ساتھ محبت کی پینگیں بڑھاتی دیکھ وہ خود اپنے آپ 'اپنے خاندان اور معاشرے سے جیسے انتقام لے رہا ہو۔

اس ناول کے سارے کردار سپاٹ ہیں 'لیکن پورن کے کردار میں اس بات کا امکان تھا کہ اس صورت حال سے جس میں وہ مبتلا ہوتا ہے عصمت فائدہ اٹھائیں گی 'لیکن ایسا نہیں ہوتا۔ پورن کی زندگی اور اس کے رویے میں اچانک جوتبدیلی پیدا ہوتی ہے وہ اپنے لیے آشا کی محبت کا آئیڈیل جواز تو رکھتی ہے 'لیکن پورن جس طرح اپنی بیوی کو کھلی چھوٹ دیتا ہے۔ وہ غیر اطمینان بخش ہے۔ غالباً عظمت اس کے ذریعے اعلیٰ طبقے سے انتقام لینا چاہتی ہیں اور اس انتقام کو بھیانک بنانے کے لئے پورن کو بھی شریک کر لیتی ہیں کہ سب کچھ پورن کی آنکھوں کے سامنے ہوتا ہے لیکن وہ خاموش رہتا ہے۔ اس طرح یہ کہانی ایک جذباتی اور غیر منطقی انجام تک پہنچتی ہے 'جس میں عصمت نے متعدد جگہ محض میلوں ڈرامائی اتفاقات کا سہارا لیا ہے مثلاً شادی کے منٹپ میں آگ لگ جانا' پورن کی بہن کے گھر آشا کی موجودگی جب کہ پورن کی شادی اس گھر میں ہو رہی ہے 'دور از عقل ہے۔ ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ واقعات کے فطری ارتقاء کی بجائے فن کار نے ایک سوچے سمجھے پلان کے تحت ان واقعات کو بُنا ہے 'تاکہ وہ اپنی مرضی کے مطابق آگے بڑھ سکے۔ یہ واقعات غیر منطقی انداز میں ہمارے سامنے آتے ہیں۔

پورن کے انتقامی رویے کے علاوہ ناول میں کوئی شے انوکھی نہیں ہے۔ ان کے کرداروں کی اپنے مخصوص حالات میں جو خصوصیات ابھر کر سامنے آتی ہیں وہ بہت حد تک روایتی ہیں 'جو دوسرے ناولوں کے مطالعے اور اس قسم کے واقعات کے مشاہدے کا نتیجہ بھی ہوسکتی ہیں۔ خود عصمت چغتائی اس ناول کے بارے میں کہتی ہیں:



”اس ناول کی کہانی بڑی دلچسپ ہے۔ وہ ناول میں نے چار پانچ لڑکیوں کے ساتھ مل کر لکھا تھا۔ پہلے نوٹس لکھے، انہیں ڈسکس کیا۔ ہم اس زمانے میں ”اینا کرینیا“ ”دیوداس“ اور ایک کتاب سے متاثر ہوئے تھے۔ سوچا لاؤفلیم کے لئے ایک کہانی لکھیں اور پیسہ کمائیں۔ ہم پانچ لڑکیوں نے جن میں میری دوست اور کزن شامل تھیں وہ کہانی بنائی اور محسن عبد اللہ کو جو اس زمانے میں بمبئی ٹاکیوز میں نوکر تھے روانہ کر دی۔ انہیں کہانی ناپسند ہوئی۔ تب ہم نے شاہد احمد دہلوی کو لکھا۔ انہوں نے کہانی کو ناول کی شکل میں لکھنے کا مشورہ دیا۔ چنانچہ میں نے تین چار دن کے اندر اسے ناول کی شکل میں لکھ دیا جس کے جملہ حقوق کے عوض مجھے سو روپے ملے جو ہم پانچ لڑکیوں نے آپس میں بانٹ لیں۔ بیس بیس روپے ہاتھ آئے جو اس زمانے میں بہت تھے۔ ہم خوش تھے کہ ہم نے سو روپے میں اپنی کتاب بیچی۔“

عصمت چغتائی کے اس بیان سے یہ اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ یہ نو عمر لڑکیوں کی ایک غیر سنجیدہ کوشش تھی جو کھیل کھیل میں پایہ تکمیل کو پہنچی۔ جہاں تک متاثر ہونے کی بات ہے تو یہ ناول ”دیوداس“ سے زیادہ قریب معلوم ہوتا ہے۔ دیوداس ایک رومانی ٹریجڈی ہے جس کا ہیرو محبت میں ناکام ہو کر خود سے انتقام لیتا ہے اور تڑپ تڑپ کر جان دے دیتا ہے۔

بحیثیت مجموعی یہ ناول موضوع اور فن پر دو لحاظ سے کمزور ناول ہے۔ یہ ناول زبان کے اعتبار سے عصمت کے مخصوص رویے کی نشاندہی کرتا ہے۔ عصمت متوسط طبقے کی عورتوں کی زبان کو کامیابی کے ساتھ استعمال کرنے کی اہلیت رکھتی ہیں۔ ان کا یہ پہلو ”ضدی“ میں نمایاں ہے۔

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व्यवहार भाषा व वाङ्मयाची भाषा यांचे तौलनिक अध्ययन

डॉ. बळवंत तुकाराम दाभाडे (सहा.प्राध्यापक)

श्री मनोहर हरी खापणे कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, पाचल, ता.राजापूर,

जि.रत्नागिरी पिन - ४१६ ७०४

भ्रमणध्वनी - ९४२११४२७५५, ई मेल - balwant.dabhade@gmail.com

१. प्रस्तावना :-

भाषा म्हणताच आपल्याला सर्वप्रथम तिचे लिखित रूप आठवते. आपल्या भाषेबद्दल ही समजूत पूर्णपणे चुकीची आहे. सर्वप्रथम हे लक्षात घ्यावे कि भाषा ही मुखावाटे होणारी, म्हणजे मौखिक क्रिया आहे. जी बोलली जाते ती भाषा. भाषा या शब्दातील मूळ धातू 'भाष्य' आहे. त्याचा अर्थही बोलणे असाच आहे.

दैनिक व्यवहारात भाषा प्रथम बोलली जाते आणि तग तिचे लेखन होते, होऊ शकते. तिलाच वाङ्मयाच्या भाषेमध्ये पाहू शकतो. जगातल्या सगळ्यात भाषांत लेखन व्यवहार होतात असे नाही. त्यामुळे लिहिली जाते तीच भाषा, असे काही म्हणता येणार नाही. शिवाय ज्या भाषांतून लेखन व्यवहार होताना दिसतात, त्यांच्यामध्ये ही लेखनाच्या तुलनेत तोंडी व्यवहाराचे प्रमाण फार मोठे असते. त्यामुळे दैनंदिन व्यवहारात जी बोलली जाते ती भाषा असाच निष्कर्ष आपल्या हाती येतो. पण जी व्यवहारात बोलली जाते ती लिहिली जातेच अशातलाही भाग नाही. त्यामुळेच व्यवहार भाषा वा वाङ्मय भाषा यामध्ये फरक केला जातो, करावा लागतो. पण केंव्हा केंव्हा मांडणीमध्ये वास्तवता येण्यासाठी जिवंतपणा येण्यासाठी व्यवहार भाषेचाही वापर करावा लागतो. उदा. ग्रामीण साहित्यातील बोलीचा वापर, दलित साहित्यातील विविध जाती-जमातीच्या भाषेतील शब्दांचा वापर इ.

व्यवहारातील उच्चारण हे एक भाषेचे स्वरूप आहे. तर लेखन ही उच्चारण टिकवून धरण्याची वाङ्मयाद्वारे केवळ एक सुखसोय आहे. व्यवहार भाषा ही माणसाची अपरिहार्य अशी सवय आहे. याउलट लेखन ही माणसाने आपले विचार, आपल्या भावना, आपले म्हणणे, बोलले भविष्यकाळासाठी टिकवून धरण्याकरिता निर्माण केलेली एक सोय आहे.

व्यवहार भाषेच्या उच्चारणाच्या तुलनेने भाषेचे लेखन दुय्यम आणि कृत्रिम ठरते असे असूनही लेखना सर्वत्र महत्त्व व मान्यता का मिळते? याचे कारण उच्चारणाच्या मानाने लेखनाला टिकवून घेण्याचे मोल असते हे खरे आहे. आपण जेव्हा लिहितो तेव्हा व्यवहार भाषेतले ध्वनी नुसतेच श्राव्य रहात नाहीत तर ते दृश्यही होतात. उच्चारण ध्वनी अवकाशात विरून नाहिले होतात. शिवाय ते केवळ श्राव्यच असतात. वाङ्मयीन लेखन असो किंवा अन्य लेखन असो त्यामध्ये ध्वनी टिकवून तर धरले जातातच पण ते दृश्यही होतात. त्यांचे प्रत्यक्ष श्रवण होवो अगर न होवो लेखनातले ध्वनी आपल्याला मनातल्या मनात एकू येऊ लागतात. थोडक्यात व्यवहार भाषेच्या उच्चारण भाषेचे अस्तित्व क्षणकाळ असते, ते वाङ्मयीन किंवा अन्य लेखनात चिरकाळ होऊ शकते. त्यामुळे व्यवहारातील 'बोलण्या'चे जेव्हा 'लिहिण्यात' रूपांतर होते तेव्हा त्या बोलण्याला वेगळेच मोल प्राप्त होते.

मानवी संस्कृतीच्या आजच्या गतिमान, गुंतागुंतीच्या आणि ज्ञानोपासक अशा रूपामुळे 'वाङ्मयीन लेखनाचे' असाधारण असे महत्त्व धारण केले आहे. संस्कृतीच्या ज्ञानोपासक रूपामुळे आज एका माणसाने किंवा माणसाच्या एका गटाने एकाचवेळी जगभरच्या अनेकांशी सुस्पष्ट संवाद साधण्याची गरज निर्माण झालेली आहे. भाषेचा अभ्यास करताना तिच्या उच्चारणाचे नमुने गोळा करून (ज्यामध्ये वाङ्मयाच्या भाषेचा सिंहाचा वाटा असतो.) त्यांचा अभ्यास केला जातो. मात्र एखाद्या भाषेतील केवळ लिखित रूपे गोळा करून त्यांचा अभ्यास केला तर तो अपुरा व चुकीचा तर होईलच पण

त्या अभ्यासाने त्या भाषेचे वर्तमान रूप कळणार नाही. कारण भाषेचे व्यावहारिक उच्चारण व लेखन यामध्ये बरेच अंतर असते.

व्यवहार भाषेतील उच्चारण व तिचे प्रत्यक्ष लेखन यामध्ये ध्वनी, शब्द आणि वाक्य अशा तीन पातळ्यांवर अंतर पडताना दिसते. कारण भाषा ही एक प्रवाही संस्था आहे. त्यामुळे ध्वनीची ये-जा तिच्यात चालू असते.

२. शब्दांचे उच्चारण व लेखन यातील अंतर :-

व्यवहारभाषा व वाङ्मयाची भाषा यामध्ये काहीवेळा तफावत आढळते. उदा. आपण 'सिंह, सौंसार' असे उच्चार करतो पण लिहिताना सिंह, संसार असेच लिहितो. किंवा वाङ्मयाच्या भाषेत 'शाम' चे आपण 'श्याम' असे लिहितो. याचे कारण लेखनाच्या बाबतीत स्वीकारलेल्या परंपरेत किंवा रूढिप्रियतेत आहे. त्यामुळे काळाच्या ओघात व्यवहार भाषेतील उच्चारण बदलले तरी वाङ्मयाच्या भाषेतील लेखन मात्र पूर्ववतच राहते.

व्यवहार भाषा आणि वाङ्मयाची भाषा यामध्ये शब्दांच्या सामान्य रूपामुळे फरक संभवतो. उदा. व्यावहारिक उच्चारण काही विशेषनामांची विशेषतः आडनावांची सामान्यरूपे होताना दिसतात. परंतु वाङ्मयीन लेखनात मात्र आपण ती करीत नाही. उदा. 'देशपांडेंनी', 'सोमणनी' अशी रूपे स्वीकारतो.

विभक्ती प्रत्ययांच्या लेखनाबाबत तर मराठी उच्चारण व मराठी लेखन यात बरेच अंतर पडलेले दिसते. उदा. केलं, गेलं, दिलं, लिहिलं इ. पण त्याचं लेखन 'केले, गेले, दिले, लिहिले' असे बरेचदा केले जाते.

व्यवहार भाषेत कितीतरी विभक्तिप्रत्ययांची रूपे पार बदलून गेलेली दिसतात. परंतु वाङ्मयीन लेखनात मात्र पारंपरिक रूपेच आढळतात. उदा. तृतीय विभक्तीसाठी सर्व सर्वसामान्य मराठी माणूस आज 'नी', 'न' हा प्रत्यय वापरताना दिसतो. उदा. रामानी, रामान, मुलानं इ. परंतु वाङ्मयाच्या भाषेत लिहिताना मात्र रामाने, मुलाने अशी रूपे दिसतात.

व्यवहार भाषा व वाङ्मयाची भाषा यांच्यातील तौलनिक फरकाची कारणमीमांसा केल्यानंतर व्यवहारभाषा (म्हणजे नेहमी संभाषणसाठी वापरतो ती भाषा) व वाङ्मयभाषा यांची स्वतंत्र गुणवैशिष्ट्ये पाहणे योग्य ठरते.

३. व्यवहार भाषा (संभाषणाची भाषा) :

दैनंदिन जीवनात व्यवहार करताना व्यक्तीकडून लिहिल्या जाणाऱ्या साहित्याच्या प्रमाण भाषेतील शब्दोच्चार करीलच असे नाही. किंवा भाषा लेखन पद्धतीची औपचारिक बंधने अथवा नियम अथवा शब्दरूपे वापरून संभाषण करतीलच असे नाही. आपल्या स्वतःच्या सोयीसाठी, संदेशासाठी जी भाषा वापरतो तिला व्यवहारभाषा असे म्हणता येईल. व्यवहारभाषेमध्ये भाषेच्या प्रमाणरूपापेक्षा भाषिक संप्रेषण व देवाणघेवाण होणे संभाषणकर्त्याला महत्त्वाचे वाटत असते. या गरजेतून व्यावहारिक भाषेच्या रूपामध्ये फरक पडतो. उदा. तळरे-तरळा, भीत-भीत, चिंच-चिंच इ. अनेक उदाहरणे देता येतील.

आपण घरी वावरत असताना एकमेकांशी अनेक गोष्टीसंबंधी बोलत असतो. आपल्याला आपल्या भावना, कल्पना, वैचारिक प्रतिक्रिया, श्रद्धा, मते इ. गोष्टी घरातील इतर व्यक्तींना 'कळविण्या'ची इच्छा असते. ती आपल्याला संभाषणाला प्रवृत्त करते. म्हणजे व्यवहारात जिचा वापर होतो त्या भाषेला कोणताही विषय वर्ज्य नसतो किंवा भाषिक संकेतांची तमा बाळगणे त्या भाषेला आवश्यक वाटत नसते. त्यांच्या व्यवहारामध्ये महत्त्वाचे असते ते संप्रेषण. अशी व्यवहार भाषा किंवा नेहमीच्या संभाषणाची भाषा हिची स्वरूप वैशिष्ट्ये पुढीलप्रमाणे अधोरेखित करता येतील.

- व्यवहार भाषा (संभाषणाची भाषा) वैशिष्ट्ये
- सर्वत्र वापरली जाणारी भाषा - एकभाषिक समाज घटकांची भाषा ही सर्वांची भाषा असते. तिचा वापर सर्व प्रकारच्या घटनांसंबंधी, प्रसंगसंबंधी, व्यक्तीसंबंधी वा अनुभवासंबंधी केला जातो.

४. व्यवहार भाषा (संभाषणाची भाषा) वैशिष्ट्ये :-



भाषिकांच्या बोलण्यात सहजता असते. त्यांची मनःस्थिती, मानवी वर्तन, व्यक्तीच्या प्रतिष्ठेबद्दलचे समाजमान्य संकेत, विशिष्ट शारिरीक अवस्था, संस्कार, पेशा इत्यादींना अनुरूप अशीच शब्दकळा व वाक्यरचना भाषिकाच्या मुखांतून बाहेर पडत असते. तिच्यात स्वाभाविकता किंवा अकृत्रिमता असते.

- **अत्युक्ती असते**

शब्दांच्या निवडीत व आशयाच्या अभिव्यक्तित काटेकोरपणा व संयम यांचा अभाव असतो. क्वचितच एखाद्याला हरभऱ्याच्या झाडावर चढविण्यासाठीही अत्युक्ती जाणूनबुजून केली जाते.

- **वाक्याचा अपूर्णपणा**

वाक्याचा अपूर्णपणा असतो तरीही अर्थाचे पूर्ण आकलन संभाषकांना होऊ शकते.

- **प्रतिसादादाखल एखादा दुसरा शब्द उच्चारणे**

उदा. प्रश्नाला दिलेली अपूर्ण उत्तरे, सादप्रतिसादांच्या स्वरूपात प्रश्नोत्तरे असतात.

- **अनेकदा ग्राम्यता असते**

अतिनिकटच्या माणसांना परस्परांना जीवनातील सुखदुःखांच्या घटना, प्रसंग, अनुभव, स्वभावविशेष, आवडीनिवडी, गरजा, अपेक्षा, सामर्थ्य, दौर्बल्ये इ. बऱ्याच गोष्टी माहित असतात. त्यामुळे व्यवहार भाषेत संभाषण चालू असताना कधीकधी ग्राम्य उल्लेख येतात. केव्हा-केव्हा सहजपणे शिवराळ भाषा किंवा अपशब्दांचा वापरही केला जातो. उदा. च्यायला, साल्या वगैरे पण बोलणाऱ्याला व ऐकणाऱ्याला त्यात विशेष गैर असे काही वाटत नाही.

५. व्याकरणदृष्ट्या अशुद्ध शब्दांचा वापर :-

व्याकरणदृष्ट्या अशुद्ध शब्दांचा वापरही व्यवहार भाषेमध्ये केला जातो. कारण संभाषण कधीकधी निवांतपणे होते तसेच ते घाईगडबडीने होते. त्यामुळे अधिक नियम काटेकोरपणे पाळले जातीलच असे नाही. उदा. चहा-चा, फक्त-फकस्त, म्हणाले-म्हणले, उपयोग-उपेग इ.

- मोठ्या वाक्यांच्या पोटात लहान लहान वाक्ये असतात. त्यामुळे व्यवहार भाषेची धाटणी गुंतागुंतीची असते. ती काही व्यक्तींची नित्याची सवय असते, लकब असते.
- संक्षिप्त वाक्यांचा वापरही व्यवहार भाषेत केला जातो. कारण दोघांना एकमेकांच्या संभाषणातील गुप्तसुप्त संदर्भ अगोदर माहित असतो.
- व्यवहार भाषेत अनेकदा भाषा-मिश्रण दिसून येते. उदा. मराठी बोलताना संभाषकांना हिंदी वाक्य बोलण्याची लहर येणे इ.
- व्यवहार भाषेतील संभाषणात विषयाच्या बाबतीत स्वैरता असते. कारण तिला कोणत्याही विशिष्ट विषयाचे बंधन नसते.
- व्यवहारभाषेत संभाषकांच्या भाववृत्तीचा परिणाम होत असतो. म्हणजे संभाषकाची (mood) भाववृत्ती व्यवहार भाषेत प्रतिबिंबित होत असते.
- व्यवहारभाषेतील संभाषणात भाषाबाह्य संदर्भ महत्त्वाचा असतो. बोलणारा व ऐकणारा हा एकमेकांचा परिचयाचा असतो तेव्हा त्यांना भाषाबाह्य संदर्भ माहित असतो. उदा. आठवणी, कटू, घटना, प्रसंग इ.
- चिंतनाला सामग्री पुरविणे, अनेक प्रकारची, अनेक तऱ्हेची, अनेक थरातील माणसे, आपापले अनुभव व्यक्त करताना त्यांच्या बोलण्यातून चिंतनात्मक शब्दबोल बाहेर पडत असतात ते भाषिक धन ठरतं. समाजाच्या निकोप निरोगी मनासाठी ते प्रेरक ठरतं.

**समारोप :-**

थोडक्यात व्यवहारभाषा हे तोंडी व्यवहाराचे अनिवार्य व यशस्वी साधन आहे. मुक्या व बहिऱ्या वगळता इतरांना निसर्गतः लाभलेले हे भाषा कौशल्य आहे. हे हरकामी व हुकमी आहे. हे रूप बोलीच्या जवळ जाणारे असते.

व्यवहार भाषेचा वाङ्मयाच्या लेखनामध्ये वापर करावा का? असे प्रश्न या संदर्भात उपस्थित केले जातात. शब्दयोजनेची किंवा वाक्यरचनेची विविधता ही साहित्यिक शैलीच्या मुळाशी असते. किंबहुना ती विविधता हा शैलीच्या संकल्पनेचा गाभा होय.

'मी लगेच येतो' हा आशय व्यक्त करावयाचा असल्यास मी त्वरित येतो, ताबडतोब येतो, आत्ता येतो बघ इ. वाक्यप्रयोग उपलब्ध आहेत. त्यातून योग्यतम वाक्याविन्यासाची निवड करण्याची सोय वाङ्मयीन लेखनात नाविन्य व रसवत्पूर्ण शैली आणता येते. उदा. सुनिल गावसकर लिखित पुढील वाक्य बघा - मंदगती गोलंदाज, चेंडूफेक करू लागले, तेव्हा तर माझ काम पावाला लोणी लावण्याइतकं सोप होऊन गेलं^१ अशा वाक्यातून अपेक्षित परिणामासाठी उपमादी अलंकारांचा वापर वाङ्मयाच्या भाषेत करता येतो.

वाङ्मयाच्या भाषेमध्ये शैलीदार वाक्य प्रभावी लेखनासाठी वापरता येतात. व्यवहार भाषेमध्ये सदैव अशी वाक्ये वापरली जात नाहीत. उदा. राम गणेश गडकरी, वि.वा.शिरवाडकर इत्यादींच्या नाटकातील पल्लेदार वाक्य पाहण्यासारखी आहेत. तसेच पल्लेदार वाक्याविन्यासाची अपरिहार्यता पर्यायी वाक्यप्रयोगातून सहज साधता येते. उदा. मुलगा सडसडीत धावला, चित्यासारखा धावला इ. हे वाङ्मयाच्या भाषेतून विशेषत्वाने साधले जाते. म्हणजेच वाङ्मयाच्या भाषेमध्ये वाक्याविन्यास, अलंकारादींचा वापर, शैलीदार लेखनपद्धती, निवेदनासाठी केलेला प्रमाणभाषेचा वापर, व्याकरणिक पालन करणे या गोष्टींचे तारतम्य ठेवल्यामुळे वाङ्मयाची भाषा व्यवहारापेक्षा वेगळी दिसते.

परंतु वास्तवदर्शी चित्रण व वर्णन येण्यासाठी वाङ्मय लेखकाला व्यवहारभाषेतील शब्दबंध, वाक्यबंधाची योजना करावी लागते, नव्हे ती त्या साहित्य प्रकाराची, त्याच्या अभिव्यक्तीची अपरिहार्य गरज ठरते तेंव्हा वाङ्मयाच्या भाषेमध्ये मूल्य व मौलिकता वाढविता येते. निवेदन प्रमाण भाषेत करून व्यवहारभाषेतील संवाद-संभाषण व शब्दकळा वापरून साहित्यात-वाङ्मयात जिवंतपणा आणता येतो. उदा. वाङ्मयाच्या भाषेतील एखाद्या ग्रामीण 'कोथिंबीर' ऐवजी 'कोथमिर / कोथंबीर' जास्त शोभून दिसेल, त्यामुळे भाषेत जिवंतपणा येऊ शकतो. अशाप्रकारे भाषा व वाङ्मयाची भाषा यांचे तौलनिक अध्ययन करता येईल.

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मुलाखत तंत्र आणि मंत्र

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मराठी विभाग प्रमुख

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मोबा.नं. ८६९८३३८१८१

नोकरी मिळविण्यासाठी कराव्या लागणाऱ्या धडपडीत मुलाखतीचे स्थान अनन्यसाधारण आहे. नोकरी मिळविण्यासाठी उमेदवाराने केलेले प्रयत्न यशस्वी होणार आहेत की नाहीत ते मुख्यतः मुलाखतीवरच अवलंबून असते. मुलाखत चांगली झाल्यास मुलाखतकार उमेदवाराच्या इतर उणिवांकडे दुर्लक्ष करतो आणि तीच मुलाखत वाईट झाल्यास नोकरी मिळविण्यासाठी आतापर्यंत केलेल्या सर्वप्रयत्नांवर पाणी पडते. पुरेशी तयारी केली नसलेल्या, चैतन्यहीन आणि दुबळ्या मुलाखतीमुळे उमेदवाराची निवड होण्याची शक्यता नाहीशी होते आणि म्हणूनच नोकरी मिळविण्याच्या बाबतीतील एक महत्वाचा अडथळा म्हणूनच मुलाखतीकडे पाहिले जाते.

नोकरीसाठी द्यावयाच्या मुलाखतीची व्याख्या पुढीलप्रमाणे केलेली आहे.

A Face-to-face questioning procedure that seeks to obtain facts from an applicant that will assist in determining his qualifications for a particular job.

- From 'Deictionary of Education'

Edited by C.V. Good.

वरील व्याख्येचे स्वैरपणे भाषांतर खालीलप्रमाणे करता येईल:

समोरासमोर बसून केलेल्या प्रश्नोत्तर चर्चेमधून उमेदवाराकडे असलेल्या गुणांचा किंवा क्षमतांचा शोध घेऊन त्याच्याकडे एखाद्या विशिष्ट व्यवसायासाठी किंवा नोकरीसाठी आवश्यक असलेली पात्रता आहे की नाही हे ठरविणे.

वरील व्याख्येचे विवरणे केले असता आपल्याला खालील गोष्टी आढळतात.

- १) मुलाखत ही मालक किंवा मुलाखतकार आणि भावी नोकरदार किंवा उमेदवारी यांच्यामधील आंतरप्रक्रिया किंवा सुसंवादप्रक्रियेवर आधारित आहे.
- २) मुलाखतीचा उद्देश उमेदवाराकडे एखाद्या विशिष्ट नोकरीसाठी आवश्यक असलेली पात्रता आहे की नाही ते पडताळून पाहणे हा असतो. ही पात्रता उमेदवाराने दिलेली लेखी परीक्षा किंवा सादर केलेली प्रशस्ती—शिफारसपत्रे यांच्या योगे मिळू शकली तरी देखील उमेदवार “प्रत्यक्ष” कसा आहे हे पाहणे जरूरीचे असते आणि ते मुलाखतीमुळे शक्य होते.

या व्यतिरिक्त मुलाखतीचा आणखी एक उद्देश आहे आणि तो म्हणजे संस्था आणि भावी नोकरदार यांच्यामध्ये दुवा साधणे.

मुलाखतीचे वरील उद्देश समजावून घेणे महत्वाचे आहे. त्यामुळे उमेदवाराला मुलाखतीला सुयोग्य अशी स्वतःच्या मनाची “तयारी” करता येईल. मुलाखत ही एकप्रकारची देवाण—घेवाण आहे हे समजल्यावर मुलाखत ही प्रश्नांची किंवा विचारांची एकेरी वाहतूक (मालकाकडून भावी नोकरदाराच्या दिशेने होणारी) न होता दुहेरी वाहतूक होऊ शकेल त्यायोग्ये प्रत्येकजण एकमेकाला परस्परांच्या गरजाविषयी आणि उपयुक्ततेविषयी अधिक चांगल्याप्रकारे उद्बोधन करतील, मालकाला सर्वप्रकारे उपयुक्त ठरणाऱ्या नोकराची गरज आहे आणि उमेदवाराला चांगल्या नोकरीची आवश्यकता आहे आणि म्हणून तो आपणच सर्वप्रकारे कसे उपयुक्त आहोत हे



दाखवून देण्याचा प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न करील. उमेदवाराच्या दृष्टीकोनातून ही एकप्रकारे त्याच्या विक्रीकौशल्याचीच (सेल्समनशिप) कसोटी असते त्याला मुलाखत घेणाऱ्याची अशी खात्री करून देता आली पाहिजे की, तो (मालक) देऊ करत असलेल्या पगाराचा त्याला (मालकाला) पुरेपुर मोबदला देणाऱ्या उपलब्ध उमेदवारांपैकी तोच सर्वोत्कृष्ट आहे.

नोकरीसाठी द्याव्या लागणाऱ्या मुलाखतीसंबंधी एकदा ही भूमिका स्वीकारली म्हणजे उमेदवाराकडून होणाऱ्या पूढील दोन चुका टळतील.

१) काही उमेदवार मुलाखतकाराला (म्हणजेच मालकाला) मौखिक परीक्षा घेणारा प्राध्यापक किंवा वरपिता समजून “नववधू प्रिया मी बावरेते” अशा थाटात उजव्या पायाच्या अंगठ्याने जमीन कोरत खाली मान घालून मुलाखतदाराकडे तिरप्या नजरेने पाहत तोंडातून ब्रही काढत नाहीत आणि तोंड उघडलेच तर इतक्या हळू आवाजात बोलतात की मुलाखतकाराला ते काय बोलतात हे स्पष्टपणे ऐकू येत नाही.

२) काही उमेदवार मुलाखतकाराला काही विचारण्याची फारशी संधी न देता विचारले असो वा नसो सर्व काही भडाभड सांगून टाकतात.

वरील दोन्हीही प्रकारच्या चुका टाळण्यासाठी मुलाखतीचा उद्देश लक्षात ठेवणे जरूर आहे.

उमेदवार नोकरी हवी म्हणून मुलाखत देत असतो त्याप्रमाणे मुलाखतकार चांगला नोकरदार पाहिजे म्हणून मुलाखत घेत असतो.

मुलाखतीसाठी तयारी करणे.

मुलाखत यशस्वी होण्यासाठी मुलाखतीची चांगली तयारी करणे आवश्यक आहे. मुलाखतीची ही तयारी दोन प्रकारची आहे.

१) मुलाखतीला जाताना कशाप्रकारची केशभूषा आणि वेशभूषा करायची याविषयी विचार करून त्याची तयारी करणे.

२) प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखतीच्यावेळी विचारल्या जाणाऱ्या संभाव्य प्रश्नांचा विचार करून त्याविषयी तयारी करणे.

मुलाखतीसाठी तयारी करावयाचा एक भाग म्हणजे मुलाखतीसाठी जाताना कोणत्या प्रकारची केशभूषा आणि वेशभूषा करावयाची याचा विचार करणे.

मुलाखतीला जाताना आपला चेहेरा स्वच्छ असला पाहिजे. इंग्रजीत याला to have a clean face असे म्हणतात. परंतु clean face म्हणजे blank face नव्हे, चेहेरा स्वच्छ असणे आणि चेहेरा निर्वीकार असणे यात फरक आहे हे लक्षात ठेवले पाहिजे.

केस व्यवस्थित फार बारीक नाहीत असे कापून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. अमिताभ बच्चनसारے मानेपर्यंत रुळणारे केस मुलाखतकाराला आवडणारे नाहीत तसेच शाकाल किंवा शेट्टी कटही त्याला आवडणारी नसते. हे लक्षात ठेवणे हिताचे आहे.

केसांचा व्यवस्थित भांग पाडणे आवश्यक आहे. केस भुरभुरू किंवा सैरावैरा वाऱ्यावर उडताहेत हे मुलाखतकाराला आवडणारे नाही.

तसेच मुलाखतीला जाताना उमेदवाराने चांगली गुळगुळीत दाढी करणे आवश्यक आहे. दाडीचे खुंट वाढलेला चेहेरा कुरूप (Ugly) दिसतो आणि प्रथमदर्शनी तरी चांगले मत बनण्यात अडथळा येतो. एखाद्याने बुल्यानिन पध्दतीची नीट व्यवस्थित दाढी ठेवली असेल तर ती सफाचाट करण्याचे कारण नाही. दाढीप्रमाणेच



मिशीचीही व्यवस्थित कट घेणेआवश्यक आहे. मिशी मर्दाचे लक्षण आहे म्हणून ती ऐसपेस तानाजीसारखी दोन दोन लिंबे मावतील अशी वाढवून जाणे कोणाही मुलाखतकाराला आवडणार नाही.

स्त्रियांनीही केशभूषा करताना एक गोष्ट लक्षात ठेवली पाहिजे ती ही की त्या कोणत्या समारंभला किंवा नाटक सिनेमाला जात नाहीत तर मुलाखतीला जात आहेत. त्यामुळे केशभूषागृह (Beauty Parlour) मध्ये जाऊन केशभूषा करून यायचे काही एक कारण नाही.

केशभूषेप्रमाणेच उमेदवाराने कपड्यांचेही भान राखले पाहिजे. असा नियम सांगतात की, साधारणतः जशा तऱ्हेची नोकरी असेल, ज्या पदासाठी अर्ज केला असेल त्या पदाचा साजेसा पोशाख असावा. उदाहरणार्थ प्राध्यापकपदासाठी, प्राचार्य किंवा अधिकाऱ्याच्या पदासाठी अर्ज केला असल्यास सूट किंवा टाय घालून गेले तर चालेल परंतु जिल्हा परिषदेतील तृतीय श्रेणीच्या कारकुनासाठी अर्ज केला असता टाय लावून जाणे तिकेसे योग्य दिसणार नाही. परंतु याचा अर्थ असा नव्हे की उमेदवाराने लेंगा घालून किंवा अर्धी तुमान घालून जावे. Common sense should not be a rare commodity with the candidate एक गोष्ट लक्षात ठेवली पाहिजे की कपड्यांमुळे (awkward) किंवा लाजल्यासारखे होता कामा नये. उमेदवार जर नेहमी टाय वापरत नसेल मुलाखतीच्या वेळीही त्याने अट्टाहासाने टायवापरण्याचा आग्रह धरू नये. त्यामुळे त्याला अवघडल्यासारखे तर होतेच परंतु टाय लावण्याच्या सवयीच्या अभावी त्याला घमाघूम व्हायला होते, बोलताना अडथळा निर्माण होतो आणि त्याच्या हालचाली बेढब किंवा बेडौल होतात.

साधारणपणे काळे, लाल, हिरवे असे भडक रंगाचे कपडे वापरू नयेत. तसेच ते फार फॅशनेबल असू नयेत.

जे पुरुष उमेदवारांच्या बाबतीत तेच स्त्री उमेदवारांच्या बाबतीत. त्यांनी आपण फॅन्सी बेयशभूषा स्पर्धेला जात आहोत अशातऱ्हेची वेशभूषा करू नये. पातळ फार सुळसुळीत आणि झिरझिरीत असू नये, तसेच पातळाची गोधडीही असू नये. सुळसुळीत पातळाचा पदर खांद्यावरून सारखा घेतो आणि मग आपले अर्धे लक्ष पदर सावरण्याकडे असते. साहजिकच आपण मुलाखतकराच्या प्रश्नांना न्याय देऊ शकत नाही.

कपडे साधेच असले तरी चालतील पण ते मळके असू नयेत. त्यावर कोणत्याही प्रकारचे डाग असून नयेत. ते स्वच्छ धुतलेले आणि व्यवस्थित इस्तरी केलेले असावेत.

पायात बूट घातलेले असतील तर त्याला व्यवस्थित पॉलीश केलेले असावे. बंद नीट बांधलेले असावेत. सॅडल्स किंवा चपला असतील तर त्या तुटक्या नसाव्यात. सॅडल्सचे बंद लावलेले असावेत. मुलाखतकार अर्थातच तुमच्या चपलाकडे, सॅडल्सकडे किंवा बुटाकडे पाहात नसतो. बुटांचे बंद व्यवस्थित बांधलेले नसले किंवा सॅडल्स किंवा चपला तुटक्या असल्या तर आयत्यावेळी केव्हा दगा देतील ते सांगता येणार नाही.

मुलाखतीसाठी करावयाच्या दुसऱ्या प्रकारच्या तयारीत उमेदवाराने प्रथम स्वतःसंबंधी संपूर्ण माहिती करून घ्यावयाची आहे. “को हम” या प्रश्नाचे साजेचे उत्तर किंवा सॉकेटीसचक स्वतःला ओळख”(know thyself) हे वचन चांगल्या आणि यशस्वी मुलाखतीचा आधारभूत पाया आहे. स्वतः विषयीचे सम्यक ज्ञान असल्यास विचारल्या जाणाऱ्या पुष्कळशा कठीण प्रश्नांना सुध्दा तोंड देणे फारसे अवघड जात नाही. या उलट स्वतःची पुरेशी नीट ओळख करून घेतली नाही तर अगदी सोप्या सोप्या प्रश्नांना सुध्दा उत्तरे देताना गोंधळून जायला होते आणि मग उत्तर देताना पुष्कळवेळा आवंढा गिळावा लागतो किंवा “म्हणजे मला शक्य म्हणायचंय. ” “माझ्या म्हणण्याचा अर्थ असा...” अशी पूरणार्थके जोडावी लागतात किंवा स्पष्टीकरणे द्यावी



लागतात. आणि असे झाले की, मुलाखतकाराला “उमेदवाराला आपल्या विचारांविषयी खात्री नाही, तो साशंक आहे” असे वाटणे स्वाभाविक आहे.

अशी तयारी करायचा उत्तम मार्ग म्हणजे मुलाखतकार आपल्यासंबंधी जे प्रश्न विचारू शकेल त्या संभाव्य प्रश्नांची यादी करून त्यांची उत्तर कमीतकमी वेहात स्पष्ट शब्दात न अडखळता देता येतात की नाही ते पडताळून पाहणे. असे केल्यामुळे उमेदवाराला स्वतःचे सामर्थ्य आणि दौर्बल्य समजून येईल आणि प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखतीच्या वेळी स्वतःच्या कोणत्या गुणवेषांवर भर द्यावयाचा ते कळून येईल. त्याचबरोबर स्वतःच्या विचारात सुसूत्रता आणून ते मोजक्या शब्दात, थोड्या वेळात परंतु सुस्पष्टपणे मांडता येतील.

मुलाखतीसाठी करावयाच्या या प्रकारच्या तयारीत “ज्या व्यवसायात नोकरीत प्रवेश करावयाचा आहे त्यासंबंधी माहिती करून घेणे” या गोष्टीचाही समावेश होतो. व्यवसायाचे स्वरूप, तेथील वातावरण त्याठिकाणी कराव्या लागणाऱ्या कामांचे स्वरूप, कर्तव्ये, जबाबदाऱ्या इत्यादी माहिती करून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. अशाप्रकारच्या माहितीमुळे तुमची जिज्ञासवृत्ती, उत्साह आणि केवळ नोकरी मिळविण्यापेक्षा त्यात विशेष काहीतरी करून दाखविण्याची उत्सुकता याचे मनोज्ञ दर्शन घडविता येते. यामुळे मुलाखतकाराला देखील साहजिकच तुमच्या विषयी अधिक उत्सुकता निर्माण होते.

ज्याप्रमाणे विद्यार्थी परीक्षेला जाण्यापूर्वी विषयाची उजळणी करतात त्याप्रमाणे उमेदवाराने मुलाखतीला जाण्यापूर्वी नोकरीविषयक—व्यवसायाविषयक ज्ञानाची उजळणी करणे आवश्यक आहे.

मुलाखतीची सुरुवात :-

उमेदवाराने मुलाखतस्थळी मुलाखतीच्या नियोजित वेळेपक्षा कमीतकमी अर्धा तास अगोदर पोहोचले पाहिजे असे करण्याचे कमीतकमी दोन फायदे आहेत.

एकतर “मुलाखतीचे ठिकाण सापडेल की नाही” या आणि “तेथे वेळेवर पोहचू की नाही” या काळजीतून उमेदवाराची मुक्तता होते आणि दुसरे म्हणजे तेथील वातावरणाशी परिचय होऊन सुसंवाद साधता येतो आणि मुलाखतीसाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या मनाच्या चोकटीची तयारी करता येते. तसेच मुलाखत देण्यापूर्वी काही लहानसहान स्वरूपाची उदा. काही अर्ज वगैरे भरून द्यावयाचे अशाप्रकारची परंतु आवश्यक आणि महत्वाची कामे करावयाची असल्यास ती निवांतपणे करता येतात.

ज्यावेळी मुलाखतीसाठी नाव पुकारले जाईल त्यावेळी उमेदवाराने तोंडाने नुसते “ओ” न म्हणता “मी आलो आहे” अशाअर्थी “येस सर” असे म्हणून त्वरेने (गडबडीने, गोंधळून जाऊन घाईगर्दीने नव्हे) आकर्षकरीत्या आणि तरीही विनम्रपणे खोलीत प्रवेश करून अभिवादन केले पाहिजे. (अभिवादन करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे) अभिवादन केल्यावर मुलाखतकारासामोरील खुर्चीवर स्थानापन्न होण्यापूर्वी किंचित थांबावे — संगीत खुर्चीच्या खेळामध्ये संगीत थांबल्यावर खुर्ची पकडतो त्याप्रमाणे खुर्चीवर बसू नये— असे थांबल्यामुळे मुलाखतकाराला उमेदवाराला खुर्चीवर बसण्याची विनंती करण्याची (कारण तो त्याचा हक्क आणि कर्तव्य दोन्हीही आहे) आणि तसेच कोठे बसावे याचे निर्देशन करण्याची संधी मिळते. खुर्चीवर बसताना “बसायला खुर्ची दिल्याबद्दल” आभार मानून मगच स्थानापन्न व्हावे.

खुर्चीवर बसल्यावर शरीर पुढे झोकून, पुढे वाकून किंवा मान लांब करून मुलाखतकाराच्या टंबलावर असलेल्या कागदपत्रात काय लिहिले आहे ते वाचण्याचे कटाक्षाने टाळावे. तसेच हाताची घडी घालून, छाती पुढे काढून, ताठ मानेने (स्वामी विवेकानंदांची ढब— ते स्वामीजींना शोभले, उमेदवाराला शोभणार नाही) बसू नये किंवा फार पोक काढूनही बसू नये. हातापायांची अनावश्यक हालचाल थांबवावी. डौदारपणे पण आदब राखून

व्यवस्थितपणे बसावे आणि एखाद्या फलंदाजाने ज्याप्रमाणे आत्मविश्वासाने गोलंदाजाला सामोरे जावे त्याप्रमाणे मुलाखतकरांच्या प्रश्नांना तोंड द्यावे.

मुलाखतीच्या सुरुवातीला उमेदवाराला थोडीशी भीती वाटून त्याची कुस्त्रेवावरील अर्जुनाप्रमाणे “सीदन्ति मम गात्राणि...” अशी अवस्था होणे साहजिकच आहे. ही भीतीअल्पशी असेल तर उपकारच ठरते. कारण त्यामुळे उमेदवार थोडासा जागृत आणि दक्ष राहतो आणि त्यामुळे उत्साही असल्यासारखा वाटतो. मात्र ही भीती एका विशिष्ट मर्यादितपलिकडे गेल्यास गोष्ट होण्याचा संभव असतो. एक गोष्ट लक्षात ठेवली पाहिजे की व्यासपीठावर भाषण करताना किंवा रंगभूमीवर काम करताना सुरुवातीला वाटणारी भीती अल्पावधीनंतर चेपली जाऊन नाहीशी होऊन तिची जागा ज्याप्रमाणे आत्मविश्वास घेतो त्याप्रमाणेच ही भीती हळूहळू नाहीशी होते. ही भीती नाहीशी व्हावी म्हणून व्हावी म्हणून उमेदवाराने विचारल्या जाणाऱ्या प्रश्नांवर किंवा विषय वास्तूवर आपले मन केंद्रित करावे.

तसेच मुलाखात चालू असताना मानेने किंवा हाताने होकार देणे किंवा नकार देणे कटाक्षाने टाळावे. त्याचप्रमाणे ओठ चावणे, तोंडात करंगळी घालणे, दाताने बोट किंवा तळहाताची कडा चावणे याही गोष्टी टाळाव्यात.

मुलाखतीच्यावेळी सर्वात कठिण गोष्ट कोणती असेल तर डोळ्याने साधावयाचा सुसंवाद, बरेचसे उमेदवार मुलाखतकाराच्या डोळ्यात किंवा डोळ्याकडे सरळ सरळ पाहायला घाबरतात. बरेचसे तर वधपराक्षाच्यावेळी भाव वधू ज्याप्रमाणे खालीमान घालून बसते व विचारलेल्या प्रश्नांची होय किंवा नाही या दोन शब्दातच उत्तरे देते त्याप्रमाणेखाली जमिनीकडे पाहतात. याउलट कहीजण संमोहिनी घालणाऱ्या जादूगाराप्रमाणे “आता हा काय प्रश्न विचारणार आहे?” म्हणून मुलाखतकाराच्या डोळ्यात रोखून बघतात. ही दोन्हीही टोके गाळणे आवश्यक आहे. यातील योग्य मार्ग म्हणजे एखाद्या व्यक्तीने दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीकडे जितक्या सहजपणे पाहावे तितक्याच सहजपणे— जास्त नाही की कमी नाही— पाहावे.

मुलाखत चालू असताना आणखी एक होणारी चूक— अर्थात अजाणतेपणाने म्हणजे मुलाखतकाराकडे न पाहता खिडकीतून दूरवर बाहेर पाहणे किंवा अंगाला आळोखे पिळोखे देणे. अशातऱ्हेच्या चुकीचा परमोच्च बिंदू म्हणजे चक्क जांभई देणे हा होय. यामुळे आपल्याविषयी मत चांगले होणे बाजूलाच राहू द्या परंतु चांगले झालेले मत वाईट होण्याचाच संभव अधिक असतो.

उमेदवाराने साधारणपणे नेहमीच्या विश्रामाच्या अवस्थेत परंतु दक्ष स्थितीत असावे. शरीराची ठेवण किंवा हावभाव सहज साधी असली म्हणजे शरीर बेढब किंवा बेडौल दिसण्याचा धोका सहसा संभवत नाही.

होकारात्मक भूमिका घेणे :- Think Positively

मुलाखत देताना सर्वात महत्वाची गोष्ट म्हणजे उमेदवाराचे “होकारात्मक” भूमिका घेणे ही होय. उमेदवाराने चुकूनसुद्धा नकारात्मक भूमिका घेऊ नये. उमेदवाराच्या काही “न” कारामुळे मुलाखतकाराच्या मनात उमेदवाराविषयीची “नकारात्मक” प्रतिमा तयार होण्याचा धोका संभवतो. आपण एक उदाहरण घेऊ या. मुलाखतकार उमेदवाराला प्रश्न विचारतात, “आपल्याला या क्षेत्रातील काही कार्यानुभव आहे काय?” उमेदवाराला अशातऱ्हेचा अनुभव नसल्यामुळे तो खेदाने उतरतो, “नाही”.

या विश्वात परिपूर्ण (चमतमिबज) असा कोणीच नाही आणि तुमच्या आमच्याप्रमाणेच उमेदवाराकडेही अपूर्णत्व आहेच. त्याच्या अनुषंगाने जर प्रश्न विचारलागोला तर नाऊमेद होऊन तात्काळ “न” कारदेण्या ऐवजी



त्या प्रश्नाच्या उत्तराचा होकारात्मक भूमिकेतून विचार करावा. म्हणजे कसा? तो याच प्रश्नाच्या उत्तराच्या संदर्भात तपासून पाहू या.

मुलाखतकार : आपल्याला या क्षेत्रातील काही कार्यानुभव आहे काय?

उमेदवार : होय. मी शाळेत शिकत असताना अशा अशा (येथे कार्यक्रमाचे नाव नमूद करावे) कार्यक्रमात भाग घेतला होता. माझ्या महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणात याच क्षेत्राशी संलग्न असलेल्या या या (येथे प्रकल्पाचे नाव देणे) प्रकल्पात सहभागी झालो होतो. हिवाळी किंवा उन्हाळी सुट्टीत मी अशातऱ्हेची ही ही (येथे कामांची नावे देणे) कामे केली आहेत वगैरे वगैरे...

उमेदवाराला असलेला अनुभव कितीही तोकडा असला तरी तो ज्याप्रमाणे उत्तर देता त्यावरून त्याच्याविषयी मुलाखतकाराच्या मनात धनात्मक (चवेपजपअम) आणि अनुकूल भूमिका तयार होत असते हे विसरता कामा नये. तसेच अनुभव नसल्यास त्याची फार चिंता करण्याचे कारण नाही. त्याने काम करण्याविषयीची उत्सुकता आणि उत्साह दाखविला म्हणजे पुरे. काम करण्याची मनापासूनची उत्कट इच्छा आणि कळकळ मुलाखतकाराच्या मनात असलेल्या उमेदवाराच्या अनुभवाविषयीच्या किंतूला छेद देऊन जातो.

मुलाखत म्हणजे तोंडी परीक्षा नव्हे. मुलाखतीचे यश हे मुलाखतकार आणि उमेदवार यांच्यातील क्रियाप्रतिक्रियांवर—आंतरप्रक्रियेवर अवलंबून असते. म्हणून उमेदवाराने सुध्दा योग्य वेळी संधी साधून नोकरीसंबंधी किंवा व्यवसायासंबंधी काही प्रश्न विचारावयास हरकत नाही. मात्र हे प्रश्न मोजके, चांगले आणि मुददेसुद असावेत. येथे चांगले आणि मुददेसुद प्रश्न याचा अर्थ असा की असे प्रश्न की ज्यांमधून तुम्ही प्रवेश करू इच्छिणाऱ्या क्षेत्राविषयी तुम्हाला असाधारण ज्ञान असून विशेष जाणकारी आहे. एवढ्याचसाठी उमेदवाराने विचारवयाच्या प्रश्नांची यादी तयार ठेवली पाहिजे. हे प्रश्न साधारणपणे पुढीलप्रमाणे असतील.

- १) आपल्या कार्यालयाच्या व्यवस्थापनाचे स्वरूप कशाप्रकारचे आहे?
- २) या संघटनेत किंवा व्यवस्थापनात माझी नेमकी जागा कोणती असेल?
- ३) मला कोणाच्या हाताखाली काम करावे लागेल?
- ४) माझ्या कामाचे स्वरूप काय असेल?
- ५) मला कराव्या लागणाऱ्या स्वरूपासंबंधीची माहिती मला कोठे उपलब्ध होऊ शकेल?
- ६) माझी निवड झाल्याचे मला सर्वसाधारणपणे किती दिवसांनी कळेल?
- ७) माझी निवड झाल्यास मला केंव्हा हजर व्हावे लागेल?

मुलाखतीचा शेवट :-

मुलाखतीचा शेवट हा अत्यंत महत्वाचा आहे. उमेदवाराने मुलाखत संपण्याची वेळ आली आहे किंवा संपली आहे याविषयी संवेदनशील असावयास हवे. काही मुलाखतकार मुलाखत संपल्याचे स्पष्टपणे निदर्शनाला आणतात. ते उभे राहतात, हस्तांदोलन करतात आणि मुलाखतीला आल्याबद्दल आभार मानतात. काही मुलाखतकार “आम्ही आपल्याला कळवू” असे सांगतात तर काही मुलाखतकार सौजन्यामुळे तसे सांगत नाहीत. ते ही गोष्ट उमेदवाराच्या संवेदनशीलतेवर सोपवितात. मुलाखत संपल्यावर निरोप घेण्यापूर्वी उमेदवाराने काही गोष्टी न चुकता आवर्जून केल्या पाहिजेत. त्या पुढीलप्रमाणे :

- १) जर उमेदवार नोकरीविषयी किंवा व्यवसायाविषयी खरोखरच उत्सुक असेल तर त्याने तसे आवर्जून सांगावे.
- २) मुलाखतीनंतर मुलाखतकाराने एखादी गोष्ट करावयास सांगितली असल्यास त्याची तत्परतेने नोंद घ्यावी.



- ३) मुलाखत संपल्यावर पुढील गोष्ट कोणती? कोणत्या गोष्टींचा पाठ—पुरावा करावयाचा? तुम्हाला कोणाला येऊन भेटायचे काय? का व्यवस्थापन तुम्हाला कळविणार याविषयी सुनिश्चित माहिती विचारून घेऊन नोंद करून ठेवावी.
- ४) मुलाखतीला बोलाविल्याबद्दल आणि वेळ दिल्याबद्दल न विसरता आभार मानावेत.
- ५) आभार मानून झाल्यावर खुर्चीवरून उठून पुन्हा खुर्ची होती तशी ठेऊन त्वरेने (परंतु गडबडीने, गोंधळून जाऊन, घाईगर्दीने “सुटलो बाबा एकदाचा” या विचाराने नव्हे) आकर्षकपणे मुलाखतकाराची खोली सोडावी. खोलीचा दरवाजा सावकाश उघडावा आणि बंद करताना मोठा आवाज होईल अशाप्रकारे धाडकन बंद करू नये.

संदर्भ :-

- १) संशोधन पद्धतीशास्त्र व तंत्रे — डॉ. प्रदीप आगलावे.
- २) व्यावसायिक पत्रव्यवहार संज्ञापन — प्रा.सौ.उ.श.ठाकुर
- ३) व्यावहारिक मराठी — डॉ. कल्याण काळे, डॉ. दत्तात्रय फंडे.
- ४) सामाजिक संशोधन — प्रा. सुशिला ओडेयर
- ५) समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधन तत्वे आणि पद्धती — प्रा.रा.ना. घाटोळे.



संस्कृती आणि समाज परस्परसंबंध

शितल लहू बोडके

संशोधक विद्यार्थी स्वा.रा.तीर्थ मराठवाड विद्यापीठ नांदेड

प्रस्तावना :-

समाज सगळीकडे सारख्याच प्रकारचा असतो असे नाही. वस्तुतः सर्व मानव जातीचा मिळून बनलेला जो समूह तो समाज असे आपण म्हणू शकतो, नव्हे, तो असतोच. तथापि समाजातही फरक असतो समाज म्हंटले कि, सर्वसामान्य समाज असा अर्थ निघतो. विशिष्ट समाज म्हंटले कि त्याला निश्चित असा अर्थ प्राप्त होतो कारण हा विशिष्ट समाज मूर्त स्वरूपाचा असतो. उलट समाज हा तसा अमूर्त असतो. समाजाला स्थळ आणि काळ यांची मर्यादा नसते. विशिष्ट समाजाला भौगोलिक मर्यादा असते. मानवाच्या व्यक्तीच्या गटाला विशिष्ट समाज म्हंटले जाते तर मानव एकत्रीकरण म्हणजे समाज असे म्हंटले जाते. समाजात अनेकविध परस्परसंबंधित असतात. या परस्परसंबंधामुळे समाज व्यवस्था, समाजपद्धती आणि त्याचप्रमाणे समाजाची संमिश्र चौकट नि रचना तयार झालेली असते. विशिष्ट समाजाचे असे नसते. व्यक्तीचा जो गट किंवा समूह असतो त्याला विशिष्ट समाज असे म्हंटले जाते.

निसर्गावस्थेत राहणाऱ्या पशु-पक्षी समाजाला किंवा समूहाला संस्कृती नसते. संस्कृती म्हणजे काय हेही पशुपक्ष्यांच्या समूहांना माहीत नसते पण समाज हा संस्कृतीप्रिय आहे. पूर्ण समाज हा संस्कृतीने भरलेला आहे. संस्कृतीशिवाय समाजाच्या अस्तित्वाला काहीही महत्व नाही. समाज आणि संस्कृती ह्या एका नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहेत. संस्कृती हि प्रत्येक समाजामध्ये आढळून येते. पण प्रत्येक समाजाची संस्कृती भिन्न भिन्न प्रकारचीही असू शकते संस्कृती आणि समाज एकमेकांस पूरक आहेत. संस्कृती समाजाची जपणुक करते तर समाज संस्कृतीचा वारसा एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे हस्तांतरित करित असतो त्यामुळे संस्कृतीची जपणुक समाजामार्फत होते.

उद्दिष्टे :-

- १) समाज व संस्कृतीचा परस्परसंबंध अभ्यासणे.
- २) समाजामध्ये संस्कृतीच्या स्थानाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ३) समाजात संस्कृतीचे कार्ये कोणती याविषयक आढावा घेणे.
- ४) संस्कृतीचा समाजावरील परिणाम अभ्यासणे

संशोधन पद्धती :-

सदरील संशोधनात वर्णनात्मक व विश्लेषणात्मक या दुय्यम साधनाचा उपयोग केला आहे.

संस्कृती आणि समाज परस्परावलंबी :-

संस्कृतीशिवाय कोणत्याही समाजातील व्यक्तीला जगता येत नाही. संस्कृती म्हणजे मानवी जीवनाचा श्वासोच्छवास मानव समाजाची अनिवार्यता म्हणून संस्कृतीकडे बघितले जाते संस्कृतीविना मानव समाजाची अनिवार्यता म्हणून संस्कृतीकडे बघितले जाते. संस्कृती हि समाजाचा प्राण आहे. संस्कृतीविना मानवसमाजाची कल्पनासुद्धा करवत नाही. समाज म्हंटला कि त्या ठिकाणी संस्कृती हि आलीच एकाच नाण्याच्या या दोन बाजू मानवाच्या दृष्टीने अनिवार्य आहेत. समाजाला संस्कृती नसेल तर तो एकप्रकारचा निर्जीव लाकडी ठोकळ्यासारखा दिसेल तथापि समाज आणि संस्कृती म्हणजे काय ? या दोन्हीत कोणता फरक आहे ?



दोन्हीचा परस्परांशी कसा संबंध आहे आणि दोन्ही घटकसुद्धा व्यक्तीला कसे आवश्यक आहेत यादृष्टीने संस्कृती आणि समाज यांचा वेगवेगळ्या दृष्टीने विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे.

संस्कृती आणि समाजाचा परस्पर संबंधाचा अभ्यास करताना प्रथम हे लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे कि, समाज हि संकल्पना विशेषतः लोकसमुदयाचा निर्देश करणारी आहे. म्हणजे व्यक्ती व लोकांचाच समाज बनत असतो. समाजाच्या स्वरूपाचे स्पष्टीकरण करताना लोकांचा विचार करावा लागतो. समाज कोणत्यातरी एका विशिष्ट प्रदेशात वास्तव्य करून राहतो म्हणून त्याला समाज असे म्हंटले जाते. लोकांच्या जीवन पद्धतीचा किंवा जीवनशैलीचा विचार करताना भौतिक वस्तुपेक्षा मानवी जीवनाला वळण लावणाऱ्या किंवा दिशा देणाऱ्या मुल्ये, विचार प्रणाली विश्वास, ज्ञान, नितितत्वे यांना अधिक महत्व दिले पाहिजे.

समाज हा अनेक व्यक्तींचा समुदाय आहे. या समुदायात सामान्यतः रूढी, परंपरा, मूल्ये, नीतीतत्वे, परंपरा आणि ऐक्यभावना रूजलेल्या असतात. या मूल्ये, परंपरा इत्यादीबाबत लोकांच्या आंतरक्रिया घडतात. आंतरक्रियेतून लोकांचे संबंध निर्माण होत असतात. समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्ती आपल्या स्वतःच्या व आखड्या समुदयाच्या अस्तित्वाशी संबंधित असलेल्या अनेक प्राथमिक व दुय्यम स्वरूपाच्या गरजांची पूर्तता करण्याकरिता ज्या सर्वसामान्य जीवनपद्धतीचा स्वीकार करित असतो तिलाच संस्कृती असे म्हंटले जाते. मोजक्याच शब्दात समाज आणि संस्कृतीचे स्पष्टीकरण करायचे झाल्यास संस्कृती हि समाजाच्या सदस्यांची जीवनपद्धती असते किंवा अपणांस असेही म्हणता येईल समाजाध्ये व्यक्ती आपले जीवन जगण्यासाठी त्या जीवन प्रणालीचा अंगीकार करतो तिच त्या समाजाची संस्कृती होय.

समाज आणि संस्कृतीचे स्पष्टीकरण देताना हर्कोविट्स म्हणतो “**एक समाज व्यक्तीचा बनलेला असतो. त्या व्यक्ती ज्या पद्धतीने व्यवहार करतात ती त्यांची संस्कृती होय.**” समाज व्यक्तीचा एक समुह आहे हे संस्कृती व्यवहार प्रतिमानाचा एक समुह आहे. समाजाची संस्कृती हि त्या समाजातील सदस्यांच्या ठिकाणी त्यांच्या शारीरिक समानतेव्यतिरिक्त बाकी सगळ्या बाबतीत ऐक्य निर्माण करित असते. समाजातील सगळ्या सदस्यांत जी ऐक्याची भावना निर्माण करित असते. समाजातील सगळ्या सदस्यांत ऐक्याची भावना निर्माण होते ती फक्त संस्कृतीमुळे होत असते. गिडिंग्जने या विशिष्ट जाणीवेला सजातीयतेची जाणीव असे म्हंटले आहे. संस्कृतीत प्रचलित असलेल्या विधी मुल्ये आणि सामान्य श्रद्धा यांच्यामुळे समाजाचे वेगळे सदस्य एकत्र बांधलेले असतात. याचाच अर्थ असा कि, संस्कृती हि समाजाच्या जडण-घडणीला किंवा संघटित बांधणीला जबाबदार असते. समाजा सातत्याचा पाया म्हणून संस्कृतीकडे बघितले जाते कारण संस्कृती हि व्यक्ती तथा समाज सदस्यांच्या विविध गरजांच्या पूर्तीचे साधन व त्यांच्या अस्तित्वाचा मुलभूत आधार आहे.

समाज म्हंटला कि संस्कृतीचा विचार करावा लागतो आणि संस्कृती म्हंटली कि ती समाजाशिवाय ती असूच शकत नाही हि वास्तवता आपणांस नाकारता येत नाही. व्यक्तीचे वर्तन हे जसे संस्कृतीद्वारे व्यक्त होते. तसेच व्यक्ती तथा मनुष्याचा बोध समाज सदस्य या नात्याने झाल्याशिवाय राहत नाही. संस्कृती आणि समाज म्हणजे व्यक्तीचे अस्तित्व होय.

संस्कृतीचे कार्य :-

समाज आणि संस्कृती याचे नाते अतूट आहे. समाजाबरोबर संस्कृतीचा जन्म झाला. संस्कृतीचा निर्माता म्हणून माणसाकडे बघितले जाते. त्यानेच संस्कृती निर्माण करून तिचे संवर्धन नि विकास व प्रसार करताना उपभोगसुद्धा घेतला.



संस्कृती वेगवेगळे ध्येय, तिचे फरक नि एकंदरीत स्वरूप याचा विचार केला तर संस्कृती कोणत्या प्रकारचे नि कसे कार्य करते वा तिची भूमिका कोणती नि कशी आहे. याचासुद्धा जो विचार पुढीलप्रमाणे करण्यात आलेला आहे तो असा -

१) ऐक्यभावाची निर्मिती :-

कोणत्याही समाजाला संस्कृती असते. संस्कृती नसेल तर मानवेत्तर प्राण्यांसारखीच मनुष्यप्राण्याची अवस्था निर्माण झाली असती परंतु संस्कृतीमुळे मानवी जीवनाला वळण मिळाले आहे. ती मानवाने अंगीकारून जीवनाला सुसह्य असे वळण दिले आहे. संस्कृतीमुळे समाजातील सर्व सदस्यांत ऐक्याची भावना निर्माण होते. म्हणजेच संस्कृती ऐक्याची भावना निर्माण करून समाजात स्थैर्य प्रदान करते.

२) गरजपुर्तता :-

संस्कृती समाजास अनेक प्रकारची पारंपारीक प्रतिमाने प्रदान करण्याचे कार्य करीत असत. प्रतिमान प्रदानामुळे समाजाचे सदस्य आपल्या अस्तित्वास आवश्यक असणाऱ्या मुलभूत गरजा भागवीत असतात. अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा, प्रजोत्पादन, लैंगिक भुक् इत्यादी गरजांचे सुयोग्य पध्दतीने प्रदान करण्याचे कार्य संस्कृती करीत असत.

३) सहकार्य भावना :-

संस्कृती समाजाच्या परस्पर सहकार्याची भावना वाढीस लावण्याची भूमिका बजावीत असते. सहकार्य भावनेमुळे समाज सदस्य आहे. त्या परिस्थितीत व्यवस्थित जीवन जगण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत असतात व संस्कृतीमुळे एकमेकांमध्ये आपलेपणाची भावना विकसित होते व ते एकमेकांना सहकार्य करायला तयार होतात.

४) व्यक्तिमत्वाचा विकास :-

संस्कृतीमुळे व्यक्तिमत्वाचा विकास होतो. म्हणजे संस्कृती व्यक्तीची जडणघडण करीत असते. व्यक्तीच्या संस्कृतीमुळे व्यक्तीच्या मनात नवनवीत अभिलाषा निर्माण होत असतात. संस्कृती अभिलाषाच्या पूर्णत्वासाठी अनेक कार्यक्षम मार्ग उपलब्ध करून देत असते. संस्कृती समाजाच्या सगळ्या सदस्यांसाठी सुसज्ज अशी व्यवस्था प्रदान करण्याचे कार्य करीत असते.

५) वातावरणाशी समायोजन :-

हरस्कोविट्स म्हणतो, “संस्कृती हे एक साधन आहे कि, ज्यायोगे मनुष्य संपुर्ण वातावरणाशी समायोजन करतो. आणि रचनात्मक कार्ये करू शकतो.” याचाच अर्थ असा की, कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला समाज असतो आणि समाजाला एक विशिष्ट भुप्रदेश असतो. या भुप्रदेशाचे एक विशिष्ट भौगोलिक वातावरण असते या वातावरणाशी मनुष्य प्राप्त परिस्थितीला अनुसरून समायोजन करीत असतो. समायोजनाच्या या प्रक्रियेत संस्कृतीचा फार मोठा सहभाग असतो.

६) मार्गदर्शन :-

प्रत्येक समाजाची संस्कृती त्या समाजातील सदस्यांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन करून जीवन जगण्याचा आदर्श शिकवीत असते. म्हणूनच लिंटन म्हणतो की, मनुष्याची काही मार्गदर्शक तत्वे आखून दिलेली असतात. या मार्गदर्शक तत्वांमुळे मुनष्यास वैयक्तिक आणि सामाजिक जीवन जगणे शक्य होत असते. संस्कृतीशिवाय मनुष्य



जगणे अशक्य असल्याने संस्कृतीला म्हणूनच 'मोचक' हे नाव प्राप्त झाले आहे. संस्कृती मार्गदर्शकाची भूमिका पार पाडीत असते आपल्या मार्गदर्शनाप्रमाणे व्यक्तीने वर्तन करावे अशी संस्कृतीची सक्ती असते.

७) प्रेरणा प्रदानता :-

संस्कृती समाजातील मूलभूत घटक आहे. संस्कृती प्रेरणाची शृंखला व्यक्तीला प्रदान करण्याचे कार्य करीत असते. संस्कृतीने प्रदान केलेल्या प्रेरणानुसार मनुष्य परिचित व स्वीकृत मार्गानेच आपल्या प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करीत असतो. जीवनातील अनेकविध संघटनांचे परंपरागत आणि परिचीत स्पष्टीकरण संस्कृती उपलब्ध करून देत असते. आचार, विचार, राहणीमान इ बाबतीत व्यक्तीगत पातळीवर व्यक्ती विचार करीत असतो. परंतू संस्कृतीच्या बंधनामुळे व्यक्तीला वैयक्तिक भावनेला भुरळ घालावली लागते अशा प्रसंगी संस्कृती व्यक्तीने कशा प्रकारे आचरण करावे यादृष्टीने प्रेरणा देण्याचे कार्य करीत असते.

निष्कर्ष :-

- १) समाज आणि संस्कृती एकमेकांस पुरक आहे.
- २) समाजरीत म्हणजे संस्कृती असे आढळून आले.
- ३) समाजा विकासासाठी संस्कृती अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे.

सारांश :-

संस्कृती समाजातील सदस्यामध्ये ऐक्य भावना निर्माण करून त्यांच्या विविध गरजांची पूर्तता करीत असते. समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या ठिकाणी सहकार्याची भावना निर्माण करण्यास संस्कृती प्रेरणा देण्याचे कार्य करते. म्हणजे संस्कृतीशिवाय समाजाचा विकास अशक्य आहे. कारण समाज आणि संस्कृती एकमेकांवर अवलंबून आहेत.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

● व्यक्ती आणि समाज	-	डॉ. दा.धों. काचोळे
● भारतीय समाज	-	कै बारबीड भगवान
● भारतीय सामाजिक संस्था	-	गुप्ता मोतीलाल
● ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र	-	डॉ. दा.धों. काचोळे
● सामाजिक संस्था	-	डॉ. दा.धों. काचोळ, प्रा. कुलकर्णी

समकालीन मराठी कविता : एक ग्रामीण दृष्टीक्षेप

प्रा.सदाशिव गंगाधर चुकेवाड

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प्रास्ताविक :-

आधुनिक मराठी कवितेचे ढोबळ माणाणी चार पर्व आहेत. त्यापैकी समकालीन मराठी कविता हे चौथे पर्व आहे. पहिल्या पर्वात केशवसुतांनी सौंदर्यवादी भाव कवितेची परंपरा मराठीत आणली म्हणून या पर्वात याच परंपरेचे अधिराज्य होते. दुसऱ्या पर्वात बा.सी. मर्ढेकरांनी आधुनिक तावादी कवितेची परंपरा मराठी साहित्यात आणली परंतु या पर्वात सौंदर्यवादी भावकवितेची परंपरा खूपच प्रभावी असल्याचे दिसते. तिसऱ्या पर्वात आधुनिक तावादी कविता अधिक प्रभावी झालेल्या दिसतात. चौथ्या प्रवाह म्हणजे समकालीन प्रवाह या पर्वातील कवितेने लघुनियता कालिकाच्या चळवळीने प्रस्थापित केलेल्या संकेताचा वारसा पुढे नेत काही प्रमाणात त्याला शह देत. आधुनिक माणसाच्या विविध नव्या पैलू उलघडून दाखवले आहेत. दुसऱ्या व तिसऱ्या पर्वाहात दलित कवितेचा प्रवाह उदयास आला असला तरी अधिक समृद्ध चौथ्या पर्वात झालेला आहे. आदीवासी, ग्रामिण, मुस्लीम आणि स्त्रीवादी कवितेचे नवे प्रवाह याच पर्वात मराठीत आले हे या पर्वाचे ऐतहासिक योगदान आहे.

अनेक साहित्यकारांनी 1945 ते 1985 या कालखंडातील साहित्याला समकालीन साहित्य म्हटले आहे. तसेच त्यांनी समकालीनतेत त्या विशिष्ट काळातील समस्या, प्रश्न, ताण, अंतर्विरोध यांचा समावेश होतो. असे म्हटले समकालीन साहित्य हे समृद्ध झालेले आहे.

समकालीन संकल्पना :-

समकालीन ही संकल्पना आपण इंग्रजीतील कॉटेम्पररी (Contemporary) या अर्थाने वापरतो. काळाच्या संकल्पनेशी समकालीनता ही निगडीत आहे. परंतु सोबतच काळाचे भानही त्यात महत्वाचे आहे.

समकालीन हा शब्द उघडपणेच काळाचा निर्देश करणारा आहे. विशिष्ट काळातील सामाजिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक पर्यावरण विविध प्रकारच्या समाजविषयक धारणा आणि समस्या तत्कालीन मानवी जीवन शिक्षण व्यवस्था व भौगोलिक घडामोडी इत्यादींचे प्रतिबिंब वेंगवेगळ्या स्वरूपात साहित्यात घडत असते.

सम म्हणजे सारखा ! समकाळ म्हणजे सारखा काळ किंवा एक काळ समान काळातील साहित्य म्हणजे समकालीन साहित्य, सम - जाणिवा असलेल्या एका विशिष्ट कालखंडातील साहित्य असे त्यास म्हणता येते "समकालीन जाणिवा + त्यांचे वाङ्मयातील प्रकटीकरण = समकालीन साहित्य" असे समीकरण मांडता येईल



समकालीन जाणीव ही "आधुनिकता नवता" या संकल्पनांशी व त्यातील अर्थवल्यांशी नाते सांगणारी अशी जाणीव आहे. 1945 नंतरचे म्हणजे नवजाणीवतून निर्माण झालेल्या साहित्यानंतरच्या कालखंडातले साहित्य असा एक सरसकट अर्थ त्यास प्राप्त झालेला दिसतो. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडानंतरच समकालीन साहित्याचा कालखंड असे अनेक साहित्यकारांचे म्हणणे आहे. समकालीनसाहित्य म्हणजे नवजाणीव युक्त साहित्य असे गृहीत धरले जाते समकालीन साहित्यात 'वर्तमान' हा महत्त्वाचा ठरतो असे काही मंडळीने मत व्यक्त केले.

समकालीन साहित्याविषयी काही साहित्यकारांचे कथन :

1) प्रा वसंत आबाजी डाहाके :- "समकालीन" साहित्य म्हणजे जे साहित्य आपल्या काळाबरोबर आहे. ज्या काळात ते निर्माण होत असते. त्या काळाचे प्रतिबिंब त्यात आहे. त्या काळातील विचार, जाणिवा, आणि मते ज्या साहित्यातून व्यक्त होतात असे साहित्य.

2) गो.वि. करंदीकर :- "नवता आणि परंपरा" ही परस्परजीवी असतात. परंपरा घडत असताना ज्याचा प्रत्यय येतो ती नवता आणि ती नवता आत्मसात केल्यावर जी मागे उरते ती परंपरा.

3) निशिकांत ठकार :- "जी परंपरा आणि जी नवता जगण्याचा प्रक्रीयेत ऐतहासिक विकासक्रमांच्या प्रक्रियेत सामिल झालेली आहे. आजही आपला स्पंदनशीलतेचा प्रत्यय देत आहे. गीतशील आहे. ती समकालीनतेला पोषकच असते. वस्तुतः कालस्वर ओळखणे म्हणजेच समकालिन होणे होय. मग त्याचे पडसाद परंपरेच्या पडद्यातून झंकारत असतो नवतेच्या नांदीतून निंदावत असतो.

समकालीन ग्रामीण कविताकार :-

आधुनिक मराठी कवितेबरोबरच समकालीन ग्रामीण कवितीची बिजे आपल्याला दिसून येतात. या काळातील बहुसंख्य ग्रामीण कविता रोमँटीक वळणाच्या आहेत. महात्मा जोतिबा फुले यांच्या साहित्यातून ग्रामिण चित्रण पहावयास मिळते. केशव सुताच्या काळातील काही कवितांमध्ये ग्रामीण वास्तवाचे चित्रण आहे. तसेच काही कवितांमध्ये शेतकऱ्यांची, कष्टकऱ्यांची वेदना आणि त्यांची होत असलेली पिळवणूक यांचे चित्रण दिसते. परंतू शेतकऱ्याची व्यथा, शेतकऱ्याचे प्रश्न, ग्रामीण संस्कृती व तीचे मुख्य वेगवेगळ्या पैलूतून साहित्यकारांनी समकालीन ग्रामीण कवितेत उलघडून दाखविली आहेत. यातूनच ग्रामीण कवितेच्या कक्षा खूप रुंदावल्या आहेत. शेतकऱ्याचे रहनसहन, चालीरिती, शिक्षण, उजाड रानमाळ, जनावर शेळया, मेंढया यांच्या सोबत व्यतित केलेले जीवन त्याच्यात असलेलं बळकट नात याच कालखंडात भक्कम झालेल दिसत. या पर्वाचे मोठे योगदान आहे. उत्तम कोळगावकर, इंद्रजित भालेराव, नारायण सुमंत, प्रकाश होळकर, श्रीकांत देशमुख, प्रदीप पाटील, जगदीश कदम, राजन गवस, गणेश देशमुख, संतोश पवार, एकनाथ पाटील, सदाशिव नारायण जोशी, लक्ष्मण महाडीक हे या पर्वातील काही ग्रामीण कवी आहेत.

इंद्रजित भालेराव :-

यांच्या 'पीकपाणी' आम्ही 'काबाडाचे धनी' 'दुर राहिलेला गाव', 'कोळबिणीची कहाणी', 'पेरा', 'टाहो', 'मुलुख माझा', 'वेचलेल्या कविता' आणि 'भूमीचे मार्दव' या कविता संग्रहातील कविता अस्सल ग्रामीण जीवनाचे चित्रण प्रकट करतात. शेतकरी जीवनाचे वेगवेगळे पैलू उलघडून दाखवलेले आहेत. शेतकरी मानसिकतेचे बारकाईने चित्रण करणे ते करता करता शेतकरी जीवनावर आणि मानवी जीवनावर भास्य करणे



हा या कवितेचा मुख्य गाभा आहे. या कवितेतला नायक हा शेतकरी आहे. तो आपला कृषी संस्कृतीचं जतन करतो त्याची मुख्य जोपासतो परंतु त्याचे राहणीमान साधे आहे. बोलणे मायाळू मनाचे आहे. सरळ वागणारा कोणाच्याही अडचणीला धावून जाणारा आणि कष्टाला मागे पूढे न पाहणारा हा शेतकरी आहे. शेतीवर जीवापार प्रेम करून तिला आई मानणारा हा शेतकरी आहे. इंद्रजित भालेराव यांनी काळ्या आईची आणि काळ्या मातीची अस्सल कविता लिहीली, 'पिकपाणी' या कविता संग्रहानेच इंद्रजित भालेराव यांना सक्षम ग्रामीण कवी म्हणून ओळख करून दिली.

उत्तम कोळगावकर :

यांच्या 'जंगलझाडी' आणि 'तळपाणी' या कवितासंग्रहातील कवितेत ग्रामीण संवेदनशिलता दिसते शेतकरी कुटूंबातून आलेल्या एका ग्रामीण तरुणाच्या उध्वस्त जीवनाचे, उध्वस्त गावाचे, आणि उध्वस्त शेतीचे हे लोकगीत आहे. दारिद्र्याने पिचलेला, कर्जात बुडालेला, दुष्काळ भोगलेला, गारपीट आणि चोऱ्यामाऱ्या करून जेरीस आलेल्या शेतकरी या कवितेचा नायक आहे. उत्तम कोळगावकर यांच्या कवितेत शेती, झाडी, झुडपी, गाव यांचे चित्रण आहे. परंतु नायकाच्या जीवनात एकाकीपणा, तुटलेपणा आहे. आपले गाव सोडून शहरात जाणाऱ्या शेतकरी कुटूंबातला सुशिक्षित तरुण शहरात जावून पिचतो आपले गाव, घर, शेती त्याला प्रिय वाटते. तो आपल्या आठवणी जाग्या करून आनंदात जगत सुध्दा नाही हैराण झालेला तरुण त्याच्या कवितेत आहे. आटत चाललेला तलाव, करपलेली शेती, काळाकुट्ट पाऊस, उन्हाड वारा या प्रतिमा दिसून येतील.

नारायण सुमंत :

यांच्या 'रानभैरी' आणि 'सातवारा' चा कवितासंग्रहामधील कवितेत शेतकरी जीवनातील भयावह वास्तव्याचे चित्रण हाच त्यांच्या कवितेचा गाभा आहे. दारिद्र्य, दुष्काळ आणि नापिकी यांच्यामुळे बळी जाणारा अभागी शेतकरी आहे. आपले गाव सोडून मुंबईच्या गिरण्यात, गोदीत आणि कारखान्यात उपाशी राहून जीवन जगणारे सुशिक्षित शेतकरी आहेत. शेतकऱ्याला करावे लागलेले भयावह शोषण इतके चित्र रंगवून सुध्दा कविता थांबत नाही संघर्षाची हाक देण्यास भाग पाडते जमिन, झाडे, वारा, ऊन, पाखरे आणि पाण्याविना वाळत चाललेल्या पिकावर प्रेम करणारे नायक यांच्या कवितेत आहेत.

प्रकाश होळकर :-

यांच्या 'कोरडे नक्षत्र' या कविता संग्रहातील कविता नवसौंदर्यवादी भावकवितेच्या वळणाने जाणारी आहे. शेतकरी जीवनातील कठोर वास्तव्याचे चित्रण हा यांच्या कवितेचा गाभा आहे. शेतमालाला मिळणारा कमी भाव आणि त्यातून वाढत जाणारे दारिद्र्य अशा वाईट चक्रात सापडून निराश व हतबल झालेला शेतकरी आहे. अशा परिस्थितीचा गैरफायदा, दलाल, व्यापारी आणि भ्रष्टशासन यांनी मिळून आयुष्याची कोंडी केलेली आहे. प्रकाश होळकर यांच्या कवितेत भाषेचा एक लकबपणा आहे. त्यामुळे त्याची कविता खुपच प्रभावशाली आहे.

श्रीकांत देशमुख यांच्या 'बळीवंत' आणि 'पाषाणमाती' या कवितासंग्रहातील कविता प्रखर वास्तव्याचे चित्रण करणारी आहे. ग्रामीण जीवनाचा ऱ्हास, विनाश आणि त्याची शिकार झालेल्या शेतकऱ्याच्या उध्वस्त जीवनाचे चित्रण या कवितेत मध्यवर्ती आहे. कायम शांतता, उदासपणा येथे असते. पडके देऊळ, कोसळलेल्या



घराच्या भिंती, शाळाची दुर अवस्था अशा प्रतिमा या गावाचे उदास रूप दाखवतात. वाळलेली झाडे, सडलेले धान्य, भगास आभाळ, पिसलेला वारा, वसपडलेली दुपार, कोसळलेला पिंपळ, उदास पाणी असा इथला निसर्ग आहे. पाण्याविना मरून पडलेले पक्षी ओसाड पारावर उदास बसलेला कावळा, टिटवीचा कायम बोंबाटा आणि मरू घातलेल्या गायी येथील शेतकरी जीवन सुचित करतात. वारकऱ्यांची अवस्था याच्या कवितेत रूप घेऊन पाहते. वारकऱ्यांच्या गर्दीत चेंगराचेंगरीत मरतात. काही तुडवले जातात, चंद्रभागेत बुडून जातात, काही हरवून जातात, काही बेपत्ता होतात. असे जीवन जगणारे शेतकरी याच्या कवितेत आहेत.

प्रदीप पाटील :

यांच्या 'आत्मसंवाद' आणि 'अंतरीचा भेद' या कवितासंग्रहामधील कविता सुरुवातीला छंदबध्द आहेत नंतर असल ग्रामीण रूपधारण केलेल्या आहेत आपले गाव सोडून शहरात आसलेल्या सुशिक्षित शेतकऱ्यांचे पेश त्यात आहे. त्यांच्या कवितेत दिवसरात्र काम करणारे आई-वडील आहेत. गावाचे चित्र काळानुसार बदलून गेले आहे. शेताच्या वाटण्या, घराच्या वाटण्या, गावात नसलेला एकोपा यांच्या कवितेतून दिसून येतो. दलाल, सावकार शेतकऱ्यांची अडवणूक करतात. सावकार, पारधी आणि शेतकरी सस्सा या शब्दात कवी त्यांची व्यथा सांगतो. त्यांच्या कवितेतील स्त्री प्रतिमा अशाच बळीप्रतिमा आहेत. स्त्रीचा सासरी होत असलेला छळ अस्वस्थ करणारा आहे.

जगदीश कदम :

यांच्या 'रास' आणि 'गोंडर' या कवितासंग्रहातील कविता बदलत्या ग्रामीण जीवनाची व्यथा सांगणारी आहे. गावातील मूल शिकली शहरात गेली स्वतःच्या आई वडीलांना विसरली, भावाभावात भांडणे झाली, कोर्टात गेले नव्या जमाण्यात जूने गाव फुसून गेले. गाव आणि शहर असे चित्रण या कवितेत आहे. आपल्या शेतातले पीक न पिकल्याने सर्वच शेतकरी महालक्ष्मीचा सण साजरा करत नाही. शेतात पिकलेला कापूस विकायला नेल्यावर त्याला माप लागत नाही आणि कापूस पावसात भिजून मातीत मिसळतो अशी शेतकऱ्यांची व्यथा त्यांच्या कवितेत आहे. त्यांच्या कविता नागरी बोलीत लिहीलेल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे वेगळीच लय आहे.

गणेश देशमुख :

यांच्या 'गावच्या कविता' या कवितासंग्रहात शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनाची शोकांतिका आहे. दारिद्र्यात ही हिमतीने जगण्याची धडपड करणारे शेतकरी याची व्यथा यांच्या कवितेत आहे. तसेच आपली मूल सांभाळून शेती व कष्ट करणारी स्त्री आहे. सतत दुष्काळ आणि उन्हाच्या झळा यांनी गाव वाळवंट झालेले आहे.

संतोष पवार :-

यांच्या 'भ्रमिष्टाचा जाहीरनामा' आणि 'पिठीपेस्तर प्योदमात' या कवितासंग्रहातील कविता कष्टकरी स्त्रिया यांच्यावर होणाऱ्या अन्यायाची हृदयभेदी कहानी आहे. पाणी टंचाई, दुरदशा, दुष्काळ याच्या तावडीत सापाडलेला शेतकरी आहे. गावाकडची शेती विकून शहरात प्लॅट विकत घेताना दलालांनी केलेली फसवणूक त्यामुळे आत्महत्तेशिवाय नसलेला पर्याय याचे चित्रण आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने आधुनिक बी-बीयाणे, भाजीपाला शेती, वनशेती, फळशेती, कोंबडी पालन गायी संकरीतचा सारख्या योजना कागदोपत्री ठरल्या आणि भोळ्या शेतकऱ्याला फसवत होत्या. आधुनिक संस्कृतीच्या प्रभावामुळे ग्रामीण जीवन कसे भ्रष्ट होत आहे



ग्रामीण जीवन कारागृह आहे असे शेतकऱ्यांना वाटत होते. त्यांच्या कवितेत स्त्रिया आपल्या नवऱ्याला गळ्यातल लोढणे समजून हातातल्या बांगड्या बेड्या समजत होत्या.

एकनाथ पाटील :

यांच्या 'सत्य शोधाच्या कविता' या कविता संग्रहातील कविता शेतकरी कुटुंबातील शिक्षण घेतलेल्या तरुण मुलाची व्यथा आहे. शेतात न पिकल्यामुळे रस्त्यावर आलेले कुटुंब त्या कुटुंबात राबणारा मोठा भाऊ त्याची आर्थिक परिस्थितीने कोमजलेली बायको सुशिक्षित असून सुध्दा शेतात राबणारा लहान भाऊ आणि विचारणी झुरणारा बाप असे त्याचे उध्वस्त कुटुंब आहे. गावात असलेली दलालाची गुंडगिरी कर्जात बुडालेला गाव सतत पडत असलेला दुष्काळ यामुळे जीवन जगणे नको असे वाटत आहे. अशा खेडेगावात जगणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्याची व्यथा याच्या कवितेत आहे.

सदाशिव नारायण जोशी :

सदाशिव नारायण जोशी यांच्या 'पडशी' या कवितासंग्रहातील कवितेत एक ब्राम्हण तरुणाची व्यथा आहे. पोटाची खळगी भरण्यासाठी हा तरुण जनावर हाकण्याचे काम करतो. त्याच्या सोबत असणारे गावातील पोर या तरुणाची टिंगळटवाळी करतात त्याला चिडवतात तू भिक्षूक आहेस. एकदा तर गावातील पाटलाची पोरं त्याला मारतात. तरी पण त्याला अन्याय सहन करावा लागतो. कवीने या कवीत शेतकऱ्याचा मुलगा शेतात न पिकल्यामुळे पिचला जातो. परंतू व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या ब्राम्हण कुटुंबातील तरुण मुलाचे होत असलेले हाल एक वेगळे रूप त्याच्या कवितेतून दाखवले आहे. ब्राम्हण समाजात सुध्दा एक मोठे ब्राम्हण आणि छोटे ब्राम्हण असा कविने फरक दाखविलेला आहे. दारिद्र्याने, अपमानाने पिचून गेले असला तरी या कुटुंबाला गावाच्या प्रत्येक समारंभात आपली उपस्थिती दर्शविलेली आहे.

लक्ष्मण महाडीक :

यांच्या 'कुणव्याची कविता' चा कवितासंग्रहातील कवितेत शेतकरी कुटुंबाची व्यथा आहे. शेतात न पिकल्यामुळे कर्ज बाजारी झालेला एक शोकांतिका आहे. काही कविता भाविकतेच्या अंगाने जाणाऱ्या आहेत. महाडीक यांच्या कवितेत गावरान शब्दांचा भरपूर वापर केलेला आहे. त्याच्या 'बाप' या कवितेत बापाची व्यथा सांगितली आहे. बाप हा घराचा वासा, नागराचा फाळ आणि खानदानी वसा आहे. असे ते म्हणतात. आधुनिकरणामुळे आणि यांत्रिकी करणामुळे तो पूर्णपणे पिचलेला आहे. कुणबीनी याच दृष्ट चक्रात सापडलेला आहे.

अजय कांडर:

यांच्या 'आवानओल' आणि 'हत्ती इलो' या कवितासंग्रहातील कविता ग्रामीण कोकणातील ग्रामीण माणसाचे वास्तविक चित्रण आहे. कोकणातील शेतकरी अपार कष्ट करतो. त्या कष्टाला उत्पन्न मिळत नाही. पावसाचा थांगपत्ता नाही त्यामुळे हतबल झालेल्या अभागी शेतकऱ्याची व्यथा आहे. 'हत्ती इलो' या दीर्घ कवितेत धर्माचा बाजार

मांडणाऱ्या महाराजांचा जाळ्यात हा शेतकरी अडकतो आणि राजकिय अनाचारामुळे हतबल होतो. श्रध्दा अंधश्रध्देला कंटाळून आपले गाव सोडतो आणि कामाधंद्यासाठी शहराच्या ठिकाणी जातो असा शेतकरी आहे.

अजय कांडर यांच्या कवितेत पोटासाठी गावोगाव फिरणारे मंजूराचे तांडे आहेत. पोटाची खळगी भरण्यासाठी फिरणाऱ्या मजुराच्या मुलांना शिक्षण नाही याची मुले मोठी झाली की ते सुध्दा गावोगाव भटकंती



करत आहेत. गाव सोडून गेले की सुशिक्षित शहरात काम लागत नाही म्हणून परत गावी आले आहेत. गावी आल्यावर स्वतःचे घर नाही, शेती नाही त्याच्या नशीबी मंजुराशिवाय पर्याय नाही. ग्रामीण कष्टकरी स्त्रियांची वेदना त्यांना होत असलेला मानसिक त्रास याच चित्रण त्याच्या कवितेत आहे. मराठी हिंदी कोकणी व मालवणी भाषेचा प्रभाव त्यांच्या कवितेवर आहे.

समकालीन कवितेचे पृथकरण करताना वेगवेगळ्या टोकावर असणाऱ्या कवींच्या कवितेचा आढावा या निबंधात घेण्यात आलेला आहे. त्यांचे एकमेकांविरुद्ध असलेले दृष्टीकोन आपण पाहीले आहेत. त्याच्या शैलीतील विविधता भाषा आपण पाहीली तसेच त्याच्या कवितेतील महत्त्वाची लक्षणं पाहीली आहेत. मराठी भवितेला उज्वला दिवस येत असताना दिसते हे समकालिन कविता वाचल्यावर वाटते.

निष्कर्ष :-

समकालीन मराठी कवितेचा चौथा पर्व पहिल्या पर्वा पासून चौथ्या पर्वापर्यंत आढावा घेतला आहे. समकालीन म्हणजे काय? समकालीन साहीत्याचे लक्षण समकालीन कवितेची वाटचाल, समकालीन मराठी कवितेच्या छटा, वेगवेगळ्या पर्वात आपण पाहीले आहे. समकालीन मराठी कवितेचे ऐतहासिक योगदान समकालीन मराठी ग्रामीण कवितेची वाटचाल आणि संघर्ष वेगवेगळ्या ग्रामीण कवितेत शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनाची व्यथा वेगवेगळ्या साहीत्यकारांनी चित्रित केलेली आहे. शेतकरी बोलीचा सर्जक उपयोग कुणव्याच्या दुखाची व्यथा, शेतकऱ्यांचे दारिद्र्य, शेतकरी स्त्रियांची व्यथा, दुष्काळाने पिचलेला शेतकरी यांचे चित्रण आहे.

संदर्भसूची :-

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2. समकालीन मराठी कादंबरी – डॉ. गणेश मोहीते
3. उत्तर आधुनिक समकालीन साहीत्य समाज व संस्कृती – बी. रंगराव
4. समकालीन मराठी कविता एक निरीक्षण – प्रकाश देशपांडे केजकर





बेळगाव सीमा प्रश्नातील बॅ. नाथ पै यांची भूमिका

प्रा. वामन अं. गावडे

बॅ. बाळासाहेब खर्डेकर महाविद्यालय, वेंगुर्ला.

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गोष्टवारा :

बॅ. नाथ पै कोकणचे लोकप्रिय खासदार. त्यांचा जन्म वेंगुर्ल्यात 25 सप्टेंबर 1922 रोजी झाला. राजापूर मतदार संघातून त्यांनी 1957 साली लोकसभेची पहिली निवडणूक लढविली आणि ते खासदार झाले. त्यानंतर 1962 आणि 1967 च्या निवडणूकीतही त्यांना भरघोस यश प्राप्त झाले. एक अभ्यासू संदर्भपटू समाजवादी नेता असा त्यांनी नावलौकिक मिळविला. समाजवादी विचार, संसदीय लोकशाहीवरील दृढ विश्वास व जनसामान्याबद्दलची उत्कट तळमळ हे बॅ. नाथ पै यांचे वैशिष्ट्य होते. 14 वर्षे त्यांनी या मतदार संघाचे नेतृत्व केले. कर्नाटकात गेलेले मराठी भाषिक प्रांत महाराष्ट्रात यावेत अशी त्यांची इच्छा होती. पण त्यांनी कन्नडभाषेचा कर्नाटकाचा द्वेष केला नाही. संसदेत त्यांनी राज्यसीमा विधेयकही आणले. त्यांनी सूचविलेल्या मार्गाचा अवलंब केला असता तर हा सीमाप्रश्न कदाचित सुटला असता.

पार्श्वभूमी :

भारतात अनेक बोलीभाषा वापरात आहेत. सर्व भाषिक गटांना जोडणारी समान भाषा भारतात अस्तित्वात नाही. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व कालखंडात भारतातील विविध प्रादेशिक विभागातील लोकनेत्यांना एकत्र आणण्याची महत्त्वाची कामगिरी इंग्रजी भाषेने पार पाडली आहे. परंतु इंग्रजी ही परकीय भाषा आहे आणि स्वातंत्र्यानंतर तिच्या जागा भारतीय भाषेने घ्यावी असा विचार पुढे आला. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्ती हे भारतीय लोकांचे मुख्य उद्दिष्ट असल्याने राज्याची भाषावार रचना व प्रादेशिक अस्मिता यांना गौण स्थान प्राप्त झाले होते. मॉरिस जोन्स या पाश्चात्य राज्यशास्त्रज्ञाच्या मते भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्ती व फाळणीनंतर प्रादेशिक मतभेद वाढीस लागून त्यांना राजकीय महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. राज्याच्या भाषावार पुनर्रचनेची मागणी आणि प्रादेशिकतेचा घनिष्ठ संबंध भारताच्या बहुभाषिकतेशी आहे. घटनापरिषदेने भाषावार प्रांतरचनेच्या प्रश्नाचा विचार करण्याकरिता न्यायमूर्ती दार यांची एक सदस्यीय समिती 1948 साली नेमली त्यांनी भाषावार प्रांतरचनेस प्रतिकूल मत व्यक्त केले. काँग्रेस पक्षाने 1948 साली दार आयोगाच्या अहवालाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी पं. नेहरू, सरदार पटेल व पट्टाभि सितारामय्या या तिघांची एक समिती नियुक्त केली. या समितीने आंध्रप्रदेशाचा अपवाद वगळून भाषावार प्रांतरचना तूर्त लांबणीवर टाकण्याची शिफारस केली.

आंध्रप्रदेशाच्या निर्मितीच्या प्रश्नाबाबत केंद्र सरकार लोकमताच्या दबावाला बळी पडल्याने देशातील अन्य भागातही राज्याची भाषावार पुनर्रचना करण्याची मागणी होवू लागली. त्यामुळे पं. नेहरू यांनी 1953 साली न्या. फाजलअली यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली त्रि सदस्य राज्यपुनर्रचना आयोगाची नेमणूक केली. पं. हृदयनाथ कुंझरु व सरदार पणिकर हे आयोगाचे सभासद होते.

1956 च्या या आयोगानुसार भाषा हा निकष लावून राज्याची पुनर्रचना करण्यात आली. मात्र मुंबई व पंजाब हे प्रांत अपवाद होते.

महाराष्ट्राची अस्मिता छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या कालखंडापासून अस्तित्वात होती. पेशव्यांच्या राजवटीत बहुसंख्य मराठी भाषिक प्रदेश मराठी भाषिक प्रदेश मराठी भाषिक राज्यकर्त्यांच्या अंमलाखाली होता. मात्र ब्रिटीश कालखंडात मराठी भाषिक प्रदेश अनेक प्रांतात व देशी संस्थानात विभागले गेले होते. 1956 च्या राज्यपुनर्रचना आयोगाने भाषा हा निकष स्विकारला होता. परंतु मुंबई आणि पंजाब प्रांत यांचा अपवाद केला गेला. त्यामुळे बेळगांव, निपाणी, कारवार हे मराठी भाषिक प्रांत मात्र कर्नाटकात तर डांग, उंबरागाव हे मराठी भाषिक प्रदेश गुजरात राज्यात गेल्याचा विचार केला गेला नाही. त्यामुळे मराठी



भाषिकांत असंतोष निर्माण झाला. संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या स्थापनेकरीता शंकरराव देव यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र परिषदेची स्थापना करण्यात आली. त्यानंतर संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र परिषदेची जागा संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र समितीने घेतल्यानंतर लढा निर्णायक अवस्थेत पोहोचला आणि 1 मे 1960 रोजी संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राची स्थापना झाली.

बॅ. नाथ पै यांचे योगदान :

बॅ. नाथ पै यांचा जन्म जरी वेंगुर्ल्यात झाला असला तरी त्यांचे माध्यमिक आणि महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण बेळगावात झाले होते. त्यांचे कार्यक्षेत्रही बेळगाव राहिले होते. सहाजिकच बेळगाव मधील मराठी भाषिकांवरील अन्याय या प्रश्नावर त्यांनी आंदोलन केले. लोकशाहीत लोकांच्या इच्छा आकांक्षाना न्याय मिळाला पाहिजे, अशी त्यांची रास्त भूमिका होती. मराठी भाषिकांना न्याय मिळवून देण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समितीच्या कार्यात बॅ. नाथ पै यांचा सक्रीय सहभाग राहिला होता.

महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समितीने सीमाभागात साराबंदीचा लढा सुरू केला. खानापूर तालुक्यात कर्नाटक पोलिसांना सारा वसुलीसाठी चालविलेल्या जुलूम जबरदस्तीला पोलिसांनी बॅ. नाथ पै., महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समितीचे चिटणीस □ड. बळवंतराव सायनाक आणि □ड. राम आपटे यांनी विरोध केला. त्यावेळी सरकारी कामात अडथळा आणल्याच्या आरोपाखाली तिघांना अटक केली व त्यांच्यावर खटला भरला. त्यांना साडेचार महिन्यांची तुरुंगवासाची शिक्षा झाली. ज्यावेळी महाराष्ट्र राज्याची निर्मिती झाली त्यावेळी म्हणजेच 1 मे 1960 साली सीमा भागातील मराठी भाषिकांवरील अन्याय दूर करण्यासाठी आंदोलन करणारा हा नेता तुरुंगवासाची शिक्षा भोगत होता. बॅ. नाथ पै यांनी तुरुंगाच्या गजाआडूनच महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे स्वागत केले.

3 जून 1960 रोजी बॅ. नाथ पै, □ड. बळवंत सायनाक आणि □ड. राम आपटे यांची तुरुंगातून सुटका झाली. तुरुंगातून सुटल्यावर त्यांनी बेळगावात युनियन जिमखाना मैदानावर जाहिर सभा घेतली. त्या सभेत नाथ पै यांनी सीमेच्या लढ्याचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट करून हा लढा आपले उद्दिष्ट साध्य होईपर्यंत चालविण्यासाठी सर्वांनी सहकार्य करा असे आवाहन केला.

बॅ. नाथ पै यांनी सिमाप्रश्न सोडविताना खेडे हा घटक भाषिक बहुमत, भौगोलिक सलगता आणि लोकमत असे निकष वापरावे असे सूचित केले. लोकसभेतही हा प्रश्न लावून धरला, संसदेच्या बाहेर महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समितीच्या आंदोलनात सातत्याने भाग घेतला. 1965 साली सीमाप्रश्नासाठी महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समितीने मुंबईत निदर्शने केली. त्या निदर्शनासाठी बॅ. नाथ पै सहभागी झाले होते. यावेळी केलेल्या लाठीमारात नाथ पै यांच्या पायाला दुखापतही झाली होती.

सीमा प्रश्न सातत्याने लावून धरण्यासाठी समितीच्या नेत्यांनी अखिल भारतीय काँग्रेस समितीच्या मुंबईत होणाऱ्या सभेच्या वेळी उपोषणास बसण्याचा निर्णय घेतला होता. सीमा भागातील महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समितीच्या सातही आमदारांनी विधानसभा सभासदत्वाचे राजीनामे देऊ केले होते. परंतु पंतप्रधान इंदिरा गांधी यांनी महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समितीच्या नेत्यांना दिल्लीला भेटीस बोलावले. या शिष्टमंडळाचे नेतृत्व बॅ. नाथ पै यांनी केले. खासदार बॅ. नाथ पै यांनी सीमावासी यांची कैफियत अत्यंत प्रभावीपणे पंतप्रधान श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी यांच्यासमोर मांडली. श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी यांनी प्रश्न सोडविण्याचे आश्वासन दिले. या शिष्टमंडळाने गृहमंत्री तसेच काँग्रेसच्या अन्य ज्येष्ठ नेत्यांचीही भेट घेतली या सर्वांनी सहानुभूती दाखविली. तरीसुद्धा समितीने उपोषणास बसण्याचा निर्धार केला.

20 मे 1966 रोजी उपोषणाला बसण्यापूर्वी महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समितीचे नेते श्री. सुंठणकर, □ड. बळवंतराव सायनाक आणि दे. भ. पुंडलिकजी कानगडे सेनापती बापट यांचा आशिर्वाद घेण्यासाठी गेले असता सेनापती बापट यांनीही त्यांच्याबरोबर उपोषणास बसण्याचे ठरविले. उपोषणास बसण्यापूर्वी ही मंडळी मुख्यमंत्री वसंतराव नाईक यांना भेटले. हे उपोषण मागे घेण्यासाठी वसंतराव नाईक यांची शिष्टाई काही सफल झाली नाही आणि त्यामुळे उपोषणाचा निर्णय कायम राहिला.

दिनांक २२ मे १९६६ रोजी पंतप्रधान श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी यांनी सेनापती बापट आणि महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समितीच्या नेत्यांची उपोषण स्थळी भेट घेतली आणि सीमाप्रश्नासाठी कमिशन नेमण्याचे आश्वासन



दिला. परंतू आवश्यक ते आश्वासन न मिळाल्यामुळे उपोषण सोडण्यास ही मंडळी तयार झाली नाहीत. व तशा आशयाचे पत्र तयार करून ते बॅ. नाथ पै यांच्या मार्फत पंतप्रधान इंदिरा गांधी यांना पोहोच केले.

इंदिरा गांधींनी दिनांक २३ मे रोजी सदर पत्राला उत्तर पाठविले की आंतरराज्यीय सीमावाद आणि न्याय आणि शांततेच्या मार्गाने आम्हाला सोडवायचा आहे. आणि त्यासाठी योग्य अशी यंत्रणा उभा करण्याच्या प्रश्नाचा विचार करण्यासाठी आज रात्री काँग्रेस वर्किंग कमिटीची सभा भरत आहे. या पत्रावरील काँग्रेस वर्किंग कमिटीचा ठराव पाहून उपोषणाबाबत निर्णय घेण्याचे उपोषणास बसलेल्या नेत्यांनी ठरविले.

दिनांक २३ मे १९६६ रोजी रात्री १२.३० वाजता श्री. यशवंतराव चव्हाण आणि मुख्यमंत्री वसंतराव नाईक उपोषणास बसलेल्या नेत्यांना भेटावयास गेले व उपोषण मागे घेण्याची विनंती केली. परंतू नेत्यांचे समाधान न झाल्याने उपोषण चालूच राहिले. बॅ. नाथ पै यांनी उपोषणात बसलेल्या नेत्यांची चर्चा करून काँग्रेस वर्किंग कमिटीच्या ठरावात कालमर्यादा व निकष यांचा अभाव असल्याने उपोषणात बसलेल्या नेत्यांचे उपोषण सुरु राहणार असल्याचे जाहीर केले.

उपोषणाच्या पाचव्या दिवशी सेनापती बापट यांची प्रकृती खूपच बिघडली. २४ मे १९६६ रोजी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी यांचा पुण्यात मुक्काम होता. त्यांनी बॅ. नाथ पै यांना तेथे भेटीस बोलावले. बॅ. नाथ पै यांना बरे वाटत नव्हते परंतू घरच्या लोकांच्या विरोधाला न जुमानता बॅ. नाथ पै, सेनापती बापट यांचे प्राण वाचवावे यासाठी पुण्यात गेले.

सेनापती बापट यांनी पंतप्रधान इंदिरा गांधी यांना लिहीलेल्या पत्रात असे नमूद केले होते की सीमा भागातील जनता नेहमी आवर्जून सांगत आली आहे की लोकशाही मार्गाने व्यक्त झालेली लोकेच्छा लक्षात घेऊनच हा प्रश्न सोडवावा. ही मागणी योग्य आणि न्याय आहे असे माझे मत आहे. ही मागणी आपण मान्य करावी अशी कळकळीची विनंती मी करू इच्छितो.

सेनापती बापटांचे पत्र नाथनी इंदिरा गांधी यांना दिले. त्यावेळी मुख्यमंत्री वसंतराव नाईकही तेथे उपस्थित होते. एक महिन्यात एक सदस्य कमिशनची नेमणूक करण्यात येईल आणि विवाद भागातील लोकेच्छा हे मुलभूत मार्गदर्शक तत्त्व राहील. असे निसंदिग्ध अभिवचन व स्पष्टीकरण इंदिरा गांधी यांनी केले आणि पत्रकार परिषदेतही मुख्यमंत्री वसंतराव नाईक यांनी स्पष्टपणे तसे जाहीर केले. विरोधी पक्षनेत्यांशी झालेल्या बैठकीतही श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधींनी मी हे अभिवचन पूर्वी दिले आहे आताही दिले आहे आणि त्याचाच मी पुनरुच्चार करीत आहे असे सांगितले.

बॅ. नाथ पै २५ मे रोजी सायंकाळी मुंबईत आले आणि उपोषणास बसलेल्या नेत्यांना आणि महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समितीच्या इतर नेत्यांना सर्व हकीकत सांगितली. त्यानंतर महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समितीच्या नेत्यांनी उपोषण सोडण्याचा निर्णय जाहीर केला.

पंतप्रधान इंदिरा गांधींनी आश्वासन दिल्याप्रमाणे एक महिन्याच्या कालावधीत सीमा प्रश्नासाठी एक सदस्य मेहेरचंद महाजन कमिशनची नियुक्ती केली. या कमिशनला कुठलीही मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे दिली नाहीत. 25 ऑक्टोबर 1966 रोजी हा आयोग नेमला गेला. दुर्दैवाने या आयोगाचा अहवाल महाराष्ट्राच्या विरोधात गेला. त्यामुळे सीमा प्रश्न अधिक जटील बनला. त्यानंतर अनेक राजकीय घडामोडीमुळे सीमा प्रश्न रेंगाळत राहिला. परंतु बॅ. नाथ पै यांनी सीमा प्रश्नाचा पाठपुरावा सोडला नाही.

नाथ पै यांचे लोकसभेत राज्य सीमा मंडळ विधेयक :

राज्याच्या सीमासारख्या वादग्रस्त समस्या कटुता टाळून शांततेच्या व सनदशीर मार्गांनी मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वांचे आधारे कायदे करून सोडविले पाहिजेत असे त्यांचे मत होते. या संदर्भात नाथ पै यांनी 1969 साली एक अशासकीय विधेयक लोकसभेत सादर केले होते. या विधेयकामागील आपली भूमिका नाथ पै यांनी व्यक्त केली की राज्य पुनर्रचना झाल्यावरही सीमा अनिर्णित राहिल्यामुळे राज्यांमध्ये सीमाप्रश्नावरून तंटे वाढत आहेत त्यातून निर्माण होणाऱ्या कटुतेमुळे राज्याच्या ऐक्याला धोका निर्माण झाला आहे. राष्ट्राचे ऐक्य टिकविण्यासाठी त्याचप्रमाणे जनतेचा लोकशाहीवरील विश्वास दृढ करण्यासाठी असे सर्व तंटे तातडीने सोडविले पाहिजेत. निश्चित आणि सर्वमान्य तत्त्वांच्या अभावी असे तंटे अजूनपर्यंत मिटू शकले नाहीत या विधेयकाद्वारे अशी मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे मांडण्यात येत आहेत.

नाथ पै यांनी मांडलेले महत्त्वपूर्ण विधेयक पुढीलप्रमाणे होते.

भारतीय प्रजासत्ताकाच्या विसाव्या वर्षी संसद पुढील कायदा करित आहे.

- 1) अ) राज्य सीमा मंडळ कायदा 1969 या नावाने हा कायदा ओळखला जावा.
- 2) ब) हा कायदा ताबडतोब अंमलात येईल.
- 3) राष्ट्रपती राज्य सीमा मंडळाची नियुक्ती करतील. या मंडळाचे अध्यक्ष वरीष्ठ न्यायालयाचे न्यायाधीश राहतील. शिवाय मंडळाचे आणखी दोन सदस्य असतील मात्र ते केंद्र वा राज्य सरकारचे नोकर असता कामा नयेत.
- 4) अ) खेडे हा घटक मानण्यात यावा.
ब) भाषिक बहुमत आणि ते नसल्यास सापेक्ष बहुमत निर्णायक मानण्यात यावे.
क) वरील दोन कसोट्या लागू करताना प्रदेशांची भौगोलिक सलगता विचारात घेण्यात यावी.

सीमाप्रश्नांच्या बाबतीत बॅ. नाथ पै यांनी सुचविलेल्या मार्गाचा अवलंब केला असता तर उभय पक्षातील कटूता टाळून हा प्रश्न यापूर्वीच सामोपचाराने सोडविता आला असता. पण हितसंबंधांच्या दबावाखाली अगर अन्य अनाकलनीय कारणाने भारत सरकारची हा प्रश्न सोडविण्याची मानसिकता दिसून येत नाही. हे सीमा भागातील मराठी भाषिकांचे आणि महाराष्ट्राचे दुर्दैव म्हणायला हवे.

महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समितीच्यावतीने सीमाभागात 17 जानेवारी हा दिवस दरवर्षी हुतात्मा दिन म्हणून पाळला जातो. मराठी भाषिकांच्या महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या निर्मितीसाठी बलिदान केलेल्या हुतात्म्यांना त्या दिवशी अभिवादन करून संपूर्ण मराठी भाषिक राज्याच्या निर्मितीचा निर्धार या दिवशी केला जातो. 17 जुन 1971 रोजी महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समितीने आयोजित केलेल्या हुतात्मा दिनाच्या जाहिर सभेला उपस्थित राहण्याचे नाथ पै यांनी मान्य केले.

बॅ. नाथ पै यांच्या सभेला प्रचंड गर्दी जमली होती. बॅ. नाथ पै आजारी असताना आणि डॉक्टरांनी सभेला जाण्यास मनाई केली असतानाही जवळजवळ 55 मिनिटे त्यांनी भाषण केले. या भाषणात त्यांनी मनमोकळेपणाने आपले विचार मांडले. बेळगावच्या मातीतच ते वाढले त्यामुळे भावनात्मकदृष्ट्या ते बेळगावच्या प्रश्नाशी जेवढे निगडीत होते तेवढे दुसऱ्या कोणत्याही प्रश्नाशी नव्हते.

निष्कर्ष :

बॅ नाथ पै यांच्यासारखे बुद्धीवादी, प्रतिभाशाली, राजकीय व्यक्तिमत्त्व कोकणला खासदाराच्या रूपाने मिळाले. आपल्या चौदा वर्षांच्या कालखंडात त्यांनी अनेक प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडली. कोकण रेल्वेचे आग्रही प्रतिपादन केले. बेळगाव सीमा प्रश्न आपल्या हयातीत सुटावा अशी त्यांची खूप इच्छा होती. त्यासाठी पोटतिडकीने त्यांनी महाराष्ट्राची बाजू मांडली पण दुर्दैवाने त्याला यश आले नाही. त्यानंतर या प्रश्नावर खूप आंदोलने झाली. चर्चा झाल्या आता हा वाद सर्वोच्च न्यायालयात आहे. याचा निर्णय महाराष्ट्राच्या बाजूने लागला तर ती बॅ. नाथ पै यांनी केलेले परिश्रम सार्थकी लागतील.

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- 5) लोकशाहीचे कैवरी – वासू देशपांडे



मराठी दलित आत्मकथने स्वरूप आणि समीक्षा

प्रा. ज्ञानेश्वर किसन म्हात्रे

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पाली-रत्नागिरी

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प्रस्तावना

मराठी साहित्यामध्ये अनेक साहित्य प्रवाह दिसून येतात. या सर्व साहित्य प्रवाहांमध्ये स्वतःचा असा वेगळा ठसा दलित साहित्याने मराठी साहित्यामध्ये उमटलेला दिसून येतो. दलित साहित्याने मराठी साहित्याची परंपरा व मुल्यांना विरोध करून मला जे सांगायचे आहे ते मी मला वाटेल त्या पद्धतीने किंवा मला जमेल तसे सांगेन या पद्धतीने दलित साहित्याची निर्मिती झालेली पहायला मिळते, त्यामुळे दलितांच्या संवेदनशील भावना दलित साहित्यातून जागोजागी जाणवतात. त्यामुळे दलित साहित्य सकस व समृद्ध बनत गेले. दलित साहित्याने मळलेल्या वाटेने चालने पसंत केले नाही तर त्यांनी नविन वाट चोखंदळलेली. त्यातून त्यांनी नविन नविन जीवनमुल्ये, नवे संस्कार, नवा जीवनमार्ग घेऊन दलित साहित्य उदयाला आले. दलित साहित्याने मराठी साहित्य विश्व समृद्ध केले. नविन विषय, आशय व संदर्भ मराठी साहित्यात आणले त्यामुळे सर्व साहित्य प्रवाहापेक्षा दलित साहित्य वेगळे अस्तित्व निर्माण करू शकले.

उद्दिष्टे:

दलित आत्मकथनातून मांडण्यात आलेली विषमता, पारंपारिक मुल्ये नाकारून स्वातंत्र्यसमता या मानवी मुल्यांचा पुरस्कार करणे त्याचबरोबर पारंपारिक समाज व्यवस्थेचा विरोध, निषेध, नकार व विद्रोह टोकदारपणे मांडणे, दलित आत्मकथनाचे उद्दिष्ट्य आहे. गावगाड्यातील समाज आणि गावकुसाबाहेरील समाज यांच्यातील संघर्ष चित्रित होतो. गौतम बुद्ध तत्वज्ञान, महात्मा जोतीराव फुल्यांचा आदर्श व डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची प्रेरणा आणि चळवळ दलित आत्मकथनातून इतर समाज बांधवांपर्यंत पोहचवणे. गावगाड्यातील संस्कृती आणि शहरी संस्कृती चित्रित करून त्यातील फरक ठळकपणे मांडणे. वंशपरंपरेने वाटयाला आलेले दुःख आणि दैन्य आत्मकथनातून मांडून येणार्या पिढीत जागृती निर्माण करून सर्वांगीण विकास करणे. दलित आत्मकथनकार ज्या समाजातून आलेला आहे त्या समाजाने केलेला छळ अपमान मांडत असताना त्या काळातील सामाजिक, मानासिक, स्थितीगतीचे चित्राण दलित आत्मकथनातून समाजासमोर यावे. त्याचबरोबर स्वतःची सुखदुःखे हलकी करणे व स्वतःच्या वेदना बोलक्या करण्याच्या उद्देशाने दलित आत्मकथने लिहली गेली आहेत.

दलित आत्मकथने:

दलित आत्मकथनाची परंपरा संत साहित्यातून मराठी साहित्यात आली आहे. दलित संत मंडळींनी आपल्या रचनेतून त्या काळात मिळणारी वागणूक, समाज व्यवस्था यातून वाटयाला आलेले दुःख आणि वेदना मांडल्या आहेत. चोखामेळा याने 'विटाळांचे अभंग' यातून दलित वेदना उत्कटतेने व तीव्रतेने प्रकट केल्या आहेत.



दलित आत्मकथने ही दलित साहित्य निर्मितीचा मौलिक असा अविष्कार आहे. आजची दलित आत्मकथने ही आंबेडकरी विचार घेऊन आलेली आहेत. प्र.ई. सानेकांबळे यांनी दलित आत्मकथनाची बिजे 'वाटाडया' या शीर्षकाखाली आत्मकथनपर लेख लिहून पेटली त्यानंतर 1978 साली दया पवार यांचे 'बलुत' हे आत्मकथन प्रकाशित झाले. आणि त्याने मराठी साहित्यात खळबळ उडवून दिली त्यानंतर दलित समाजातील अनेक लेखकांनी आत्मकथने लिहली. त्यामध्ये शरणकुमार लिंगाळे यांचे 'अक्करमाशी', श्रीरंग तलवारे यांचे 'धुळपाटी' प्रा. तुषार भाग्यवंत यांचे 'कोंडाळ', ल.स.रोकडे यांचे 'इळा'(1986), शांताबाई कृष्णाजी कांबळे यांचे 'माज्या जन्माची चित्राकथा', बेबी कांबळे यांचे 'जिन आमचं', पांडुरंग उमाजी जाधव यांचे 'मार्हुडा', गस्ती यांचे 'बेरड', लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांचे उचल्या, आसाराम राठोड यांचे 'तांडा', ना.म.शिंदे यांचे 'जातीला जात बौरी' (1990), बाळासाहेब गायकवाड यांचे 'ख्रिस्ती महार' (1990), किशोर शांताबाई काळे(1994) यांचे 'कोल्हाट्याच पोर' , आर.के.त्रिभुवन यांचे 'दे दान सुटे गिर्हाण', वैजनाथ कळसे यांचे 'ऐरणीच्या घणा', प्रल्हाद चेंदवनकर यांचे 'टाच', मल्लिका अमरशेख यांचे 'मला उद्धवस्त व्हायचंय', उत्तम बंडू रूपे यांचे 'काट्यावरची पोट', मुक्ता सर्वगौड यांचे 'मिटलेली कवाडे', पार्थ पोकळे यांचे 'आभरान', नानासाहेब झोडगे यांचे 'मांजर', प्रा. मुकुंद पावडे यांचे 'अंतःस्फोट', दस्तुम अचलखान यांचे 'गावकी', उर्मिला पवार यांचे 'आयदान', माधव कोडविलकर यांचे 'मुक्काम पोस्ट देवाचे गोठणे', लक्ष्मण माने यांचे 'उपरा' गौतम कांबळे यांचे वावटळे, भीमराव जाधव यांचे आत्मकथा काटेरी तारेच्या कुपणाची, रामराव झुंजारे यांचे झुंज, रतनलाल सोनग्रा यांचे सोनजातक, 'आदोर'

दलित साहित्याची प्रेरणा : डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी शिका, संघटीत व्हा आणि संघर्ष करा हा मुलमंत्रा दिला. यातून प्रेरणा घेऊन दलित समाज डॉ.बाबासाहेबांच्या पावलावर पाऊल ठेवून शिकू लागला. आपल्यावर झालेल्या अन्याय अत्याचाराला वाचा फोडण्यासाठी साहित्यासारखे प्रभावी अस्त्र हाती घेतले, त्यातून आत्मकथनाची निर्मिती झाली. त्यामुळे शेकडो वर्षे चालत आलेल्या जातीय व समाज व्यवस्थेला हादरे बसले. दलितांनी आपल्या व्यथा आणि वेदना आत्मकथनातून मोठ्या प्रमाणावरती मांडल्या.डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांपुढे गौतम बुद्धच तत्वज्ञान, विचार व म.जोतीराव फुल्यांचा आदर्श होता. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी 'खेडे सोडा आणि शहराकडे जा' हा नारा दिला. त्यामुळे दलित समाज स्वतःचा उद्धार करण्यासाठी आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक व सामाजिक प्रगतीसाठी शहरात येऊन मिळेल ती मोलमजूरीची कामे करू लागला. थोडीशी आर्थिक परिस्थिती सुधारल्यावर शिक्षणाकडे वळू लागला. शैक्षणिक, बौद्धिक प्रगल्भता आल्यावर समाज जागृतीचा विचार त्याच्या डोक्यात आला. व स्वतःबरोबर समाजाच्या उद्धाराची जाणीव समाज बांधवांमध्ये निर्माण करू लागला. त्यामुळे दलितांमध्ये आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक व वैचारिक बदल दलित समाजात होऊ लागले त्याचे पडसाद दलित आत्मकथनातून दिसू लागले. वंश परंपरेने वाट्याला आलेले दुःख आणि दैन्य दलित आत्मकथनातून प्रामुख्याने मोठ्या प्रमाणावर चित्रित होऊ लागल्याने समाज जागृती आणि न्याय हक्कासाठी क्रांती, संघर्ष निर्माण होऊ लागला. त्याला दलित आत्मकथनाची जोड मिळाली. याचे सर्व श्रेय डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या विचाराला व संघर्षाला जाते.

दलित स्त्री आत्मकथनातील स्त्री जीवन:

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी आपल्या विचारातून दलित समाजाला पटवून दिले की, 'देशाचे मुल्यमापन त्या देशातील स्त्राीयांच्या शिक्षणावरून होते'. त्यामुळे स्त्राी शिक्षणासाठी आग्रही भूमिका घेतली. त्यामुळे दलित स्त्राीयांना शिक्षणाची प्रेरणा मिळाली. त्यातून दलित स्त्राी आत्मकथनाची निर्मिती झाली. यापूर्वी दलित स्त्राी दलिताहून ही दलित होती. ती स्त्राी म्हणून आणि दलित म्हणून दूहेरी शोषणाची बळी पडते. त्याचबरोबर स्त्राीत्वामुळे ती पुरुष प्रधानतेची बळी ठरते तर दलितत्वामुळे जाती व्यवस्थेची शिकार होती. दलित स्त्राी माणूस असूनही तिला जनावरापेक्षा हीन वागणूक दिली जाते. घरकुटुंब चालवण्यासाठी तिला पडेल ती कामे करावी लागतात. तिच्या श्रमाचा योग्य मोबदलाही तिला मिळत नाही. कुटुंबातही दुय्यमत्वाची वागणूक मिळते. त्यामुळे तिची माणहानी होते. यातून यातनामय जीवन तिच्या वाटयाला येते. बालविवाह प्रथेमुळे लहान वयात कुटुंबाची जबाबदारी तिच्यावर पडते. मरणातनामय बाळंतपण यामुळे दलित स्त्राी शारीरिक, मानसिक व सामाजिक दृष्ट्या मागासलेली असल्याचे चित्राण दलित स्त्राी आत्मकथनातून होते. एखादया छोटयाश्या चुकेची शिक्षा म्हणून नाक कापणे, कान कापणे इतक्या क्रूर शिक्षा दलित स्त्राीयांच्या वाटयाला यायच्या त्यामुळे दलित कुटुंबातील स्त्राीयांचे चित्राण चीड आणणारे आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या प्रेरणेतून दलित पुरुषांपेक्षा स्त्राीयांना शिक्षणाचा अधिकार खुप उशीरा मिळाल्याने आत्मभान आलेल्या स्त्राीयांनी आपले जीवन आत्मकथनातून मांडण्याची संधी मिळाली. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी म्हटल्याप्रमाणे, 'शिक्षण हे वाघीणीचे दुध आहे जो ते पितो तो घुरघुरल्याशिवाय राहत नाही'. याचप्रमाणे दलित पुरुषांनी आपल्या आत्मकथनातून ज्या उत्कटतेने दलित जीवन मांडले त्याच्या उत्कटतेतून दलित स्त्राीयांनीही आत्मकथने साकारली आहेत.

दलित स्त्राीयांचे आयुष्य पुरुषांपेक्षा खुप दुःखद व वेदनादायी होते. मानसिक, शारिरिक, लैंगिक शोषणाला त्या मोठया प्रमाणावर बळी पडतात. वाटयाला आलेली अस्पृश्यता, त्यातही स्त्राीचा जन्म, अब्रुचे रक्षण करण्याची धडपड, कुटुंबाची जबाबदारी, अठराविश्व दारिद्र्य, भूक, अंधश्रद्धा, रूढीपरंपरांचा पगडा इत्यादीचे चित्राण दलित स्त्राी आत्मकथनातून येते. शिक्षणामुळे आलेले आत्मभान स्त्राी आत्मकथनेचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे.

निष्कर्ष:

1. दलित साहित्यामध्ये आत्मकथन पर लेखन मोठया प्रमाणावर झाले आहे. कारण दलितांनी आपले अनुभव सांगण्यासाठी आत्मकथनाचा आधार घेतला.
2. दलित साहित्यातून दलितांच्या जीवनातील सर्वात मोठी समस्या पोटाची भूक भागविण्यासाठी कराव्या लागणार्या समस्यांची चित्राण येथे.
3. दलित आत्मकथनातून स्वातंत्र्य, समता व बंधूता ही मुल्ये स्वीकारलेली असल्यामुळे जाती व्यवस्थेचा विरोध व जाती व्यवस्थेने दलितांवर केलेल्या अन्याय अत्याचाराविरुद्ध आवाज उठवण्याची कार्य येते.
4. दलित आत्मकथनातून दलित आणि सवर्ण हा संघर्ष मोठया प्रमाणावर पहायला मिळतो.
5. बलुतेदारी पद्धतीमुळे गावगाडयातील वेगळया समाज व्यवस्थेचे दर्शन दलित आत्मकथनातून घडते.
6. दलित समाजातील रूढी, परंपरा आणि अंधश्रद्धा यांचे चित्राण दलित आत्मकथनात आढळते.



7. दलित आत्मकथनकार स्वतःचे आयुष्य मांडत असला तरी त्याच्या अनुशंगाने कुटुंब व समाजचित्रा आत्मकथनातून येते. त्यामुळे ते आत्मकथा न रहाता समाजकथा बनते.
8. भूतकाळात दलितांच्या वाटयाला आलेले अन्याय, अत्याचार दलित आत्मकथनातून आल्याने नवीन पिढीला दलितांनी भोगलेल्या दलितत्वाच्या चटक्यांची जाणीव झाली.
9. दलितांची भूतकाळातील स्थिती व भविष्यकाळातील डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांमुळे व संघर्षांमुळे झालेल्या बदलाचे चित्रा दलित आत्मकथनातून आल्याने दलित समाजाने स्वतःहात बदल घडवून आणण्याची प्रेरणा मिळाली.
10. दलितांच्या वाटयाला आलेल्या दुःखाचे, दारिद्र्याचे तो भांडवल करीत नाही. जे आयुष्य वाटयाला आले ज्या यातना भोगाव्या लागल्या त्याचे तो जसेच्या तसे चित्राण करतो त्यामुळे दलित आत्मकथनात अस्मितेचा शोध, सामाजिकता, सामुहिकता, विद्रोही प्रवृत्ती, आत्मनिष्ठा, वस्तुनिष्ठा, चिंतनशिलता मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होते त्यामुळे आत्मकथन प्रांजल होते.
11. दलित आत्मकथनातून केवळ स्वतःच्या भडभडणार्या जखमांवर फुंकर घालून शांती शोधणारी नाहीत. तर अस्वस्थ, धगधगत्या आणि व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध निघालेल्या, भडकून उठलेल्या मनांची एक प्रचलित व्यवस्थेविरुद्धची सामुहिक चळवळ आहे.
12. दलित आत्मकथनातून दलित समाज सतत भयावह अवस्थेत, दारिद्र्यात आणि कौटुंबिक कलहात गुंतलेला दिसतो त्यातून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी भोंदू महाराज यांच्या नादी लागल्याने भोंदू महाराज गरीब अज्ञानी लोकांचे आर्थिक, शारीरिक, लैंगिक शोषण करतात. त्यातून मानसिक, शारीरिक शोषण होऊन अंधश्रद्धेला बळी पडतो. त्याचे कार्यचित्राण येते.
13. दलित समाजात पूर्वी जातपंचायतीला फार महत्त्व होते. जातपंचायतीचे नियम सर्वांना बंधनकारक असल्याने सामाजिक, कौटुंबिक पेच सोडवण्यासाठी त्याचा उपयोग होत असे. त्याचप्रमाणे पुरुष प्रधान संस्काराचे चित्राण ही दलित आत्मकथनातून प्रकटते.
14. 'येसकरपाळी' या प्रथेमुळे येसकराने दिवसभर पाटलासोबत राहून चावडीवरची कामे करायची त्याच्या घरातल्याने पाटील सांगेल ती वाडीवस्तीतील कामे करायची, गावात कुणाचा मृत्यु झाला तर त्याच्या नातेवाईकाला निरोप सांगणे इत्यादी कामे करावी लागत. येसकर हा गाव, शासन आणि पाटील यांचा चाकर होता. येसकराच्या सर्व कुटुंबाच्या दिवसभराचा कामाचा मोबादला म्हणून रात्राी गावात फिरून भाकरी मागण्याची मुभा मिळत असे.
15. दलित आत्मकथनातून दारिद्र्य आणि भूक ही मोठी समस्या मांडण्यात आली आहे. भूकेसाठी प्रसंगी अपमान, मारहाण, शिव्याशाप सहन करावा लागला. सर्वच आत्मकथनातून भूकेचा प्रश्न आक्रार विक्राळ रूप धारण करून येतो. त्याची चित्राणे 'मरणकळा', 'माज्या जल्माची चित्तर कथा' इत्यादी आत्मकथनातून चित्रित झाली आहे.
16. प्रत्येक दलित आत्मकथनात येणारे स्त्रीपुरुष प्रादेशिक वैशिष्ट्याने युक्त आहेत. त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक भाषांचे वेगळेपण ही त्यातून प्रकट होते. उदा. कोकण आणि कोकणी भाषा 'मुक्काम पोस्ट देवाचे गोठणे' या दलित आत्मकथनातून येथे त्याचबरोबर व्हर्हाडी प्रदेश व भाषा 'हकीकत' मधून ते मराठवाडयातले चित्राण 'गावकी' व 'आठवणीतले पक्षी' तून येथे.



17. काही आत्मकथनांमध्ये शहरी व ग्रामीण या दोन्ही प्रदेशांचा व भाषांचा वापर होताना दिसतो.
18. आत्मकथनातून बोली भाषेचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झालेला आहे. त्यामुळे बोलीतील असंख्य नवे शब्द मराठी साहित्यात वाचकांना परिचित होतात. त्यामुळे मराठीचा शब्दकोश अधिक समृद्ध झाला आहे.
19. दलित आत्मकथनाचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे 'शिब्या'. शिबी हा एक सांस्कृतिक अविष्कार मानला तर दलित आत्मकथनातून त्याचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर भडीमार झाला आहे.
20. दलितांच्या जीवनाशी, व्यवहाराशी संबंधित नवनवे वाकप्रचार आणि म्हणी दलित आत्मकथनात आल्याने मराठी साहित्यात भर पडली आहे.
21. दलित आत्मकथनांनी भारतीय समाज आणि संस्कृतीवर प्रकाश टाकला. त्यामुळे समाज आणि संस्कृतीचे धक्कादायक चित्रा चित्रित करतात. त्यामुळे समाजमन अस्वस्थ होते.
22. दलितांच्या वाट्याला आलेले आयुष्य सर्वसामान्यांपेक्षा वेगळे आहे. त्यामुळे मला काहीतरी वेगळे सांगायचे आहे. ही भूमिका आत्मकथनाची दिसते.

समारोप:

दलित जातीत जन्माला आलेल्या लेखकलेखिकांनी आत्मकथने लिहून दलित साहित्य समृद्ध केले आहे. चातुरवर्ण्य व्यवस्थेमुळे दलितांच्या वाट्याला हिनतेची वागणूक आली. त्यामुळे दलित साहित्य जाती व्यवस्थेला विरोध करते आणि स्वातंत्र्य, समता व बंधूता ही मुल्ये स्वीकारते. दलित पुरुषांपेक्षा दलित स्त्राीयांच्या वाट्याला दलितत्वाचे चटके तीव्र स्वरूपाचे आहेत. त्यामुळे भूणास्पद अवस्थेत जगणार्या दलित समाजाचे चित्राण करताना आत्मकथनेतून चीड व्यक्त करण्यात आली आहे.

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1990 नंतरची आंबेडकरवादी कविता

प्रा. शिवराज गोपाळे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख,
गोगटे जोगळेकर महाविद्यालय,
रत्नागिरी.

मंडल आयोगाची अंमलबजावणी ते भीमा कोरेगावच्या हत्यापर्यंत (व्हाया खैरलांजी, सोनई, खर्डा आणि जवखेडे खालसा हत्याकांडापर्यंत) या देशाच्या सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक आणि राजकीय जीवनात अनेक स्थितंतरे घडून आले आहेत. म्हणून भारतीय माणसाने धर्म आणि जातीच्या मर्यादेत जगायचे सोडून दिले आहे असे या देशात दिसत नाही. उलट धर्म आणि जातीलाच केंद्रबिंदू ठेवून जगण्याची जीवनपद्धती आहे. जन्मतःच अधिकारभेद करणाऱ्या वर्णव्यवस्थेचे जातींना अधिष्ठान आहे. 20 व्या शतकाचे शेवटचे दशक व 21 व्या शतकाचे पावणेदोन दशक हे मंडल आयोगाची अंमलबजावणी, भारतीय राष्ट्रवादाचे हिंदुत्वीकरण, धार्मिक उन्माद, रथयात्रा ते त्रिशूल वाटप, बाबरी मशिदीचा विध्वंस, विद्यापीठ नामविस्तार, दलित चळवळीचे ऐक्य आणि विघटन, माहितीतंत्रज्ञानाचा स्फोट, खाजगीकरण, उदारीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरण या संदर्भाने घडलेला, गजबजलेला आणि गुंतागुंत निर्माण करणारा कालखंड आहे.

दलित कवितेचे प्रेरणास्थान डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आहेत. त्यांच्यामुळेच दलित माणसात आला. त्यांच्या ठिकाणी आत्मसन्मान, आत्मविश्वास, आत्मावलंबन कुणी निर्माण केले असेल तर बाबासाहेबांनीच! त्यांच्या मुक्ती लढ्याचा आणि दलित कवितेचा खूप जवळचा संबंध आहे. आंबेडकरी विचारधारेतूनच दया पवार, नामदेव ढसाळ, केशव मेश्राम, यशवंत मनोहर, अर्जून डांगळे, त्र्यंबक सपकाळे, वामन निंबाळकर, प्रल्हाद चेंदवणकर, ज. वि. पवार यांच्या सारखे साठोत्तरी कवी येथल्या वर्णव्यवस्थेने दलितांच्या केलेल्या आजपर्यंतच्या शोषणाचा हिसाब-किताब मांडत होते. या संदर्भात दया पवार म्हणतात-

"शिळेखाली हात होता तरी नाही फोडला हंबरडा

किती जन्माची कैद, कुणी निर्मिला हा कोंडवाडा"

डॉ. यशवंत मनोहरांच्या शब्दात सांगायचे तर "कालचा पाऊस आमच्या गावात आलाच नाही" असे म्हणतानाच "आता सूर्यफुलासारखे सूर्योन्मुख झालेच पाहिजे" असा निर्धार व्यक्त करत होते.

अशी सूर्योन्मुख होऊ पाहणारी ज्वालाग्राही, विद्रोह, नकाराची मांडणी करणारी कविता 1990 नंतर मात्र अधिकाधिक अंतर्मुख व आत्मटिकापर होताना दिसते. समकालीन दलित चळवळ, दलितांचे राजकारण, दलितातील पांढरपेशेपण, त्यांची जीवनशैली, चळवळीचे सध्याचे बाजारू रूप, जागतिकीकरणातून आलेली आगतिकता, मूल्यहिनता आजच्या कवीला अस्वस्थ करताना दिसते. शहरी जीवनातील बकाल, भकास आणि उदास वास्तवाचे दर्शन केवळ तपशिलापुरते मर्यादित न राहता ते अधिकाधिक भेदक व विचारप्रवणपर होताना दिसते. या संदर्भात काही कवींचा विशेष उल्लेख करणे अगत्याचे ठरते. अरुण काळे, सिध्दार्थ तांबे, महेंद्र भवरे, लोकनाथ यशवंत, दीपक त्रिभूवन, लहू कानडे, धम्मपाल रत्नाकर, डॉ. ऋषीकेश कांबळे, राजेंद्र सोनावणे, उत्तम अंभोरे, राजेंद्र गोणारकर, प्रज्ञा दया पवार, प्रतिभा आहिरे, महेंद्र गायकवाड, शेषराव धांडे.

शहरी जीवनातील दलितांच्या वाटेला आलेले आर्थिक विकलांगतेचे वास्तविक चित्रण अरुण काळे करताना दिसतात-

"काचा पत्रं येचायचं निमित्त झालं



गोळीनं काळजाचा ठाव घेतला
म्हणलं नका जाऊ करफी आडर हाये
नाट नको लाऊ दोन पैशे मिळत्यात
सोडा बाटल्या, कपाट काचा, टिन टपार
ठेले गाड्या उलथल्यात, चौकात ढिग पडलाय
दोन मिळतात पोतं भरतंय,
नाय गेलो तं इस्न्या, परश्या नेत्यातं
गेलं ते परत आलंच नाय
चिलं पिलं उघडं पडलं
जल्माचं वाटोळं झालं
हे बी कळना
आम्ही कोणाचं वाईट केलं"

(सायरनचे शहर- अरुण काळे)

जीवन ग्रामीण असो वा शहरी, व्यक्ती कितीही मोठी झाली तरीही तीला 'जी जात नाही ती जात' याचीच प्रचिती जागोजागी येताना दिसते. जात येथेही कवीचा पाठलाग करते त्यामुळे त्या विषयीचे अनुभव कवीतेतून व्यक्त होताना दिसतात.

एका धर्म नावाच्या डुकरीणीला
जात नावाची पिल्लावळ झाली
त्यांचेच आपल्यापर्यंत
चालत वंशावळ आली
म्हणुन भेदांच्या गटारीत
साऱ्यांची तोंडे
खात्या अन्नात
मातलेले सोंडे

(भ्रमिष्ठांचा जाहीरणामा - संतोष पवार)

अशा रितीने जातीव्यवस्थेचा उगम पावल्यानंतर मृत्यूनंतरही पाठ न सोडणाऱ्या या जातीचे चित्र कवी अरुण काळे पुढीलप्रमाणे करतात-

एक छोटासा गाव / त्याचा लागे लगेच ठाव
इथल्या सर्व बालकांना / जन्मविते एकच प्रसुतीगृह
आणि तेथुनच अलगपणे / चालू लागतात त्यांचे रस्ते
वेगवेगळ्या स्मशानाकडे!

(रॉक गार्डन - अरुण काळे)

शहरी जीवनाचा अपरिहार्यतेने घडलेला आणखी एक परिणाम म्हणजे सुशिक्षित झालेला दलित नायक चांगल्या शिक्षणामुळे मोठ्या पदावर विराजमान झालेला आजचा दलित नायक मात्र आपल्याच समाजापासून दूर राहू लागला आहे. दलित समाजातच निर्माण झालेल्या या पांढरपेशा प्रवृत्तीवर आसूड ओढताना ना. तू. पोघे सारखा कवी म्हणतो-



"बाबासाहेब,

तुमच्या प्रेरणेतून जे शिकले त्यांचे चांगले झाले

शहराच्या पॉश कॉलनीत त्यांचे बंगले झाले

झोपड्यांची नाळ तोडून ते स्वकोषात मशगुल झाले

आता ते येतात अधुनमधून जयंती, स्मृतिदिनी पाहुणे बनून

सुटाबुटात, सायबी थाटात नीटनेटके"

या दलित नायकाला बाबासाहेबांची आठवण जयंती उत्सवाच्यावेळी केलेल्या प्रतीमा पुजनाच्या पलिकडे जात नाही. हे भेदक वास्तव सिद्धार्थ तांबे त्यांच्या आयुष्यमान भीमराव कांबळे या कवितेतून व्यक्त करतात.

"श्रीरंग सोसायटीत / भीमराव कांबळे

भल्या पहाटे उठले / 14 एप्रिल म्हणुन

भीमगीते मंद आवाजात लावली

बाजारातुन फुले, मेणबत्या आणल्या

आनंद, गौतम यांना / साखरझोपेतुन उठविलं

सिद्धार्थाने साईबाबांच्या फोटोमागे

लपलेला बाबांचा फोटो

थुंकीने स्वच्छ केला / लोक लज्जेस्तव

सार्वजनिक जयंतीच्या ठिकाणी भीमरावांनी

हजेरी लावली."

(आयडियल स्टेटच्या हद्दीबाहेरून- सिद्धार्थ तांबे)

पण सर्वच वास्तव काही निराशावादी आहे असे म्हणता येत नाही. सिद्धार्थ तांबे व नामदेव ढसाळ यांच्या कवितांमधुन बाबासाहेबा विषयीचा आदर, कृतज्ञता तीव्रतेने व्यक्त होताना दिसते.

"14 एप्रिल तारीख मोठी जबर आहे

युगंधराच्या जन्माची ती खबर आहे

वाळवंटातील एकमेव ओअॅसिसचं ते नाव आहे

वाटा हरवल्या पायासाठी ते एक गाव आहे

चौदा एप्रिल ही ब्राम्हण्याला भीती आहे

समजुतदार मेंदूसाठी ती एक नीती आहे

नका विचारु चौदा एप्रिल काय आहे

कुणीच नाही त्यांना त्यांची ती माय आहे"

(आयडियल स्टेटच्या हद्दीबाहेरून- सिद्धार्थ तांबे)

यांच्याही पुढे जाऊन कवी नामदेव ढसाळ दलित समाजाच्या चांगल्या अर्थाने बदललेल्या परिस्थितीच्या श्रेयांचे संपूर्ण माप बाबासाहेबांच्या पदरात घालताना दिसतात.

"आज आमचे जे काही आहे

ते सर्व तुझेच आहे

हे जगणे आणि मरणे

हे शब्द आणि ही जीभ



हे सुख आणि दुःख
हे स्वप्न आणि वास्तव
ही भूक आणि तहान
सर्व पुण्याई तुझीच आहे"

(तुझेच बोट धरून चालालो आहे मी - नामदेव ढसाळ)

शिक्षण आणि विविध सुविधामुळे आत्मनिर्भर झालेले शहरी दलित नेत्यांचे वैचारीक स्वातंत्र्य सध्याच्या पक्षीय राजकारणाशी झालेल्या अभद्र युतीमुळे धोक्यात येत आहे याची खंत प्रतिभा अहिरे व्यक्त करताना दिसतात.

"आपल्या आभाळाची सारी निळाई
दिवसेंदिवस कुठं हातात तर कुठं भगव्यात शिरतीयं
आपल्या परिवर्तनाची लढाई जन्मन्यापूर्वी
गर्भातच मरतीय
क्रांती आणि संघर्ष नुसतेच हात चोळतायेत
समरसतेच्या नावाखाली वाट्टेल तिथे लोळतायेत"

(मला हवी असणारी पहाट - प्रतिभा अहिरे)

समकालीन आजच्या राजकीय, सामाजिक चळवळीच्या वास्तवाचे दर्शन पुढील कवितेतून व्यक्त होताना दिसते.

"आंदोलनं होतात हस्तांदोलनात विलीन
मलीन झालेल्या आश्वासनाची पिटवली जाते दवंडी
ते असतात तत्वांच्या बाता करित
पुस्तकात
सडेल जिंदगीचे अचूक हिशोब त्यांच्या मस्तकात
ही मस्तकं हस्तकांच्या बाजारात खपतात
स्वस्तात
खरचं आपले हात आणि मेंदूंचा
लिलाव झालय का?"

(चिंताक्रांत मुलुखाचे रुदन - महेंद्र भवरे)

हरवत चाललेली मूल्यव्यवस्था जागतिकीकरणामुळे जीवनाला आलेले बाजारपणाचे स्वरूप आणि यंत्रवत जीण्यातून आलेला कंटाळवाणा, एकसूरीपणा देखील काही कवितांतून व्यक्त होताना दिसतो.

"मातेच्या दुधाला मिळतयं मार्केट
माणसाला मिळतयं एक्सचेंज ऑफर
पुरोगामी दुकानात चालतय कुणाचेही क्रेडिट कार्ड
पुन्हा-पुन्हा तेच विषय घेऊन
परीक्षा देतात परिवर्तनाच्या चळवळी
कारभारणीसारखं चुपचाप कुणाच्या मागं चाललं
बौद्धिक नेतृत्व!"



(नंतर आलेले लोक - अरुण काळे)

आता ह्या माहितीतंत्रज्ञानाच्या काळात दलितांना नष्ट करण्याचा प्रयत्न वेगवेगळ्या पद्धतीने होतो आहे तरीदेखील बाबासाहेब हेच इथल्या दलितांच्या सुरक्षेचा एकमेव पासवर्ड आहेत. म्हणून अरुण काळे म्हणतो-

"आता या आयटी च्या युगात
दलितांना 'डिलिट' करण्यासाठी
नवनवीन सॉफ्टवेअर येताहेत
आणि प्रोग्राम खराब करण्यासाठी
सोडले जातात विषाणू
तरीही तुझी 'ॲन्टी-व्हायरस' खबरदारी
पुन्हा-पुन्हा करते त्यांना पराभूत"

(नंतर आलेले लोक - अरुण काळे)

अशा प्रकारे आजची दलित कविता व्यामिश्र स्वरूपात दिसते. आशावादी व निराशावादी वास्तवाचे दर्शन तिच्यामधून दिसते. तसेच खोटी विभुतीपूजा आणि समाजाविन्मुख पांढरपेशेपणाविषयी खंत व्यक्त करीत आत्मशोधाच्या अंगाने जाताना दिसते.





कीर्तन : मध्ययुगीन महाराष्ट्रातील अध्यात्मिक मनोरंजनाचा लोकप्रिय प्रकार

डॉ. अशोक ज्ञा. पाटील

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मोबाईल नं. ९४२३८३१८१२

गोषवारा -

महाराष्ट्राच्या सांस्कृतिक जीवनामध्ये कीर्तन परंपरेला अतिशय मानाचे स्थान आहे. लोकांचे मनोरंजन, मनोविकास व शांतीसमाधान मिळवून देण्याची कामगिरी या संस्थेने बजावली आहे. कीर्तनाचा उदय हा भारतीय पुराणामधून झाला असला तरी पुराणापेक्षा कीर्तनाला मध्ययुगीन काळात अधिक लोकप्रियता मिळाली होती. कीर्तनामध्ये विविध संप्रदाय असले तरी सर्वांचे उद्दिष्ट एकच होते ते म्हणजे सदाचाराचा प्रसार मनोरंजनाद्वारे करणे. परमेश्वर भक्तीच्या ज्या नऊ पायऱ्या सांगितल्या आहेत त्यापैकी कीर्तन ही दुसरी पायरी आहे. महानुभव पंथाच्या काळापासून महाराष्ट्रातील कीर्तनपरंपरेची सुरु असल्याचे आढळते. संत ज्ञानदेवांनी कीर्तन परंपरेचे श्रेष्ठत्व ज्ञानेश्वरीच्या नवव्या अध्यायातील चौदाव्या श्लोकामध्ये विशद केले आहे. नामदेवांनी भक्ती चळवळीच्या व कीर्तनाच्या विकासामध्ये मोठे योगदान दिल्यामुळे त्यांना कीर्तन परंपरेचे अद्य संस्थापक मानले जातात. त्यांच्या पावलावर पाऊल ठेऊन पुढे महाराष्ट्रात सावता माळी, गोरा कुंभार, चोखा मेळा, एकनाथ व तुकाराम यांनी भक्ती चळवळीच्या विकासासाठी कीर्तन या माध्यमाचा उपयोग केला. त्यामुळे मध्ययुगीन महाराष्ट्रात कीर्तनाची परंपरा लोकप्रिय होत गेली. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या काळापासून ते मराठी राज्याचा अस्तापर्यंत कीर्तन संस्थेचा विकास होत गेला होता. शिवकाळातील थोर कीर्तनकार म्हणून संत तुकाराम यांना ओळखले जाते. त्यांनी महाराष्ट्राच्या कीर्तन परंपरेत मोलाचे योगदान दिलेले आहे. त्यांच्या अभंग आणि ओव्याचा वापर आजपर्यंतच्या सर्व कीर्तनकारांनी केला आहे. मराठा राजवटीच्या काळात सामाजिक मनोरंजनाचे अनेक प्रकार उदयास आले असले तरी कीर्तन या प्रकाराला सर्वाधिक लोकप्रियता मिळाली होती, त्यामुळे कीर्तनकारांना किंवा हरदासांना सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा मिळाली होती. मराठेकाळात सरकार दरबारी सादर केलेल्या कीर्तनाबद्दल इतर कलाकारांपेक्षा हरदासांना मोठी बिदागी मिळत असल्याच्या नोंदी आढळतात. कीर्तनाच्या निमित्ताने महाराष्ट्रातील जातीभेदाची भावना कमी होण्यास मोठी मदत झाली. समाजातील अनेक जातीमधील लोक एकत्र आले आणि त्यांनी कीर्तनाद्वारे भक्तीमार्ग चळवळीच्या विकासाला हातभार लावला. कीर्तन संस्थेत जसा जातीभेद नव्हता तसाच लिंगभेदही पाळला जात नव्हता. पुरुषांप्रमाणे स्त्रीहरदास आणि बालहरदास देखील कीर्तन करत असल्याचा उल्लेख मराठेकालीन कागदपत्रात सापडतो.

प्रस्तावना -

कीर्तन ही महाराष्ट्रीय जनतेची महत्वाची सांस्कृतिक संस्था आहे. लोकांचे मनोरंजन, मनोविकास व शांतीसमाधान मिळवून देण्याची कामगिरी या संस्थेने बजावली आहे. भारतीय पुराणांची परंपरा हीच नंतर कीर्तनामध्ये रुपांतरीत झाली आहे. कीर्तन सादर करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीला हरदास किंवा कीर्तनकार असे म्हणतात. नारदीय कीर्तन, वारकरी कीर्तन व रामदासी कीर्तन असे कीर्तनाचे प्रमुख प्रवाह आहेत. कीर्तनाचा उदय हा भारतीय पुराणामधून झाला असला तरी पुराणापेक्षा कीर्तनाला मध्ययुगीन काळात अधिक लोकप्रियता मिळाली होती. कीर्तनामध्ये विविध संप्रदाय असले तरी सर्वांचे उद्दिष्ट एकच होते ते म्हणजे सदाचाराचा प्रसार मनोरंजनाद्वारे करणे. परमेश्वर भक्तीचा ज्या नऊ पायऱ्या सांगितल्या आहेत त्यापैकी कीर्तन ही दुसरी पायरी आहे. भगवंताचे चरित्रकथन व गुणगाण करणे आणि जगाला सन्मार्गाचा उपदेश करणे हा कीर्तनाचा हेतू असतो. वीणा, पखवाज व टाळ या वाद्यांच्या मदतीने कीर्तनाचे सादरीकरण केले जाते. संसारी मनाला हसवून खेळवून ईश्वरप्राप्तीचा मार्ग दाखविण्याचे कार्य कीर्तनसंस्थेने केले. हास्यप्रियता हा मानवी मूळ स्वभाव



असल्यामुळे कीर्तन रटाळ अथवा निरस होऊ नये म्हणून रुचीपाटल किंवा विरंगुळा म्हणून कीर्तनात विनोद सांगितले जात.^१ मानवी जीवनातील मार्मिक व्यंगावर अचूकपणे बोट ठेऊन मिस्किलपणे हसतखेळत जीवन कसे जगावे हे विनोदी मार्गाने समाजाला सांगण्याचे काम हरदास करीत. त्यांच्या विनोदाला श्रोत्यांकडून चांगली दाद मिळत असे. शिवाय श्रोत्यांनाही भरपूर आनंद मिळत असे. त्यामुळे मध्ययुगीन काळात कीर्तन अतिशय लोकप्रिय झाले होते. कीर्तनाच्या निमित्ताने गावोगावी फिरताना कीर्तनकार बुवांना आलेल्या अनुभवातील किस्से ते आपल्या कीर्तनामध्ये सांगत असत. तुकारामांच्या समकालीन असणाऱ्या समर्थ रामदासांनीही महाराष्ट्रातील समाजाला जागृत करण्याचे काम केले. रामदास आणि त्यांचे शिष्य गावोगावी हिंडून कीर्तन करीत, रामभक्तीचा संदेश घरोघरी पोहचविण्यासाठी त्यांनी रामदासी कीर्तन हा वेगळा कीर्तन प्रवाह उदयास आणला होता.

कीर्तन परंपरेची सुरुवात -

महानुभव पंथाच्या काळापासून महाराष्ट्रातील कीर्तनपरंपरेची माहिती मिळते. कीर्तनाचे वर्णन संत वाडःमयात मोठ्या प्रमाणात आढळते. ज्ञानदेवांपासूनच्या सर्व संतानी कीर्तनभक्तीचा गजर केला आहे. ज्ञानेश्वरीच्या नवव्या अध्यायातील चौदाव्या श्लोकावरील भाष्य कीर्तनाचे श्रेष्ठत्व सिद्ध करण्यासाठी पुरेसे आहे. संतश्रेष्ठ नामदेव हे महाराष्ट्राचे आद्य कीर्तनकार होत. इ.स.१३ व्या शतकामध्ये संत नामदेवाने महाराष्ट्रात कीर्तनाची परंपरा सुरु केली. त्यांच्यावर ज्ञानेश्वरांनी सुरु केलेल्या भक्ती चळवळीच्या तत्वज्ञानाचा फार मोठा प्रभाव होता. त्यांनी ही चळवळ देशभर पसरविण्याकरिता अतिशय परिश्रम घेतले. त्यासाठी त्यांनी कीर्तन या माध्यमाचा वापर केला. देशातील अनेक प्रदेशांमध्ये फिरून त्यांनी लोकांना हरीकीर्तनाचे महत्व पटवून दिले. 'नाचू कीर्तनाचे रंगी || ज्ञानदीप लावू जगी ||'^२ या अभंगातून त्यांनी कीर्तनाचे महत्व सांगितले. ज्ञानाचा प्रसार हेच कीर्तनाचे मुख्य ध्येय असल्याचे ते सांगत. ज्ञान हे फक्त दृश्य आनंद देत नाही तर ती एक अध्यात्मिक शक्ती आहे. जी सांगणाऱ्याला व ऐकणाऱ्याला आनंद देते. त्यामुळे कीर्तन हे मध्ययुगीन महाराष्ट्रातील अध्यात्मिक मनोरंजनाचा प्रकार होता असे म्हणावे लागते. नामदेवांनी भक्ती चळवळीच्या विकासामध्ये अमूल्य असे योगदान दिले आहे. महाराष्ट्राबाहेर जाऊन त्यांनी पंजाब व गुजरातमध्ये भक्तिमार्गाचा व कीर्तनाचा प्रसार केला.^३ त्यामुळे कीर्तनाला सर्वत्र लोकप्रियता मिळत गेली. महाराष्ट्राबाहेर भक्ती संप्रदायाच्या प्रसारासाठी त्यांनी हिंदी भाषेचा उपयोग केला. त्यांनी महाराष्ट्रातील कीर्तन परंपरेचा विकास केल्यामुळे त्यांना कीर्तन परंपरेचे आद्य संस्थापक मानले जातात.^४ ते स्वतः उत्तम कीर्तनकार असल्यामुळे अनेक संतानी त्यांचा गौरव केला आहे. नामदेवांच्या पावलावर पाऊल ठेऊन पुढे महाराष्ट्रात सावता माळी, गोरा कुंभार, चोखा मेळा, एकनाथ व तुकाराम यांनी भक्ती चळवळीच्या विकासासाठी कीर्तन या माध्यमाचा उपयोग केला. त्यामुळे लोकांना अध्यात्माची मनोरंजनाद्वारे शिकवण देणारे कीर्तन दिवसेंदिवस लोकप्रिय होत गेले. कीर्तनाच्या निमित्ताने महाराष्ट्रातील जातीभेदाची भावना कमी होण्यास मोठी मदत झाली. कीर्तनामुळे समाजातील अनेक जातीमधील लोक एकत्र येण्यास मदत झाली. महाराष्ट्रातील भक्ती चळवळीची वाढती लोकप्रियता ही पुढे सामाजिक करमणुकीचे साधन बनलेल्या कीर्तन परंपरेमध्ये लोकप्रिय पावली. इ.स.१३ व्या शतकानंतर आखिल महाराष्ट्रामध्ये कीर्तन परंपरा लोकप्रिय झाली. या परंपरेच्या विकासासाठी नामदेवांनी केलेले प्रयत्न पुढे चालू ठेवण्याचे काम एकनाथ, तुकाराम व रामदासांनी केले. खास करून एकनाथ व तुकारामांनी याकडे विशेष लक्ष दिले होते. एकनाथ (इ.स. १५३२-१५९९) हे महाराष्ट्रातील अग्रणी संत म्हणून १६ व्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात ओळखले जात होते. त्यांना भारतीय अध्यात्माचे, सामाजिक व राजकीय परिस्थितीचे सखोल ज्ञान होते. त्यांनी लोकांच्या अध्यात्मिक विकासासाठी मनोरंजनासाठी कीर्तनाचा उपयोग केला त्यांनी आपले सर्व विचार हे आपल्या 'भागवत' या सुप्रसिद्ध ग्रंथामध्ये प्रकट केले आहेत. जर आपण अत्यंत भक्तिभावाने आणि प्रसन्न मनाने



कीर्तनाचा मार्ग अंगिकारला तर साक्षात परमेश्वर आपल्या मनामध्ये प्रकट होतो असे त्यांचे मत होते.^५ त्यांनी पैठण येथे सादर केलेल्या कीर्तनामधून लोकांना सामाजिक ऐक्याची जाण करून दिली. त्यांनी आपले आयुष्य लेखन व कीर्तनासाठी खर्ची घातले. ते कीर्तनामधून मुक्तीचे चार मार्ग पाहत होते. त्यामध्ये सरूपता मुक्ती, सलोखता मुक्ती, सगुनता मुक्ती आणि संयोजा मुक्ती यांचा समावेश होता.^६

कीर्तन परंपरेचा विकास -

छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या काळापासून ते मराठी राज्याचा अस्तापर्यंत कीर्तन संस्थेचा विकास होत गेला. या काळात अनेक कीर्तनकारांना विविध कार्यक्रमांच्या निमित्ताने सादरीकरणाची संधी मिळाली. शिवकाळातील थोर कीर्तनकार म्हणून संत तुकाराम यांना ओळखले जाते. त्यांनी महाराष्ट्राच्या कीर्तन परंपरेत मोलाचे योगदान दिलेले आहे. कीर्तनामध्ये ते स्वतः रचलेले अभंग आणि श्लोक गात असत. ते एक प्रतिभावंत कवी असून त्यांची कीर्तन सांगण्याची शैली अतिशय आकर्षक होती. ते उत्तम दर्जाचे वक्ते असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या कीर्तनाला लोकांची प्रचंड गर्दी होत असे. त्याचबरोबर लोकांकडून त्यांचे कौतुक होत असे.^७ टाळ आणि वीणा या वाद्यवृंदांच्या मदतीने ते आपली कीर्तने सादर करीत असत. पंढरपूर, लोहगाव व देहू या ठिकाणी त्यांची कीर्तने होत असत. ज्ञानदेवापासून चालत आलेला वारसा पुढे चालविण्याचे काम त्यांनी केले. आपल्या कीर्तनामधून ते समाजातील अनिष्ट प्रथावर कडाडून टिका करीत. कीर्तनाच्या कार्यक्रमाला उशिरा येणाऱ्या श्रोत्यावरही ते टिका करीत. देहभान विसरून कीर्तनात रंगल्यावर ते हास्यविनोद करायलाही कमी करत नसत. प्रापंचिकांचा, विषयीजनांचा, लोभ्यांचा किंवा दांभिकांचा जाता जाता उपहास करून विनोदनिर्मिती करीत. तुकारामांच्या समकालीन असणाऱ्या समर्थ रामदासांनीही महाराष्ट्रातील समाजाला जागृत करण्याचे काम केले. त्यांनी सज्जनगडी कीर्तनसंमेलन आयोजित केल्याचा उल्लेख मिळतो.^८ रामदास आणि त्यांचे शिष्य गावोगावी हिंडून कीर्तने करीत, त्याचबरोबर समर्थ - संप्रदायाचा प्रसार करीत. रामभक्तीचा संदेश घरोघरी पोहचविण्यासाठी त्यांनी कीर्तनकारांची संघटना उभी केली होती. त्यामुळे रामदासी कीर्तन हा वेगळा कीर्तन प्रवाह उदयास आला. स्वतः रामदास कीर्तनाचे उत्कृष्ट दिग्दर्शक असल्यामुळे कीर्तन परंपरेचा चांगला विकास झाला होता.

कीर्तनकारांना मिळालेला सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा -

मराठा राजवटीच्या काळात सामाजिक मनोरंजनाचे अनेक प्रकार उदयास आले होते. त्यापैकी कीर्तन या प्रकारला सर्वाधिक लोकप्रियता मिळाली होती, त्यामुळे कीर्तनकारांना किंवा हरदासांना सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा मिळाली होती. पेशवेकाळात सरकार दरबारी सादर केलेल्या कीर्तनाबद्दल इतर कलाकारांपेक्षा हरदासांना मोठा विदागी मिळत असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यावेळी गणपती उत्सव मोठ्या प्रमाणात साजरा होत होता. उत्सव काळात भजन, कीर्तन नाचगाणे, डफगाणे इत्यादी कार्यक्रमांची रेलचेल असे. त्याचबरोबर हरदास, गवई, कलावंतीनी, गुरव, पखवाजा, सोंगे घेऊन येणारे यांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात त्यांनी केलेल्या मनोरंजन कार्यक्रमाबल चांगली विदागी दिली जात होती.^९ इ.स. १७६१ मधील गणपती उत्सवामध्ये ५१ हरदास किंवा गोसावी, १०६ नृत्यकुशल कलावंतिणी. ४४ गवई व नटवे, पखवाज वाजविणारे १७, गुरव व कर्णेकरी १० इतक्या लोकांनी आपले कार्यक्रम सादर करून लोकांचे मनोरंजन केले. त्यावेळी त्यापैकी ५१ हरदासांना ६३२ रुपये, कलावंतिणींना ५२६ रुपये, गवई नटव्यांना १८५ रुपये, गुरवांना ९० व कर्णेकऱ्यांना १५ नक्त विदागी व कापड पोशाख देण्यात आले.^{१०} नानासाहेब पेशव्यांचा पुत्र थोरला माधवराव पेशवा हा वडीलपेक्षाही निस्सीम गणेशभक्त होता. त्यामुळे त्याच्या काळात गणपतीउत्सव अतिशय थाटामात साजरा केला जात होता. त्याच्या काळात १७६७ मध्ये साजरा झालेल्या गणपती उत्सवात २६८२ रुपये खर्च झाले आहेत. त्यामध्ये हरदास, गवई, कलावंतिणी यांच्या विदागीवरही रक्कम खर्च झालेली आढळते.^{११}



माधवरावांच्या मृत्यूनंतर नारायणरावाची अवघी सात आठ महिन्यांची कारकिर्द झाली. त्याच्या कारकिर्दीतील पहिल्याच गणपतीउत्सवात म्हणजे शु.१३ या दिवशी गारद्यांनी नारायणरावाचा शनिवारवाड्यातच खून केला, ही अतिशय दुदैवी घटना होय. त्यानंतरची दोन वर्षे पुण्याच्या दौलतीला फार संकटांची गेलीत. इ.स. १७७४ मधील गणपती उत्सवसंबंधीची नाना फडणविसाची दोन आज्ञापत्रे सापडतात. त्यापैकी एकामध्ये कलावंतांचे हरदासांचे कार्यक्रम करावेत व त्यांना दरवर्षी प्रमाणे बिदागी द्यावी असे म्हटले आहे.^{१२} दुसऱ्या आज्ञापत्रात ललिताच्या दिवशीचा समारंभ साध्या पद्धतीने साजरा करावा, बंदोबस्त चांगला ठेवावा व गणपतीच्या विसर्जन मिरवणुकीस वाजंत्र्यांच्या एक ताफा द्यावा आणि थोडक्यात समारंभ आटोपता घ्यावा असे सांगितले आहे. यावरून नारायणरावांच्या वधाचा विपरीत परिणाम या उत्सवावर झाल्याचे जाणवते.

इ.स. १७७८ मध्ये सवाई माधवराव पुरंदर किल्ल्यावर असल्यामुळे तेथे गणपतीउत्सव मोठ्या थाटात संपन्न झाला होता. याचवर्षीचा पुण्यातील उत्सवही पहिल्या चार वर्षांपेक्षा चांगला झाल्याचे परशुरामभाऊ पटवर्धनांनी आपल्या पत्रात म्हटले आहे. सवाई माधवरावांच्या कारकिर्दीतील शेवटचा गणपतीउत्सव मनोरंजनाच्या अनेक कार्यक्रमांमुळे अतिशय आनंदात साजरा झाला होता.^{१३} इ.स. १७९५ मध्ये साजरा झालेला या गणपती उत्सवात कथाकीर्तन केल्याबल १८१ कथेकऱ्यांना २१५५ रुपये बिदागी आणि पोशाख देण्यात आला होता. ३९ गवयांना ३२९ रुपये बिदागी आणि कलावंतींणींच्या चार ताफ्यांना १०२६ रुपये बिदागी – बक्षीस देण्यात आली होती. याशिवाय कांही पखवाज वाजविणारे गुरव संगीतकार होते त्या ४३ गुरव पखवाजींना १२१ रुपये व वाजंत्र्यांच्या २५ ताफ्यांना २४० रुपये नक्त अशी बिदागी देण्यात आली होती. कीर्तन करणे ही केवळ पुरुषांची मक्तेदारी असून स्त्रीहरदास आणि बालहरदास देखील कीर्तन करत असल्याचा उल्लेख मराठेकालीन कागदपत्रात सापडतो. चाफळच्या बऱ्यावाई गोसावीन या स्त्री हरदासाला आणि गंगाधर गोसावी या बालहरदासाला बिदागी दिल्याची नोंद मिळते.^{१४} महाराष्ट्रातील कीर्तन संस्थेत जसा जातीभेद नव्हता तसाच लिंगभेदही पाळला जात नव्हता.

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प्रास्ताविक

सद्याचे युग विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञानाचे आणि हायटेकचे आहे. सर्व क्षेत्रात विज्ञानाने संचार केला आहे. विज्ञानाने केलेली प्रगती डोळे दिपवून टाकणारी अशीच आहे. मानवी जीवनाच्या प्रगतीच्या मुळाशी विज्ञान असल्यामुळे येथे सर्जनाला अधिक वाव आहे. विज्ञानाचा प्रसार आणि प्रभाव जेव्हा जनमानसावर वाढला तेव्हा विज्ञानसाहित्य जन्माला आले. आधुनिक ज्ञान-विज्ञानाची परंपरा इंग्रजी सत्येमुळे मराठीत रुजली. पाश्चिमात्य राष्ट्रात औद्योगिक क्रांती झाली होती, त्याच्या मुळाशी विज्ञान होते. नवे-नवे शोध लागत होते. तंत्रज्ञानात भर पडत होती. भौतिक सुविधा प्राप्त होत होत्या. साहजिकच त्यांची मानसिक सृष्टीही कमालीची विकसीत झाली आणि त्यामधूनच विज्ञानसाहित्य जन्माला आले. आपल्याकडे इंग्रजांनी सुरु केलेल्या शिक्षणपरंपरेतून प्रथमतः शालेय क्रमिक पुस्तकातून विज्ञान आले. नंतर नियतकालिकांनी विज्ञानातल्या शोधांचा, तंत्रज्ञानाचा जागर सुरु केला. विज्ञानातल्या इंग्रजी शब्दांच्या परिभाषा मराठीतून बनवल्या गेल्या.

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर वैज्ञानिक प्रगती आणि साहित्य

भारत स्वतंत्र झाला तेव्हा इंग्रजांनी राज्यकारभाराच्या सोईसाठी निर्माण केलेली दळणवळण क्षेत्रातील मोटार, रेल्वे, विमान, दूरध्वनी, ही साधने मर्यादित स्वरूपातच होती. मोठ्या शहरात कापड-तागाच्या गिरण्या होत्या, कोळशाच्या-लोखंडाच्या खाणी होत्या. संबंध भारतात नाव घेण्यासारखा टाटा उद्योगसमूह होता. आपली शेतीही पूर्वापार चालत आलेल्या पद्धतीनेच होती. स्वतंत्र भारताचे पहिले पंतप्रधान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांना वैज्ञानिक प्रगतीचे आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचे महत्त्व पटलेले होते. यामुळे भारतात बरेच विज्ञानतंत्रज्ञानविषयक नवे प्रकल्प उभे राहू शकले. रामन रिसर्च इन्स्टिट्यूट, साहा इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ न्यूक्लियर फिजिक्स आणि महाराष्ट्र ज्ञानवर्धिनीसारख्या संस्था अस्तित्वात आल्या होत्या.

जगदीशचंद्र बोस, मेघनाथ साहा, चंद्रशेखर व्यंकटरमण यासारख्या जागतिक विज्ञानात ठसा उमटवलेल्या वैज्ञानिकांची परंपरा भारताला लाभली होती. श्रीनिवास रामानुजन यांच्यामुळे भारताचं नाव गणिती क्षेत्रात गाजलेलं होतं. मोक्षगुंडम विश्वेश्वरया यांनी अभियांत्रिकी क्षेत्रात जागतिक कीर्ति संपादन केली होती. सुब्रमण्यम चंद्रशेखर, हरगोविंद खुराना हेही गाजलेले भारतीय शास्त्रज्ञ होते. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर पंडित नेहरूंच्या प्रयत्नांमुळे होमीभाभा, एस. एस. भटनागर यांच्यासारखे शास्त्रज्ञ परदेशातील लढु पगाराच्या नोकऱ्या सोडून भारतात आले. त्यांच्या सल्ल्यानेच नेहरूंनी भारतीय अणुउर्जा आणि अवकाश संस्थेची स्थापना केली. ठिकठिकाणी राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशाळांची स्थापना झाली. आयआयटीसारख्या संस्था उभ्या केल्या. या संस्था पुढे इंदिरा गांधींच्या काळात भरभराटीस आल्या. इंदिरा गांधींनी १९६६ मध्ये इलेक्ट्रॉनिक आणि संगणक क्षेत्रातील



प्रगतीचे पाऊल उचलले. यातूनच पुढे नॅशनल इन्फॉर्मेटिक्स सेंटरची निर्मिती झाली. त्यांच्याच कारकिर्दीत पर्यावरण व सागरी अभ्यासासाठी दक्षिण ध्रुवावरची मोहिम, महासागराच्या शोध मोहिमा आखल्या. शिवाय रसायनशास्त्र, पदार्थविज्ञान, जीव अभियांत्रिकी, खगोल विज्ञान, गणित इत्यादी शास्त्रशाखात भारताने भरारी मारली.

भारताचा आव्हान कार्यक्रम, १९७४ मध्ये पोखरण येथील अणुचाचणी, त्यानंतर इंडियन स्पेस रिसर्च ऑर्गनायझेशन (इस्ट्रो) ची स्थापना, पृथ्वी, त्रिशूल, आकाश, नाग यासारख्या प्रक्षेपणास्त्र निर्मितीचा कार्यक्रम, उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण, माहिती तंत्रज्ञानातील प्रगती, संगणकक्षेत्रात मारलेली भरारी या सर्व क्षेत्रांचा विचार केल्यास जगाच्या मानाने थोडी उशिरा का होईना पण भारताने विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानामध्ये प्रगती केली. या सर्व प्रगतीचा भारतीय जनमानसावर पर्यायाने साहित्यावरही परिणाम झाला.

विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञानातील प्रगती आणि महाराष्ट्र

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारतामध्ये जी विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञानाची प्रगती झाली त्याला महाराष्ट्रही अपवाद नव्हता. भारत सरकारने विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञानाच्या ज्या काही संस्था स्थापन केल्या त्यामध्ये महत्त्वाच्या संस्था महाराष्ट्रामध्ये आहेत. केवळ शांततेसाठी अणुशक्ती हे भारताचे ब्रीद असल्याने भारताच्या विजयपुरवठ्याचा प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी १९६६ मध्ये मुंबई येथे भाभा अणुसंशोधन केंद्र तुर्भेची स्थापना करण्यात आली. डॉ. होमी भाभांच्या स्मृतीप्रित्यर्थ या केंद्राचे नामकरण करण्यात आले होते. डॉ. होमी भाभांच्या प्रेरणेतून १९४५ पासून टाटा मूलभूत संशोधन संस्था मुंबईमध्ये कार्यरत होतीच. १९५० मध्ये पुण्यामध्ये राष्ट्रीय रासायनिक प्रयोगशाळा स्थापन झाली. इंग्रजांच्या सहकार्याने मुंबईत स्थापन झालेली हाफकिन इन्स्टिट्यूटही कार्यरत होती. इंग्रजी सरकारच्या चळवळीचे प्रमुख केंद्र मुंबई असल्याने शाळा, महाविद्यालये, विद्यापीठ स्थापनेमध्ये महाराष्ट्र इतर राष्ट्रापेक्षा अग्रेसर राहिला आहे. त्याचबरोबर उद्योगधंद्यामध्येही अग्रेसर राहिला आहे. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर विज्ञान शिक्षणाला महत्त्व मिळू लागले. अभियांत्रिकी, कृषी, वैद्यकीय महाविद्यालये स्थापन झाली. मुंबई येथील पवईमध्ये आयआयटी या अद्ययावत अभियांत्रिकी कॉलेजची निर्मिती झाली. ज्ञानाचे माहेरघर म्हणून मुंबईबरोबर पुण्यानेही उचल खाली. हे वातावरण हळू हळू महाराष्ट्रभर पसरत गेले.

भारतामधील बहुतेक वैज्ञानिकांनी जागतिक पातळीवर ठसा उमटवला तरी महाराष्ट्रातील वैज्ञानिकांचे प्रमाण कमीच राहिले आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय कीर्तीचे खगोलशास्त्रज्ञ जयंत नारळीकर हे मात्र अपवाद आहेत. शिवाय वसंत गोवारीकर, परम महासंगणकाचे निर्माते विजय भटकर, अनिल काकोडकर, अणुशास्त्रज्ञ शिवराम भोजे, अशी नावे सांगता येतील. ि

आर्थिक बाबतीत महाराष्ट्र अग्रेसर असल्यामुळे आणि मुंबई हे आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराचे केंद्र महाराष्ट्रात असल्यामुळे नव्या तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रवेश इथे लौकर झालेला दिसून येतो. मुंबईबरोबरच पुणे, नाशिक, औरंगाबाद, सोलापूर, कोल्हापूर सारखी शहरे झपाट्याने पुढे आली. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये देशपरदेशातील कंपन्या आल्या. कारखानदारी वृद्धिंगत झाली. इथल्या लोकांना रोजगार मिळाला. मराठी माणसांची आर्थिक सुबत्ता वाढली. पुण्यासारखे शहर तर संगणक सॉफ्टवेअर क्षेत्रात अग्रेसर राहिले आहे. आयआयटी, आयआयएम सारख्या क्षेत्रात मराठी तरुणांनी यशस्विता प्राप्त केली. अमेरिकेच्या सिलिकॉन व्हॅलीमध्ये, महाराष्ट्रीयन लोकांचा भरणा पुष्कळ प्रमाणात असल्याचे दिसून येते. सॉफ्टवेअर क्षेत्रातील नव्या तंत्रज्ञानाची निर्मिती करून मराठी तरुणांनी आज प्रचंड यश संपादन केले आहे. कार्पोरेट क्षेत्रातही मराठी माणूस अग्रेसर असलेला दिसून येतो. एकंदरीत मराठी माणसाने विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञानामध्ये दाखवलेला उत्साह त्यातून मिळवलेला पैसा, यश या बाबी



खऱ्या असल्यातरी हा वर्ग सर्जनशील साहित्याबाबत उदासिन असलेला दिसून येतो. त्यांनी आपले अनुभव, कल्पना साहित्यातून व्यक्त केल्या तर मराठी साहित्यामध्ये भर पडेल. साहजीकच मराठी विज्ञानसाहित्य समृद्ध होईल.

विज्ञान आणि विज्ञानसाहित्य

विज्ञानसाहित्यातील कथा-कादंबरी ही विज्ञानातल्या कोणत्यातरी शोधावर-सिद्धांतावर आधारीत असते. विज्ञानाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर मानवी जीवनदर्शन घडवणे हा विज्ञानसाहित्याचा उद्देश असतो. इंग्रजी भाषेतील 'डलॅशपलश ऋल्लीळेप' या संज्ञेला मराठी पर्याय म्हणून 'विज्ञानसाहित्य' ही संज्ञा वापरली आहे. 'सायन्स फिक्शन' म्हणजेच ललित विज्ञान, ज्या साहित्यकृतीचा आशय विज्ञाननिष्ठ आहे ती साहित्यकृती म्हणजे कविता, कथा, कादंबरी, नाटक यांना विज्ञानसाहित्य म्हणावे. विज्ञानातले एखादे वास्तव सत्य यातून निर्माण होणारी, कलात्मक कल्पनेच्या स्तरावरील नवनिर्मिती म्हणजे विज्ञानसाहित्य होय. संभवनीयता आणि शक्यता यांच्या मर्यादेत येथे कल्पित वावरत असते. निसर्ग, पशू, पक्षी आणि मानव यांच्यातील नवनवी भावनिक नाती येथे जन्माला येतात. एका आगळ्यावेगळ्या सृष्टीत ते वाचकाला घेऊन जाते. ही सृष्टी आणि तिच्यातील भावनिक आणि भावगर्भ वैचारिक नाती यातून एक कलात्मक आकृतीबंध निर्माण होतो. हा आकृतीबंध आपणास विलक्षण सौंदर्यानंद देऊ शकतो. हा आनंद देणे हेच विज्ञानसाहित्याचे अंतिम प्रयोजन ठरते.

विज्ञानसाहित्य हे मुळातच 'कल्पित वास्तव'वर आधारलेले असते. ते ऐतिहासिक कथा कादंबऱ्यासारखेच असते. म्हणजे इतिहासात नसलेल्या घटना, प्रसंग, व्यक्तींचे आस्वादमय चित्रण केलेले असते. प्रसंग, घटना, पात्रे इतिहासाला धरून नसली तरी त्यातील सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक जीवन वास्तवपूर्ण असते. जीवनमूल्ये, श्रद्धा, आचारविचार हे सारे इतिहासकाराला धरून आलेले असते. मूळ इतिहासपुरुषाला जपले की बरस. लेखकाला कल्पनेच्या क्षेत्रात भरारी मारायला मोकळीक असते. विज्ञानसाहित्य हेसुद्धा मानवी जीवनाचा मूळ गाभा आधाराला घेऊन कल्पित वास्तवावर पोसलेले असते. वर्तमानावर प्रकाश टाकून भविष्यातील मानवी जीवनाचा साकल्याने वेध घेणे हे या साहित्याचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे.

विज्ञानसाहित्याची संकल्पना स्पष्ट करताना डॉ. व. दि. कुलकर्णी म्हणतात, "आज घटकेचे सिद्ध विज्ञान आणि त्याची अनेकानेक संभाव्य आणि शक्य अनुभवरूपे, यातून कलात्मक कल्पनेच्या पातळीवर जीवनचित्रांच्या जितक्या म्हणून विविध आणि वैचित्र्यपूर्ण नवरचना करता येतील, तितक्या त्या करण्याचे कार्य विज्ञानसाहित्य करीत असते. आज प्रत्यक्षात जे अनुभवसृष्टीत अस्तित्वात नसते, किंवा विज्ञानाच्या ज्ञानसृष्टीत सिद्ध झालेले नसते, अशा कल्पित विश्वाच्या निर्मितीत आणि दर्शनात विज्ञानसाहित्य रमून गेलेले असते. विज्ञानसाहित्याचा लेखक हा विज्ञानसंशोधक किंवा शास्त्रज्ञ असतोच, असायला पाहिजे असे नाही. आजच्या उपलब्ध विज्ञानभूमीवर ठामपणे उभे राहून तो जणू विज्ञान संशोधनाच्याच वाटेने आपला कल्पनाप्रवास सुरू करीत असतो. त्याच्या कल्पनाचक्षूंना नवी रूपे, नवी रहस्ये दिसू लागतात. तो नवी सृष्टी, नवी माणसे, नवी जीवनव्यवस्था कल्पितो. त्यातून नव्या समस्या, नवे संघर्ष निर्माण करतो आणि उद्याचे, दूरच्या उद्याचे, अतिदूरच्या भविष्याचे आणि मानवाच्या भवितव्याचे संभाव्य चित्र रेखाटतो. ह्या संभाव्य चित्रांना खऱ्या चित्राची जागा मिळत नसली, तरी ती खोटी म्हणून दूर ढकलली जात नाहीत. खरी चित्रे पाहता-पाहता आपण नकळत, सहजपणे या संभाव्य चित्रांच्या प्रांतात प्रवेश करतो आणि तेथील 'सत्यांना



कलाविश्वांतर्गत तर्कन्यायाने स्वीकारतो आणि कलानंद मिळवतो.' (मराठी साहित्य विमर्श आणि विमर्शक, २००९, ३८८)

विज्ञानयुग, संगणकयुग आणि साहित्य

विज्ञानयुग आणि संगणकयुग अशा दोन समांतर युगात आपण आज वावरत आहोत. विसाव्या शतकाला बरेचदा विज्ञानाचे शतक म्हणतात. या शतकाची उत्तरार्धाची अखेरची पंचवीस वर्षे ही संगणक युगाच्या नांदीची वर्षे समजली जातात. एकोणिसाव्या शतकात युरोपमध्ये विज्ञानाचे नवे-नवे शोध लागू लागले आणि औद्योगिक क्रांती झाली. त्यानंतर विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाची झपाट्याने प्रगती होऊ लागली. आपल्याकडे इंग्रजांच्या प्रयत्नाने विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञान आले असले तरी जगाच्या मानाने खूप उशिरा आले. स्वातंत्र्यापर्यंत त्याचा वेग मर्यादित होता. १९४७ नंतर शासनाच्या प्रयत्नाने विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाला अधिक महत्त्व देऊन त्याचा प्रसारही अधिक वेगाने होत गेला.

आज एकविसाव्या शतकात आपण वावरत आहोत. माहिती-तंत्रज्ञानामध्ये प्रचंड प्रगती घडत आहे. दूरदर्शन, दूरध्वनी, संगणक, भ्रमणध्वनी, इंटरनेट, आज भारतामधील तळागाळातल्या लोकांपर्यंत पोहचले आहेत. कृषीक्षेत्रात पारंपरिक शेती जाऊन बहुतांश यंत्रांचा वापर करून शेती केली जाते. सिंचनाच्या सोयी उपलब्ध झाल्या आहेत. तालुकापातळीवर औद्योगिक वसाहत, औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था, अभियांत्रिकी, वैद्यकीय महाविद्यालये स्थापन होत आहे. पारंपरिक शिक्षणाऐवजी शास्त्र विषय घेऊन अभियांत्रिकी शाखेकडे विद्यार्थ्यांचा कल दिसून येतो आहे. प्रवासासाठी एसटी, रिक्शा, मोटर, रेल्वे सर्वत्र उपलब्ध आहेत. आज घराघरात मिक्सर, इस्त्री, फ्रिज सारखी उपकरणे आहेत. एकंदरीत विज्ञान आपल्या जीवनाला सर्व अंगांनी भिडत आहे. विज्ञानाशिवाय अथवा तंत्रज्ञानाशिवाय आपण जगू शकत नाही अशी स्थिती निर्माण झाली आहे. हे विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञान उत्तरोत्तर वाढत जात असलेले आपणास पहायला मिळते. संगणक युगामध्ये तर प्रचंड क्रांती होऊन घराघरात दूरध्वनी आले. प्रत्येक व्यक्ती आज मोबाईलवर बोलताना दिसते. बोलणाऱ्या व्यक्तीच्या आवाजाबरोबरच त्याचे चित्रही दिसण्याची सोय श्री जी मुळे उपलब्ध झाली आहे. खिशात बसणाऱ्या छोट्या मोबाईलमध्ये इंटरनेट सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिली आहे. जणू अवघे विश्वच आपल्या खिशात आल्याचे चित्र आहे.

विज्ञान, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन आणि विज्ञान साहित्य

विज्ञान म्हणजे विशिष्ट प्रकारचे ज्ञान. विज्ञान म्हणजे निसर्गातील घटनांचे आणि त्या घटनांच्या व्यापक नियमांचे निःसंदिग्ध ज्ञान, विज्ञान म्हणजे विश्वातील घटनांचे बुद्धीच्या सहाय्याने केलेले कार्यकारणभावावर आधारीत असे आकलन होय. मानवाला निसर्ग, विश्वातील घटना, वस्तू यांच्यासंबंधी विलक्षण कुतुहल, जिज्ञासा असते. या जिज्ञासापूर्तीसाठी प्रचंड ज्ञानसाधना केली जाते. अभ्यासातून एखादे नवे तत्त्व शोधले जाते. ही प्रक्रिया निरीक्षण, प्रयोग, मोजमाप, सिद्धांत आणि सिद्धांताचे प्रत्यंतर हा विज्ञानाचा मार्ग असतो. सिद्धांताचे पुनःनिरीक्षण आणि खंडन मंडनही होते. घटनांचे स्पष्टीकरण कार्यकारणभावाच्या किंवा संभाव्यतेच्या परिभाषेत दिले जाते. त्यावरून प्रारूपे बांधली जातात. अशा वैज्ञानिक शोधावर आधारीत तंत्रज्ञान विकसीत केली जातात. विज्ञानात हे सर्व घडते म्हणून विज्ञान म्हणजे मानवाने केलेल्या कृती (Science is Human Activity) असेही म्हणता येईल. विज्ञान ही सतत चालणारी निरंतर अशी प्रक्रिया आहे.

तीनशे वर्षांपासून विज्ञानाने मानवी विचारांचे नियंत्रण करण्यास आरंभ केला. तत्पूर्वीच्या मानवाला-आदिमानवाला सृष्टीतील घटनांचा कार्यकारणभाव ज्ञात नव्हता म्हणून त्याने सर्व नैसर्गिक घटनांचे नियंत्रण



करणाच्या देवदेवतांचे अस्तित्व गृहीत धरले होते. भुते-खेते, सैतान, जादूटोणा, चेटूक अशा अंधश्रद्धा, धर्मकल्पना, रूढीपरंपरा यामध्ये समाज गुरफटला होता. १६ व्या शतकात युरोपमध्ये झालेल्या प्रबोधनाच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये ज्ञानाला अधिक महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. मानवाची निरीक्षणशक्ती व त्याची बुद्धी या दोन आधारावरच विश्वासबंधी काही अर्थपूर्ण विधाने करता येतील हा प्रबोधनकालाचा मुख्य आग्रह होता. यातून विज्ञानाला अधिक महत्त्व प्राप्त होत गेले. कोपर्निकस, गॅलिलिओ यांच्या वैज्ञानिक कार्यातून जी पद्धती विकसीत झाली तिला वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन म्हणतात. या पद्धतीनुसार प्रत्यक्ष निरीक्षणावर आधारित सिद्धांत किंवा उपपत्ती याच अधिक विश्वासाह असतात. धर्मग्रंथातून किंवा अन्य कोणत्याही माध्यमातून व्यक्त केलेली मते किंवा सिद्धांत हे वैज्ञानिक स्वरूपाचे नसतात. वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन म्हणजे कोणत्याही गोष्टीकडे वस्तुनिष्ठपणे पहाण्याची दृष्टी होय. विज्ञान हे अंतिम सत्य जरी नसले तरी सत्याच्या जवळपास जाते. वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीने जीवन जगणे, विज्ञानाच्या माध्यमातून विचार करणे, कोणतीही गोष्ट विज्ञानाच्या निकशावर तपासणे याला वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन म्हणतात.

विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञान यांचा माणसावर होणारा परिणाम

विज्ञानसाहित्य हे सद्यकालीन विज्ञानाच्या आधारे अनेकविध संभाव्य आणि शक्य अनुभवरूपे आकाराला आणत असते. यातून कलात्मक कल्पनेच्या पातळीवर जीवनचित्रांच्या जितक्या म्हणून विविध आणि वैचित्र्यपूर्ण नवरचना आहेत ते चित्रित करण्याचे कार्य विज्ञानसाहित्य करत असते. आयझॅक असिमोव्ह या विज्ञान साहित्यिकाच्या मते 'सायन्स फिक्शन म्हणजे भविष्यकालीन विज्ञान आणि वैज्ञानिकांबद्दलचे लिखाण.' किंवा 'असंख्य भविष्यकालीन शक्यतात केलेला मानसिक प्रवास.' विज्ञान आणि विज्ञाननिष्ठ तर्काच्या आधारे अभिव्यक्त केलेली कल्पित सृष्टी म्हणजेच विज्ञानसाहित्य. विज्ञान ज्या मार्गाने सत्याचा शोध घेते त्या मार्गाचा आदर विज्ञान लेखक करत असतो. जे घडले नाही पण जे घडण्याचा संभव आहे ते तो दाखवतो. जे कधीच घडणार नाही, पण जर घडले तर कशा तऱ्हेने घडेल त्याचे चित्रण विज्ञानलेखक करत असतो. तो कल्पनाशक्तीच्या सहाय्याने संभवनीयतेच्या अस्तित्वात शिरतो आणि एक आगळी-वेगळी नवी सृष्टी निर्माण करतो. विज्ञानसाहित्य हे 'उद्या' बदलच्या आपल्या आशा-आकांक्षा प्रकट करते. भविष्यकाळातील सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय, वैज्ञानिक बदल कसे असतील, या सर्व परिस्थितीत माणूस कसा वागेल, त्याचं जीवन कसे असेल, त्यातील नाट्य किंवा वास्तव कल्पून जे साहित्य लिहिले जाईल किंवा या आकाशगंगेत भविष्यात काय घडेल, त्याचा मानवी जीवनावर काय परिणाम होईल याची कल्पना करून लिहिलेली कथा अथवा कादंबरी म्हणजे विज्ञानसाहित्य होय. 'विज्ञानसाहित्य' ही संज्ञा बरीचशी ढोबळ आणि सर्वसमावेशक अशी आहे. या साहित्यप्रकारात ललित विज्ञानसाहित्य म्हणजे कथा, कादंबरी, कविता, नाटक इत्यादी, विज्ञानविषयक लेख, निबंध वगैरे समाविष्ट होतात.

सायन्स फिक्शनला विज्ञानसाहित्य ही संज्ञा मराठीत वापरली असली तरी साहित्याला 'ललित साहित्य' म्हणून आपण आज ओळखतो. तसेच विज्ञानसाहित्याला 'ललित विज्ञान' या नावाने ओळखले जाते. ललित साहित्यामध्ये कविता, कथा, कादंबरी, नाटक, निबंध, लघुनिबंध, ललितलेख यांचा अंतर्भाव केला जातो. ललित विज्ञानात केवळ कथा, कादंबरी, कविता, नाटक यापुरते मर्यादित न ठेवता यामध्ये 'विज्ञानविषयक लेखांचाही समावेश करावा. याचं कारण जर 'निबंध' किंवा 'लघुनिबंध' साहित्य मानले जात असतील तर विज्ञानविषयक लघुनिबंधांना साहित्यात स्थान मिळायला हरकत नसावी.' असे निरंजन घाटेचे मत आहे.



‘विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञान यांचा माणसावर होणाऱ्या परिणामांचं चित्रण करणारी वाङ्मयाची शाखा म्हणजे विज्ञानसाहित्य’ अशी विज्ञानसाहित्याची सर्वसमावेशक व्याख्या केली जाते. म्हणजे विज्ञानसाहित्य ही वाङ्मयाची शाखा आहे, ती विज्ञानाची शाखा नाही हे लक्षात घ्यायला हवे. महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे विज्ञानाचा माणसावर होणारा परिणाम चित्रित करणे इथे महत्त्वाचे आहे. विज्ञानाची माहिती देणे हा नव्हे. विज्ञानसाहित्याच्या केंद्रस्थानी माणूसच असला पाहिजे. विज्ञान असून चालणार नाही. माणसाच्या भावविश्वाचे चित्रणच विज्ञान साहित्याला अपेक्षित आहे. विज्ञानकथा ही विज्ञानाबद्दल सांगत नसून माणसांबद्दल, त्यांच्या भाव-भावनाबद्दल सांगत असते. विज्ञानाच्या पर्यावरणात मानवी नातेसंबंध कसे असतील हे विज्ञानसाहित्य तपासून पाहते.

मानवजातीचा इतिहास म्हणजे त्याच्या समाजजीवनाच्या परिवर्तनाचा इतिहास आहे, हे परिवर्तन फार मंदगतीने होत असते. पण अलिकडे विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञान यांच्या विलक्षण प्रगतीने हे परिवर्तनही विलक्षण गतीने होऊ लागले आहे. या अतिवेगाने बदलणाऱ्या जीवनाशी सतत, सर्वाधिक अनुबंध राखणारे विज्ञानसाहित्याइतके दुसरे साहित्य नाही. विज्ञानसाहित्य वर्तमान आणि भविष्यकाळ यांच्याशी संबंधीत आहे. भविष्यकाळाची शक्यताशक्य अधिकाधिक रूपे विज्ञानसाहित्य चित्रित करू पाहते आणि या संभवनीय परिवर्तनासंबंधी जाग आणते, विचार करायला लावते. विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञानातील शोधामुळे ज्ञानाचा, माहितीचा स्फोट झालेला आहे. ते सर्व ज्ञान कवेत घेणे, आत्मसात करणे माणसाला अशक्य आहे. माणसाला स्वतःचे अज्ञान फार जाणवू लागले आहे. विज्ञानसाहित्यामुळे एक प्रकारचे नवे भान येते. नवीनवी सृष्टी दिसू लागते. मनुष्य आपल्या अज्ञानाच्या ओशाळपणातून अधिक मुक्त होतो.

विज्ञानसाहित्याची अनुभवसृष्टी

विज्ञानसाहित्यातील अनुभवसृष्टी आपल्या नित्याच्या रूढ साहित्यातील अनुभवसृष्टीहून वेगळी आहे. आपले साहित्य आपल्या पृथ्वीशी, या मातीशी, माणसांशी, पशू-पक्षी-निसर्ग अवकाश यांच्याशी बांधलेले आहे. विज्ञान साहित्यातील सारी सृष्टीच वेगळी आहे. अणुगर्भापासून ते आकाशगर्भापर्यंत पसरलेली ही विराट सृष्टी आहे. निरंजन घाटे यांनी विज्ञानसाहित्यात येणाऱ्या विषयांची अनुभवसृष्टीची तपशीलवार नोंदही केलेली आहे.

विज्ञानसाहित्यातील विषयांची जगडव्याळ व्याप्ती पाहून थक्क व्हायला होते. सूक्ष्म सजीवापासून ते गजबजलेल्या अंतराळाला व्यापून राहणारे विज्ञानसाहित्य ‘विश्वात्मक’च म्हणायला हवे. पण विज्ञानसाहित्याची विश्वात्मकता इतक्या प्राथमिक अर्थाने घेतली जाऊ नये. ती गंभीरपणे प्रतीत होणारी बाब आहे. यासंदर्भात डॉ. व. दि. कुलकर्णी म्हणतात, “संबंध मानवजात, सगळी पृथ्वी, सगळी सूर्यमाला, आकाशगंगा.... सारे सारे आकाश-पाताळ, सारे सारे प्रचंड, अमर्याद, अथांग आपल्या कवेत धरू पाहणारे विज्ञानसाहित्य उद्याच्या ह्या विश्वाचे सामर्थ्य, त्याचे मर्यादेबाहेर वाढणारे सामर्थ्य, त्याचे आत्मविनाशक सामर्थ्य, सर्व संहारात्मक सामर्थ्य याने आतून कुठेतरी हलले आहे, याचा प्रत्यय येऊ लागतो. सर्व विश्वाचे नियंत्रण, एका जागी एक यंत्राच्या एका कळीत (बटणात) उद्या केंद्रित करणे शक्य होईल... पण हे बटन दाबणाऱ्याचा हात, त्या मागची वास्तव भावना मात्र नियंत्रित करता येईलच याची खात्री विज्ञानसाहित्याला देता येत नाही. शक्तिनिर्मितीच्या आणि शक्तिवर्धनाच्या भयावह स्पर्धेत विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान विश्वविनाशक बनेल, सृष्टीचा लय करणारा महेश ते होऊ शकेल, पण पुन्हा नव्याने ती उभा करणारा ब्रह्मा होऊ शकेल का? याची शंका आहे. रुद्र महेशच पुन्हा शंकर (कल्याण करणारा) बनून येतो हे विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञान यांना कळेल का?... असा अधीर भयग्रस्त प्रश्न या



साहित्याला पडलेला दिसतो. या प्रगल्भ आणि गंभीर अर्थाने विज्ञानसाहित्य हे भयसाहित्य आहे, असे म्हणायचे झाल्यास म्हणता येईल!'' (मराठी साहित्य विमर्श आणि विमर्शक, २००१, ३९१)

मराठी विज्ञानसाहित्यातील विषयाची विविधता

मराठीतील आरंभीच्या विज्ञानकथा इंग्रजी विज्ञानकथेवर बेतलेल्या होत्या. त्यांचे स्वरूप बालवाचकांसाठी विज्ञान समजून सांगणे असे होते. श्री. बा. रानडे यांच्या 'तारेचे हास्य' कथेत रक्षसी ताऱ्याच्या पृथ्वीजवळ येण्याने घडणाऱ्या विध्वंसक घटना कथानायकाच्या स्वप्नात घडतात असे दाखवले आहे. याशिवाय आत्म्याची अदलाबदल, रेडियम धातूचा शोध हे विषय रानडे यांनी कथेमध्ये आणले. भा. रा. भागवतांनी अंतराळप्रवास आणि परगृहावरील जीवसृष्टी आपल्या कथातून चित्रित केली. अर्थात या कथात विज्ञान नावापुरतेच असून बहुतांश कथा स्वप्नात घडताना दिसतात. भागवतांनी आपल्या कथातून अनेक काल्पनिक शोध लावले आहेत. उडत्या तबकड्या, टाईम मशीन, अतिसंहारक अण्वस्त्र, धोकादायक विज्ञान याचे चित्रण केले. भालबा केळकर यांनी आपल्या कथात वैज्ञानिक संशोधनातील धोक्याचे इशारे, यांत्रिक प्रगतीमध्ये मानवी मूल्यांचा होणारा न्हास, मानव श्रेष्ठ की यंत्र, पृथ्वीवरील उत्क्रांती, मानव आणि परगृहावरील सृष्टी, यंत्रमानव असे विषय हाताळले. द. पा. खांबेते यांनी अनेक कथात चतुर्थमिती अथवा फोर्थ डायमेंशनचा विषय हाताळला आहे. गजानन क्षीरसागर यांनी परगृहावर वसाहत करण्याची, परगृहावरील संस्कृती, यंत्रमानव सारखे विषय हाताळले.

नारायण धारपांनी 'विज्ञान कथा यात्रा'मध्ये अवकाशप्रवास, कालप्रवास, अमानवी अमेदिनीय आक्रमणे, यंत्रमानव, संगणक, अतिंद्रिय शक्ती, वेगळ्या मिती, समांतर विश्व हे विविध विषय हाताळले आहेत. भालबा केळकरांनी अणुशक्तीची विध्वंसक व संजीवक रूपे, यंत्रांचे सामर्थ्य, कृष्णविवर, काल यासारखे विषय हाताळले आहेत. यशवंत रांजणकरांच्या कथेत अंतराळयान, अवकाशप्रवास, कालप्रवास, यंत्रमानव इत्यादी विषय येतात.

जयंत नारळीकरांच्या कथा कादंबऱ्यांमध्ये अवकाशप्रवास, परगृहवासी, परग्रह वसाहती, परगृहावरची सृष्टी, कालप्रवास, मोबियस, आकस्मिक विपत्तीचा सिद्धांत आणि समान्तर विश्व, धूमकेतू, ताऱ्यांचा अंतराळातील स्फोट, हिमप्रलय, प्राणीसंग्रहालयाचा सिद्धांत आदी विषय दिसून येतात. निरंजन घाटेच्या साहित्यात अवकाश, परगृहवासी, यंत्रमानव, संगणक, अणुयुद्धाचे परिणाम इत्यादी विषय येतात. बाळ फोंडके यांच्या विज्ञानकथेमध्ये मात्र विविधता आढळते. यंत्रमानव, परग्रहवासी, जीवशास्त्रीय समस्या, कालप्रवास, समान्तर विश्व यासारख्या विविध कल्पनावर आधारित अशा या कथा वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण आणि मनोरंजक आहेत. लक्ष्मण लोंढे यांनी शास्त्रीय प्रयोग, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, कालप्रवास, जीव अभियांत्रिकी यासारख्या संकल्पना कथेमध्ये आणल्या. सुबोध जावडेकरांच्या कथेत अवकाशप्रवासातील अडचणी, अण्वस्त्रांच्या वापरांचा दुष्परिणाम, क्लोनिंग, डॉल्फीन माशांचे संशोधन, भोपाळ वायु दुर्घटनेवर आधारित आकांत कादंबरी. जावडेकरांनी सूक्ष्म जीवांपासून परग्रहावरील सृष्टीपर्यंत आणि वैज्ञानिक संशोधनापासून मानसशास्त्रापर्यंत विषय हाताळले आहेत.

एकंदरीत परग्रहवासी, त्यांची संस्कृती, आक्रमणे, यंत्रमानव, कालयंत्र, क्लोनिंग, पर्यावरणाचा न्हास, अण्वस्त्रे आणि युद्धे असे तेच ते विषय मराठी विज्ञानसाहित्यात आल्याचे दिसते.

विज्ञानसाहित्य ही वाङ्मयाची शाखा आहे. ती विज्ञानाची नाही. विज्ञानसाहित्य लिहायला वैज्ञानिकच लागतो असेही नाही. 'विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञान यांचा माणसांवर होणाऱ्या परिणामांचे चित्रण करणारी



साहित्यसंपदा ती विज्ञानसाहित्य होय', विज्ञानकथा ही विज्ञानाबद्दल सांगत नसून माणसांबद्दल, त्यांच्या भावनाबद्दल सांगत असते. विज्ञानसाहित्य हे वर्तमानकालीन जीवनाच्या आधारे भविष्यकालीन विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञानाची भाकिते करते; त्याचबरोबर ते भविष्यकालीन जीवनाचा, विज्ञानाने निर्माण केलेल्या समस्यांचा वेध घेते. विज्ञानसाहित्य म्हणजे सोपे, सुबोध केलेले आणि मनोरंजक करून सांगितलेले विज्ञान नव्हे. विज्ञानप्रसार, किंवा विज्ञानप्रबोधन हा विज्ञानसाहित्याचा हेतू नाही. विज्ञानसाहित्याने विज्ञानाभिरुची निर्माण करावी आणि ती वाढीस लागावी असेही म्हणण्यात काही अर्थ नाही. विज्ञानसाहित्याचे परिणाम म्हणून या गोष्टीकडे पाहता येईल. विज्ञानसाहित्य ही कथात्मसाहित्याचीच एक शाखा आहे. ते एक स्वतंत्र सर्जनशील लेखन असून साहित्याच्याच निकषाने त्याकडे पाहिले पाहिजे. विज्ञानसाहित्य हे मुलतः करमणूक करणारे साहित्य आहे. ते इतर साहित्यप्रकारापेक्षा बौद्धिकदृष्ट्या अधिक उत्साहक आणि कल्पनादृष्ट्या अधिक लवचिक असे साहित्य आहे. तीव्र अंतर्भेदी सामाजिकदृष्टी, सूक्ष्म आणि चौफेर अवलोकन, व्यक्तिदर्शनाची गंभीरता यासाठी प्रसिद्ध असलेले जे साहित्य आहे त्याच्याशी, या मोजमापांनी विज्ञानसाहित्य तपासणे योग्य नाही. विज्ञानसाहित्याकडे एक बौद्धिक विनोदन म्हणूनच पहावे. एकंदरीत विज्ञानसाहित्य हे आशयाने विज्ञाननिष्ठ असावे पण प्रकृतीने ते सर्जनशील साहित्यच असावे.

विज्ञानसाहित्य : समाजधारणेवरील परिणाम

विज्ञानसाहित्य ही कथासाहित्याचीच एक शाखा आहे. कथासाहित्याचा उद्देश करमणूक अथवा मनोरंजन हाच असतो. विज्ञानसाहित्य करमणूक करणारे साहित्य आहेच. ते इतर साहित्यापेक्षा बौद्धिकदृष्ट्या अधिक उत्साहक आणि कल्पनादृष्ट्या अधिक लवचिक असे साहित्य आहे. विज्ञानसाहित्यामध्ये कलावंताने संभवनीय आणि शक्य अशा भविष्यकाळाची कल्पनाधिष्ठित एक आगळीवेगळी सृष्टी निर्माण केलेली असते. वाचकांच्याही मनात भविष्याचा वेध घेण्याची तिब्र इच्छा असल्याने वाचक वाचन करीत असतो. आज अनुभवलेले विज्ञान आपल्याला किंवा आपल्या पुढील पिढीला कोठपर्यंत नेऊन पोहचवणार आहे, याचाही बोध वाचकाला करून घ्यावासा वाटतो. ही इच्छापूर्ती होणार असते ललित भाषेतून, जीवनाला भिडणाऱ्या वेगवेगळ्या घटनातून, आवडणाऱ्या वर्णन शैलीतून ! लेखक नुकताच लागलेला अथवा लागणार असलेला शोध आपल्या कथेसाठी निवडतो. त्या शोधाची परिणती भविष्यात कशी होत जाईल ते समजून घेण्याची जिज्ञासा वाचकाला लागलेली असते. अशा वाचनात मग शरीर, मन, बुद्धी यांचा विसर पडतो. आणि ती कलाकृती त्याला समाधान देते. नुसतेच समाधान अथवा आनंद देत नाही तर त्यातून वाचक अंतर्मुख होतो. सत्य काय? असत्य काय? असे प्रश्न त्याला पडतात.

विज्ञानसाहित्याच्या वाचनामुळे समाजात जागृती होते. समाजाचे प्रबोधन होते. बुरसटलेल्या कल्पना, अंधःश्रद्धा संपुष्टात येण्यास मदत होते, समाज अधिक डोळस आणि विवेकी बनतो. विज्ञानसाहित्यात विज्ञानाचा प्रवास तर आहेच शिवाय तो मानवी प्रज्ञेचाही प्रवास आहे. मानवी प्रज्ञेचं अचाट दर्शन अशा साहित्यातून सामान्य वाचकांपर्यंत पोहोचवलं जातं. एरव्ही विज्ञानाची खरी-खुरी माहिती जाणून घ्यायला वाचक उत्सुक असला तरी त्यातील दूर्बोध भाषेला तो कंटाळतो. पण ललित साहित्यातून अशी माहिती कलावंताने अधिक सोपी करून सांगितलेली असते. ती त्याच्या अधिक पचनी पडते.

विज्ञानसाहित्यातून मिळणारा आनंद हा दुहेरी स्वरूपाचा असतो. एक म्हणजे कलात्मक स्वरूपाचा निर्भेळ आनंद आणि दुसरा बौद्धिक आनंद. मनोरंजनाबरोबर काहीतरी ज्ञान ज्ञात झाले, हे इथे महत्त्वाचे आहे. विज्ञानसाहित्यातून विज्ञानसाक्षरता वाढीस लागते. शिवाय समाजाची वाङ्मयीन अभिरुचीही सकस आणि



अधिक परिपक्व होते. एरव्ही हलकं-फुलकं वाचून निव्वळ करमणूक म्हणून वाचणारा वाचक विज्ञानसाहित्याच्या वाचनाने अधिक प्रगल्भ-परिपक्व होतो. विज्ञानापासून माणूस अलिप्त राहूच शकत नाही. मानवाच्या सर्व अंगाला विज्ञानाने स्पर्श केला आहे. ज्याला विज्ञानाचे अधिक भान त्याला जगण्याचे, विज्ञानाच्या माध्यमातून जीवन सुकर करण्याचे भान अधिक येते. मानवाचं जीवन अधिक प्रगल्भ करण्याचे, मानवाला विवेकी बनवण्याचे काम विज्ञानसाहित्य करत असते.

समारोप

साहित्य ही जीवनवेधी कला असल्याने मानवी जीवनाला व्यापून आणि वेढून राहणाऱ्या विज्ञानाचेही चित्रण साहित्यात येते. साहित्याची निर्मिती मानवाने केली तशी विज्ञानाची विविध क्षितीजे मानवानेच धुंडाळली आणि मानवी जीवन प्रगत आणि संपन्न केले. विज्ञानाशिवाय जगणे मानवाला अशक्य आहे. एवढे विज्ञान मानवी जीवनाशी व्यापलेले आहे. मानवी जीवनाशी निगडीत असणाऱ्या सर्वच गोष्टी साहित्याचा चित्रण विषय होत असल्याने विज्ञान त्याला अपवाद नाही. विज्ञान आणि मानवी जीवनातील संघर्ष, समन्वय आणि ताण यांचे दर्शन विज्ञानसाहित्यामध्ये घडते. हे जीवन सुदूर भूतकालीन असते. क्वचित, वर्तमानकालीन असते आणि बहुदा भविष्यकालीन असते. आजचा भक्कम वैज्ञानिक पुरावा आणि बुद्धिनिष्ठ अंदाज यांच्या आधाराने भविष्यकाळात कोणते शोध लागतील, काय घडू शकेल, त्याचा मानवी जीवनावर काय परिणाम होईल याचे चित्र विज्ञानसाहित्य उभे करते. एक कल्पनाफलित नवी सृष्टी त्यातून उभी राहते. की कल्पनासृष्टी आपल्या नित्याच्या दैनंदिन वास्तव विश्वापेक्षा एका बाजूला भिन्न असते, आणि दुसऱ्या बाजूने याना त्या प्रकाराने त्या वास्तवविश्वाशी अनुबंधित असते. कल्पना आणि वास्तव, सौंदर्य आणि सत्य यांचा एक ताळमेळ विज्ञानसाहित्यात साधलेला असतो. अणुगर्भापासून आकाशमंडलापर्यंत विज्ञानसाहित्याचा पैस असल्याने त्यातून उद्याचे नवलपूर्ण विश्व, मानवाची निर्माणकारी प्रज्ञा आणि विनाशक वृत्ती याचे आश्चर्यकारक दर्शन घडते. विज्ञानसाहित्याची कल्पनासृष्टी आपल्या वास्तवविश्वाचा नवार्थ आपल्यापुढे ठेवते. ती मानवी जाणिवांची क्षितीजे रुंदावते. विज्ञानसाहित्यातून भविष्यकाळाचे समाजशास्त्र पुढे येते.

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श्री. सरदार निवृत्ती पाटील

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प्रस्तावना :

आजचा समाज सुसंस्कृत होण्यासाठी तसेच राष्ट्राची जडणघडणीमध्ये ग्रंथालयाचा सहभाग हा महत्वाचा मानला जातो. सध्या जगात प्रगत राष्ट्रांमध्ये संशोधनाचे व औद्योगीकरणाचे कार्य वेगाने चालू आहे. यामध्ये येणारे अडथळे दूर करून उद्दिष्टप्राप्ती होण्यासाठी सध्या ग्रंथालये व माहिती केंद्रे महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडत आहेत.

सध्याचे युग हे स्पर्धेचे युग आहे. या स्पर्धेच्या युगात संशोधनामध्ये त्याचप्रमाणे संशोधकाची वाढ मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेली आहे म्हणजेच माहिती वाढीचा वेग, संशोधनामध्ये होत असलेली वाढ, संशोधकाना विषयांशी संबंधीत हवी असलेली माहिती ही कमी वेळात पुरविण्याचे आव्हान व सर्वांना सामोरे जाण्यासाठी आज ग्रंथालयासमोर भरपूर मोठ्या प्रमाणात समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत.

आज सर्वत्र ग्रंथालयामधून माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून ग्रंथालयीन कामकाज पाहिले जाते. ग्रंथालयात येणाऱ्या वाचकांसाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या सेवा, सुविधा यामध्ये ई—बुक्स, ई—जर्नल्स, ई—न्यूजपेपर्स, ई—डिजिटायझेशन (दूर्मिळ पुस्तके), ग्रंथालयांचे जाळे, वेब ओपॅक इ. सेवा दिल्या जातात पण या सेवा देताना ग्रंथालयाना काही आव्हानांचा सामना करावा लागतो.

समाज उभारणीमध्ये ग्रंथालयांचे योगदान :-

आजचा समाज हा माहिती प्रधान समाज म्हणून ओळखला जातो. प्रत्येक देशांत माहिती व ज्ञानाला सर्वोच्च प्राधान्य दिले जाते. समाजाला माहिती व ज्ञान शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने संघटीत करून पाहिजे त्या वेळेस उपलब्ध करून देण्याचे महत्वाचे कार्य ग्रंथालये करीत असतात.

शिक्षण, सांस्कृतिक प्रगती, माहिती, अध्यात्मक व तत्वचिंतन, करमणुक इत्यादी गरजांची पूर्तता करण्याची महत्वाची जबाबदारी ही ग्रंथालयांवर असते. युवकांना राजकिय, व्यापार, उद्योग, ज्ञान—विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रात अदयावत ठेवण्याचे कामसुद्धा ग्रंथालयांना करावे लागत आहे.

एखाद्या राष्ट्राची संस्कृती, इतिहास, साहित्य व कलेची प्रगती आपल्याला पाहावयाची असल्यास प्रथम त्या राष्ट्रात असणाऱ्या ग्रंथालयाकडे पाहिले जाते. कारण ग्रंथालयाचे भांडार विशाल असेल तर तो देश प्रगत विकसीत व शैक्षणिक बाबतीत प्रगत समजला जातो. आज समाजात विविधांगी बदल होत असतात ते म्हणजे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकिय, शैक्षणिक, संशोधन, वाणिज्य, शासनसंस्था, प्रशासन, सांस्कृतिक या सर्वच क्षेत्रात क्रांतीकारी बदल होत असतात या सर्वच क्षेत्रासाठी ग्रंथालये ही महत्वाची सेवा देणारी वाहिनी म्हणून काम करत असते.



समाज विकासासाठी ग्रंथालयाचा सहभाग हा महत्वाचा समजला जातो. त्यासाठी ग्रंथालये विविध स्तरावरती आपली भुमिका पार पडत असतात. ग्रंथालयात विविध वाचन साहित्याचा संग्रह करून त्याचे अनौपचारिक शिक्षण पद्धतीद्वारे समाजातील अशिक्षित लोकांना शिक्षित करणे ही सुद्धा जबाबदारी पार पाडत असते.

बालक मेळावे, व्याख्यानमाला, परिसंवाद, नाट्य, कथाकथन, क्रिडास्पर्धा इ. उपक्रम सादर करून ग्रंथालये समाजात प्रबोधन करत असतात तसेच स्थानिक वैशिष्ट्याचे जतन करणे. निरंतर शिक्षणाचे कार्य, ग्रंथजत्रा, ग्रंथालय सप्ताह, वाचक प्रशिक्षण, द्रकश्राव्य कार्यक्रम आयोजित करून समाजात जागृती निर्माण करण्याचे काम ग्रंथालये करत असतात.

ग्रंथालयाविषयी नवे दृष्टीकोन व नवी आव्हाने :-

आजच्या आधुनिक प्रवाहात माहितीचा विस्फोट हा मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत आहे. रोज नवनविन ज्ञान शाखाचा उदय होत आहे. यातून हवी असलेली माहिती शोधून काढणे ही एक कठीण समस्या निर्माण होत आहे. वाचकांना माहिती उपलब्ध करून देताना ग्रंथालयांना काही आव्हानांना सामोरे जावे लागते. ते खालील प्रमाणे.

अ) वाचनसाहित्याचा संग्रह -

ग्रंथालय सेवेचा महत्वाचा पाया म्हणजे ग्रंथालयात उपलब्ध असणाऱ्या वाचनसाहित्याचा उत्तम ग्रंथसंग्रह होय, वाचनसाहित्याचे विविध प्रकार आहेत. ग्रंथ नियतकालिके, कालिके अहवाल, शोध निबंध, प्रबंध पुस्तिका, मानके, पेंटटस्, व्यापार विषयक वाडमयः नकाशे, चित्रे, दृकश्राव्य इत्यादी दर्जेदार वाचनसाहित्य ग्रंथालयात उपलब्ध असणे आवश्यक असते. कारण याच वाचन साहित्यात माहिती व ज्ञान जतन केलेले असते.

उत्तम वाचनसाहित्य संकलनासाठी काही ध्येय धोरणे, तत्वे निश्चित करावी लागतात. वाचनसाहित्याची मागणीप्रमाणे पुरवठा करण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयांना मिळणाऱ्या अनुदानात वाढ होत नसते. त्यामुळे पुरेशे वाचन साहित्य खरेदी करणे शक्य होत नाही, तसेच बाजारपेठा दूर असल्यामुळे, ग्रंथसंग्रह मिळण्यास विलंब होत असतो.

काही वेळा वाचनसाहित्य खरेदीसाठी स्थानिक ग्रंथ विक्रेत्यावर अवलंबून राहावे लागते पण स्थानिक विक्रेत्याकडे सर्वच वाचन साहित्य उपलब्ध नसते अशावेळी तो विक्रेता बाहेरून वाचनसाहित्य उपलब्ध करून देण्यास असमर्थता दर्शवितो. अशा वेळी आर्थिक वर्ष संपत आले तरी मागणी केलेले ग्रंथ उपलब्ध होऊ शकत नाहीत. त्याच बरोबर जे विदेशी ग्रंथ आहेत त्याच्या किंमती जास्त असतात व ते मिळविण्यासाठी चार ते सहा महिने कालावधी लागतो. तसेच काही विक्रेत्याकडे अनुपलब्ध व दूर्मिळ ग्रंथाबाबतच्या समस्या असतात. एकूणच सर्व वाचनसाहित्य संग्रहाचा विचार केल्यास ग्रंथालयांना मागणी, पुरवठा, आणि निधी यातील परस्पराविरोधी संबंधाचा सामना करावा लागतो.

ब) ग्रंथालय निधी व अंदाजपत्रक :

कोणत्याही संस्थेच्या व्यवस्थापनामध्ये पैसा व निधी याला फार महत्व असते. कारण यातूनच संस्थेच्या विविध कामासाठी पैसा खर्च करावा लागतो. याला ग्रंथालय अपवाद नाही ग्रंथालयाच्या खर्चासाठी उत्पन्नाच्या बाबी कोणत्या असाव्यात, आवश्यक निधी कोणत्या मार्गाने जमा करावा, खर्चाच्या बाबी कोणत्या व कोणत्या



बाबींवर किती प्रमाणात खर्च करावा व त्यासाठी व्यवस्थापनाची आर्थिक तत्वे तयार करणे व भविष्याचा अंदाज बांधून ग्रंथालय अंदाजपत्रक तयार करावे लागते.

ग्रंथालयाना विविध मार्गाने निधी जमा होत असतो. त्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने वाचक वर्गाकडून ग्रंथालय फी, संस्था व्यवस्थापनाकडून मिळणारी रक्कम, स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थाकडून मिळणारी रक्कम, राज्यशासन, इतर देणग्या, विशेष अनुदाने इत्यादी प्रकारे निधी जमा होतो. जमा निधी हा वाचनसाहित्य संग्रह, छपाई, स्टेशनरी, टपाल, देखभाल, स्वच्छता, आकस्मित खर्च, इमारत, फर्नीचर, यंत्रे सेवकवर्गाचा पगार भत्ते प्रकाशने यावरती खर्च करावा लागतो. मान्य रक्कमेच्या किती टक्के खर्च प्रत्येक बाबींवर करावा. त्यासाठी काही मानके, मागदर्शक, तत्वांचा अवलंब करावा लागतो.

ग्रंथालय अंदाजपत्रक तयार करण्यासाठी काही पद्धतीचा वापर केला जातो. त्यामध्ये प्रति वाचक खर्च, संस्थेच्या प्रमाणात रक्कम खर्च करणे, प्रमाण पद्धती, व्यावहारिक पद्धती याचा अवलंब केला जातो. या सर्व बाबींचा विचार करता ग्रंथालये निधीअभावी सेवा देण्यास असमर्थ असतात. त्यात वाचकाकडून वेळेवर रक्कम जमा न होणे, राज्यशासन अथवा स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थाकडून अनुदानाची रक्कम वेळेवर न मिळणे. अत्यल्प देणग्या व अनुदाने, यामुळे ग्रंथालयाना वाचकांसाठी देण्यात येणाऱ्या सेवा — सुविधा यामध्ये निधीअभावी व्यत्यय येत असतो.

क) माहितीचे उपभोक्ते व गरजा —

ग्रंथालयशास्त्राला माहितीशास्त्राची जोड मिळाल्यामुळे ग्रंथालय कार्यामध्ये वाढ ही तर झालीच पण विविध क्षेत्रातील उपभोक्ते, वाचकांना ताजी, अद्ययावत माहिती पुरवण्याची जबाबदारीमध्ये वाढ झाली आहे. जसे विविध ग्रंथालयांच्या उद्दिष्टानुसार त्यांचे उपभोक्ते असतात. तशाच प्रकारे माहितीचेही विविध क्षेत्रानुसार एकत्रीकरण, संकलन करून ठेवणे व उपभोक्त्यांच्या गरजानुसार उपलब्ध करून देणे हे ग्रंथालयाचे प्रमुख कार्य होय. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा युगात माहितीला उपयुक्तता मुख्य निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसून येते. माहितीच्या वापरामुळे उत्पादनात वाढ करता येते, दर्जा सुधारता येतो, त्याचप्रमाणे माहिती आर्थिक व राजकीय सत्ता मिळवण्यासाठी उपयुक्त ठरते त्यामुळे माहिती ही राष्ट्रभाची संपत्ती मानली जाते.

कार्यक्षेत्रानुसार वाचक, उपभोक्ते यांचे अनेक प्रकार पडतात. त्यांना त्यांच्या कार्यात अद्ययावत माहिती व उपयुक्त माहिती मिळवून त्यांच्या गरजा भागविण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयांनी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून, बदल स्विकारून दर्जेदार व ताज्या मौल्यवान माहितीचे साठे जतन करून मुद्रित, अमुद्रित स्वरूपात उपलब्ध करून देणे हे ग्रंथालयाला बदलाला सामोरे जाण्याचे आमंत्रणच होय.

ग्रंथालयांनी सद्यपरिस्थितीत उपभोक्ते कोणकोणत्या प्रकारचे आहेत, व्यक्तीगत आहेत की समूहातील आहेत, त्यांची माहिती मिळवणे तसेच माहितीच्या गरजा कोणकोणत्या प्रकारच्या असू शकतात. याबद्दल अधिक माहिती मिळवणे व त्यांच्या गरजा जाणून घेऊन माहिती संग्रहण, प्रतिप्राप्तीसाठी विविध तंत्रांचा वापर करून कमी कालावधीत उपयुक्त माहिती उपलब्ध करून देणे हे सध्या ग्रंथालयासमोरील आव्हान आहे.

ड) ग्रंथालय सेवक वर्ग व प्रशिक्षण

ग्रंथालय ही सेवा देणारी संस्था आहे. ग्रंथालयामध्ये ज्या गुणवत्तेची सेवा दिली जाते त्यावर ग्रंथालयाचा नावलौकिकपणा अवलंबून असतो. ग्रंथालयाचा विस्तार व व्याप वाढल्यामुळे ग्रंथालयांचा सेवक वर्गाची संख्याही वाढती आहे सेवकवर्गाची उपयोगासाठी आणि मार्गदर्शनासाठी सेवकसंहिता तयार करावी लागते. ग्रंथालयीन सेवकाचे शैक्षणिक गुणवत्ता, ग्रंथालयशास्त्राचे शिक्षण आणि ग्रंथालयामध्ये करावयाच्या कामानुसार दर्जानुसार



विविध गट अथवा वर्ग तयार करावे लागतात. त्यामध्ये ग्रंथपाल, उपग्रंथपाल, सहायक ग्रंथपाल, प्रशासन, वित्तविभाग, देखभाल विभाग, देखरेख विभाग, इ. कामे करणारे सेवक वर्ग असतात. या सर्वांना सेवातर्गत प्रशिक्षण द्यावे लागते. यामुळे सेवकांना व्यावसायिक ज्ञान, अनुभव व कौशल्ये प्राप्त होते. व या निकषांवर सेवकाचे मूल्यमापन करता येते.

संस्थेत सेवक भरती करताना किमान शैक्षणिक गुणवत्ता व्यावसायिक ज्ञान, अनुभव व कौशल्य कोणती असावीत यासंबंधी सेवकसंहिता (स्टाफ मॅन्यूअल) तयार करावा लागतो. पण काही संस्थेत याचे निकष पाळले जात नाहीत किंवा गुणवत्ताधारक उमेदवार उपलब्ध होत नसल्याने अशावेळी अप्रशिक्षित सेवकावर ग्रंथालयाचा कारभार अवलंबून असतो. संस्था पद भरती बाबत काही वेळेला शासनांची उदासिनता दिसून येते किंवा निधी अभावी पद भरती होत नसल्याने ग्रंथालयाना स्वतःची ध्येय धोरणे ठरविणे व उत्तम सेवांची दर्जा देताना अडचणी येतात.

ई) ग्रंथालयाचे संगणकीकरण व आधुनिकीकरण :

सध्याचे युग हे माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग असून या तंत्रज्ञानाचा झपाट्याने विकास होत आहे. ग्रंथालय आणि माहिती तंत्रज्ञान याचा जवळचा संबंध असल्याने आता सर्वच ग्रंथालयात याचा वापर होत आहे म्हणजेच डिजिटल ग्रंथालय संकल्पना विकसीत होत आहे. संगणक तंत्रज्ञान, माहिती प्रसारण, दळणवळण तंत्रज्ञान, तसेच नेटवर्कींग इत्यादीचे प्राथमिक ज्ञान आत्मसात करण्याची गरज आज प्रत्येक ग्रंथालयांना प्रखरतेने जाणवते.

सध्याच्या माहिती व ज्ञानाच्या वाढीचा वेग पाहता याची योग्य हाताळणी करण्यासाठी, आंतरग्रंथालयीन देवघेव वाढीसाठी, ग्रंथालयातील एकच काम वारंवार करण्याचा ताण कमी करण्यासाठी, ग्रंथालयीन सेवा व दर्जा सुधारण्यासाठी ग्रंथालय सेवा तत्परतेने देणे, सर्व साहित्यावर सूचिबद्ध नियंत्रण ठेवणे, ग्रंथालय नेटवर्कमध्ये सहभाग घेणे या सर्वांसाठी ग्रंथालय संगणकीकरणाची गरज भासते. ग्रंथालय संगणकीकरणासाठी यंत्रसामुग्री, ग्रंथालय संगणकप्रणाली, कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण सारख्या महत्वाच्या गरजा/आवश्यकता असते. ग्रंथालय संगणकीकरणामुळे माहितीच्या विश्लेषणाचा योग्य वापर करणे, जागेची बचत, वेळीची बचत, प्रकल्प निधीचा कार्यक्षम वापर यामुळे संगणकीकृत ग्रंथालय कार्याद्वारे खर्चामध्ये बचत करता येते.

ग्रंथालय संगणकीकरण व आधुनिकीकरण जरी आवश्यक असले तरी ग्रंथालयाना काही अडचणी प्रामुख्याने जाणवतात त्याम्हणजे. आधुनिक जीवनात इंटरनेट, वायफाय, वॉट्सअप, फेसबुक, या सोशल मिडियाच्या अत्याधुनिक साधनाचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत असल्याने वाचकांचा ग्रंथालयाकडे येणाचा ओढा कमी झालेला आहे. संगणकीकरण व आधुनिकीकरण प्रक्रियेत लागणारी यंत्रसामुग्री व उपलब्ध संगणक प्रणालीची माहिती त्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या खर्चाचा पुरेसा निधी उपलब्ध नसणे, संगणकीय कामाचा कालावधी निश्चित नसणे, योग्य मनुष्य बळाची कमतरता, कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या दृष्टीने माहिती देणे व त्यांना प्रशिक्षण देण्याची कमतरता, संगणकीकरणासाठी देणगीपोटी मिळणारे अत्यल्प निधी व अनुदाने, दुरुस्ती व विकासांमध्ये येणाऱ्या अडचणी अशा विविध आव्हानांना ग्रंथालयाचे संगणकीकरण व आधुनिकीकरण करताना सामोरे जावे लागते.

उ) ग्रंथालयांचे मूल्यमापन :

एखादी संख्या ही त्यांच्या मूळ हेतू, उद्दिष्ट्यानुसार उपलब्ध साधनांनुसार हेतुनुसार कार्यरत आहेत की नाही याची ठराविक कालवधीने शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने पाहणी करणे व दोष असल्यास त्यावर उपाययोजना सुचवणे या प्रक्रियेस मूल्यमापन म्हणतात. मूल्यमापनाचा हेतू संस्थेची वाटचाल योग्यरितीने व्हावी व सदैव प्रगतीपथावर



असणे गरजेचे आहे. ग्रंथालयाचे मूल्यमापन करत असताना दोन प्रकारे होणे आवश्यक असते ते म्हणजे व्यवस्थापनाचे व ग्रंथालयाच्या सेवांचे मूल्यमापन.

एखाद्या संस्थेचे मूल्यमापन करावयाचे असेल तर त्यांच्या सेवेनुसार करणे योग्य ठरते. ग्रंथालय ही एक सेवाभावी संस्था असल्याने सेवा ही एक अमूर्त कल्पना मानली जाते. कारण ही ग्रंथालय सेवा सतत चालू असते. त्यामुळे अमूर्त कल्पनेचे मूल्यमापन होऊच शकत नाही असा प्रवाह निर्माण करून या संकल्पनेस विरोध केला जातो. तसेच ग्रंथालय सेवेचे फायदे हे अमूर्त स्वरूपात असल्याने फायद्यांचे मोजमाप आर्थिक स्वरूपात करता येत नसल्याने ग्रंथालयाचे मूल्यमापन करणे अडथळा ठरते. शिवाय प्रत्येक ग्रंथालयातील व्यवस्थापक, कर्मचारी सर्वच माहितीचे संकलन करतात असे नाही. त्यामुळे माहितीची अनुपलब्धता यामुळे मूल्यमापन करणे कठीण होते. मूल्यमापनातील खरा अडथळा हा तेथील सेवकवर्गच निर्माण करत असतो. सेवकवर्ग हे ग्रंथालयाचे मूल्यमापन जणू आपणा सर्वांचे मूल्यमापन असल्याचे मानतात. व त्यातील त्रुटी, दोषांना आपल्याला जबाबदार धरले जाईल या गैरसमजुतीने मूल्यमापनास विरोध करत असतात. याचा परिणाम ग्रंथालयांच्या सेवांचा दर्जा खालवला जातो, सेवकवर्ग आळशी बनतो, ग्रंथालयाची प्रगती खूंटते. एकंदरीतच ग्रंथालयाचा विकास चालना देण्यासाठी दर्जा सुधारणेसाठी, वाचकांना, उपभोक्त्यांना सेवा सक्षमपणे देण्यासाठी मूल्यमापन करणे हे ग्रंथालयासमोरील आव्हानच आहे

समारोप :

आज माहिती प्रधान समाज उदयास येत आहे. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानाचे मोठी प्रगती केलेली आहे. रोज नवनवे संशोधन व नविन ज्ञान शाखा उदयास येत असतात या सर्वांसाठी ग्रंथालये ही सर्वच बाबतीत म्हणजेच वाचनसाहित्य संग्रह, निधी, संगणकीकरण, सेवक वर्ग, सेवा इत्यादींसाठी सक्षम असणे आवश्यक आहे. पण आज ग्रंथालयाचा अपुरा निधी अथवा काही अडचणीचा सामना करावा लागत आहे. आज समाजात आरोग्य सेवा, कृषी सेवा जितक्या महत्वाच्या समजल्या जातात तितक्याच प्रमाणात ग्रंथालय सेवा महत्वाची समजली जाते. कारण देशाच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक व राजकीय विकासासाठी ज्ञान व माहिती अत्यंत महत्वाची समजली जाते. कोणत्याही देशाचा विकास पहावयाचा असल्यास प्रथम त्या देशातील ग्रंथालये किती समृद्ध आहेत हे पाहिले जाते. ग्रंथालये ही समाजाची मार्गदर्शक केंद्रे म्हणून पाहिले जाते.

संदर्भ

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"स्वयंम": एक स्वयंपूर्ण अध्ययन

डॉ. मनिषा सागर दंडगव्हाळ

मालिनी किशोर संघवी वाणिज्य व अर्थशास्त्र महाविद्यालय, विलेपार्ले, मुंबई ४०००४९.

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प्रस्तावना :

मनुष्यबळ विकास मंत्रालय (MHRD) आणि अखिल भारतीय तंत्रशिक्षण परिषद (AICTE) यांच्या सहयोगाने भारत सरकारने "स्वयंम" (SWAYAM) कौशल्याधिष्ठीत शिक्षणाचे संकेतस्थळ सुरु केले आहे.

यासंकेतस्थळाचे उद्घाटन माननीय राष्ट्रपती श्री. प्रणव मुखर्जींनी ९ जुलै २०१७ रोजी करून हे संकेतस्थळ लोकार्पण केले. या संकेतस्थळाच्या माध्यमातून विविध विषयांचे, विविध स्तरांचे २००० पेक्षा जास्त अभ्यासक्रम उपलब्ध आहेत. शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता सांभाळण्यासाठी देशभरातील ९ प्रतिष्ठित राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थां याविशिष्ट शैक्षणिक कार्यासाठी निवडण्यात आलेल्या आहेत. त्यात एआइसीटीई (AICTE), कौशल्याधिष्ठीत व आंतरराष्ट्रीय अभ्यासक्रमासाठी, अनपीटीईएल (NPTEL) तंत्रशिक्षण, विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोग (UGC) अतांत्रिक पदवी-पदवीत्तर शिक्षण, सीइसी (CEC) उच्चमाध्यमिक शिक्षण, इंदिरा गांधी मुक्त विद्यापीठ (IGNOU) दूरस्थशिक्षण, आईआईएमबी (IIMB) व्यवस्थापन, एनआइओएस(NIOS), एनसीइआरटी (NCERT) शालेय शिक्षण आणि एनआयटीटीटीआर (NITTTR) शिक्षणशास्त्रविषयक तसेच या संस्थांच्या तज्ञअनुभवी शिक्षकांनी समन्वयासाधून ८०,००० तासिकांचे शालेय, पदवीका, पदव्युत्तर आणि कौशल्याधिष्ठित अभ्यासक्रम तयार केले आहेत. या योजनेच्या अंतर्गत श्रमिक, बेरोजगार, शैक्षणिक पात्रता वृद्धिंगत करणाऱ्यास शिक्षणाची संधी उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आली.

उद्दिष्ट:

1. "स्वयंम" या संकेतस्थळासमन्धी माहिती घेणे
2. स्वयंममध्ये समाविष्ट केलेल्या अभ्यासक्रमाची माहिती घेणे
3. स्वयंमची नोंदणी प्रक्रियेबद्दल जाणून घेणे
4. स्वयंमच्या हितकारकबाबी आणि उणीवांचा आढावा घेणे

अभ्यासक्रमाची रचना :-

शैक्षणिक गुणवत्तेचा दर्जा सांभाळण्यासाठी अभ्यासक्रमाची अध्यापन पद्धती अत्यंत सूत्रबद्ध पद्धतीने चार चरणात विभागण्यात आलेली आहे.

1. ई-टुटोरिअल्सहा पहिला भाग ज्यात दृक- श्राव्य व्याख्यान व त्याचा प्रतिलेख, ऍनिमेशन,
2. वर्चुअल लॅब यांचा समावेश करण्यात आलेला आहे .
3. दुसऱ्या भागात अभ्यासक्रमाचे विशिष्ट साहित्य पीडीएफ(PDF) , इ-बुक्स(e- Books), इ या विविध स्वरूपात असून ते मुद्रित किंवा डाउनलोड करता येवू शकतात. तसेच माहितीचे मुक्त स्रोत, लिंक्स, संदर्भ सूचीचीही माहिती उपलब्ध आहे .
4. तिसऱ्या भागात मूल्यांकनासंबंधी मार्गदर्शनासाठी वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नोत्तर , लघुत्तरी - दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्नोत्तर, प्रश्नमंजुषा, ठरवलेल्या विषयावर चर्चा व सुस्पष्टिकरण करणारे मार्गदर्शन केले जाते.
5. चौथे चरण हे चर्चा सत्राचे ज्यात शकांचे निरसन विशेष विषय तज्ञ मंडळींकडून केले जाते .

अभ्यासक्रमाची योजना -

अभ्यासक्रम हा मुख्यत्वे दोन प्रकारात विभागला आहे .

1. स्वयं विकासाधारित अभ्यासक्रम (Self-paced Course)-कौशल्य वाढविणे, या हेतूने मुख्यात्वे या अभ्यासक्रमास प्रवेश घेतला जातो. या अभ्यास प्रकारचे कोणतेही श्रेयांक (credit points) मिळत नाहीत.
2. औपचारिक अभ्यासक्रम (Scheduled Course) - शिक्षणाची संधी हुकलेले, मध्यावर शिक्षणात बाधा आलेले किंवा शैक्षणिक पात्रता वाढवण्यास इच्छुक असे सर्व शालेय, पदवी, पदविका व पदवीत्तर शैक्षणिक स्तरातील उमेदवार यासाठी प्रवेश नोंदणी करून आपला शैक्षणिक दर्जा वाढवू शकतो व अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण झाल्यावर त्याचे श्रेयांकही मिळतात.

अभ्यासक्रमाच्या योजनेचे महत्व:

अभ्यासक्रमाच्या योजनेचे महत्व असे की प्रत्येक अभ्यासक्रमाचा संपूर्णकालावधी, अभ्यासक्रम चालू होण्याची व पूर्ण होण्याची तारीख , नोंदणी झालेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या, अभ्यासक्रमाच्या माध्यमाची भाषा, मिळणाऱ्या श्रेयांकाची सर्व माहिती पुर्व नियोजित असते. तसेच संपूर्ण अभ्यासाचा आराखडा व विशेष तज्ज्ञाची संपूर्ण माहितीही उपलब्ध करून दिलेली असते.

विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाच्या खंड (एफ) आणि खंड (जि) विभाग (२६) चा उपविभाग (१) अनुसार विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोग १९५६ (१९५६ क्र . ३) च्या अनुसार २० मे २०१६ रोजी झालेल्या बैठकीत श्रेयांका संबंधी (क्रेडिट पॉईंट) निर्णय घेऊन एकूण औपचारिक अभ्यासक्रमाच्या २०% भाग स्वयंमच्या माध्यमातून केल्यास त्याचे श्रेयांकन मिळू शकेल हा निर्णय घेण्यात आला आहे.

“स्वयंम” नोंदणी प्रक्रिया :

स्वयंम अभ्यासक्रमासाठी देश-विदेशातील कोणीही नोंदणी करून प्रवेश मिळवू शकतो. नोंदणीसाठी नोंदणीकाराची काही जुजबी माहिती आवश्यक असते, ज्यात नोंदणी करणाऱ्याचे संपूर्ण नाव, ईमेल, संपर्क क्रमांक तसेच आधार क्रमांक, तसेच नोंदणीकरचे फेसबुक, जीमेल अथवा मायक्रोसॉफ्ट यापैकी कोणत्याही एकाचे ई-मेल अकाउंट असणेही आवश्यक आहे. त्यानंतर नोंदणीकार आपल्या इच्छुक अभ्यासक्रमाची माहिती घेऊन अभ्यासक्रमाची निवड करू शकतात. शेवटच्या टप्प्यात विद्यार्थ्यांची परीक्षा घेऊन ग्रेड दिल्या जातात, ह्या मिळालेल्या ग्रेडची शाळा, महाविद्यालय, युनिव्हर्सिटीमध्ये नोंद घेतली जाते. ह्या अभ्यासक्रमासाठी कोणतेही शुल्क आकारले जात नाही. यशस्वीरित्या अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण करणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यास प्रमाणपत्र आवश्यक असल्यास अत्यंत अल्प शुल्कभरावे लागते.

हितकाराकबाबी

1. स्वयंमसाठी कोणीही, कधीही, कोठूनही आणि कोणत्याही औपचारिक अथवा अनौपचारिक शिक्षणाची संधी घेऊ शकतो यासाठी वयाची अथवा शिक्षणाचे निकष नाहीत
2. मनुष्यबळ विकास मंत्रालय आणि अखिल भारतीय तंत्रविज्ञान मंडळाने निवड केलेल्या १००० हुन जास्तमातब्बर, तज्ज्ञ शिक्षक मंडळींच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली तयार झालेले अभ्यासक्रम व व्याख्यानाचा लाभ घेण्याची संधी स्वयंमच्या माध्यमाद्वारे शक्य झाले आहे.
3. अभ्यासक्रम विनाशुल्क अथवा अत्यल्पशुल्कात करणे शक्य आहे . तसेच काम, धंदा नोकरीत कोणताही अडथळा न आणता आपापल्या सवडी व आवडी नुसार अभ्यासक्रम निवडून पूर्ण करण्याची मुभा असते.

त्रुटी

1. अभ्यासक्रम इंग्रजी व हिंदी भाषेतच उपलब्ध आहेत.



2. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची सोय सर्व गावोगावी खेडोपाडी पोहचलेली नाही त्यामुळे देशातील शेवटच्या नागरिकापर्यंत पोहोचण्यात अडसर आहे

उपाययोजना

1. प्रादेशिक भाषांमध्ये अभ्यासक्रम उपलब्ध करून दिले जावेत.
2. शाळा, महाविद्यालये, युनिव्हर्सिटी तसेच सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांमध्ये माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या पायाभूत सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिल्यास जास्तीतजास्त नागरिकांना ह्यासंधीचा फायदा घेऊन शिक्षणाची आस पूर्ण करता येईल.
3. स्वयंमची माहिती देणारे व्याखाने, कार्यशाळा ई. आयोजित करून त्यासंबंधी जनजागृती करणे आवश्यक आहे .

स्वयंम आणि प्राध्यापक पदोन्नती योजना (CAS)करिअर ऍडव्हान्समेंट स्किम

भारतीय राजपत्र असाधारण भाग (३) खंड (४) १८ जुलै, २०१८ पान क्र. ५० तालिका २ च्या क्र ३ अनुसार प्राध्यापकांना माहितीतंत्रज्ञानाच्या माध्यमाचा आधार घेऊन या प्रकारच्या अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण करणे, नविन चार चरणांचे अभ्यासक्रम तयार करणे, अथवा त्यापैकी १/४ एक चतुर्थांश चरणाचा अभ्यासक्रम बनविणे यासाठी पदोन्नती लागणाऱ्या गुणांक मिळवता येतील. अशाप्रकारचे अभ्यासक्रम बनविण्याची संधी स्वयंमच्या माध्यमाद्वारे शक्य आहे. प्राध्यापक पदोन्नती योजना किंवा वरिष्ठवेतन वाढीसाठी स्वयंमबद्दल जाणून घेऊन विदुषिष्ट साध्य करता येईल .

निष्कर्ष :

शासन, मनुष्यबळ विकास मंत्रालय (MHRD) आणि अखिल भारतीय तंत्रशिक्षण परिषद (AICTE) यांच्या सहकार्याने शैक्षणिक कार्याला माहिती आणि तंत्रज्ञानाची जोड देऊन स्वयंम संकेतस्थाळाची निर्मिती हे कौशल्याधिष्ठित शिक्षणाची गरूडक्षेपच आहे. स्वयंमच्या माध्यमातून "सबका साथ सबका विकास" ही संकल्पना यशस्वी करून भारत देशाला प्रगतीचा नविन मार्गच मिळालेला आहे. ही सुयोग्य संधी भारतातील शेवटच्या नागरिकापर्यंत पोहचेल यासाठी शैक्षणिक संस्था, शिक्षक, ग्रंथपालानी विशेष प्रयत्न करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.

घोषणा :

"स्वयंम": एक स्वयंपूर्ण अध्ययन हा लेख लिहिताना खालील संदर्भ वापरण्यात आलेले आहेत याची दाखल घेतली जावी

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महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाचनाभिरुचीचा अभ्यास

श्रीमती यु. बी. करसाळे

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मोबाईल नं. ८१४९९७२४७७

प्रस्तावना:-

मानवी जीवनात वाचनाचे महत्व अनन्यसाधारण आहे. वाचन हे ज्ञान संपादनाचे साधन आहे. ग्रंथालये हि अखंड ज्ञानसाधनेची भांडारे आहेत. बौद्धिक उंची गाठण्याचा राजरस्ता म्हणजे वाचन. ग्रंथालयातील वाचनसाहित्य निरनिराळ्या प्रकारचे असते त्यावाचनातून घडणारा विद्यार्थी हा विशाल मनाचा होतो. व्यक्तिमत्त्वाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी वाचन ही एक आवश्यक गोष्ट आहे. महाविद्यालयीन जीवनात प्रवेश केल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्यांसमोर उभी राहणारी आव्हाने पेलण्यासाठी एक आदर्श ग्रंथालय सहाय्यक ठरते. तरुण विद्यार्थी वर्गाला नवनवीन शाखांचा परिचय होतो. क्रमिक पुस्तके, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, नियतकालिके, विविध प्रकारची दृक्श्राव्य साधने यांच्या माध्यमातून महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालयामार्फत उपलब्ध होत असते. महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी व प्राध्यापक यांच्या शैक्षणिक व अभ्यासेतर उपक्रमांविषयक गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी ग्रंथालये कार्य करतात, आधुनिक जगात माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या क्रांतीमुळे ज्ञानात दररोज प्रचंड प्रमाणात भर पडत आहे.

वाचनाभिरुची :-

आपण समाजातील युवापिढीकडे उद्याचे कर्तबगार देशाचे नागरिक म्हणून पाहतो. युवापिढीला ज्ञान प्राप्त करण्याची जिज्ञासा कितपत जागृत आहे हे वाचनाद्वारे ते मिळविण्याचा त्यांचा प्रयत्न, त्यांच्या आवडीनिवडी, त्यांच्या वाचनाबद्दलच्या अपेक्षा यासर्वांचा एक साचेबद्ध विचार मांडण्याची गरज आहे. विद्यार्थी कोणत्या प्रकारचे वाचनसाहित्य वाचतो, त्याला कोणता प्रकार आवडतो . ते साहित्य प्राप्त करून देवून त्यांची जिज्ञासावृत्ती वाढवून त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्व विकासास चालना देणे हि जबाबदारी ग्रंथालयांवर येते. आजच्या उच्चशिक्षणातील विद्यार्थ्यांचा वाङ्मयीन वाचन अभिरुचीचा शोध घेतांना विद्यार्थ्यांच्या विकासात्मक बौद्धिक कल कोणत्या विषयाकडे आहे. त्यांच्या भावी जीवनात योग्य दिशेने वाटचाल करण्यास उपयोग होतो. महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाचनाच्या आवडीनिवडी समजणे गरजेचे असते. उद्याची हि भावीपिढी कोणत्या प्रकारचे वाचनसाहित्य वाचते त्यावरून त्यांची मानसिक जडणघडण कळते . विद्यार्थ्यांची वाचनाची अभिरुची जाणून घेवून ग्रंथालये आपला वाचनसाहित्य संग्रह विकास करतात. त्याप्रमाणे वाचनसाहित्याचे उपार्जन करून वाचकांना उपयुक्त ग्रंथालय सेवा उपलब्ध करून देतात. महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांची वाचनाभिरुची जाणून घेणे आवश्यक असल्याने संशोधकाने महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाचनाभिरुचीचा अभ्यास हे शोधनिबंध घेतला आहे.

व्याप्ती आणि मर्यादा :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी अभ्यासकाने वाळवा तालुक्यातील मोहनराव पतंगराव पाटील महाविद्यालयातील बी. ए. भाग तीनचे विद्यार्थी घेतले असून त्याची मर्यादा सन २०१८-१९ यावर्षापुरतीच मर्यादित आहे.

नमुना निवड :-



नमुना निवडीमध्ये संशोधकाने मोहनराव पतंगराव पाटील महाविद्यालय बोरगाव येथील २०१८-१९ यावर्षातील बी.ए. भाग तीनचे विद्यार्थी एकूण ६० असून त्यातील ५० % म्हणजे एकूण ३० विद्यार्थ्यांची यादृच्छिक नमुना निवड केलेली आहे.

उद्दिष्टे :-

- १) महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाचनाच्या अभिरुचीचा अभ्यास
- २) मोहनराव पतंगराव पाटील महाविद्यालयातील बी.ए.भाग तीनच्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाचनाभिरुची जाणून घेणे, गरजा जाणून घेणे.

गृहीतक :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी अभ्यासकाचे गृहीतक पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे.

- १) मोहनराव पतंगराव पाटील महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थ्यांची वाचनाभिरुची मध्ये व्यक्तिमत्व विकासासाठी व स्पर्धा परीक्षेसाठी वाचन केले जाते.

संशोधन पद्धती :-

कोणत्याही विषयाची सुसंगत मांडणी करण्यासाठी संशोधन पद्धतीचा वापर केला जातो. सदरच्या संशोधनासाठी वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीचा वापर केला असून प्रश्नावली या तंत्राचा वापर केला आहे.

माहितीचे विश्लेषण :-

१. मोहनराव पतंगराव पाटील महाविद्यालयातील बी.ए. भाग तीनचे विद्यार्थी ग्रंथालयाचा वापर करतात.
२. वाचनाची आवड असा प्रश्न विचारला असता सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांनी वाचनाची आवड आहे असे नमूद केले.
३. वाचनाची आवड पूर्ण करण्यासाठी १००% विद्यार्थी महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालयाचा वापर करतात तर ३३ % विद्यार्थी सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयाचा वापर करतात तर ३३ % विद्यार्थी स्वतः पुस्तक खरेदी करून आपली वाचनाची आवड जोपासतात. १७ % विद्यार्थी इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून वाचनाची आवड पूर्ण करतात असे नमूद केले.
४. वाचनाचा उद्देश याबाबत प्रश्न विचारला असता ८३ % विद्यार्थी व्यक्तिमत्व विकासासाठी तर १७ % विद्यार्थी मनोरंजनासाठी वाचन करतात.
५. वाचन कसे करता या प्रश्नाला ९३ % विद्यार्थ्यांची संपूर्ण वाचन करतो असे नमूद केले तर संदर्भापुरते वाचन करणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण ७ % एवढे आहे.
६. वाचन साहित्या मध्ये कोणते वाचन साहित्याचे वाचन करतात या प्रश्नाच्या उत्तरास ग्रंथ यास १०० % विद्यार्थ्यांचे प्रमाण आहे तर दैनिकांचे / वृत्तपत्र वाचनाची आवड ६७% एवढे असून नियतकालिक वाचनाची आवड सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना आहे.
७. वाचनाभिरुची संदर्भात विद्यार्थ्यांनी पुढील प्रमाणे प्रतिसाद दिला- कथाकादंबरी वाचनाची आवड ८३ % विद्यार्थ्यांना असून चरित्र आत्मचरित्र वाचनाची आवड १०० % विद्यार्थ्यांना आहे .प्रवास वर्णन वाचनाची आवड १७ % एवढे असून काव्य कविता वाचनाभिरुची असणारे विद्यार्थी १७ % एवढे आहे.



नाटक हे मूलतः समाज जाणीवा व वैयक्तिक सक्षमीकरणाचे महत्वाचे साधन आहे. नाटक वाचण्याची आवड २३ % एवढे विद्यार्थ्यांना आहे. वैज्ञानिक साहित्य वाचण्याची आवड ७ % एवढे विद्यार्थ्यांची असून स्पर्धा परीक्षेचे साहित्य वाचण्याची आवड यास १०० % विद्यार्थ्यांनी प्रतिसाद दिला. अध्यात्मिक वाचन साहित्य वाचण्याची आवड मात्र कोणालाच नाही असे दिसून येते. संदर्भ साहित्याचा वापर ६७ % एवढे करतात तर क्रमिक पुस्तकांचे वाचनाभिरुची १०० % विद्यार्थ्यांना आहे. ललित लेखन वाचण्याची आवड ३३ % विद्यार्थ्यांना आहे.

कथा कादंबरी या वाङ्मय प्रकारात पुढीलप्रमाणे विद्यार्थ्यांनी प्रतिसाद दिला

कथा कादंबरी	विद्यार्थी प्रतिसाद	टक्के
ऐतिहासिक कथा कादंबरी	१०	४० %
वैज्ञानिक कथा कादंबरी	७	२८ %
सामाजिक कथा कादंबरी	५	२० %
अनुवादित कथा कादंबरी	३	१२ %
एकूण	२८	१०० %

वृत्तपत्र वाचन अभिरुची संबंधी प्रश्नास विद्यार्थ्यांनी त्यांची आवड नमूद केली.

वृत्तपत्र /दैनिके	विद्यार्थी	टक्के
मराठी	३०	१०० %
इंग्रजी	१०	३३ %

मराठी वृत्तपत्राचे वाचनाची आवड सर्वच विद्यार्थ्यांना असून इंग्रजी वृत्तपत्राचे/दैनिकांचे वाचनाचे प्रमाण कमी दिसून येते.

नियतकालिक वाचनामध्ये स्पर्धा परीक्षा संबंधित जनरल नॉलेज , चाणक्य मंडल , स्पर्धा परीक्षा या नियतकालिकांचे वाचन सर्व विद्यार्थी करतात असे नमूद केले तर इतर नियतकालिकामध्ये सकाळ, साधना, लोकप्रभा, विश्वमैदान , जनस्वास्थ्य यांचे वाचनाची आवड असणार्यांचे प्रमाण २० % एवढे आहे.

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या विकासामुळे वाचन साहित्याच्या माध्यमांमध्येही बदल घडून आलेले आहेत जसे ई- बुक्स , सी.डी., ऑडिओ टेप, फ्लॉपीज, ई – जर्नल्स इत्यादी. यासंदर्भात विद्यार्थ्यांना मुद्रित वाचन साहित्य वाचायला आवडते का अमुद्रित वाचन साहित्य वाचायला आवडते असा प्रश्न विचारला असता ८३ % विद्यार्थ्यांनी मुद्रित वाचन साहित्य वाचायला आवडते असे नमूद केले तर अमुद्रित वाचन साहित्य वाचण्याची आवड असणार्यांचे प्रमाण १७ % एवढे आहे.

निष्कर्ष :-

1. सदरच्या शोधनिबंधामधून पुढीलप्रमाणे निष्कर्ष आहेत.
2. महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी वाचनाची आवड पूर्ण करण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयाचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर करतात.
3. महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांचा वाचनाचा उद्देश व्यक्तिमत्व विकास हा आहे.
4. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाचनाभिरुची मध्ये स्पर्धा परीक्षेचे साहित्य वाचन मोठ्याप्रमाणावर दिसून येते त्याखालोखाल कथा कादंबरी वाचनाची आवड विद्यार्थ्यांना आहे.
5. क्रमिक पुस्तकांचे वाचन सर्वच विद्यार्थी करतात.



6. इंग्रजी वृत्तपत्र व मराठी वृत्तपत्र यामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांची मराठी वृत्तपत्र वाचनाभिरुची जास्त दिसून येते.
7. नियतकालिक यात स्पर्धापरीक्षे विषयक नियतकालिक वाचनाची आवड जास्त दिसून येते.
8. ग्रंथेतर (अमुद्रित) वाचनसाहित्य वाचण्यापेक्षा ग्रंथ(मुद्रित वाचन साहित्य) वाचनाची आवड असणार्यांचे प्रमाण जास्त दिसून येते.
9. महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाचनाच्या गरजा व्यक्तिमत्व विकासासाठी आहेत.

संदर्भ सूची :-

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2. लांजेवार नरेंद्र , वाचनसंस्कृती आणि अपेक्षा , नागपूर, विजय प्रकाशन (२०१४)
3. देशपांडे ए. व्ही., ग्रंथालयांचे विविध प्रकार व त्यांची कार्ये , नाशिक , य.च.म.मु.विद्यापीठ (१९९५)





वाचक संख्या वाढवण्यामध्ये आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाची भूमिका

डॉ. राजेश शंकर राजम

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सारांश-

आज जवळपास सर्वच क्षेत्रांमध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभावी वापर होताना दिसतो. ग्रंथालयेही याला अपवाद असू शकत नाहीत. तंत्रज्ञानाशी मैत्री केलेली आजची वाचक पीढी पारंपरिक ग्रंथालयांकडे फारशी फिरकताना दिसत नाही. यासाठीच ग्रंथालयांना स्वतःचा विकास करायचा असेल तर आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाची कास धरणे क्रमप्राप्त आहे.

सध्याकाळातील बदलत्या तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभाव, परिणाम ग्रंथालयांवर मोठ्याप्रमाणात झालेला दिसतो, त्यातूनच टी.व्ही., मोबाईल, फेसबुक, हॉट्सअप यांच्या वापरामुळे ग्रंथांचा वाचक कमी होतो आहे की काय? अशी भीतीही व्यक्त होत आहे. त्यादृष्टीने वाचकवर्ग जरी बदलत असला, ग्रंथालया पासून दूर जात असला तरी वाचकाला आकर्षित करण्याचे, ग्रंथालयाकडे वळवण्याचे नवे आव्हान ग्रंथालयांसमोर उभे राहिले आहे. म्हणूनच ग्रंथालये व ग्रंथपालांची भूमिका महत्वाची ठरत आहे. विशेष प्रयत्न केल्यावर हे आव्हान ग्रंथालयांना पेलणे सहज शक्य आहे. यासाठी वर्चुअल लायब्ररी, डिजिटल लायब्ररी, रिमोट लायब्ररी या दिशेने पारंपरिक ग्रंथालयांना आपला प्रवास सुरू करावा लागेल. क्लाउड तंत्रज्ञान, वाय. फाय., वाय. मॅक्स, पुल आणि पुश तंत्रज्ञान, आर. एफ. आय. डी., एन. एफ. सी. यासारख्या नवनवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर ग्रंथालयात करून ग्रंथालयाकडे वाचकाला आकर्षित करणे शक्य आहे.

की वर्ड्स - वाचक, ग्रंथालय, तंत्रज्ञान, आर. एफ. आय. डी., क्लाउड, एन.एफ.सी.

प्रस्तावना -

पूर्वीच्याकाळी ग्रंथ ही जपून ठेवायची गोष्ट होती, पण आजच्या काळात ग्रंथ ही वापर योग्य, किंबहुना वापरली गेलीच पाहिजे अशी गोष्ट बनली आहे. ग्रंथालय शास्त्राचे जनक डॉ. एस.आर.रंगनाथन यांनी ग्रंथाच्या वापरावरच भर दिला आहे. ग्रंथालयांमध्ये वाचन साहित्य किती आहे ? याबरोबरच वाचन साहित्य किती वाचले जाते ? यावर त्या ग्रंथालयाचे यश अवलंबून ठरते.

सध्याकाळात सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांमध्ये येणाऱ्या वाचकांची संख्या घटताना दिसते तसेच शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयांमध्ये हे चित्र फारसे समाधानकारक नाही. विद्यार्थी वाचक, पाठ्यपुस्तकांच्या वापरा व्यतिरिक्त अवांतर वाचनाकडे फारसा वळताना दिसत नाही. हे जरी खरे असले, तरी मोबाईल, इंटरनेट तसेच सोशल मीडियामुळे आज वाचन संस्कृतीचा लोप होत आहे असे म्हणणे पूर्णतः खरे ठरणार नाही, कारण आजचा



वाचक इंटरनेटचा वापर करून, विविध मोबाईल ॲप्स चा वापर करून, वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारची ई-पुस्तके वाचून आपल्या ज्ञानात भर टाकत आहे ही वस्तुस्थिती दुर्लक्षित करून चालणार नाही.

त्यामुळे वाचकाच्या मागणीचे स्वरूप बदलले आहे, ग्रंथालयाकडून वाचकाच्या अपेक्षा वाढल्या आहेत, त्या अपेक्षा ग्रंथालयांनी पूर्ण केल्या तर वाचक ग्रंथालयाकडे नक्कीच आकर्षित होतील. ग्रंथालय ही 'ना नफा ना तोटा' तत्वावर चालणारी सेवाभावी संस्था आहे. संस्कृती रक्षण, ज्ञान संवर्धन, प्रबोधन यामध्ये ग्रंथालयाचे महत्त्व तर अनन्यसाधारण आहे. हे कार्य करताना ग्रंथालयांच्या सेवा जास्तीत जास्त वाचकांपर्यंत पोहोचण्याला महत्त्व आहे. वाचकाला आकर्षित करणाऱ्या, त्याच्या गरजेच्या गोष्टी जर ग्रंथालयाकडे असतील तरच वाचक ग्रंथालयाकडे येईल. ग्रंथालयाद्वारे राबविले जाणारे उपक्रम व दिल्या जाणाऱ्या सेवा या वाचक संख्येवर फार मोठा परिणाम करतात. म्हणूनच असे उपक्रम राबवताना व सेवा पुरवताना ग्रंथालयांनी जर आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर केला, वाचकाला हव्याशा वाटणाऱ्या, आजची गरज लक्षात घेऊन सेवा पुरवल्या तर वाचकसंख्या निश्चितच वाढू शकेल.

वाचकांचे व वाचन साहित्याचे बदलते स्वरूप -

ग्रंथालयांच्या प्रकारानुसार ग्रंथालयांकडे जाणाऱ्या वाचकांचे स्वरूपही वेगवेगळे असते. सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयाच्या वाचकाची मागणी वेगळी आहे, शालेय ग्रंथालयाच्या वाचकाची मागणी वेगळी आहे. त्यामुळे त्या त्या ग्रंथालयानुसार वाचकाचे स्वरूप बदलते. आजच्या पीढीचा विचार करता, एका जागेवर बसून तासनतास वाचन करणारा वाचक सध्या कमी प्रमाणात दिसतो. टी.व्ही., मोबाईल या सारख्या साधनांचा वाढता प्रभाव हे त्याचे एक प्रमुख कारण असू शकते. प्रत्यक्ष ग्रंथालयात जाऊन वाचन करणारा वाचक किंवा स्वतःची प्रत विकत घेऊन वाचणारा वाचक आता खूपच कमी प्रमाणात दिसत आहे. इंटरनेटचा वापर करून आवश्यक व नेमकीच माहिती वाचण्याकडे आजच्या वाचकाचा कल आहे.

आज छापिलेले पुस्तके वाचणाऱ्या वाचकांमध्ये घट होताना दिसते तर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स स्वरूपातील वाचन साहित्य वाचणाऱ्या वाचकांच्या संख्येत वाढ होताना दिसत आहे. याबाबत वस्तुस्थिती मांडताना ख्यातनाम लेखक आणि भारताचे अमेरिकेतील कौन्सिल जनरल ज्ञानेश्वर मुळे दक्षिण महाराष्ट्र साहित्य सभेच्या २७ व्या संमेलनाच्या अध्यक्ष पदावरून बोलताना सांगतात की, "जगभर साधारण दोनेक कोटी लोक आज इ-वाचक आहेत आणि किंडल आणि तत्सम उपकरणे महिन्याला वीसेक लाख पुस्तके विकतात. डिजीटल आशयाने मुद्रित अक्षरावर बऱ्याच अंशी विजय मिळवला आहे. मटा पासून पुढारी पर्यंत सगळी मराठी वृत्तपत्रे डिजीटल स्वरूपात उपलब्ध आहेत. पुस्तक उद्योगात इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पुस्तकांची वाढ सर्वाधिक आहे. अमेझॉन डॉट कॉम कंपनी पारंपरिक पुस्तकांचे आणि ई-पुस्तकांचे वितरण करते, त्यांच्या एकूण पुस्तकांपैकी ३०% पुस्तके आता ई-पुस्तकांच्या स्वरूपात वितरित केली जाताहेत. अमेझॉन कंपनीने आतापर्यंत करोडो पुस्तकांचे वितरण केले आहे." तंत्रज्ञानाचा वाचकावरील प्रभाव दाखवणारी ही बोलकी आकडेवारी आहे. यावरून छापिलेले पुस्तकांपेक्षा ई-पुस्तकांकडे वाचकांचा ओढा वाढतो आहे हे स्पष्ट होते. तसेच वाचन साहित्य, साधने यांचे स्वरूपही बदलत चाललेले दिसते यावरून असे लक्षात येते की वाचकाची मागणी आता बदलू लागली आहे आणि ही मागणी पूर्ण करू शकणाऱ्या ग्रंथालयांकडे वाचक सहजपणे येऊ शकतील.

आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा ग्रंथालयात वापर -

तंत्रज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रात प्रत्येक सेकंदाला काही नवे बदल होताना दिसताहेत. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या अवलंबनाने मानव आपला विकास करू शकतो यात संदेह नाही. जवळ पास सर्वच क्षेत्रात आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर आज सर्रास होताना दिसतो. शिक्षण क्षेत्रातही आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाला महत्त्व देण्याबाबत UNESCO आग्रही आहे. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून ग्रंथालयेही सहजपणे आपला विकास साधू शकतात असे लक्षात येते.



"इंटरनेट अँड मोबाइल असोसिएशन (IAMAI) आणि KANTAR (IMRB) च्या अहवालानुसार जून २०१८ पर्यंत भारतात इंटरनेट वापरकर्त्यांची संख्या ५०० दशलक्ष पर्यंत पोहोचण्याची अपेक्षा आहे. डिसेंबर २०१७ मध्ये ती ४८१ दशलक्ष होती. डिसेंबर २०१६ मध्ये ११.३४ % इतकी वाढ झालेली होती."^२ या आकडेवारीचा विचार करता तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर अत्यंत वेगाने वाढताना दिसत आहे. तसेच याच सर्व्हे मध्ये २०१७ मध्ये शहरी भागातील इंटरनेट वापरकर्त्यांची वाढ ही ९.६६% इतकी तर ग्रामीण भागातील इंटरनेट वापरकर्त्यांची वाढ ही १४.११% इतकी झाल्याचे नमूद केले आहे. यावरून संगणक, मोबाईल यासारखी साधने शहरी भागाबरोबरच ग्रामीण भागातही मोठ्या प्रमाणात पोहोचलेली दिसतात, तसेच त्याचे वापरकर्तेही दिवसेंदिवस वाढत चाललेले दिसतात.

२०१६ मध्ये केलेल्या एका सर्व्हे नुसार "भारतात २०१७ मध्ये मोबाईल फोन वापरकर्त्यांची संख्या ७३०.७ दशलक्ष पर्यंत वाढण्याची अपेक्षा आहे, त्याच वर्षी भारतात स्मार्टफोन वापरकर्त्यांची संख्या ३४० दशलक्ष पर्यंत पोहोचेल आणि २०२१ पर्यंत ती जवळजवळ ४६८ दशलक्ष वर पोहोचेल असा अंदाज व्यक्त केला आहे."^३

एकंदरीत विकसित भारताचा विचार करता व एकूणच ग्रामीण भागाचा विचार करता ग्रंथालयात आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करणे पूर्वीच्या काळी काहीसे कठीण असले तरी आजच्या काळात ते तितकेसे कठीण राहिले नाही; कारण खूप मोठी लोकसंख्या ही तंत्रज्ञानाशी परिचित आहे, त्यामुळे पारंपरिक ग्रंथालयांनी आपला चेहरामोहरा बदलून आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान वापरून आधुनिक सेवा, सुविधा वाचकाला दिल्या तरच वाचक ग्रंथालयाकडे आकर्षित जाऊ शकतो असे लक्षात येते.

ग्रंथालयांनी सामान्य वाचकासाठी ग्रंथालयात जर पारंपरिक स्रोतांबरोबरच ई-स्रोत उपलब्ध करून दिले तर वाचक संख्या नक्कीच वाढू शकेल. तसेच पारंपरिक पद्धतीच्या वाचनापेक्षा तंत्रज्ञानाची सवय झालेल्या या नवीन पीढीस आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने काही नवीन प्रकारचे वाचन साहित्य (ई-बुक्स, ई-मॅगॅझिन, व्हर्च्युअल बुक इत्यादी) पुरविले तर वाचक संख्या निश्चितच वाढू शकेल.

तंत्रज्ञान वापराचे फायदे-

ग्रंथालयात तंत्रज्ञान वापरल्यावर काय फायदे होतील हे सांगताना डॉ. प्रकाश बनसोड सांगतात," तंत्रज्ञानामुळे ग्रंथालयाचे कामकाज सुलभ, वेगाने, स्वस्त व परिणामकारक होईल, माहितीच्या प्रचंड साठ्यातील अचूक माहिती मिळविणे सोपे जाईल, वापरकर्त्याला रिमोट ऍक्सेस देणे सोपे होईल, कागदाचा कमी वापर होऊन जागेची बचत होईल."^४ वरील फायद्यांचा विचार करता ग्रंथालयात आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान वापरणे हे खरोखरच लाभदायक होणार आहे.

क्लाउड तंत्रज्ञानाने डेटाबेस संवर्धन करणे, ग्रंथालयाचे संपूर्ण संगणकीकरण करणे, पुस्तकांचे डिजिटायझेशन करणे, इंटरनेटचा वापर करून ई-मेल, न्यूज ग्रुप तयार करणे, टेलनेट इत्यादींचा वापर शक्य झाला आहे. वाय-फाय तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून अधिक वेगात एकाच वेळी अनेकांना इंटरनेट पुरवणे, वाय-फाय प्रमाणेच अधिकच्या क्षेत्रासाठी वाय मॅक्स तंत्रज्ञानही ग्रंथालयांसाठी लाभदायक ठरू शकते. ऑनलाईन बुक शॉप मध्ये पुस्तकांची निवड करून शॉपिंग कार्ट मध्ये टाकणे, ई-पेपर, ई-मॅगॅझिन वेबसाईटवर वाचणे, ऑडिओ-व्हिडिओ वेबसाईटवर निवडून ऐकणे वा पाहणे यासाठी पूल तंत्रज्ञान तसेच वाचकांच्या संगणकात ई-बुक्स पाठवणे, ग्राहकाला ई-मॅगॅझिन सेवा देणे, विविध योजनांची माहिती, सूचना ग्राहकांना उपलब्ध करून देणे इत्यादी गोष्टींसाठी पुढे तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करणे शक्य आहे. इंटरनेट तंत्रज्ञानातील वेबोमॅट्रिक्स द्वारे वेबपेजच्या आशयाचे विश्लेषण करणे शक्य आहे.

ग्रंथालय सुरक्षेच्या दृष्टीने आर.एफ.आय.डी. तंत्रज्ञान खूपच महत्वाचे आहे. ब्रिटिश लायब्ररीचे माजी ग्रंथपाल माईक फोर्च्युन यांनी एका मुलाखतीत या तंत्रज्ञानाबद्दल माहिती देताना "आर. एफ. आय. डी.



(Radio Frequency Identification System) आणि एन. एफ. सी. (Near Field Communication) या तंत्रज्ञानांचे फायदे खूप अगोदर ओळखून UK मध्ये त्याचा खूप चांगला वापर होताना दिसतो, तसेच मोबाईल ऍप्स चे महत्व ओळखून (उदा. Solus) स्कॉटलंडमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात तसेच ब्रिटन पेक्षाही ऑस्ट्रेलियामध्ये त्याचा वापर अधिक केला जात आहे." ^५ असे निरीक्षण मांडले आहे. या तंत्रज्ञानाचा फायदा सांगताना डॉ. द. ना. फडके म्हणतात, "RFID तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सुरक्षिततेच्या क्षमतेखेरीज रीडर वर ठेवलेल्या पुस्तकांचा डेटा जलद गतीने वाचणे हे मुख्य वैशिष्ट्य आहे, त्यामुळे एकावर एक दहा पुस्तके जरी ३M /RFID रीडर वर ठेवली तरी त्या सर्व दहा पुस्तकांचे ढँग वाचून माहिती संगणकात आज्ञावलीच्या पडद्यावर दाखवली जाऊ शकते नेमक्या याच वैशिष्ट्यांचा हे तंत्रज्ञान वापरण्यात फायदा होऊ शकतो." ^६ या वैशिष्ट्यांबरोबरच वेगाने ग्रंथ मोजणी, चुकीच्या रँक मध्ये गेलेले पुस्तक शोधणे यासारख्या गोष्टी सहजसाध्य होऊ शकतील. तसेच सी.सी.टी.व्ही. तंत्रज्ञानाने ग्रंथ चोरी, ग्रंथांचे नुकसान टाळणे इत्यादी महत्वाच्या गोष्टी शक्य आहेत.

अशा प्रकारचे आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान ग्रंथालयात वापरल्यास ते वाचकाला नक्कीच आकर्षित करेल. सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांमध्ये लहान मुलांना ऑडिओ व्हिडिओ, छान छान गोष्टी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या जाऊ शकतात. त्यामुळे लहान मुले वाचनात प्रवृत्त होतील. शालेय ग्रंथालये विद्यार्थ्यांना उपयुक्त ठरणारी माहिती क्लाऊड तंत्रज्ञानाच्या माध्यमातून साठवून विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या लॅक्स उपलब्ध करून देऊ शकतात, जेणेकरून विद्यार्थी केवळ ग्रंथालयातूनच नव्हे तर घरबसल्या आपणास आवश्यक असलेला संदर्भ मिळवू शकतात. महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालयांमध्ये आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे व्हिडिओ लेक्चर्स, व्हिडिओ कॉन्फरन्सिंगची व्यवस्था केली जाऊ शकते. अशाप्रकारे सर्वच प्रकारच्या ग्रंथालयांमध्ये प्रत्येक ग्रंथालयांच्या उद्दिष्टानुसार, आवश्यकतेनुसार आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून ग्रंथालयीन सेवा देता येतील व त्या सेवा वाचकाला देखील हव्याशा वाटतील.

तंत्रज्ञान वापरण्यातील अडचणी व उपाय योजना-

१. आर्थिक अडचण-

भारत आणि भारतातील ग्रंथालयांची सद्यस्थिती लक्षात घेता ग्रंथालयांमध्ये आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान वापरण्यामध्ये निश्चितच काही अडचणी उद्भवू शकतात. त्यामध्ये विशेषतः आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानासाठी आवश्यक पैसा ही पहिली महत्वाची अडचण आहे. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचे फायदे लक्षात घेता ग्रंथालयांनी आता आर्थिक स्वयंपूर्ण होऊन ही समस्या सोडवली पाहिजे, तसेच मातृसंस्थांनी ग्रंथालयाचे महत्व ओळखून ग्रंथालयांवर पुरेसा निधी खर्च केला पाहिजे.

२. कौशल्याचा अभाव-

तंत्रज्ञान वापरण्याचे कौशल्य ही एक महत्वाची समस्या आहे. बऱ्याचदा आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान जरी उपलब्ध असले तरी ते वापरण्याचे कौशल्य कर्मचाऱ्यांकडे नसते. त्यासाठी ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचाऱ्यांना वेळोवेळी प्रशिक्षण दिले पाहिजे. तसेच वाचकांनाही तंत्रज्ञान वापराचे प्रशिक्षण वेळोवेळी ग्रंथालयातर्फे उपलब्ध करून दिले पाहिजे.

३. वीज व इंटरनेट-

वीज पुरवठा व इंटरनेटचे स्पीड ही सुद्धा तंत्रज्ञान वापरातील एक प्रमुख समस्या आहे. विशेषतः ही समस्या ग्रामीण भागात अधिक भेडसावते. यासाठी काही ठोस उपाययोजना करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. स्वतंत्र सोलर पॅनल उभे करून वीजपुरवठ्याची समस्या काही प्रमाणात सुटू शकते तसेच इंटरनेट सेवा पुरवणाऱ्या कंपन्यांनी आपल्या सेवेमध्ये सुधारणा करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.

४. कॉपीराईट व इतर समस्या-

तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करताना, काही संदर्भ सहज उपलब्ध करून देताना कॉपीराईटचा भंग होणार नाही याचीही काळजी ग्रंथालयांना घ्यावी लागेल. त्यासाठी कॉपीराईटचे ज्ञान वाचक व सेवक यांना देण्याची



आवश्यकता आहे. तसेच तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरातील आणखी एक महत्वाची समस्या म्हणजे सातत्याने बदलणारे सॉफ्टवेअर्स आणि हार्डवेअर्स . या समस्येवर उपाय म्हणजे सॉफ्टवेअर्स आणि हार्डवेअर्स यांची निवड अत्यंत काळजीपूर्वक करावी लागेल. भविष्यात होणाऱ्या बदलांचा पूर्ण विचार करून त्यांची निवड करावी लागेल.

एकंदरीत तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करताना अनेक अडचणी उद्भवतील; परंतु त्या वेळीच लक्षात घेऊन योग्य ती काळजी घेतल्यास तंत्रज्ञानाचे फायदे आपण नक्कीच मिळवू शकतो व वाचकाला ग्रंथालयाकडे आकर्षित करू शकतो.

समारोप-

एकंदरीत पूर्वीच्या काळी वाचकाकडे वाचन साहित्यासाठी किंवा माहिती मिळवण्यासाठी ग्रंथालया व्यतिरिक्त फारसे पर्याय उपलब्ध नसल्याने वाचक ग्रंथालयात मोठ्या प्रमाणात येत होता; परंतु आता तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने नवनवीन पर्याय उपलब्ध झाले आहेत त्यामुळे ग्रंथालयाकडे असणारा वाचकांचा ओढा कमी होत आहे वाचकही आता रिमोट लायब्ररी, डिजिटल लायब्ररी, व्हर्च्युअल लायब्ररी यांच्या शोधात आहे. त्यामुळे पारंपरिक ग्रंथालयांनाही स्वतःमध्ये बदल करण्याची गरज निर्माण झाली आहे. ग्रंथालयाची वाचक संख्या वाढवण्यासाठी छापील पुस्तकां बरोबरच इतर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स साहित्य, ई-पुस्तके, ई-मॅगॅझिन्स ग्रंथालयांतून उपलब्ध झाली पाहिजेत. ई-साहित्य वाचण्यासाठी संगणक, किंडल यासारखी साधने ग्रंथालयात उपलब्ध करून दिली पाहिजेत. वाचकाला ग्रंथालयाकडे वळवण्यासाठी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून ग्रंथालयात आधुनिक सेवा सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिल्यास वाचक नक्कीच ग्रंथालयाकडे वळतील यात संदेह नाही.

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प्रस्तावना –

ई.पंचायत ही स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेशी संबंधीत असणारी एक नविन संकल्पना आहे.त्या संकल्पनेमुळे एकुणच मानवी जीवनाचा स्तर उंचावण्यामध्ये किती प्रमाणत योगदान आहे. यांचा आढावा घेण्यासाठी हा विषय निवडण्यात आला आहे.

मुनष्य आणि इतर प्राण्यामध्ये मुख्य फरक आहे तो त्यांच्या त्या दोन्ही गोष्टीचा आधार घेऊन मानवाने प्राचीन काळापासून ते आजच्या दिवसापर्यंत विविध प्रकारचे शोध लावले आहेत. त्यासर्व शोधाचा मुख्य उद्देश हा मानवी जीवन हे कशा प्रकार. सुखकर आणि आनंदी होईल आणि मानवाचा एकुणच जीवन स्तर हा कशा पद्धतीने उंचावला जाईल. या उद्देशाने हे सर्व शोध लागले आहेत. या उद्देशाने हे सर्व शोध लागले आहेत. त्याचाच एक भाग म्हणुन ई.पंचायत या संकल्पनेकडे पाहिले जाते. म्हणुन या विषयाचा अभ्यास होणे ही एक काळाची गरज आहे.

- शोधनिबंधाची उद्देशे-
- ई.पंचायत या नविन संकल्पनेचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ई.पंचायतीमुळे मानवाचा सामाजिक व आर्थिक जीवनावर काय परिणाम होईल याचा शोध घेणे.
- ई.पंचायतीच्या मुख्य उद्देशाचा आढावा घेणे.
- ई.पंचायत ही यशस्वी करण्यासाठी काय उपाययोजना करणे आवश्यक आहे यांचा शोध घेणे.
- ई.पंचायत अजुन पर्यंत प्रभाविरित्या राबवली जात नाही यांचा आढावा घेणे.

संशोधन पद्धती –

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी वर्णनात्मक व विश्लेषणात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आला आहे. तसेच पुस्तुत संशोधन दुय्यम साधनावर आधारित आहे. त्याच बरोबर त्यासाठी विविध संदर्भ ग्रंथ, वर्तमानपत्रा चिज लेख,राहील आंतरराष्ट्रीय परिषदामधील प्रसिध्द लेख, विविध नियतकालिके, संकेतस्थळे, इत्यादीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

ई.पंचायत संकल्पना –

ई.पंचायत म्हणजे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पंचायत या अर्थाने वापरला जातो.यामध्ये माहिती आणि दळणवळणाच्या आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग क्यन पंचायती या संगणकीकृत केल्या जातात. यांचा मुख्य उद्देश हा पंचायत पातळी वरिल शासकीय व्यवस्थापना मध्ये गुणात्मक आणि संख्यात्मक दृष्टी सुधारणा करणे. पंचायत स्तरावर तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग करुन सामाजिक आर्थीक, राजकीय व सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन करणे. जे की सर्वात मोठया भारता सारख्या लोकशाही देशासाठी अंत्यत महत्त्वापूर्ण आहे.

**पंचायत राज व्यवस्था व लोकशाही विकेद्रीकरण :-**

भारतामध्ये पंचायत राज व्यवस्थेच्या माध्यमातून लोकशाही विकेद्रीकरण केले गेले आहे. हा शासनाचा प्रमुख कार्यान्वयन विभाग आहे. ज्यावर विकासात्मक योजनाचे यश किंवा अपयश अवलंबून असते. त्यासाठी शासनाच्या या विभागामध्ये उच्चस्तरीय सुधारणांची आवश्यकता आहे. या संदर्भामध्ये ई.पंचायत महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका पार पाडू शकते यांच्याद्वारे पंचायती संबंधित सर्व माहिती इत्यादीचे संगणकाद्वारे संग्रहण करून त्यांचा लाभ हा सर्व सामान्यापर्यंत पाहिले जाऊ शकतो .

ई.पंचायत सामाजिक आर्थिक प्रभाव :

ई.पंचायतीच्या माध्यमातून गतिने आणि तत्काळ माहितीचे प्रसारण होते. त्यांचा लाभ हा ग्रामीण भागात होणाऱ्या निरंतर प्रगतीला मिळू शकेल. ज्या ठिकाणी व ई.पंचायतीचा प्रारंभ झाला आहे. त्या ठिकाणीच्या ग्रामीण भागाच्या शासकीय व्यवस्थापनामध्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण सुधारणा झाल्याचे दिसून येते. ज्या की पंचायतीमध्ये सुधारणा आणि अर्थव्यवस्थेला सकारात्मक स्वरूपामध्ये प्रभावित करू लागल्या आहेत. यामुळे पंचायत स्तरावर पारदर्शकपणा, शांतता, सुरक्षा, आणि समानता, प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी मदत झाली आहे. यामुळे लोकामध्ये स्वतःता आणि बंधुतेचा भावनेमध्ये वाढ होण्यास मदत झाली आहे.

वास्तवामध्ये प्रत्येक ग्रामपंचायत ही एक छोटे गणराज्य आहे. आणि तिला स्वायत्ता देण्यात आली आहे. पंचायत राज व्यवस्थेच्या स्थापनेचा मुख्य अधिकार हा राज्य सरकारकडे सुपूर्त करण्यात आला आहे. राज्यघटनेच्या अनुसूची आकारा मध्ये या संबंधीची तरतुद करण्यात आली आहे. कृषी उत्पादन सार्वजनिक उद्योग आणि कल्याणकारी कार्यासंबंधीच्या विविध प्रकारच्या योजना कार्यान्वित करण्यासाठी पंचायत स्तरावर लोक सहभाग आणि सहकार्याच्या माध्यमातून हे कार्य केले जाते. तसेच सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम यशस्वी करण्यासाठी स्थानिक लोकांची आवड आणि सहभागावर विशेष भर देण्यात आला होता.

ज्याप्रकारे महिलांच्या सहभागामुळे पंचायतराज व्यवस्थेवर पुरुष वर्गाचे वर्चस्व कमी करण्यात आले. तसाच प्रकारे या व्यवस्थेमध्ये संगणक व आंतरजाळे यांच्या प्रवेशामुळे सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक क्षेत्रामध्ये क्रांतीकारी परिवर्तन करण्याचे कार्य केले ओ. प्रतिनिधित्वावर स्वरूपामध्ये आलेल्या परिवर्तनामध्ये ई.पंचायतने प्रेरणादायी कार्ये केले आहे. या तंत्रज्ञानाचा मदतीने समाजामध्ये समतेच्या पारंपारिक ठेकेदार आणि भ्रष्ट अधिकाऱ्यांचा नकारात्मक प्रभाव कमी केला आहे. विकास आणि जनकल्याणकारी योजना संबंधी योग्य माहिती मिळू शकली नसती. त्यासाठी ई.पंचायत पडत एक वरदान ठरली आहे. लोकामध्ये शिक्षण आणि तंत्रज्ञान संसाधन सुरु होण्यामुळे या लोकांच्या सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक विकासामध्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण बदल झालेला आहे. आणि २१ व्या शतकामध्ये विकसित समाजाच्या बरोबरीने नेतृत्व प्रदान करण्यासाठी योग्य क्षमता निर्माण केली जाईल. पंचायत स्तरावरील लोकांना माहिती मिळविण्यासाठी भ्रष्ट अधिकाऱ्यांकडे जावे लागते, अशा परिस्थिती मध्ये जर माहिती ही इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमाद्वारे दिली गेली तर त्यांचा जीवन स्तर, पोषण, शिक्षण, रोजगार, इत्यादी मुलभुत बाबीमध्ये सुधारणा होईल.

ई.पंचायतीमुळे आर्थिक अपारदर्शकपणा नष्ट केला जाऊ शकतो, त्यांचा सकारात्मक परिणाम हा लोकांच्या प्रति, व्यक्ती उत्पादनामध्ये दिसून येईल. माहिती आणि पारदर्शकपणा. यांच्या अभावी यासंबंधीचा कार्यक्रम यशस्वीपणे कार्यान्वित होऊ शकणार नाही. जर याला ई.पंचायतीशी जोडली तर सर्व आकडेवारी आणि माहिती ही एक दुसऱ्या स्तरावर जोडली जाईल. आणि ग्रामिण जनतेच्या मागणीनुसार ग्रामपंचायत स्तरावर सर्व माहिती उपलब्ध केली जाऊ शकते. त्यामुळे लोकांच्या आर्थिक जीवनामध्ये एक महत्त्वपूर्ण बदल येऊ शकतो. करण पारदर्शकपणा, उत्तरदायित्व, सरळता, गतिशीलता, यासाठी ई.पंचायत हे प्रभावी माध्यम होऊ शकते. यामुळे



खुलेपणा, ईमानदारी, कर्तव्यनिष्ठता, भ्रष्टाचार, लाचखोरी, अनियमितपणा व असमानता समाप्त होईल.यामुळे खुलेपणा, ईमानदारी,कर्तव्यनिष्ठता, भ्रष्टाचार, लाचखोरी, अनियमितपणा व असमानता समाप्त होईल.यामुळे पंचायतमधील लोकामध्ये जागरूकते बरोबरच आपला देश आणि लोकशाही प्रति व्यक्तीगत उत्तरदायित्वाच्या भावनेचा विकास होईल.यामुळे भावी राजकीय पंचायत पातळीवरच आपल्या मुलभूत समस्याची ओळख होईल आणि त्यांच्या निवारणासाठी क्रियाशील प्रयत्न केले जातील.ज्यामुळे सामाजिक जाणिवेचा विकास होईल आणि शासकीय सत्ता आणि कार्याचे विकेंद्रीकरण होण्यास मदत होईल.

ई.पंचायत तंजज्ञाना द्वारे लोकांमध्ये राजकीय अधिकाराच्या वापराच्या शिक्षणामुळे सामाजिक जाणीव येईल. ज्यामुळे लोकामध्ये नागरीगुणचा विकास होईल. जनता आणि शासक यामध्ये एकमेकांच्या आडचणी समजण्याची भावना निर्माण होईल. ज्यामुळे परस्पर सहकार्याचा विचार निर्माण होईल आणि तो सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक उन्नतीसाठी एक मोठी क्रान्तीकारी घटना असेल तसेच हे देखिल तेवढेच खरे आहे की, ई.पंचायतीमुळे सर्व लोकांच्या अपेक्षा पुर्व होणार नाहीत. परंतु या दिशेने एक चांगला प्रयत्न आहे. ग्रामपंचायतीचा सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक जीवनामध्ये सकारात्मक बदल दिसून येत आहे. गावामध्ये विविध प्रकारच्या कल्याणकारी योजना आणि कार्यक्रमाच्या मदतीने शिक्षण,आरोग्य,रोजगार, इत्यादीमध्ये सुधारणा झाल्या आहेत. मनरेगा आणि बी.पी.एल. सारख्या योजना या ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांमध्ये जीवनामध्ये एक प्रकाशदायीणी म्हणुन सिध्द झाल्या आहेत.या परिवर्तनामुळे आणि संरक्षणामुळे सत्ता केंद्रे ही वंचीत अपेक्षित वर्गाकडे जाताना दिसून येत आहेत. जे की कोणत्याही सुसंस्कृत व सभ्य समाजासाठी शुभ संकेत आहेत. पंचायत स्तरावर विकास कार्यक्रम राबविण्यासाठी समाजातील सर्व घटकाचा सक्रिय सहभाग आणि पारदर्शकपणा असणे आवश्यक आहे आणि तो आणण्याचे कार्य हे या ई.पंचायतीमुळे होताना दिसून येत आहे. सामाजिकन्यायाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून देखिल विकासाच्या लाभाचे वितरण पंचायतीच्या सर्व लोकांमध्ये समान स्वरूपामध्ये होणे आवश्यक आहे. त्या दिशेने ई.पंचायतीचा माध्यमातून जमिनी संबंधी कागदपत्रे, नकाशे आणि सरकारी कायदे आणि आदेश हे शेतकऱ्यांना सहज उपलब्ध केले जाऊ शकतात. त्यामुळे लोकांना समान स्वरूपात आर्थिक लाभ आणि न्याय मिळू शकेल.

ई.पंचायत पध्दतीमुळे पंचायत स्तरावरिल लोकामध्ये अंतःप्रेरणा आणि उच्च विचार विकसित होतील.तसेच सामाजिक विकास योजनामध्ये महत्त्वपुर्व यश मिळेल. महिला साक्षरता, शिक्षण,पेयजल,विद्युत, सिंचन, रस्ते, बाजारपेठ, आरोग्य सुविधा इत्यादीमध्ये सुधारणा होतील त्याचबरोबर ई.पंचायतीमुळे पारदर्शकपणा, उत्तरदायित्व,सर्व प्रकारची आकडेवारी, माहितीचे आदान प्रदान, लोकसहभाग, शेतकऱ्यांना जमिनीसंबंधीची सर्व कागदपत्री माहिती अधिकारशाही व लाचखोरीला पायबंद, लालफीनशाहीत्वा आळा, एटीएम ची सुविधा बस व रेल्वेचे आरक्षण, ई.पंचायतीमुळे गावापासून दुर राहणाऱ्या लोकांना विविध प्रकारच्या स्पर्धा परिक्षाची माहिती उपलब्ध होऊ शकते. त्यासाठी ऑनलाईन अर्ज करणे, त्या परिक्षाचे निकाल पाहणे, इत्यादी प्रकारच्या सुविधा या कमी खर्चात उपलब्ध होऊ शकतात.

निष्कर्ष

अशा प्रकारे ई.पंचायतीच्या माध्यमातून प्रभावी सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक स्थिती उन्नत करुन सुशासन प्रस्थापित केले जाऊ शकते. ई. पंचायती कार्यान्वित करण्याच्या उद्देशाने काही नविन बाबी आत्मसात करणे गरजेचे आहे. जसे की तंजज्ञान व वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली समजून घणे आणि ती उपयोगात आणणे, भाषीक आणि मानसिक तयारी करणे त्यासाठी सोप्या व स्थानिक भाषेत हे तंजज्ञान उपलब्ध करुन देणे, अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी सर्व सामान्य लोकांना मुलभूत पायाभूत सोयी सुविधाची पुर्तता करणे आवश्यक आहे. लोकामध्ये जाणी व जाग्रतीचा मोठया प्रमाणात अभाव आहे. पंचायत स्तरावर आता देखिल लोक हे तलाठी, ग्रामसेवक, ग्रामसचिव



इत्यादना लाच देऊन आपले काम करुन घेताना दिसतात. कारण पंचायत स्तरावर पुर्वीपासून आपारदर्शकपणा व माहितीचा अभाव यामुळे ही समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे. लोकांची मानसिकता ही नकारात्मक स्वरूपाची आहे. प्रशासकीय व्यवस्था ही भ्रष्टाचाराने बरबटली आहे. पंचायत स्तरावर प्रशिक्षित कार्यकुशल, ईमानदार, आणि दक्ष कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या अभाव आहे. यासर्व कारणांमुळे आज अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे वर्तमान काळात ई.पंचायत या पुर्व प्रभाव दिसून येण्यास थोडा वेळ लागू शकेल. ई.पंचायती समाजिक आणि आर्थिक स्थिती प्रभावित करण्याचे एक सशक्त माध्यम सिध्द होईल परंतु पंचायतीच्या कठिण समस्येकडे पाहिल्यानंतर असे लक्षात येते की या दिशेने अजुन भरपूर प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे. युवकासाठी शिक्षण आणि प्रशिक्षण व रोजगारांच्या संधी उपलब्ध करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. कारण पंचायत आपल्या उद्देशाच्या प्राप्तीमध्ये पुर्व स्वरूपात सफल होऊ शकेल आणि भारत एक आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक सशक्त देशाच्या रूपामध्ये अभा राहू शकेल.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

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प्रस्तावना :

किशोरावस्था ही बाल्यावस्था आणि तारुण्यावस्था यातील विकासाची अवस्था आहे. Feldman, R.S. स्टॅनले हॉल (१९०४) हा पहिला मानसशास्त्रज्ञ ज्याने किशोरावस्थेचे किंवा पौगंडावस्थेचे वर्णन केले. त्यांच्यामते शारीरिक परिपक्वता आणि सामाजिक अवलंबित्व यातून येणाऱ्या ताणामुळे हा ताणाचा आणि वादळाचा कालखंड असतो.

किशोरावस्था ही स्थित्यंतराचा कालखंड आहे. या मुलांमध्ये नैराश्यवृत्ती वाढीस लागते. त्यांच्यामध्ये न्यूनगंडाची भावना वाढीस लागते. इतरांचे प्रेम मिळवण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे, सामाजिक, नैतिक मूल्य झुगारून देणे, इंटरनेटचे व्यसन वाढीस लागणे, इंटरनेटचा अतीवावर, व्हिडीओ गेम्स खेळणे, अधिक चॅटिंग करणे, अशिलल वेबसाईट्स पाहणे, घरातून पळून जाणे अशा समस्या उद्भवतात.

सहनशीलता हे काही किशोरांचे सकारात्मक लक्षण आहे. काही किशोर मोठ्याप्रमाणात आदर्शवादी असतात. हा आदर्शवाद परिपक्व ☐ स्व ☐ ओळखीसाठी उपयुक्त आहे. - जाधव, के.एम.

मोबाईल :

जगातील १० स्मार्टफोन विक्रीपैकी एक विक्री भारतात होते. जुलै २०१७ ते सप्टेंबर २०१७ या कालावधीमध्ये ३,९०,००,००० ची भारतामध्ये विक्री झाली. ही विक्री २०१६ च्या तुलनेत २१ टक्के अधिक होती. (According to Market Research)

साधरणतः भारतात दरवर्षी १६ कोटी स्मार्टफोन विकले जातात. यामध्ये second hand किंवा साध्याफोनचा समावेश नाही. <https://www.quora.com>

२०१६ साली ३२,३०,००,००० भारतीय मोबाईलद्वारे इंटरनेटचा वापर करीत होते. [statista.com](https://www.statista.com)

जून २०१८ मध्ये ४७,८०,००,००० व्यक्ती इंटरनेटचा उपयोग भारतात करत होते.

<http://www.thehindubusinessline.com>

मोबाईलचा अतिरिक्त वापर हा दुर्लक्षितेचे कारण बनू शकतो. दीर्घकाळ किंवा खूपवेळ फोनवर ज्या व्यक्ती व्यतीत करतात त्यातून तणाव आणि दुर्लक्षिता येऊ शकते. abcnews.com

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य -

Soddy (१९६१) यांच्यामध्ये मानसिक स्वास्थ्य म्हणजे केवळ मानसिक आजार नसणे असे नसून मानसिक स्वास्थ्याची समस्या म्हणजे संपूर्ण मानसिक, शारीरिक आणि सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य होय.

Leventhal and Brooks (२००३) यांच्यामते मानसिक स्वास्थ्य हा पौगंडांच्या एकूण स्वास्थ्य आणि हिताच्या दृष्टीने आवश्यक घटक आहे. त्याचा परिणाम किशोरांच्या विचार करणे, कृती करणे, जाणीव, शिक्षण विषयक अभिक्षमता, नातेसंबंधातील गुंतवणूक, त्यांचा आत्मसन्मान आणि एखाद्या परिस्थितीची मूल्यमापन करण्याची क्षमता यावर होते.

प्रस्तुत संशोधनामध्ये संशोधकाला मोबाईलचा वापर आणि मानसिक स्वास्थ्य मापन अभिप्रेत आहे.



Review of Literature

Nielsen (२००८) च्या मते १३ ते १७ वर्षांची अमेरिकन मुले महिन्याला १७०० मेसेज पाठवतात किंवा त्यांना येतात. Steinhauer, J. अनेक किशोर सोशल नेटवर्किंगकडे ओढले जातात किंवा अनेक किशोरांचे सोशल नेटवर्किंगकडे लक्ष वेधले जाते. काहीवेळा याच्या प्रबळ इच्छेतून □फेसबुक फर्टींग□ उद्भवते, Online Communication मनात खोलवर दडलेल्या गोष्टी उघड करण्यास उत्तेजित करते. सपोर्ट ग्रुप असतो तेव्हा हे चांगले असते, पण जेव्हा Online Group जहाल मतवादी असतो तेव्हा ते अधिक त्रासदायक असते. Valkenburg P.M. and Peter J. (2009)

मोबाईल फोन व्यसनाधिनता असलेल्यांमध्ये आत्मआदरभाव कमी आणि सामाजिक नातेसंबंध कमी होतात. ते असा विचार करतात की, आपण सतत इतरांच्या संपर्कात आहोत. मोबाईल बंद असल्या दुर्लक्षता वाढू शकते. इ. पापेमध्ये अडथळे किंवा झोपच्या समस्या शरीराला कंप सुटणे आणि अपचनाच्या समस्या उद्भवतात. Hassanzadeh, R.

दुर्लक्षता ही मनस्थिती शारीरिक ताणाची शारीरिक लक्षण आणि भविष्याबद्दलची भीती दर्शविते. Barlow (२०१२); APA (२०१३)

प्रस्तुत संशोधनामध्ये किशोरांचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य आणि मोबाईल फोनचा वापर यातील संबंधांचा अभ्यास करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

उद्दिष्ट - किशोरांचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य यावरील स्मार्टफोनच्या वापराचा परिणाम अभ्यासणे.

गृहीतक - किशोरांच्या मानसिक स्वास्थ्यावर स्मार्टफोनच्या वापराचा परिणाम होतो.

संशोधन क्षेत्र - रत्नागिरी तालुका

संशोधन कार्यपद्धती - प्रस्तुत संशोधनामध्ये गृहीतकाची सत्यता पडताळून पाहण्यासाठी वैयक्तिक माहिती, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य आणि स्मार्टफोनचा वापर या संदर्भात माहिती मिळवण्यासाठी खालील साधनांचा उपयोग केला

मापन साधने - प्रश्नावली तीन विभागामध्ये विभागल्या

विभाग १- या प्रश्नावलीमध्ये व्यक्तिगत माहितीचा अंतर्भाव केला. वय, लिंग, कुटुंबाचे मासिक उत्पन्न, कुटुंब सदस्य संख्या, मोबाईल फोन आणि स्मार्टफोन वापरण्याचा कालावधी, दोन्ही पालकांची नोकरी/ व्यवसाय इ. चा समावेश होता.

विभाग २- स्मार्टफोन वापराबाबतची माहिती मिळवण्यासाठी प्रश्नावलीचा उपयोग केला.

विभाग ३- मानसिक स्वास्थ्य मापनासाठी प्रमोदकुमार यांनी प्रमाणित केलेली (Mental Health Check List) MHC या कसोटीचा उपयोग केला. ही चाचणी दोन विभागामध्ये विभागलेली असून या कसोटीमध्ये अकरा घटक आहेत. कसोटीची विश्वसनीयता ०.८३ आहे. सदर कसोटी हिंदीमध्ये असून प्रत्येक घटकाला चार पर्याय दिलेले आहेत. मराठी भाषेमध्ये याचे भाषांतर करून मूळ हिंदी चाचणीसह मराठी भाषांतर केलेली चाचणी विद्यार्थ्यांना दिली.

नमूना निवडपद्धती (Stratified) वर्गबद्ध यादृच्छिक नमूना निवड पद्धतीचा अवलंब केला.

नमूना - रत्नागिरी तालुक्यातील वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयामधील किमान तीन वर्षे मोबाईल वापरण्याऱ्या, ज्यांची दोन्ही पालक नोकरी/ व्यवसाय करतात अशा विद्यार्थी विद्यार्थिनींचा प्रातिनिधिक नमूना निवडला.

प्रदत्ताचे विश्लेषण - माहितीचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी सहसंबंधात्मक पद्धतीचा उपयोग केला.

प्रस्तुत अभ्यासाच्या मर्यादा -



१. नमूना गट लहान आहे
२. मोबाईल किंवा स्मार्टफोन वापरण्याआधी नमूना गटाचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य मापन केलेले नाही.

निष्पत्ती व चर्चा -

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी रत्नागिरी तालुक्यातील वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील मोबाईल फोनचा वापर करणाऱ्या ११६ विद्यार्थ्यांचा नमूना निवडला. यामध्ये ७० विद्यार्थिनी आणि ४६ विद्यार्थी होते. ११६ विद्यार्थी-विद्यार्थिनींपैकी २.८६ टक्के विद्यार्थ्यांकडे आणि ४.३० टक्के विद्यार्थिनींकडे साधे फोन आढळून आले. ९७.१४ टक्के विद्यार्थिनी स्मार्टफोन वापरतात तर ९५.६५ टक्के विद्यार्थी स्मार्टफोन वापरतात असे आढळले.

जे विद्यार्थी-विद्यार्थिनी स्मार्टफोनचा दिवसभरात ४ तासापेक्षा अधिक वापरत करतात त्यांच्यामध्ये भूक न लागणे, एकटेपणाची समस्या, अस्वस्थता, नर्व्हसनेस (नैराश्य) हे घटक अधिक दिसून आले.

मोबाईल बंद होईल या कल्पनेने देखील अस्वस्थता तर मोबाईल बंद पडल्यास जगूच शकणार नाही अशी टोकाची प्रतिक्रिया १.७२ टक्के विद्यार्थ्यांनी दिली.

एकूण नमुन्याच्या १२.९७ टक्के विद्यार्थी-विद्यार्थिनी असे आढळले (११६ पैकी १५) की ज्यांच्याजवळ सतत मोबाईल असतो. थोड्याथोड्यावेळाने काही मेसेज आलेले आहेत का? हे पाहण्याची सवयच लागली आहे. सकाळपासून जेवताना तसेच रात्री झोपेपर्यंत सातत्याने मोबाईल जवळ असतो. काही कारणाने तो नसल्यास प्रचंड अस्वस्थता येते व एकटेपणा जाणवतो, निराश वाटते. थोडावेळ मोबाईल नसेल तर विनाकारण संताप येतो. त्यामुळे मोबाईल चार्जिंगला लावून चॅटिंग, गेम, व्हॉट्सअॅप केले जाते. मोबाईल फक्त जवळ किंवा हातात असेल तरीही खूप चांगले वाटते असे १२.०६ टक्के आढळून आले. ९६.५५ टक्के विद्यार्थी-विद्यार्थिनींनी आपल्या कुटुंबातील अन्य व्यक्तींनी मोबाईल पाहू नये म्हणून पासवर्ड टाकला आहे.

प्रस्तुत संशोधनामध्ये गहितकाची सत्यता पडताळून पाहण्यासाठी जे प्राप्तांक संपूर्ण समुहासाठी मिळाले त्यातील सहसंबंधाचे मान केले.

निष्कर्ष -

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य आणि स्मार्टफोनचा वापर यामध्ये - ०.८७ एवढा उच्च नकारात्मक सहसंबंध आढळला.

नैराश्य, एकाकीपणा, अस्वस्थता आणि मेसेज, गेम, व्हॉट्सअॅप यामध्ये + ०.७८ धनात्मक उच्च सहसंबंध आढळला.

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कृषी पर्यटन आणि विकास

डॉ. सतिश परशुराम तेरसे

ना. अ. दे. टोपीवाला कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय, मालवण.

● प्रस्तावना :-

कृषी पर्यटन म्हणजे शेती व पर्यटन यांचा समन्वय आहे. जेथे पर्यटक शेतांना भेट देतील, ताजा भाजीपाला, फळे खरेदी करू शकतील, प्रदूषण मुक्त वातावरणाचा आनंद घेऊ शकतील, शेती कामात सहभागी होऊ शकतील, ग्रामीण भोजनाचा तसेच जागरण गोंधळ, नमन, जाखडी, भारुड अशा लोक परंपरा कार्यक्रमांचाही आस्वाद घेऊ शकतील. याचबरोबर खेड्यात येणाऱ्या पर्यटकांना पिठल भाकरी खायला घालणं बैलगाडीचा प्रवास, विहिरीतून पाणी उपसणं, बोधावर फिरणं, म्हशींवर बसून राऊंड मारणे असे सगळे या कृषी पर्यटकातून अनुभवता येते.

पर्यटकांना कृषी जीवन जगण्यास प्रवृत्त करणं म्हणजेच कृषी पर्यटन.

भारतात कृषी पर्यटन सुरु करणारे महाराष्ट्र हे पहिले राज्य आहे, आज मितीस ४०० पेक्षा जास्त कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र अस्तित्वात असून मागच्या आर्थिक वर्षात २०१५-१६ या कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रांना ८ लाख पर्यटकांनी भेटी दिल्या असून रुपये १५ कोटीचे अतिरिक्त उत्पन्न कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र चालकांना मिळाले आहे. ५००० लोकांना या माध्यमातून रोजगार मिळाला आहे, गावातील महिला बचत गट, युवक, कारागीर, कलाकार या सर्वांना कृषी पर्यटनाला येणाऱ्या पर्यटकांमुळे फायदा झाला आहे. त्यामुळे कृषी पर्यटन हे गावाला पूरक व्यवसायांचे जाळे निर्माण करणारा शेतीवर आधारित उपक्रम आहे. जगभरातील देशांनी पर्यटन क्षेत्र खूप गांभिर्याने घेतले आहे. आशिया खंडातील कित्येक दक्षिण अग्न्य देशांची आर्थिक उलाढाल फक्त पर्यटनाच्या जोरावर सुरु आहे, त्या सर्व देशांचे पर्यटन धोरण खूप प्रोग्रेसिव्ह आहे, आपल्या देशात महाराष्ट्र राज्य कृषी पर्यटन चळवळ सुरु करणारे पहिले राज्य आहे.

● उद्दिष्टे :-

- १) कृषी पर्यटनाची गरज अभ्यासणे.
- २) कृषी पर्यटनाची तत्वे अभ्यासणे.
- ३) कृषी पर्यटनाचे फायदे अभ्यासणे

● कृषी पर्यटन इतिहास :-

कृषी पर्यटन ही संकल्पना मूळ परदेशी विशेषतः ऑस्ट्रेलियातील आहे. तेथे पाच दिवसांचा आठवडा असल्याने, वीकेण्ड ला येथील मंडळी कुठे तरी पर्यटनाला जातातच यातूनच पर्यटन अस्तित्वात आलं. कृषी पर्यटन म्हणजे शहरातल्या मंडळींनी खेड्यात एखाद्या शेतकऱ्याच्या शेतावर फिरायला आणि दोन दिवस राहायला जायचे. शेतकऱ्याने आपल्या शेतावर त्यांची व्यवस्था करायची त्यांच्या मुक्कामाच्या दिवसात शेतकऱ्याने त्यांना शेतावरून फिरवून आणायचे. झाडं, पानं, फुलं, पक्षी आणि निसर्गातील गंमती जंमती दाखवायच्या. अॅग्री टुरिझम डेव्हलपमेंट काॅर्पोरेशनच्या मदतीने कृषी पर्यटनाचा प्रसार राज्यभर करण्यात आला व अनेक ठिकाणी अशी केंद्रे उभी राहिली. सध्या राज्यभरात १२४ कृषी पर्यटन उद्योग आहेत.

● कृषी पर्यटनाची गरज :-

शेतकऱ्याने मोठ्या कष्टाने शेती फुलवलेली असते. नवनवीन प्रयोग केलेले असतात हे प्रयोग कोणीतरी पहावेत शाबासकी द्यावी असे त्यांना वाटते. म्हणूनच कृषी पर्यटनाच्या निमित्ताने शेतकऱ्याचे प्रयोग शहरातील



नागरिकांपर्यंत पोहोचतात. तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला खेड्यातील लोंढेच्या लोंढे शहराकडे जातात. मात्र तेवढ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार निर्मिती होत नाही. कृषी पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून रोजगार निर्मिती होतेच परिणामी संस्कृती जपताना शेतकऱ्यांना उदर निर्वाहाचे साधनही उपलब्ध होते. म्हणूनच कृषि पर्यटनाची आवश्यकता भासते. ही गरज पुढीलप्रमाणे :-

१. पर्यटकांना स्थानिक कारागिर शेतकरी यांचेशी थेट संवाद साधता येतो. त्याची कुशल कामगिरी पाहता येते आणि त्यांची उत्पादने बाजार भावापेक्षा कमी किंमतीत खरेदी करता येतात.
२. कृषी पर्यटनामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना एक नवीन जोड व्यवसाय मिळाला आहे. ज्यामुळे त्यांना आपली शेती टिकवून ठेवण्यास प्रोत्साहन मिळाले.
३. शेतकरी आणि स्थानिक कुशल कारागिर नवनवीन प्रयोग करण्यास प्रेरीत झाले.
४. कृषी पर्यटनामुळे शेती आणि शेतकऱ्यांना शहरी भागातून एक सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठेची वागणूक मिळू लागली आहे.
५. कृषी पर्यटनामुळे संपुष्टात चाललेली ग्रामीण जीवन पद्धती आणि लोककला यांना पुर्नजीवन मिळाले.

● **कृषी पर्यटनाची तत्वे :-**

कृषी पर्यटनाची प्रामुख्याने पुढील तीन तत्वे सांगितली जातात.

१. पर्यटकांना दाखविण्यासाठी काहीतरी असावे. उदा. पक्षी, प्राणी, शेती, निसर्ग, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, पोषाख, उत्सव, ग्रामीण खेळ इ.
२. पर्यटकांना काही करण्यासारखे असावे. उदा. शेती करणे, पोहणे, बैलगाडी हाकणे, उंटावरील सफर, ग्रामीण खेळ इ.
३. पर्यटकांना खरेदी करण्यासारखे काही तरी असावे. उदा. ग्रामीण कला, कपडे, शेतीवरील ताजे कृषी उत्पादन, प्रक्रिया केलेले अन्नपदार्थ इ.

● **कृषी पर्यटन विकास संस्था कोणते सहाय्य देईल :-**

१. आपल्या शेतीला कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र चालू करण्यासाठी सखोल मार्गदर्शन करेल.
२. कृषी व ग्रामीण पर्यटन सुविधा तसेच निवास व्यवस्था, रस्ते व पायाभूत सुविधा उभारण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीयकृत बँका, संस्था तसेच शासकीय संस्थाद्वारे आर्थिक सहाय्यासाठी मदत व मार्गदर्शन.
३. कृषी व ग्रामीण पर्यटन व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम.
४. विक्री, विपणन व व्यवसाय वृद्धी साठी मार्गदर्शन.
५. शहरी भागातून आपल्या कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रावर सहलींचे आयोजन.
६. उत्कृष्ट कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र चालकांचा जागतिक कृषी पर्यटन गौरव पुरस्कार देऊन गौरव.
७. राष्ट्रीय तसेच आंतरराष्ट्रीय कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रांचे अभ्यास दौरे/भेटींचे आयोजन.
८. सोशल मिडीयाच्या माध्यमातून वेळोवेळी कृषी पर्यटन विषयक माहिती आपल्या पर्यंत पोचविणे.
९. कृषी पर्यटन कर्ज योजनेसाठी प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तयार करणे.

● **कृषी पर्यटनाचे फायदे :-**

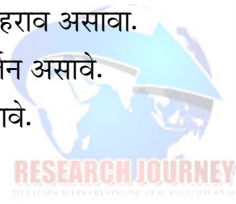
१. शेतावर फेरफटका मारून फुलती फळती शेती निर्मिती करणे.
२. शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने अधिकाधिक अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन करणे व फळबाग हिरवळीचे जतन करून तसेच फळबाग निर्मितीतून विकास घडवून आणणे.
३. कृषी पर्यटनासाठी निर्मिती केलेल्या तलावांमध्ये मासेमारीतून आर्थिक लाभ मिळविणे.



४. जैविक किटकनाशकांच्या माध्यमातून पर्यावरण संतुलन राखण्यास मदत करणे.
५. कृषी पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून शेतमालाची योग्य भागात विक्री करणे व शेतकरी व ग्राहक जवळीक साधली जाते.
६. कृषी पर्यटनांमुळे शेतकरी व पर्यटक यांमध्ये गप्पागोष्टी होऊन दोघांनाही आनंददायी शिक्षण मिळते. शेतकऱ्यास प्रतिष्ठा मिळते. शहर व खेडे यातील दरी कमी होते.
७. कृषी पर्यटनामुळे प्रदूषण मुक्त ठेवण्याचा सार्वत्रिक प्रयत्न केला जातो.
८. शेतकरी नृत्यातून सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमातून तेथील गावकऱ्यांना आर्थिक लाभ मिळतो. त्याचबरोबर लोक परंपरेचे जतनही होते.
९. पर्यटकांच्या मार्गदर्शन सहलींसाठी ग्रामीण तरुणांना काम मिळवून मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार संधी मिळू शकते.
१०. खेड्यातील स्वाभाविक परिस्थितीचे जतन होऊन शेतकऱ्याला चांगले उत्पन्न मिळते. तर शहरी बांधवांसाठी कमी खर्चात सहल होते.

● **शिफारशी :-**

१. आपली वाहतूक सुविधा देणाऱ्या संस्था पर्यावरण संवर्धकच असावी.
२. आपण पर्यटकांना ज्या स्थळावर पर्यटनासाठी घेऊन जाणार आहोत त्याची आपण स्वतः माहिती करून घ्यावी.
३. स्थानिक इतिहास संस्कृती व जकात इ. ची पूर्वीच माहिती काढून घेतली पाहिजे.
४. पर्यटन स्थळावर पोहचण्यापूर्वी तेथील पर्यावरण संस्थेविषयी माहिती करून घेणे आवश्यक आहे.
५. स्थानिक संस्कृतीमध्ये शोभण्यायोग्य पेहराव असावा.
६. स्थानिक लोकांबरोबर जबाबदारीचे वर्तन असावे.
७. जंगली प्राण्यांपासून ठराविक अंतर ठेवावे.



● **संदर्भ :-**

१. कृषी पर्यटन - चंद्रशेखर भडसावळे
२. कृषी पर्यटन - पांडुरंग तावरे.
३. वेब साईड - ॲग्रो टुरिझम इ.



भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोरील दारिद्र्याची समस्या

श्री. मुरलीधर पंडित गायकवाड

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व व्यावसायिक

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

वसंतराव नाईक कला व वाणिज्य

महाविद्यालय मुरुड - जंजिरा, जि- रायगड

मोबा नं. ९४२०८३५९०४ / ८९८३५७४६४९

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प्रास्ताविक:-

कोणत्याही देशात गरिबी आणि गरीब कसे ओळखावेत ? आधुनिक जगातील पाच मूलभूत गरजा म्हणजे अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा आणि वैद्यकीय सुविधा आणि शिक्षण ज्यांच्याजवळ या सर्व पाच सुविधा नाहीत ते गरीब आहेत. पाचपैकी एकही सुविधा नसेल, तर तो देश गरीब आहे. जे या पाच गरजा पूर्ण करतात ते देश गरीब नाहीत भारतात एकशेतीस कोटीहून अधिक लोकसंख्येतील सत्तर टक्के भारतीय या मूलभूत सोयीशिवाय जगत आहेत आणि बहुतेक एक किंवा दोन सुविधांचा लाभ घेत आहेत. परंतु मूलभूत समाधानकारक जीवनासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या सर्व पाच सुविधा नसल्यामुळे तेही गरीबच आहेत.

आशिया प्रशांत क्षेत्रात गरीब - श्रीमंतांतील असमानता वाढत चालली आहे. अशा इशारा संयुक्त राष्ट्रांचा आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक आयोगाने (युनेस्कोप) दिला आहे. या प्रदेशातील भारत- चीन, इंडोनेशिया यासारख्या बहुतांश मोठ्या राष्ट्रात गरीब- श्रीमंतांतील उत्पन्नाची दरी वाढत चालली आहे. गरीब अधिक गरीब होत असून श्रीमंतांच्या संपत्तीत अफाट वाढ होत आहे. तसेच असमानता ही या भागातील प्रमुख आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक समस्या आहे. या दशकात अनेक प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्था असलेल्या देशांत राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर उत्पन्नातील असमानता वाढत आहे. याची अनेक कारणे आहेत. उत्पन्नातील प्रमाण दर्शविण्यासाठी ' गिनी कोईथफिसेंट' हे मापक वापरले जाते.

१९९०च्या दशकात भारतात हे प्रमाण ३०.८ वरून ३३.९ टक्के झाले चीनमध्ये हे प्रमाण ३२.४ वरून ४२.१ झाले तर इंडोनेशियात २९.२ टक्क्यावरून ३८.१ टक्के झाले. अहवालातील माहितीनुसार श्रम बाजारसंस्था, मर्यादित सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली, वाईट शिक्षण, कर्जे आणि जमिनीचे असमान वाटप आणि मालमत्ताचे आत्यंतिक केंद्रीकरण ही असमानतेची प्रमुख कारणे आहेत. आशिया प्रशांत क्षेत्रात गरीब आणि श्रीमंतांतील उत्पन्नाची दरी फार मोठी आहे. धोकादायक बाब अशी की, ही दरी वाढत चालली आहे. या भागातील २० टक्के लोकसंख्या सर्वाधिक गरीब आहे. राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाच्या १० टक्के उत्पन्नही या लोकांना मिळत नाही.

१९९१नंतर जग बदलले श्रीमंतांचे राज्य आले, खाउजा धोरण खाजगीकरण, उदारीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरण सर्व जगात लादले गेले. तेव्हापासून गरीब गरीब होत चालला तर श्रीमंत अधिक श्रीमंत होत आहे. दारिद्र्य कमी होण्याऐवजी वाढत गेले. शेतकरी, कामगार, आत्महत्या करू लागले.



युनोच्या संशोधनात हे सिद्ध झाले की, १९४५ ला जगाची उत्पादनशक्ती ३ ट्रिलियन डॉलरपासून १९९५ ला ३० ट्रिलियन डॉलर इतकी वाढली पण जगाच्या पहिल्या २० टक्के लोकांचे उत्पन्न खालच्या २० लोकांपेक्षा प्रचंड वाढले. १९९३ लाही दरी ११ ते १ अशी होती म्हणजे श्रीमंताकडे ११००० रु असेल तर गरिबाकडे १,००० रु होते ते १९६० ला ६० ते १ व १९९७ ला ७४ ते १ असे झाले म्हणजे श्रीमंताकडे ७४ हजार रुपये असतील तर गरिबाकडे १ हजार रुपये असतात. २०१४ च्या रिपोर्टनुसार जगातील ८५ लोकांच्या हातात जगाची ५० टक्के संपत्ती आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीने मान्य केले की, आर्थिक विषमता हे जगातील सर्वात मोठे आव्हान आहे.

अभ्यासाचे महत्त्व :-

स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व व स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातही दारिद्र्याची समस्या आढळते. नव्या आर्थिक धोरणामुळे भांडवलशाही आर्थिक मत्तेदारी वाढत आहे. देशाचा आर्थिक विकासाचा दर वाढत असला तरी उत्पन्नातील विषमतेत वाढ होऊन गरीबांची संख्या वाढत आहे. आजही देशात ३० टक्क्यांपेक्षा जास्त लोक दारिद्र्य रेपेखाली जीवन जगत आहे. भारताच्या जागतिक महासत्ता बनण्याच्या वाटचालीत दारिद्र्य हा एक मोठा अडथळा ठरतो आहे. म्हणूनच या विषयाच्या अभ्यासास आजही महत्त्व आहे.

संशोधनपद्धती :

प्रस्तुत लेख हा पूर्णपणे दुय्यम सामग्रीवर आधारित आहे. सदर माहिती ही विविध शासकीय अहवाल, विविध दैनिक वर्तमानपत्रे सांख्यिकीय व संशोधन लेख इत्यादीमध्ये उपलब्ध असलेल्या सांख्यिकीय माहितीवर आधारित आहे. या दुय्यमसामग्रीच्या आधारे सदरचा शोधनिबंध तयार केला असून लेखात भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील दारिद्र्याची समस्या अभ्यासण्यात आली आहे.

दारिद्र्याची संकल्पना :

सन २०००- २००१ च्या जागतिक विकास अहवालानुसार 'सुस्थितीपासून संपूर्णपणे वंचित असणे म्हणजे दारिद्र्य होय.' जागतिक वर्केनुसार दरदिवशी १.२५ यु. एस. डॉलर पेक्षा कमी उत्पन्न मिळविणाऱ्या व्यक्ती म्हणजे दारिद्र्यरेपेखालील व्यक्ती होय. दारिद्र्य म्हणजे अशी परिस्थिती की, ज्यामध्ये समाजातील एखादा विशिष्ट घटक आपल्या मूलभूत गरजा भागवू शकत नाही किंवा समूहाकडे नसते. प्रा. अमर्त्य सेन यांच्यामते , एखाद्या व्यक्तींना त्याने जोपासलेल्या मुलाप्रमाणे जगता न येणे म्हणजे दारिद्र्य होय. १९९७ पासून मानव विकास अहवालात मानव दारिद्र्य निर्देशांक काढला जातो. २०१० पासून या बहूआयामी दारिद्र्य निर्देशांक काढतात. या निर्देशांकात लोकसंख्येच्या राहणीमानातील आरोग्य आणि शिक्षणातील अभावाची तीव्रता आणि गरिबी विचारात घेतली जाते.

भारतातील दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण :-

तेंडुलकर समितीने दारिद्र्याचे मापन करण्यासाठी उपभोग खर्च हा निकष वापरला पूर्वीच्या समित्याने गरीब कुटुंबांच्या खर्चाची आकडेवारी संकलित करण्यासाठी एकच महिना (३० दिवस) विचारात घेतला काळ

मानाप्रमाणे उपभोग रचनेत जो बदल होतो त्याचे प्रतिबिंब गरीबी रेषा उपभोग (Poverty Line Basket) यामध्ये फेरफार करून त्यांच्या आधारे गरीबिरेषा ठरविली या समितीच्या अंदाजानुसार २००४-०५ मध्ये ३७.२ टक्के दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली होते. ग्रामीण भागामध्ये ४१.८ टक्के तर शहरी भागामध्ये २५.७ टक्के एवढे प्रमाण आढळून आले.

भारताच्या नियोजन आयोगाने २०११-१२ साली भारतातील दारिद्र्याविषयीचा अहवाल प्रसिद्ध केला. या अहवालानुसार २०११-१२ मध्ये ग्रामीण भारतामध्ये २५.७० टक्के तर शहरी भागामध्ये १३.७ टक्के जनता दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली होती. एकंदरीत २१.९२ टक्के म्हणजे २६.९७ कोटी भारतीय जनता दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली असल्याचे अनुमान काढले.

जुलै २०११ ते जून २०१२ या कालावधीत ग्राहकांच्या घरगुती खर्चाचा अहवाल एन. एस. ओ. ने तयार केला त्यानुसार ग्रामीण भागातील सर्वाधिक गरीब दहा टक्के जनतेचा प्रति व्यक्ती दरमहा सरासरी खर्च फक्त ५०३.४९ रुपये होता. याचाच अर्थ प्रतिदिन फक्त १७ रुपयांवर त्यांना गुजराण करावी लागत आहे. शहरी भागातही दहा टक्के जणांच्या प्रतिव्यक्ती दरमहा सरासरी खर्च ७०२.२६ रुपये होता म्हणजे प्रतिदिन खर्च २३.४० रुपये आहे. हि आकडेवारी नियोजन आयोगाने आखलेल्या दारिद्र्यरेषेपेक्षा हि भयानक आहे.

भारतातील दारिद्र्याची सद्यस्थिती :

सन १९४७ मध्ये स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीच्या वेळी आपला देश अत्यंत गरीब व दारिद्र्याने पिडलेला होता. सध्या आपण जगातील मध्यम उत्पन्न असणाऱ्या मालिकेत दाखल झालो आहोत. १९७३- ७४ मध्ये जवळपास ५५ टक्के लोकसंख्या दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली होती. परंतु दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन कार्यक्रमांमुळे त्यात १९९३- ९४ पर्यंत ३६ टक्कापर्यंत घट झाली, तर २००२ पर्यंत २६ टक्के घट झाली. २०११- १२ मध्ये २१.९२ म्हणजे २९७ कोटी भारतीय जनता दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली असल्याचे अनुमान होते तर आता सी रंगराजन यांनी आपल्या अहवालात ते प्रमाण ३० टक्कांच्या पलीकडे नेले आहे. सी रंगराजन यांच्या अहवालामुळे देशात ३६ कोटी ३० लाख नागरिक गरीब म्हणवून घेण्यास पात्र ठरतील रंगराजन यांच्या अहवालामुळे १० कोटी इतके अधिक गरीब आपल्या देशात मोजले जाणार आहेत. म्हणजेच दर १० नागरिकांतील तीन जण आपल्या देशात गरीब म्हणवून घेण्यास पात्र ठरतील याचाच अर्थ आपण विकासाचा विशिष्ट टप्प्या काढला असला तरी त्या प्रमाणात दारिद्र्य कमी होत नसल्याचे दिसून येते.

भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर दारिद्र्याचे कारण शोधल्यास ब्रिटिश शासन ,मोठ्या ब्रिटिश शासन, मोठ्या प्रमाणावरील लोकसंख्या आणि शिक्षणाचे कमी प्रमाण असे दिसून येते. भारताची सामाजिक रचनासुद्धा महत्वाची आहे. त्यात भारतातील जाती पद्धतीचा व भारतीय समाजात स्त्रियांच्या भूमिका अवलंबून आहे. भारताची आर्थिक वाढ ही शेती व्यवसायांवर अवलंबून आहे आणि स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात अवलंबिलेल्या आर्थिक धोरणावर अवलंबून आहे

सन २०१४ साली प्रतिदिन ग्रामीण भागात ३२२ म्हणजे प्रतिमहा सुमारे ९५० रुपये इतके आणि शहरी भागात प्रतिमहा ११५२ रु म्हणजे प्रतिदिन ४७ रु इतके उत्पन्न अशी उत्पन्नाची मर्यादा गरीबिरेषेखाली निश्चित करण्यात आली आहे ही शिफारस सी. रंगराजन समितीची आहे. त्याआधी सुरेश तेंडुलकर समितीची जी शिफारस होती त्यानुसार २०० रु मिळविणारा गरीब नाही असा निकष होता.

२०१६- १७ च्या आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणानुसार भारतात स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात जी प्रगती केली आहे, त्यामुळे दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण ७० टक्कांवरून २२ टक्कापर्यंत कमी झाल्याचे दिसून येते. दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनाकरिता केंद्र



सरकारने ज्या विविध उपाययोजना केल्या, त्यात अन्नसुरक्षा कायदा, सर्वशिक्षा अभियान, मध्यान्ह भोजन योजना , प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामसडक योजना, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना , स्वच्छ भारत अभियान यासारख्या कल्याणकारी योजनांमुळे दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण कमी होण्यास मदत होत आहे.

नीती आयोगाचे माजी उपाध्यक्ष अरविंद पतंगडीया यांच्या नेतृत्वाखालील कृती दलाने देशातील गरीबांची मोजणी करण्यासाठी गरीबांची नव्याने व्याख्या करण्यात यावी आणि त्यासाठी नवी समिती स्थापन करण्यात यावी, अशी शिफारस केंद्र सरकारला केली होती. त्यामुळे देशातील आर्थिक चर्चामध्ये गरीबाचा प्रश्न पुन्हा एकदा केंद्रस्थानी येण्याची शक्यता आहे.

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात गरिबी निर्मूलनासाठी अनेक योजना आखण्यात आल्या केंद्रीय अंदाजपत्रकात पंतप्रधान ग्रामीण सडक योजना, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण योजना सौभाग्य आयुष्मान भारत अशा अनेक योजनांसाठी तरतूद असते. शिवाय प्रत्येक राज्य सरकारतर्फे गरीबी निर्मूलनासाठी आखलेल्या योजना आहेतच अशा स्थितीत दरवर्षी गरीबांच्या कल्याणासाठी लक्षावधी कोटी रुपये खर्च होत आहेत. तरी देखील गरिबांची देशातील संख्या वाढत आहे. शिक्षण आणि आरोग्याचे प्रश्न अधिकच गंभीर होत आहेत. ग्रामीण बेरोजगारांची संख्या सतत वाढत आहे. याचे सर्वात प्रमुख कारण गरिबी निर्मूलनासाठी असलेल्या योजनांची चुकीची अंमलबजावणी आणि त्यात होणार भ्रष्टाचार. भ्रष्टाचाराची हजारो कोटींची प्रकरणे उघड होत आहे.

समग्र विकास हा आपल्या विकास प्रक्रियेचा केंद्रबिंदू आहे. गरीब, वंचित, शेतकरी, कामकरी मुले, विद्यार्थी आणि महिलांची जोपर्यंत प्रगती होत नाही तो पर्यंत जलद आर्थिक विकासाला फारसा अर्थ नाही जर आपल्याला खऱ्या अर्थाने समर्थ एकसंध राष्ट्र म्हणून प्रगती करावयाची असेल तर विकास प्रक्रियेचे फायदे हे देशातील प्रत्येक घटकांपर्यंत पोहचले पाहिजेत.

दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन कार्यक्रम :-

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना -

देशात केंद्र सरकारने २००५ मध्ये राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर रोजगार हमी कायदा पास केला. या योजनेनुसार ग्रामीण भागातील कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला श्रमाचे काम करण्यास तयार असल्यास तिला किमान वेतन दराने १०० दिवस रोजगार देण्याची हमी केंद्र सरकारने दिली आहे.

अन्नसुरक्षा कायदा -

५ जुलै २०१३ रोजी अन्नसुरक्षा कायदा लागू करण्यात आला. या कायदानुसार प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला दार महिन्यात ५ किलो अन्नधान्य अथवा प्रत्येक कुटुंबात ३५ किलो अन्नधान्य अनुदानाची किंमतीला उपलब्ध करून दिले जाते. त्यामध्ये गहू २ किलो, तांदूळ ३ रु. किलो व ज्वारी, मका वगैरे धान्ये १ रु. किलो दराने पुरविले जाते हे अन्नधान्य ग्रामीण भागातील ७५ टक्के लोकांना व शहरी भागातील ५० टक्के लोकांना पुरविले जाते.

पंतप्रधान जन- धन योजना -

आर्थिक सबलीकरण, महिला सबलीकरण, दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन, गोरगरीब जनतेला अनुदान व सबसिडीद्वारे वीजपुरवठा करणे भ्रष्टाचारास आळा घालणे अशा विविध प्रकारची उद्दिष्टे समोर ठेवून ही योजना तयार करण्यात आली आहे. प्रधानमंत्री जन- धन योजनेअंतर्गत आर्थिक समावेशनाला गती आली असून पेन्शन योजनेद्वारे नवीन निवृत्ती योजनांची व्याप्ती वाढत आहे.

पंडित दीनदयाळ उपाध्याय घरकुल योजना -

दारिद्र्यरेषेखालील स्वतः ची जागा नसलेल्या लाभार्थ्यांना ५० हजार रुपयांपर्यंत स्वतः ची जागा खरेदी करण्यासाठी आर्थिक सहाय्य योजना हि दीनदयाळ उपाध्याय घरकुल जागा खरेदी अर्थसहाय्य योजना हि नवीन योजना सुरु करण्यात आली तसेच इंदिरा आवास योजना, रमाई आवास योजना, तसेच शबरी आदिवासी घरकुल योजना अंतर्गत १ लाख घरे बांधण्याचे शासनाचे लक्ष असून नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग करून

स्वच्छतेसह उत्तम प्रतीची घरे बांधण्याचा मानस आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे झोपडपट्टीवासी व मध्यम वर्गीय यांना परवडणारी घरे उपलब्ध व्हावीत व २०२२ पर्यंत कोणीही घराविना राहू नये असा शासनाचा प्रयत्न आहे.

गरीबांना मोफत गॅस जोडणी -

पंतप्रधान मोदी यांनी देशभरातील गरीब कुटुंबासाठी मोफत गॅस जोडणी योजना लागू केली आहे. यानुसार दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटुंबांना यांचा लाभ मिळणार असून त्यासाठी केंद्र सरकारने तब्बल ८ हजार कोटी रु. ची योजना आखली आहे. पंतप्रधान उज्वला योजनेअंतर्गत गरीब कुटुंबातील महिलांच्या नावावर गॅस जोडणी मिळेल.

दारिद्र्यनिर्मूलनाकरिता शिफारशी :-

1. दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनाकरिता सरकारने रोजगारांच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे आवश्यक आहे.
2. शेतीची उत्पादन क्षमता वाढल्यास दारिद्र्याचा प्रश्न सुटू शकेल.
3. ग्रामीण भागात सरकारने पूरक व्यवसायात मदत करणे आवश्यक आहे.
4. ग्रामीण भागातील अंधश्रद्धा तसेच व्यसनधिनता यांचे उच्चाटन केले पाहिजे.
5. लहान कुटुंबांचे महत्व लोकांना पटवून देणे.
6. विकास योजनांचे फायदे गरिबांचे मिळतील याकडे लक्ष देणे.

निष्कर्ष:

1. आर्थिक विकास वेगाने होत असताना दारिद्र्यरेषेखालील लोकांची संख्या वाढत आहे.
2. श्रीमंत व गरीब यांच्या उत्पन्नात तफावत आहे.
3. भाववाढीने खरेदी शक्तीत घट होते त्यामुळे दारिद्र्यात वाढ होताना दिसून येते.
4. दारिद्र्यरेषेखालील लोखसंख्येचे प्रमाण अनुसूचित जमाती मध्ये जास्त आढळून येते.
5. विकासाची फळे समाजातील तुलनेने मागास आणि उपेक्षित समाज घटकांपर्यंत जशी पोहोचाला हवी तशी पोहोचत नाहीत.
6. आपल्या देशाचा आजवर झालेला विकास विशिष्ट वर्गापुरताच मर्यादित राहिल्याचे दिसून येते.
7. शिधावाटप दुकानात मोठ्या प्रमाणात गैर प्रकार होताना आढळून येतात.
8. विविध अभ्यासगट आणि समित्यांचे दारिद्र्य निर्धारणाच्या निष्कर्षमध्ये विरोधाभास दिसून येतो.
9. दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण कमी करण्यासाठी शासनाने विविध योजना सुरु केल्या असल्या तरी त्यातील अंमलबजावणीत अनेक अडथळे आहेत.

समारोप :

दारिद्र्य ही आपल्या देशापुढील एक अत्यंत गंभीर समस्या असल्याने स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात भारत सरकारने आजवर ज्या एकूण 12 पंचवार्षिक योजना राबविण्यात, त्यातील जवळपास आपल्या प्रत्येक पंचवार्षिक योजनेत व प्रत्येक अर्थसंकल्पात दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन व जनतेचे राहणीमान उंचावणे हे महत्त्वाचे उद्दिष्ट ठरविण्यात आले. त्या दृष्टीने दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनासाठी गेल्या ७० वर्षांत केंद्र शासनाने तसेच राज्य शासनाने अनेकविध प्रकारच्या उपाय योजना व विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम, अर्थसहाय्य, वित्तपुरवठा गृहनिर्माण, अन्नधान्य पुरवठा, शैक्षणिक सवलती, रोजगार प्रशिक्षण राबविले आहेत. त्यामध्ये गरिबी हटाव पासून राष्ट्रीय रोजगार हमी कायदा, अन्नसुरक्षा कायदा अशा अनेक उपाय योजनांवर शासनाने आजवर कोटयावधी रुपये खर्च केलेले



दिसून येतात. मात्र असे असले तरीही दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनाला केंद्र सरकार तसेच महाराष्ट्र शासन यशस्वी ठरलेले नाही . किंबहुना अपयशीच ठरलेले दिसून येते.

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प्रस्तावना : -

आज जगातील कोणतीही अर्थव्यवस्था विकसीत आहे की नाही हे ठरवण्यासाठी जे निकष लावले जातात, त्यामध्ये उद्योग क्षेत्राला अतिशय महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. किंबहुना अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास हा प्रामुख्याने औद्योगिक क्षेत्रावरच अवलंबून आहे. असे म्हटले तरी वावगे ठरणार नाही. परंतु उद्योग उभा करणे, तो व्यवस्थित चालवणे हे सुद्धा आज तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगामध्ये सहजसोपे राहिले नाही. कारण उद्योगासाठी पैसा, वेळ, श्रम हे तर महत्वाचे आहेत परंतु सर्वात महत्वाची आहे ती जोखिम मात्र ही जोखिम जो स्विकारतो त्याला उद्योगामध्ये यश मिळते.

आजच्या नविन तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात प्रत्येक उद्योगाने आपले औद्योगिक प्रमेय हे डोळसपणे आखायला हवीत. कारण दोन दशकांपूर्वीचे उद्योग, आजचे उद्योग व पुढच्या काळात येणारे उद्योग यांचे स्वरूप बदलत आहेत व या बदलत्या युगात आपला उद्योग भरभराटीस न्यावयाचा असेल तर काळानुसार त्यात बदल करणे अपेक्षित आहे. एकदा यशोशिखरावर गेलेला उद्योग हा कायम तेथेच राहील हे सांगता येत नाही. त्यांनी वेळोवेळी आपली धोरणे काळानुरूप बदलली पाहिजेत. आज उद्योजकाला ग्राहकाची मागणी व बाजारातील प्रतिस्पर्धी या दोन्हीकडे लक्ष ठेवावे लागते व बदलण्याच्या परिस्थितीत आपल्या उद्योगातही बदल करावे लागतात.

भारतातील औद्योगिक विकास : -

भारतात औद्योगिक विकासाची प्रक्रिया सुरू झाली ती खऱ्या अर्थाने १९९१ च्या औद्योगिक धोरणामुळे. १९९१ च्या औद्योगिक धोरणातील अनेक नवनविन तरतुदी या औद्योगिक विकासास कारणीभूत ठरल्या. मग त्या खाजगीकरणाशी संबंधित असोत किंवा उदारीकरणाशी संबंधित असोत परंतु त्या नविन धोरणाने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला अविकसीत देशाच्या रांगेतून उठवून विकसनशील देशाच्या रांगेत आणून बसवले. याच आधारावर आज भारत हा जगातील एक आर्थिक महासत्ता बनू पाहत आहे. व हे स्वप्न पूर्ण करण्यासाठी आज औद्योगिक क्षेत्रामध्ये नवनविन धोरणे आणली जात आहेत. उदा. मेक इन इंडिया, स्टार्टअप इंडिया, स्टँड अप इंडिया, स्मार्ट सिटी योजना, मेट्रोट्रेन या सारख्या नविन योजना सरकारमार्फत जाहिर करण्यात आल्या. या योजनापैकी एका स्टार्टअप या योजनेचा अभ्यास पुढील प्रमाणे करता येईल.

स्टार्टअप इंडिया योजना : -

भारत हा देश तरूणांचा देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. या तरूणांना विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये सामावून होणे गरजेचे आहे. या तरूणामधील उदयमशीलता सृजनशीलता, कर्तृत्व यांचा उपयोग देशाच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासासाठी करून घेणे गरजेचे आहे. नविन सरकारने सर्वांगीण विकासाचे उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी औद्योगिक विकासावर भर दिला व त्यासाठी मेक इन इंडिया या सारख्या महत्वपूर्ण योजना हाती घेतल्या.



स्किल इंडीया या सारख्या योजनाच्या माध्यमातून नवतरूणांना विकास प्रक्रियेमध्ये सामावून घेण्याचा महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रयत्न केला व नव युवकांना स्वयं रोजगाराचा मार्ग दाखवला. या अंतर्गतच २०१५ मध्ये पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदींनी मन की बात या कार्यक्रमातून स्टार्टअप ही योजना जाहीर केली व २६ जानेवारी २०१६ ला अमलबजावणीत आणली. या योजनेसाठी सुरुवातीला १० हजार कोटींचा स्वतंत्र निधी जाहीर केला.

उद्योग सुरू करताना येणारी परवाना पध्दत टप्पाटप्पाची उत्पादनपध्दत या अडचणी तर १९९१ च्या उद्योग धोरणांने दूर केल्या होत्या. उदारीकरणाच्या धोरणांने उद्योगातील अनेक अडचणी दूर झाल्या होत्या. त्याच धोरणाचे पुढचे पाऊल म्हणजे स्टार्टअप ही योजना होय. स्टार्टअप योजना म्हणजे देशातील तरुण उद्योजकांना उद्योगासाठी वित्तीय संस्था मार्फत भांडवल उपलब्ध करून देणे. ज्या व्दारे ते देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात योगदान देतील व नवनविन रोजगारांच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देतील.

योजनेचा लाभ घेण्याच्या अटी : -

- या योजनेचा लाभ घेण्यासाठी औद्योगिक संस्थांनी पुढील अटींची पूर्तता करणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ज्या उद्योगाची नोंदणी ५ वर्षांपूर्वी झालेली आहे अशा उद्योगांनाच याचा लाभ घेता येईल मात्र जैवतंत्रज्ञान उद्योगासाठी ही मुदत १० वर्ष आहे.
- ज्या औद्योगिक संस्थेची मागील वित्तीय वर्षातील आर्थिक उलाढाल ही २५ कोटीची आहे अशा संस्थांना या योजनेचा लाभ घेता येईल.
- या संस्था अगोदरपासूनच अस्तित्वात असायला हव्यात त्यांचे संघटन अथवा विभाजन नंतर झालेले असू नये.
- या योजनेचा लाभ खाजगी कंपनी, नोंदणीकृत कंपनी भागिदारीसंस्था किंवा मर्यादित दायित्व असलेल्या कंपनीच्या ज्यांची उत्पादने किंवा प्रक्रिया उद्योग, सेवा उद्योग या संस्थांना घेता येईल.
- जे उद्योग नवनविन उत्पादने, संकल्पना, नविन रोजगार निर्मिती करून देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाला चालना देतील त्याच उद्योगांना या योजनेचा लाभ मिळेल.
- या योजनेचा लाभ घेण्यासाठी शासनाकडे उद्योगाची नोंदणी होणे आवश्यक आहे.

स्टार्टअप योजनेची वैशिष्ट्ये : -

- स्टार्टअप इंडिया या योजनेची काही ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये पुढील प्रमाणे आहेत.
- स्टार्टअप योजनेतील औद्योगिक संस्थांना मिळवलेल्या नफ्यावर उद्योग सुरू होण्या अगोदर ३ वर्षांपासून सुट दिली जाईल.
- या योजनेतील उद्योगाजकांना भांडवल पुरवठा प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी उद्योजकांनी केलेल्या गुंतवणुकीनंतर त्यांच्या मालमत्तेची विक्री २०% कॅपिटल गेन टॅक्समधून सुट दिली जाईल. ही सुट सरकार व्दारे मान्यता प्राप्त व्हेचर कॅपिटल व्हॅल्युजच्या गुंतवणुकीवर देखिल उपलब्ध असेल.
- सरकारने ही योजनादेशातील नवउद्योजकांना प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार निर्मिती होऊन आर्थिक विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी तयार केली आहे.
- सरकारने या योजनेअंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय कर्ज हमी संस्था स्थापन करण्याचे ठरवले आहे. ज्यामध्ये पुढील चार वर्षासाठी दरवर्षी ५०० कोटी रुपयांची तरतुद करण्यात येईल.
- नविन तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित नविन उदार पेटंट पध्दतीही अवलंबली जाईल. नविन उत्पादनांच्या पेटंट नोंदणीमध्ये या उद्योजकांना नोंदणी शुल्कामध्ये ८०% सुट देण्यात येईल.



६. या योजनेत दिवाळे निघालेल्या संस्थांना व्यवसाय बंद करण्यासाठी सहज सोपी सुविधा आहे. फक्त १० दिवसाच्या कालावधीमध्ये त्यांचे व्यवसाय बंद करता येतील.
७. ५ लाख शाळांमधील १० लाख विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी नविन उपक्रमांची सुरुवात केली जाईल.
८. या योजनेतील उद्योग संस्थांना पाणी आणि वायू प्रदुषण कायद्यामध्ये सुट उपलब्ध असेल. त्याचबरोबर यासंस्थातील कर्मचाऱ्यांना ग्रॅज्युइटी, कंत्राटी कर्मचारी, कर्मचारी भविष्य निर्वाह निधी इत्यादी कायद्याचा देखिल लाभ मिळेल.
९. या योजनेअंतर्गत सरकारतर्फे २५०० करोड रुपये प्रारंभिक निधीची तरतुद केली जाईल व त्यानंतर पुढील ४ वर्षात हा निधी १०००० कोटी एवढा करण्यात येईल.
१०. जगात स्टार्टअप उद्योगाच्या संख्येबाबत भारत तिसऱ्या क्रमांकावर आहे. त्यामुळे सरकारमार्फत या उद्योगांना खरेदी कराराबाबत ही सुट देण्यात येईल व सरकारी कराराबाबतही या उद्योगांना अनुभव व व्यवहार मर्यादा या बाबत सुट देण्यात येईल.
११. स्टार्टअप योजनेत महिलांनाही विशेष सवलती देण्यात आल्या आहेत. वरील काही महत्वाच्या वैशिष्ट्ये स्टार्टअप इन या योजनेची आहेत.

महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे स्टार्टअप धोरण : -

प्रस्तावना : -

महाराष्ट्र राज्य देशात सुरुवातीपासून औद्योगिक विकासात अग्रेसर आहे. देशातील इतर राज्येही औद्योगिक विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील आहेत. राज्यातील विकासासाठी पायाभूत सुविधा व औद्योगिकीकरण हे घटक ही महत्वाचे आहेत. कारण यावरच राज्यातील परकिय गुंतवणूक होत असते. महाराष्ट्रातील व्यवसाय सुलभतेमुळेच महाराष्ट्र देशातील औद्योगिक विकासात क्रमांक एकचे राज्य आहे. मेक इन इंडिया या जागतिक परिषदेत राज्य सरकारने राज्यात गुंतवणुकीसाठी ८ लाख कोटींचे सामंजस्य करार केले गेले. त्यापैकी प्रत्यक्षात ४.५ लाख कोटी रूपयांची गुंतवणुक महाराष्ट्रात करण्यात आली. ही जवळपास ५०% पेक्षा जास्त होती. ६१% करारांवर प्रत्यक्ष कार्यवाही सुरू झाली. व ७० लाख कोटी रूपयांचे उत्पादनही या योजनेअंतर्गत सुरू झाले व उर्वरीत करारही पूर्ण होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहेत. परकिय थेट गुंतवणुकीमध्ये लिकॉन यासिंगापूरच्या कंपनीने केलेल्या सर्वेक्षणानुसार राज्य क्रमांक एक वर आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील परकिय थेट गुंतवणुकीत ३००% नी वाढ झाली. भारतात येणाऱ्या परकिय थेट गुंतवणुकीच्या ५०% गुंतवणुकही महाराष्ट्र राज्यात झाली आहे. २०२५ पर्यंत १ ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकॉनॉमिचे ध्येय गाठण्याचे शासनाने निश्चित केले आहे.

राज्यातील उद्योजकामध्ये उद्योजकांना वाढीव व उद्योगातील नवनविन संकल्पनांचा वापर राज्यातील औद्योगिक विकासात केला जावा व औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेला चालना मिळावी या मुळे केंद्र शासनाच्या धर्तीवरच राज्यात देखिल स्टार्टअप योजना राबविण्यात आली.

महाराष्ट्रातील स्टार्टअप धोरण हे कौशल्य विकास व उद्योजकता विभागाचे मंत्री श्री. संभाजी पाटील निलंगेकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली एक समिती नेमण्यात आली. या समितीचे सदस्य याच विभागाचे राज्यमंत्री मा. रणजीत पाटील व जेष्ठ शास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. रघुनाथ माशाळकर हे होते. या समितीने महाराष्ट्र राज्य नाविन्यता सोसायटीच्या माध्यमातून हे धोरण तयार करण्यात आले.

या धोरणाच्या पुढील ५ वर्षांच्या (२०१७ ते २०२२) कालावधीत औद्योगिक विकासाची नवनविन उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्याचे ठरविण्यात आले. या धोरणानुसार पुढील ५ वर्षात जैवतंत्रज्ञान, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, माहिती तंत्रज्ञान, उर्जा निर्मिती इत्यादी क्षेत्रांमध्ये नवनविन संकल्पना राबविण्यासाठी उद्योजकांना प्रोत्साहन देण्यात येईल. या धोरणाने राज्यामध्ये नविन उद्योजक निर्माण करणे त्याचबरोबर नविन रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी व या माध्यमातून देशाच्या राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील महाराष्ट्राचा वाटा वाढविण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात येणार आहेत.

महाराष्ट्रातील स्टार्टअप योजनेची वैशिष्ट्ये : -

महाराष्ट्रातील स्टार्टअप योजनेची वैशिष्ट्ये पुढील प्रमाणे सांगता येतील.

१. महाराष्ट्रात किमान १०००० स्टार्टअप उद्योग सुरू करण्यासाठी मदत करणे.
२. या योजनेच्या माध्यमातून प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष ५ लाख रोजगार निर्मिती करणे.
३. शैक्षणिक व औद्योगिक क्षेत्राच्या साह्याने किमान १५ इनक्युबेटर्सचा विकास करणे व एंजंट व सीड फंडाच्या माध्यमातून ५ हजार कोटींची गुंतवणुक आकर्षित करणे.
४. या योजनेचा लाभ घेण्यासाठी उद्योगाच्या स्थापनेपासून पुढील ७ वर्षांचा कालावधी हा स्टार्टअप म्हणून गणला जाईल. सामाजिक क्षेत्र व बायो टेक्नॉलॉजी स्टार्टअपसाठी हा कालावधी १० वर्षांचा असेल.
५. या योजने अंतर्गत व्यवसायाची आर्थिक वार्षिक उलाढाल २५ कोटी रुपयांची असायला हवी.
६. स्टार्टअप संस्कृती विकसीत करण्यासाठी ठराविक नियमामध्ये शिथीलता देऊन निविदा प्रक्रियेत पुर्वानुभव तथा उलाढाल या निकषामध्ये सुट देण्यात येईल.
७. स्टार्टअपमधील उद्योगांना ठराविक नमुन्यात आपली माहिती भरून सादर करावी लागेल.
८. ७ वर्षांच्या कालावधीमध्ये स्टार्टअप उद्योगाचे कोणीही निरीक्षण करणार नाही.
९. सरकारी अनुदान प्राप्त उद्योगांना स्टार्टअप कडून किमान १०% खरेदी, मुद्रांक शुल्क व नोंदणी शुल्काची पहिल्या टप्प्यात १००% व दुसऱ्या टप्प्यात ५०% भरपाई देण्यात येईल.
१०. स्टार्टअप उद्योगांना भारतीय पेटंट नोंदणीसाठी २ लाख रुपयापर्यंत व अंतरराष्ट्रीय पेटंटसाठी १० लाखापर्यंत ८०% रकमेची सुट देण्यात येईल.
११. स्टार्टअप मधील उद्योगांना राज्य वस्तू वसेवा कराच्या रकमेची (एस.जी.एस.टी.) मध्ये शासनामार्फत सवलत देण्यात येईल.
१२. स्टार्टअप उद्योगांना नाविन्यपूर्ण क्लस्टर विकसित करण्यात येईल.
१३. स्टार्टअप उद्योगांना विविध प्रकारच्या सेवा व सुविधा पुरवण्यासाठी उच्च शैक्षणिक संस्था, संशोधन व विकास संस्था आणि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र यांच्या सहकार्याने इनक्युबेटर्स व तीन जागतिक दर्जाचे ॲक्सेलेरेटर्स, स्केलेरेटर्स व स्टार्टअप पार्क विकसित करण्यात येईल.
१४. स्टार्टअप उद्योगांना ५ लाख रुपयापर्यंतचे अनुदान उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी ५०० कोटीचा स्टार्टअप निधी स्थापित करण्यात येईल.

महाराष्ट्रातील स्टार्टअप धोरणाचे वरील वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत.

महाराष्ट्रात देशात सर्वात प्रथम फिटनेस पॉलीसी तयार केली आहे. ३०० नवे स्टार्टअप या क्षेत्रात सुरू झाले आहेत. राज्याने पायाभुत सुविधामध्ये गुंतवणुक वाढविली आहे.



स्टार्टअप योजनेच्या वित्तीय गुंतवणुकीचे टप्पे : -

स्टार्टअप योजनेमध्ये वित्तीय गुंतवणुक करण्याचे गुंतवणुकदारांच्या मते पुढील टप्पे आहेत.

स्वतःचा निधी : -

स्टार्टअप योजनेतील स्वतःचा निधी हा पहिला टप्पा होय. म्हणजेच उद्योग सुरू करण्याकरीता पहिल्यांदा व गुंतवावे लागणारे भांडवल हे स्वतः उद्योजकाचेच असते. हे भांडवल उद्योजकाची स्वतःची बचत असते किंवा तो ईतर वित्तीय संस्थाकडून हे भांडवल उभा करू शकतो.

मित्र आणि नातेवाईक : -

उद्योग उभा करण्यासाठी दुसऱ्या टप्प्यामध्ये मित्र व नातेवाईक यांच्याकडून भांडवल घेता येते. हे भांडवल घेत असताना उद्योगामधील जोखीम बाबत त्यांना पूर्ण माहिती द्यावी लागते व या टप्प्यातील भांडवल सुध्दा उद्योजकाला स्वतःच उभा करावे लागते. या टप्प्यामध्ये उद्योगाची सुरुवात झालेली असते.

बीज भांडवल : -

उद्योगातील गुंतवणुकीचा हा टप्पा सर्वात महत्वाचा आहे. या टप्प्यात भांडवल वाढायला सुरुवात होते. या टप्प्यात उद्योजकाला बाजारातील उद्योगांना वित्त पुरवठा करणाऱ्या संस्थाकडून भांडवल उभा करावे लागते. यामध्ये वित्तीय बाजारातील मोठमोठ्या वित्तीय संस्थांचा समावेश होतो. या संस्था स्टार्टअप उद्योगांना भांडवल देताना उद्योगाचे उत्पादन क्षमता अनुभव यावर आधारीत भांडवल पुरवठा करतात.

उद्योगाची वाढ : -

उद्योगाच्या या टप्प्यामध्ये बीज भांडवलाची गुंतवणुक झालेली असते व उद्योगाची वाढ ही झालेली असते. या टप्प्यामध्ये व्हॅन्चुर कॅपिटल मिळवून स्टार्टअप मधील सवलतीचा फायदा मिळू शकतो. या टप्प्यात ५ ते १० करोड रूपयांचे भांडवल उद्योगांना मिळू शकते.

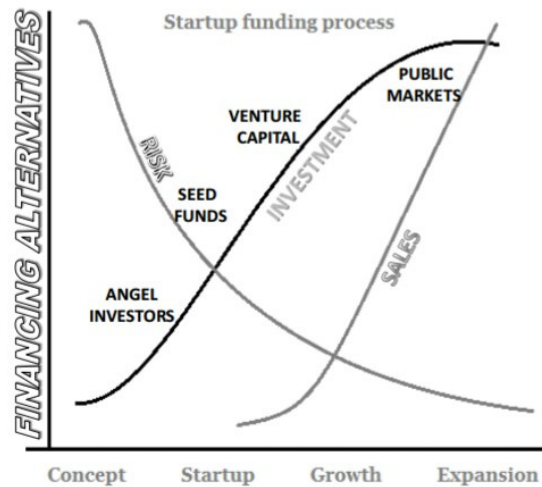
विस्तार : -

उद्योगातील हा सर्वात महत्वाचा टप्पा आहे. स्टार्टअप उद्योग हा पूर्णपणे विस्तारलेला असतो. स्टार्टअपमधील सर्वात महत्वाची बाब म्हणजे हा उद्योग सुरू करताना उद्योजकाचे स्वतःचे भांडवल अतिशय कमी असते. अगदी या टप्प्यातील भांडवल त्याच्या फक्त १०% किंवा त्यापेक्षा कमी भांडवल गुंतवणुकही उद्योजकाची असते.

उद्योजकाने स्वतः वरील विश्वास, कष्ट अशा या जोरावर तो आपला उद्योग हा यश शिखरावर नेहू शकतो.

खालील आकृतीमध्ये स्टार्टअप उद्योगातील भांडवल गुंतवणुकीची प्रक्रिया दर्शविली आहे.

स्टार्टअपची भांडवल गुंतवणुक प्रक्रिया : -





अभ्यासाचे निष्कर्ष : -

- स्टार्टअप योजनेतील अभ्यासाचे निष्कर्ष पुढील प्रमाणे सांगता येतील.
१. स्टार्टअप योजनेमुळे भारतातील औद्योगिक विकासास चालना मिळाली आहे.
 २. भारतात स्टार्टअप योजनेमुळे रोजगार संधी उपलब्ध होण्यास मदत झाली आहे.
 ३. या योजनेमुळे देशातील तरूणांच्या नविन उपक्रमांना उद्योगात रूपांतरीत करण्यासाठी मदत झाली.
 ४. या योजनेमुळे नविन उद्योगांना येणाऱ्या वित्तीय अडचणी दूर झाल्या.
 ५. स्टार्टअपमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात नविन उद्योगाची सुरुवात झाली.

समारोप : -

उद्योगामध्ये जोखीम घेणे ही सर्वात मोठी गोष्ट असते. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशामध्ये भांडवलालाची कमतरता जाणवत असताना सरकारमार्फत भांडवल उपलब्ध करून देणारे हे धोरण खरच कौतुकास्पद आहे. स्टार्टअप योजनेचे यश अपयश हे खऱ्या अर्थाने त्याधोरणाची अंमलबजावणी कशा पद्धतीने होते यावर अवलंबून आहे.

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शाश्वत कृषीचे महत्त्व

प्रा. बाळासाहेब रघुनाथ चकोर

(भूगोल विभाग)

क्रांतिवीर वसंतराव नाईक कला व वाणिज्य

महाविद्यालय, दिंडोरी ता.दिंडोरी जि.नाशिक

मो. ९७३०६३४९२१

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सारांश:

शाश्वत शेती/कृषी ही पर्यावरणाशी सुसंगत असलेली प्रक्रिया असून कमी खर्चात जास्त उत्पादन देणारी नवीन प्रकाराची होती आहे. अलीकडील काळात शाश्वत शेती ही काळाची गरज बनलेली आहे. अन्नधान्यांचे पूर्तता आणि शेतकऱ्यांचे स्वावलंबन शाश्वत कृषीतून निश्चितपणे होण्यास मदत होईल. मानवाच्या सर्व क्रिया निसर्गाशी एकरूप असल्या पाहिजे. मानव आणि निसर्ग यांच्यामध्ये समतोल राखून जमिनीची उत्पादन दीर्घ काळापर्यंत टिकून ठेवणे हे प्रत्येकांचे कर्तव्य आहे. त्यातून मानव व पर्यावरण यांचे आरोग्य व एकात्मता योग्य प्रकारे राहिल्यास शाश्वत शेती निश्चित उपयुक्त ठरले.

बीजशब्द:- शाश्वत, विकास, पर्यावरण, उत्पादकता

प्रस्तावना:-

मानवाच्या प्राचीन काळापासून चालत आलेला व्यवसाय म्हणजे कृषि/शेती होय. भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था ही कृषिप्रधान स्वरूपाची आहे. त्यामध्ये शेतीचा वाटा मोठा आहे. भारतातील शेती व्यवसाय हे निव्वळ उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन नसून त्यास कृषिउद्योगाचे स्वरूप प्राप्त झालेले आहे. परंतु वाढती लोकसंख्या आणि नैसर्गिक असमतोल इ. कारणांमुळे शेती उद्योगावर काही प्रमाणात संकटे निर्माण झालेली आहे. त्यासाठी उत्पादन वाढीकडे लक्ष दिले गेले परंतु पर्यावरणीय समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहे. त्यावर उपाय म्हणून शाश्वत कृषिची आवश्यकता आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:

1. शाश्वत विकास संकल्पेचा अर्थ अभ्यासणे
2. शाश्वत कृषीची संकल्पना अभ्यासणे
3. शाश्वत कृषीची गरज अभ्यासणे

संशोधन पद्धती :

प्रस्तूत शोध निबंधासाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या माहिती दुय्यम स्वरूपाच्या सामुग्रीचा आधार घेण्यात आलेला आहे. त्यामध्ये वर्तमानपत्र, संदर्भपुस्तके, क्रमिकपुस्तके, इंटरनेट इत्यादी माहितीच्या साधनाचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

शाश्वत विकास संकल्पना :

शाश्वत विकास संकल्पेत भविष्यकालीन पिढ्यांच्या गरजांचा विचार केला जातो. याचाच अर्थ असा की, वर्तमानकालीन गरजांची पूर्तता करताना भविष्यकालीन पिढ्यांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्याच्या निसर्गातील क्षमतेला कोणत्याही प्रकारची इजा पोहचता कामा नये.

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने १९८७ जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेचे संचालक व नार्वे देशाचे माजी पंतप्रधान ब्रंटलंड जी. एच. यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली "जागतिक पर्यावरण व विकास" आयोगाची स्थापना केली होती. त्यांनीच सर्वप्रथम शाश्वत विकास संकल्पना मांडली.



शाश्वत विकास संकल्पना केवल पर्यावरणाशी मर्यादित नाही तर अर्थशास्त्र, राज्यशास्त्र, परिस्थितिकी शास्त्र तसेच राजकारणी व निर्णय घेणाऱ्या सर्वच घटकांशी संबंधित आहे.

शाश्वत विकासाची व्याख्या :

1. ब्रंटलंड जी. एच. यांच्या अहवालांनुसार “शाश्वत विकास म्हणजे असा विकास की, जो भविष्यकालीन पिढ्यांच्या स्वतःच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्याच्या समर्थ्यांचे तडजोडी शिवाय वर्तमानकालीन गरजांची पूर्तता करणे होय.
2. भावी पिढ्यांच्या गरजा भागविण्याच्या निसर्गातील क्षमतेला कोणताही धोका न पत्करता लोकांच्या वर्तमानकालीन गरजा पूर्ण करणे म्हणजे शाश्वत विकास होय.

शाश्वत कृषीची / शेतीची संकल्पना :

शाश्वत कृषी ही एक गतिमान प्रक्रिया असून तिचा शाश्वत विकास संकल्पनेशी जवळचा संबंध आहे. शेती हा मानवाचा मूलभूत व्यवसाय आहे प्राचीन काळापासून मानव शेती उत्पादन वाढीसाठी जमिनीची मशागत करित असून कालाच्या प्रवाहात शेती व्यवसाय व मशागतीच्या स्वरूपात मोठ्या प्रमाणात परिवर्तने होत गेलेली आहे. ही परिवर्तने विकासाच्या दृष्टीने झालेली असली तरी त्यातून शेतीविषयक अनेक समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत. मानवाचा उत्पादन वाढीचा हव्यास नैसर्गिक परिस्थितीमध्ये असंतुलन निर्माण करण्यास करणीभूत ठरलेला आहे. भारताने स्वातंत्र्य उत्तर काळात कृषीखालील क्षेत्र, कृषितंत्रज्ञान, सुधारित संकरीत पिकांच्या जाती, जलसिंचन सुविधा, जमिनीच्या मशागतीसाठी मळणी, पेरणी यासाठीचे हत्यारे व अवजारे, कीटकांशके, किडणाशके, रासायनिक खते, बिबियाणे आदिचा पिक उत्पादन वाढीसाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर झाल्याने वनस्पतीचा हास, जमिनीची धूप, क्षारीकरण, रासायनिक खतांचा प्रमाणापेक्षा जास्त वापर यामुळे नापिकीचे प्रमाण वाढले. त्याचबरोबर वाढती लोकसंख्या, शहरीकरण, औद्योगीकरण इ. अनेक कारणांमुळे नैसर्गिक परिस्थितीमध्ये अवनतीमुळे पर्यावरणीय समस्या निर्माण झाल्या. त्यातूनच कृषिविषयक समस्या निर्माण झाल्याने शाश्वत कृषि या संकल्पनेचा उदय झाला आहे. म्हणून मानवासाठी शाश्वत कृषि ही काळाची गरज बनली आहे. १९९२ मध्ये ब्राझील मध्ये रिओ-दि-जनिरो येथे भरलेल्या वसुंधरा परिषदेत शाश्वत विकास संकल्पनेवर चर्चा होऊन त्यातून शाश्वत शेती/कृषि या संकल्पनेचा स्वीकार करण्यात आला आहे.

शाश्वत कृषीची व्याख्या:

मानवाच्या बदलत्या गरजा भागवितांना कृषि साधनसंपत्तीचे यशस्वी व्यवस्थापन करणे की ज्यातून पर्यावरणाचा दर्जा आणि नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचे गुणसंवर्धन होणे म्हणजे शाश्वत कृषि होय. सध्याच्या गरजा लक्षात घेऊन त्या भागवतांना भविष्यातील पिढ्यांसमोर समस्या निर्माण होऊ नये म्हणून नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा वापर शास्त्रशुद्ध पद्धतीने वापर केला पाहिजे. शेतीसाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या पाणी, जमीन, जंगल, जनावरे इ. घटकांचे संवर्धन करणे व एकात्मिक खत व्यवस्थापन, एकात्मिक कीड व्यवस्थापन, एकात्मिक तण व्यवस्थापन, कीड व रोग प्रतिबंधक बियाण्यांचा वापर, शून्य मशागत तंत्राचा वापर शाश्वत कृषी मध्ये केल्यास फायदेशीर ठरेल. शाश्वत शेतीमध्ये रासायनिक खते, कीटकनाशके, तननाशके इ. घटकांचा जास्त वापर न करता पालापाचोळा, शेणखत, जनावरांचे मलमूत्र, पिकांचे टाकाऊ पदार्थ उपयोगात आणणे यासारख्या घटकांचा शाश्वत कृषिमध्ये वापर होणे गरजेचे आहे.

शाश्वत कृषिचे मूलतत्त्वे:-

शाश्वत कृषीची गरज लक्षात घेऊन नैसर्गिक समतोल राखण्यासाठी व उत्पादन खर्च कमी होऊन उत्पादनात वाढ होण्यासाठी पुढील मूलतत्त्वांचा वापर करणे काळाची गरज आहे.



निष्कर्ष :

शेती व्यवसायाची पारंपारिक संसाधने, नीतीमूल्ये व वारसा जपण्यासाठी जुनं ते सोनं आणि आधुनिक अद्यावत तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून उज्ज्वल भविष्यासाठी मानवी व्यवहारी जीवनात अथवा व्यवसायात शाश्वत शेतीचा उपयोग केल्यास मानवास ती निश्चित फायदेशीर ठरेल.

उपाय योजना :-

1. सेंद्रिय शेती तंत्राचा वापर करणे.
2. शाश्वत शेतीसाठी जलयुक्त शिवार अभियानास प्रोत्साहन देणे.
3. शाश्वत अन्न व्यवस्थेसाठी जैव तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करणे.
4. शाश्वत शेती संशोधनाला प्राधान्य देणे गरजेचे आहे.
5. जंगलतोड थांबविण्यासाठी व वनक्षेत्र वाढविण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे
6. मृदेतील जीवाणूचे संवर्धन करून मृदेची उत्पादकता टिकविणे
7. रासायनिक खताऐवजी सेंद्रिय खते, कंपोस्ट खते, शेणखत, गांडूळखत, हिरवळीची खते इत्यादीचा वापर करणे
8. जलसंवर्धन, मृदासंधारणासारखे उपक्रम राबविणे
9. शाश्वत कृषीच्या प्रसारासाठी शेतकऱ्यामध्ये प्रबोधन व जागरूकता निर्माण करणे गरजे आहे.

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इ.स.पूर्व ६व्या शतकातील स्थित्यंतरे व नागरीकरण

सौ. श्रेया संजीव दाणी

संशोधक विद्यार्थी

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मो. ९०११०१८९१२

गोषवारा —

प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहासाचे स्थान अद्वितीय आहे. त्या काळातील झालेली विविध स्थित्यंतरे म्हणजेच विविध घटकांमधील बदल व नागरीकरण यांचे स्थान अनन्यसाधारण मानले जाते. प्राचीन भारताचे सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक वैभव अप्रतिम आहे. जगातील प्राचीन संस्कृतींमध्ये भारताची सिंधु किंवा हडप्पा संस्कृती आधुनिक व पुढारलेली होती. इ.स.पूर्व ६व्या शतकात विविध आर्थिक व धार्मिक स्थित्यंतरे झाली. विविध उद्योगधंदे, शेती, व्यापार व नागरीकरणामध्ये टप्प्याटप्प्याने बदल झालेले दिसतात.

प्रास्ताविक —

इ.स.पूर्व ६व्या शतकापासून भौतिक युगाची सुरुवात झाली. याचे पडसाद भारतामध्ये बिहार, उत्तरप्रदेश येथे दिसू लागले. उत्खननात विविध प्रकारच्या वस्तु मिळाल्या आहेत. यावरून प्रगत भौतिक युगाची साक्ष दिसून येते. त्याचबरोबर सापडलेल्या लोखंडाचे अवशेष त्या काळातील विविध व्यवसाय शेतीसाठी लागणारी लोखंडी हत्यारे, उपकरणे यावरून लोखंडाचा उपयोग भौतिक प्रगतीचा निर्देशक ठरला. धातुच्या नाण्याचा उपयोग या युगात केला जाऊ लागला. व्यापार व नागरीकरणास चालना मिळाली. गंगा-सिंधु नद्यांच्या खोऱ्यात वसलेली सिंधु संस्कृती काळाच्या ओघात नष्ट झाली असली तरी पुन्हा १००० वर्षांनंतर या गंगेच्या दुआबात पुन्हा शहरे निर्माण झाली. त्या काळातील पाली स्मृती वाङ्मयात अयोध्या, वाराणसी, पाटलीपुत्र इ. शहरांचे उल्लेख सापडले आहेत.

संशोधनाची गृहितके —

१. प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृतीचे स्थान व योगदान मोठे आहे.
२. इ.स.पूर्व ६व्या शतकातील विविध बदलांचा किंवा स्थित्यंतराचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.
३. लोहतंत्रज्ञान, शेती, व्यापार, नागरीकरण या घटकांच्या विषयी अभ्यास होणे आवश्यक आहे.

इ.स.पूर्व ६व्या शतकातील विविध स्थित्यंतरे —

कालावधीमध्ये संपूर्ण भारतामध्ये भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकारच्या राज्यपद्धती अस्तित्वात असल्याचे दिसून येते. अनेक राजे साम्राज्यविस्तार करण्यासाठी लढाया लढत होते. प्रत्येक राज्याची चलन व्यवस्था, राज्यव्यवस्था विभिन्न होती. परंतु कालांतराने सर्व राज्यांच्या भौतिक सुविधांमध्ये वाढ होत गेली. लोखंडाचा वापर कला जाऊ लागला. शेती मोठ्या प्रमाणावर पिकवू लागले. शेतीतून आलेल्या उत्पादनासाठी अंतर्गत व परदेशी व्यापार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढला. शेवटी मनुष्य विविध स्थित्यंतरांमधून नागरीकरणकडे वाटचाल करू लागला. विविध नगरांची निर्मिती झाली. प्राचीन काळात विविध नगरे व शहरे नावारुपाला आली. त्यामध्ये अयोध्या, वाराणसी,



पाटलीपुत्र या शहरांचा समावेश होतो. लोह, तंत्रज्ञान, शेती, व्यापार, नागरीकरण यांचा आढावा खालीप्रमाणे घेता येईल.

लोह तंत्रज्ञान (धातु उपयोग) —

इ.स.पूर्व ६व्या शतकापासून धातुउद्योग प्रगतीपथावर होता. बौद्ध वाङ्मय तसेच कौटिल्य, ग्रीक व शुक्राचार्यासारख्या इतिहासकारांनी या धातु उद्योगाची माहिती दिली आहे. लोखंड, शिसे, सोने, यांसारख्या धातुंचा उपयोग शिवाय संमिश्र धातुंचा उपयोगही त्या काळात केला जात असे. तलवारी, बाणाची टोके इ. वस्तु बनविल्या जात असत. पाश्चात्य राष्ट्रांनी १९व्या शतकात आत्मसात केलेले पोलाद निर्मितीचे ज्ञान भारतीयांनी इ.स.पूर्व चौथ्या शतकात मौर्य राजांनी दिल्ली येथे उभारलेला मेहरोली स्तंभ आजही किंचितही न गंजता ऊन, वारा, पाऊस यात उभा आहे. अशुद्ध धातुपासून लोह, पोलाद बनविण्याचे तंत्रज्ञान भारतीयांनी आत्मसात केले होते. कौटिल्याच्या अर्थशास्त्रात धातु शुद्धतेविषयी माहिती मिळते. तसेच या धातुंना भारतातील निरनिराळ्या प्रांतातून तसेच भारताबाहेरील देशातूनही मोठ्या प्रमाणात मागणी होती.

लोखंड, पोलाद यांच्यापासून युद्धोपयोगी शस्त्रास्त्रे किल्ल्याच्या संरक्षणाची शस्त्रास्त्रे, शत्रुंवर वार करता येण्याजोगी शस्त्रास्त्रे, चिलखत, घोडे व हत्ती यांच्या पाठीवर घालावयाचे कवच निर्माण करण्याचे व्यवसाय या काळात होते. समाजातील दैनंदिन गरजा भागविण्यासाठी व आर्थिक स्थैर्य मिळवून देण्यासाठी या व्यवसायाचा उपयोग झाला.

शेती —

प्राचीन काळामध्ये शेती हा प्रमुख व्यवसाय होता. राज्याच्या उत्पन्नाचे ते प्रमुख साधन होते. मध्यभागी लोकवस्ती व त्याभोवती शेती असे. शेतीच्या पलिकडे एक भाग गायरान म्हणून ओळखला जात असे. या गायरानांवर गावातील लोकांचीच मालकी असे. गावातील एकूण शेतीपैकी काही शेती ब्राम्हणांना दान केली जात असे. याशिवाय राजाची जमीन व खाजगी जमीन असे. जमिनीचे दोन प्रकार होते. खाजगी जमीन १००० ते ८००० एकर इतक्या मालकीची होती. गावातील संघर्ष वयोवृद्ध व्यक्ती व शासनाच्या सहकार्याने सोडवला जात असे.

कौटिल्याच्या मते, “मोठ्या जमिनीपेक्षा लहान बागायती जमिनीचा तुकडा चांगला. कारण त्यात वर्षभर पीक घेता येते.”

शेतकऱ्यांना आर्थिक सहकार्य, पाणी पुरविण्याची सोय, नवीन लागवडीखाली आणणाऱ्या जमिनीस सवलती दिल्या जात असत. महसुल आकारताना सुद्धा या पिकाची प्रत्यक्ष पाहणी करून ग्रामणीच्या मदतीने व सहकार्याने महसुल ठरविला जाई. वरील कर शेतकऱ्याच्या सवडीने धान्य अगर पैशाच्या रुपाने गोळा केला जात असे. म्हणूनच या काळात शेतीचा विकास मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झाला.

शेतीवरील आधारित विविध उद्योगधंद्यांचा विकास याच काळात झाला. पशुपालन व शेतीशी संबंधित व्यवसाय सुरू झाला. यातून दुध व दुग्धजन्य पदार्थ बनविण्याच्या व्यवसायाला चालना मिळाली. याशिवाय शेतीसाठी लागणारी अवजारे तयार करीत. धान्य वाहतुकीसाठी बैलगाडी तयार करणे, यांसारखे व्यवसाय सुरू झाले. तसेच चामड्याच्या वस्तु, अवजारे दुरुस्त करणारे स्वतंत्र वर्ग अस्तित्वात आहे.

**व्यापार विकास —**

व्यापारी केंद्र म्हणून उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार या शहरांना महत्वाचे स्थान होते. या शहरांमध्ये व्यावसायिकांची, व्यापाऱ्यांची स्वतंत्र राहण्याची व्यवस्था होती. भौतिक युगाच्या आधीच्या काळात शहरे ही प्रामुख्याने नदी काठावर किंवा व्यापारी मार्गावर वसलेली होती. कारण कारागिरांनी बनविलेल्या वस्तु व्यापारी विविध शहरांत नेत असत.

इ.स.पूर्व ६व्या शतकापासून राजकीय जीवनात शांतता, सुव्यवस्थेमुळे अंतर्गत व परराष्ट्रीय व्यापारास चालना मिळाली. हिमालयापासून कन्याकुमारीपर्यंत, बंगालपासून ते पंजाब पर्यंत, पूर्व—पश्चिम —दक्षिण—उत्तरेत व्यापारामध्ये वाढ झाली. याशिवाय भारताच्या पूर्व—पश्चिम किनाऱ्यावरील बंदरातून ग्रीस, रोमन, चीन, आशिया देश यांच्या बरोबर व्यापारी हितसंबंध निर्माण करून परराष्ट्रीय व्यापारास चालना मिळाली.

अ) अंतर्गत व्यापार —

मौर्य साम्राज्याची स्थापना सोळा महाजनपदांच्या काळात अंतर्गत व्यापारास चालना मिळाली. यातूनच पाटलीपुत्र, बनारस, मच्छलीपट्टण, सोपारा इ. केंद्रे उदयास आली. अंतर्गत व्यापाराच्या क्षेत्रात श्रेष्ठी व सार्थवाह हे दोन प्रमुख वर्ग होते. एकाच शहरात राहून श्रेष्ठी व्यापार करत असत. तर देशाच्या निरनिराळ्या भागात फिरून सार्थवाह व्यापार करीत असत. व्यापारासाठी मोठे तांडे असत. देशाच्या निरनिराळ्या भागात फिरत असताना अनेक संकटांना त्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागत असे. मसाल्याचे पदार्थ, मौल्यवान चैनीच्या वस्तु यांचा व्यापार चालत असे.

व्यापारासाठी विविध शहरांना जोडणारे रस्ते पूर्व—पश्चिम नद्यांना जोडणारे मार्ग यांचा उपयोग केला जात असे. पूर्वेकडे चंपा शहराकडे निघालेला मार्ग बनारसहून गंगा नदीतून कोसांबीकडे जात असे. कोसांबीकडून भूमार्गे हा रस्ता सिंध सोखीपर्यंत जात होता. उत्तरेकडून नैऋत्येकडे जाणारा मार्ग श्रावस्तीहून निघून गोदावरी नदीच्या तीरावरील व्यापारी केंद्राच्या प्रतिष्ठानाकडे जात असे. श्रावस्तीहून राजगृहाकडे जाणाऱ्या मार्गाकडे पाटलीपुत्र, वैशाली कपिलवस्तू, नालंदा ही व्यापारी शैक्षणिक केंद्रे होती. पाणिनीने आपल्या अष्टाध्यायी ग्रंथात उल्लेखलेला मार्ग पाच प्रमुख नद्यांच्या प्रदेशातून जाणारा आहे. पुढे मध्यपश्चिम आशियातील मुख्य मार्गाला मिळत होता. मॅगस्थेनिस याने दिलेल्या माहितीवरून आग्नेय दिशेकडून पाटलीपुत्राकडे येणारा मार्ग १८०० कि. मी. लांबीचा असावा. बैल, उंट, नावा, बोटी, बैलगाडी या साधनांच्याद्वारे व्यापार केला जात असे. अंतर्गत व्यापारामध्ये विविध प्रकारचे धान्य, कलात्मक वस्तु, घरात वापरण्याची भांडी, हस्तीदंताच्या वस्तु, मोत्यांचे अलंकार यांचा वापर केला जात असे. हिमालयाकडील प्रदेशात चांदी, सोने, हस्तीदंती वस्तु, तर दक्षिणेकडील प्रदेशात कांबळी, घोडे, रत्ने, सोने, इ. वस्तु पाटलीपुत्र राजगृह या शहरात व्यापारासाठी येत. या व्यापारात हिमालयातील प्राण्यांची कातडी, आसाम, बनारस, मधील कापड, सिलोन मधील मोती, चीनमधील सिल्क, यांचा व्यापार मोठ्या प्रमाणात चालत असे.

ब) परदेशी व्यापार —

प्राचीन काळापासून परराष्ट्रीय व्यापारास चालना मिळाली. चीन, सिलोन, आशियायी देश यांच्या बरोबर भारतीय व्यापारी संबंध होते. मोहेंजोदडो व हडप्पा या शहरांना परदेशी व्यापारी शहरे म्हणून महत्त्व मिळाले. राजकीय जीवनात शांतता, स्थैर्य शासनाच्या आर्थिक सहकार्यामुळे व्यापार मोठ्या प्रमाणात विकसित झाला. गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, पूर्व—पश्चिम किनाऱ्यावरील चोल, पाली, नीलकंठ ही मलबारमधील बंदरे होती. परदेशी व्यापार करणाऱ्यांचा व्यापारी संघ होता. भारताबरोबर व्यापार जोडल्याने अनेकांना मोठ्या प्रमाणावर फायदा



झाला. त्यामुळे परदेशी व्यापारी भारताकडे व्यापाऱ्याच्या निमित्ताने येऊ लागले. समुद्रमार्गे जहाजांच्या माध्यमातून व्यापार चाले. खैबर खिंडीतून हिंदुकुश पर्वतावरून बाल्टन येथे जाणारा प्रमुख भूमार्ग आहे. बलुचिस्तान, पर्शिया, अरेबिया या प्रदेशाच्या किनाऱ्यालगत ही व्यापारी लहाजे जात असत. आग्नेय आशिया प्रदेशाबरोबरचा व्यापार जलमार्गाने होत असे .

कापडाला द्यावयाचे पक्के रंग, अत्तरे, लवचिक पोलाद, इ. वस्तुंना परदेशात मागणी असल्याने त्यांचे उत्पादन व निर्मिती मोठ्या प्रमाणवर केली जात असे. याशिवाय रेशमी कापड, हस्तीदंत, माणिक, पाचू, मोती, औषधी वनस्पती, इ. वस्तुंची निर्यात मोठ्या प्रमाणात भारतातून केली जात असे. तर चांदी, कथिल. खजूर अरबस्तानातून घोडे, चीनमधून रेशीम, सिलोनमधून नीलमणी यांसारख्या वस्तुंची आयात भारत करत असे. इ.स. पूर्व ६व्या शतकापासून भारताने परराष्ट्रीय व्यापारात वेगळे अस्तित्व व महत्व प्राप्त केले.

व्यापारासाठी निरनिराळे संघ, श्रेणी निर्माण केल्या. त्यामुळे व्यापारी एकमेकांना सहकार्य करीत. काही वेळा शासनाच्या वतीने व्यापाऱ्यांना सहकार्य मिळे. त्यामुळे परराष्ट्रीय व्यापारास चालना मिळाली. व्यापार संबंधातून जगाच्या बाजारपेठेत भारताने आपली आर्थिक स्थिती सुसंपन्न करून स्वतःचे वेगळे अस्तित्व निर्माण केले.

भौतिक युगामध्ये व्यापारास मोठी चालना मिळाली. नाण्यांच्या उपयोगामुळे भौतिक युगात व्यापाराचा विकास वाढू लागला. वैदिक वाङ्मयात निष्क व शतमान नाण्यांचा उल्लेख आढळतो. उत्तर वेदकाळात चांदी, तांबे, यासारख्या धातुच्या नाण्यांचा वापर केला जाऊ लागला. इ.स.पूर्व ६व्या शतकात नाणी निर्माण होण्यास प्रारंभ झाला.

नागरीकरण —

उत्तर वेदकाळातील समाज निरनिराळ्या खेड्यांतून विभागलेला होता. परंतु बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेशाच्या मध्यभागातील उत्खननात ४०० शहरांचे अवशेष मिळाले. या खेड्यांचे तीन गटात वर्गीकरण केलेले दिसते.

१. पहिला गट — निरनिराळ्या जाती-जमातीचा समावेश असलेली खेडी.
२. दुसरा गट — अर्धशहरी अवस्थेतील खेडी.
३. तिसरा गट — खेड्यात सीमा प्रदेशात, जंगलात आढळतो.

खेड्यातील लोक प्रामुख्याने शेतीवर अवलंबून होते. मात्र त्यांना लागणाऱ्या विविध वस्तु शहरांतूनच आणाव्या लागत असत. उदा. हत्यारे, कापड, उपकरणे, इ. शहरी लोकांचाही शेती उत्पादनावरच उदरनिर्वाह चालत असे.

मूल्यमापन —

भौतिक युगाच्या काळात गंगेच्या खोऱ्यात नागरीकरण झाल्याचे दिसून आले. व्यापारी वस्तुंचे उत्पादन त्यांची मागणी, वस्तू तयार करणारे कारागीर, त्यासाठी धातुचा उपयोग हे ज्ञान प्राप्त झाल्यामुळेच शहरांचा उदय व विकास कारणीभूत ठरला.

निष्कर्ष —

प्राचीन भारत खेड्यांचाच होता. परंतु हळूहळू भौतिक सुविधा प्राप्त होत गेल्याने नागरीकरण वाढले. व्यापारी, शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक वारसा जपणारी शहरी विकसित झाली. जसे इतिहास आणि नागरिक शास्त्राचा संबंध खूप जवळचा आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे प्राचीन काळातील विविध नगरे इतिहासाचा वैभवशाली वारसा बनल्याचे दिसून येते. नागरीकरणामुळे प्राचीन भारताचा चेहरामोहरा बदलून गेला.



संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची –

१. डॉ. ढवळीकर मधुकर केशव — परातत्त्वविद्या, महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य संस्कृती मंडळ, मंत्रालय, मुंबई — ३२, प्रथमावृत्ती १९८०.
२. गायधनी रं. ना, राहुरकर व.ग., प्राचीन भारताचा सांस्कृतिक इतिहास, काँटिनेंटल प्रकाशन, पुणे २, आवृत्ती चौथी, १९६१.
३. ढवळीकर म. के., इतिहास, पुरातत्त्व पर्यावरण, , श्रीविद्या प्रकाशन, पुणे.
४. डॉ. देगलुरकर ग.ब., प्राचीन भारत इतिहास आणि संस्कृती





सिद्धी सुरूलखान आणि ब्रम्हेंद्रस्वामी संबंध

डॉ.एस.एल. म्हात्रे

वसंतराव नाईक महाविद्यालय

मुरुड—जंजिरा, जि.रायगड

मोबा.नं.— ९०२९८१०२९६

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प्रस्तावना :-

जंजिरा संस्थानाचे सत्ताधिश हे अंबिसिनियातून आलेले हबशी मुसलमान होते. त्याचे भारतात आगमन केव्हा झाले हे निश्चित सांगता येत नाही. पण संस्थानात १४९८ मध्ये आल्याचा उल्लेख सापडतो. निजामशाहने किनारपट्टीच्या संरक्षणाची जबाबदारी तसेच मक्केला जाणाऱ्या मुसलमान यात्रेकरूच्या वाहतुकीची व्यवस्था करण्याची जबाबदारी त्यांच्यावर सोपविली होती. त्या मोबदल्यात आजूबाजूचे किल्ले व किल्ल्यातील सैनिक खर्चासाठी नागठणे ते बाणकोट पर्यंतचा किल्ला सिद्धीच्या ताब्यात दिला होता. त्यानंतर सिद्धीनी आपल्या साम्राज्यात वाढ केली होती. सिद्धी हे वंशपरंपरागत राजे नव्हते. गादीवरचा सिद्धी मरण पावला की वजीर व सरदारांचा संघ जो कोणी सर्वात लायक म्हणजेच निष्ठावान असे अशा हबशी खलाशाची नियुक्ती करित असत.

सिद्धी सुरूलखान (१७०७—१७३४) :-

‘सिद्धी याकूतखानाच्या मृत्युसमयी सिद्धी सुरूलखान कासा किल्ल्याचा किल्लेदार होता. वजीर व सरदारांच्या संघाने सिद्धी सुरूलखानाला सिद्धी याकूतखानाच्या मृत्युनंतर नवा नवाब निवडला. सिद्धी सुरूलखान सुरूवातीचे काही दिवस वजीर व सरदारांचा सल्ला घेऊन राज्यकारभार करत असे. परंतु नंतर हुकुमशाह बनून वजीर व सरदारांचा सल्ला न घेता राज्यकारभार करू लागला. सिद्धी याकूतखानाने किल्ल्याच्या बाहेरच्या तटबंदीसाठी राखण ठेवलेला पैसा त्याने स्वतःसाठी वापरण्यास सुरूवात केली. स्वतःसाठी राजपुरीला हवेली बांधली. राजपुरी येथे जुम्मा मशीद बांधली, खोखरी येथे त्याने गुंबज बांधला. तटबंदीसाठी राखण ठेवलेला पैसा इतरत्र वापरल्यामुळे तटबंदीचे काम थंडावले. महसुलाची वसुली अनियमित होऊ लागली. खंडणी वसूल होईना त्यामुळे पैशाची चणचण सिद्धी सुरूलखानाला जाणवू लागली.

सिद्धी सुरूलखानाच्या गैर प्रशासनामुळे वजीर व सरदारांचा संघ त्याच्यावर नाराज झाला. त्यांनी सिद्धी सुरूलखानाला आपले वर्तन सुधारण्याची नाही तर सत्तेवरून पदच्युत करण्यात येईल अशी समज दिली. वजीर व सरदारांच्या सुचनेचा त्याच्यावर परिणाम होऊन त्याने आपले वर्तन सुधारले. राजपुरी येथे बांधलेली हवेली व खोखरी येथे बांधलेले गुंबज या बांधकामावरील केलेला खर्च त्याने आपल्या खाजगी मालमत्तेतून सरकारी खजिन्यात भरला. सिद्धी सुरूलखानाने आपल्या वर्तनात बदल केल्यामुळे संस्थानाचे प्रशासन सुधारले. जंजिन्याच्या तटबंदीचे राहिलेले काम १७२८ मध्ये पूर्ण केले.”

‘इ.सन १७१५ मध्ये बाळाजी विश्वनाथ व कान्होजी आंग्रे सिद्धीनी ताब्यात घेतलेल्या सुवर्णदुर्गावर (दापोली) स्वारी केली. यावेळी सिद्धी सुरूलखानाने पाहिले की, संयुक्त सैन्यापुढे आपला टिकाव लागणार नाही. तेव्हा त्याने तहाची बोलणी केली. या तहाप्रमाणे (१७१५) यशवंतगड, बाणकोट, विजयदुर्ग, प्रतापगड



किल्ले व इतर आठ गावे सिद्दी सुरूलखानाला मराठ्यांच्या हवाली करावी लागली. तर पेशवे व आंग्रे यांनी आपले सैन्य मागे घेण्याचे मान्य केले.^२

सिद्दी सुरूलखान आणि ब्रम्हेंद्रस्वामी यांच्यात सलोख्याचे संबंध होते. सुरूलखान नवाब बनल्यानंतर ब्रम्हेंद्रस्वामींना आंबडस व पेंढे या दोन खेड्यांचे उत्पन्न दान करून परशुरामक्षेत्री देऊळ बांधायला साहाय्य केले. सिद्दी सुरूलखान हा उदार मनाचा होता. पण त्याचा सेनापती सिद्दी सट हा असहिष्णू वृत्तीचा होता. मुसलमानी राज्यात स्वामींच्या धार्मिक कार्याला त्याचा सतत विरोध असायचा. हिंदूंच्या उत्सवात चालणाऱ्या लांबलचक धार्मिक विधींविषयी वाटणारा तिटकारा तो लपवून ठेवत नसे. सिद्दी सटच्या ताब्यात दाभोळ खाडीच्या दक्षिण तिरावरच्या अंजनवेलचा किल्ला आणि त्या किल्ल्याभोवतालचा प्रदेशही होता. ह्या ताब्यामुळे स्वामींचे परशुरामक्षेत्रही त्याच्या अधिकार क्षेत्रात येत होते. त्यामुळे तिथल्या रहिवाशांचा छळ करायची आणि खुद्द ब्रम्हेंद्रस्वामींची नालस्ती करायची एकही संधी तो सोडत नसे.^३

सावनूरच्या मुसलमान नवाबांनी आपला मित्र जंजिच्याचा सिद्दी याला एक हत्ती भेट म्हणून पाठविला. सावनूर हे जंजिच्यापासून ४०० मैल अंतरावर आहे. शिवाय सावनूर ते दंडराजपुरीच्या मधल्या प्रदेशावर चार निरनिराळ्या राजांची सत्ता होती. अशा परिस्थितीत सावनूरहुन दंडराजपुरी पर्यंत हत्ती घेऊन येणे ही एक अशक्य कामगिरी होती. 'सिद्दी सुरूलखानाने ब्रम्हेंद्रस्वामींपुढे हा प्रश्न मांडला आणि दख्खनमधल्या निरनिराळ्या राजसत्तांना हा हत्ती आणण्यासाठी दस्तक देण्याबद्दल विनंती केली. किमान चार दस्तकांची गरज होती. दक्षिणेतील सुंद, कोल्हापुरचे संभाजी, साताऱ्याचे शाहु आणि कान्होजी आंग्रे. यावर उपाय म्हणून स्वामींनी स्वतःच हत्ती आणण्याचे आश्वासन सिद्दी सुरूलखानाला दिले. वार्षिक दक्षिणा जमविण्यासाठी सिद्दी सुरूलखानाने १० सैनिक दिले. ब्रम्हेंद्रस्वामी हत्ती घेऊन येत असताना त्यांच्याकडून कोणीही दस्तकाची मागणी केली नाही. घाटावरून कोकणात उतरले आणि आपल्या परतीच्या ठिकाणापासून एका दिवसाच्या प्रवासाच्या अंतरावर येऊन पोहोचले व सिद्दीच्या माणसांबरोबर हत्ती पुढे पाठवून दिला. आता फक्त एकच तपासणीचा नाका उरलेला होता (माखजन). पण माखनजनच्या नाक्यावर कान्होजी आंग्रेच्या माणसांनी हत्ती अडवला. दस्तकाशिवाय सिद्दीच्या मुलखात हत्ती जाऊ दयायची परवानगी नाकारली. आंग्रेच्या शिपायांनी हत्ती आपल्या ताब्यातील जयगडला नेऊन पोहोचवला. ही बातमी सिद्दी सुरूलखानाचा सेनापती सिद्दी सटला समजताच त्याने संतापाच्या भरात परशुरामक्षेत्रातल्या देवळांवर आक्रमण करून देवळे जमीनदोस्त केली व तिथल्या रहिवाशांवर अनन्वित अत्याचार केले होते'.^४

आपल्या अंजनवेलच्या किल्लेदाराने उतावळेपणाने केलेल्या या कृत्याचा सिद्दी सुरूलखानाला खेद झाला होता. त्याने सिद्दी सटला लूट परत करायचा हुकूम सोडला आणि सटने तो लगेच पाळला. याचवेळी स्वामींनी मूर्तीसाठी हिरेजडीत पदके केली होती, ती आपली वैयक्तिक देणगी म्हणून सिद्दी सुरूलखानाला भेट दिली. सामोपचाराच्या बाबतीत आपणही मागे नाही हे दाखवण्यासाठी सिद्दी सुरूलखानाने परशुराम क्षेत्राची आणि देवळांची जी नासधूस झाली त्याची भरपाई म्हणून ब्रम्हेंद्रस्वामींना आणखी दोन खेडी कायमची दान केली.

सारांश :-

सिद्दी सुरूलखान सुरूवातीला सरकारी पैसा स्वतःसाठी वापरत असे. परंतु वजीर व सरदारांच्या संधाने त्याला विरोध केल्यामुळे त्याने आपल्या वर्तनात बदल केले. तो दानशूर व उदार मनाचा होता. त्याने हिंदूंच्या मंदिरांना देणग्या दिल्या होत्या. सिद्दी सुरूलखानाच्या हिंदू प्रति असलेल्या प्रेमापोटी ब्रम्हेंद्रस्वामींनी सिद्दी



सुरुलखानाला सहकार्य करून काही खेडी दान म्हणून दिल्याचे दिसून येते. सिद्दी सुरुलखान आणि ब्रम्हेंद्रस्वामी या दोन व्यक्ती मधील सामोपचराचे व शांततेचे संबंध म्हणजे पुढील पिढीसमोरील एक आदर्श असेच म्हणावे लागेल.

संदर्भसूची :-

१. पेशमाम अ. रज्जाक म.ह., मुरुड—जंजिरा, ऐतिहासिक रूपरेषा मुद्रक सहकार मुद्रणालय पुणे पान नं. ११
२. चिटणीस शरद— जंजिरा संस्थाचा इतिहास संशोधन मंडळ मुंबई १९९९ पान नं. २४
३. देशपांडे पु.ल. कान्होजी आग्रे, सन पब्लिकेशन पुणे २०००, पान नं. २९९
४. तत्रैव पान नं. ३०१, ३०२.



निवडणुक आयोग कार्य व आचार संहिता

प्रा.विजय मुरलीधर गावंडे

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

सविताबाई उ. देशमुख महा. दिग्रस.

मो. नं. - ८४२१८९५०५८

भारतीय संविधानाच्या १५ व्या भागातील कलम ३२४- ३२९ मध्ये स्वतंत्र निर्वाचन आयोगाची तरतूद २४ जानेवारी १९५० रोजी करण्यात आली. भारतीय निर्वाचन आयोग हा स्थायी आयोग असून संविधानाने संसद, राज्य, विधानसभा, केंद्रशासित प्रदेश, राष्ट्रपती, उपराष्ट्रपती, तसेच स्थानीक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या निवडणुकीचे नियंत्रण संचलन ही सर्व प्रक्रिया निवडणुक आयोगाकडे सोपविली आहे.

भारताचे लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार केला आहे. लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्थेत निवडणुक स्वच्छ , निःपक्षपातीपणे होण्यासाठी म्हणुन निवडणुक आयोगाची व्यवस्था संविधानात करण्यात आली आहे. लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्थेत मतदारांना आपल्या पसंतीचा लोकप्रतिनिधी व पर्यायाने शासन निवडता यावे यासाठी निवडणुक हे माध्यम आहे.

केंद्रीय निवडणुक आयोग



जिल्हा निवडणुक आयोग

तालुका निवडणुक आयोग

त्रिस्तरीय आयोग :- सद्यस्थितीत भारतीय निवडणुक आयोग त्रिसदस्यीय आहे. एक मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त व अन्य दोन निवडणुक आयुक्त अशा तीन सदस्यांचा मिळून निवडणुक आयोग गठित करण्यात आला आहे.

त्रिसदस्यीय आयोगाची व्यवस्था तारकंडे समितीच्या शिफारसी नुसार १६ ऑक्टोबर १९८९ ला तयार करण्यात आली यापूर्वी निवडणुक आयोग हा एकदस्यीय होता.

निवडणुक आयुक्ताची नियुक्ती :-

संसदेच्या कायदानुसार निवडणुक आयुक्ताची नेमणुक राष्ट्रपती करतात. या आयोगात एक मुख्य निवडणुक आयुक्त , राष्ट्रपती ठरवेल त्याप्रमाणे इतर आयुक्तांची नियुक्ती करू शकतो दृ सद्या निवडणुक आयोगाचे मुख्य आयुक्त अचल कुमार ज्योती आहेत.



निवडणुक आयुक्ताची पात्रता :-

निवडणुक आयुक्त हा देशातील निवडणुकीची महत्वाची जबाबदारी पूर्ण करित असतो. त्यामुळे यापदावर येणारी व्यक्ती प्रशासकीय अनुभव आणि कायद्याचे ज्ञान अशी पात्रता असणारी असावी लागते. संसदेने कायद्याद्वारे केलेल्या तरतुदीनुसार पात्रता पूर्ण करणाऱ्याची निवडणुक आयुक्त म्हणुन राष्ट्रपती निवड करतो जेव्हा मुख्य निवडणुक आयुक्ताशिवाय इतर अन्य निवडणुक आयुक्त केले जातील तेव्हा, मुख्य निवडणुक आयुक्त हा निवडणुक आयोगाचा अध्यक्ष म्हणुन कार्य करील सार्वत्रिक निवडणुकीपुर्वी राष्ट्रपती निवडणुक आयोगाशी विचारविनिमय करून स्वतःला आवश्यक वाटतील, असे प्रादेशिक आयुक्त नियुक्त कातात. निवडणुक आयोगाच्या कार्यात सहाय्य करण्यासाठी त्यांची नियुक्ती करता येते. संसदेने केलेल्या कायद्याच्या आधिन राहून निवडणुक आयुक्त व प्रादेशिक निवडणुक आयुक्त याच्या सेवाशर्ती राष्ट्रपतीद्वारा निर्धारित केल्या जातात.

निवडणुक आयुक्ताचा कार्यकाल :-

निवडणुक आयुक्त म्हणुन पदभार स्वीकारल्यापासुन ६ वर्षे किंवा वयाची ६५ वर्ष यापैकी जे आधि होईल तो पर्यंत निवडणुक आयुक्ताचा कार्यकाल निश्चित आहे. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या न्यायाधिशाम्रमाणेच निवडणुक आयुक्ताचा कार्यकाल व पदमुक्ती संविधानाने निश्चित केलेल्या आहेत. राष्ट्रपतीची मर्जी असे पर्यंत आयुक्त आपल्या पदावर राहू शकतो. आपल्या पदाचा राजिनामाही तो स्वेच्छेने राष्ट्रपती कडे देऊ शकतो. म्हणजे निवडणुक आयुक्ता कार्यकाल कार्यपालीकेच्या इच्छेवर अवलंबुन नाही.

वेतन व भत्ते :-

मुख्य निवडणुक आयुक्त व अन्य निवडणुक आयुक्तांना सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या न्यायाधिशाम्रमाणेच पगार, भत्ते व इतर सुविधा दिल्या जातात. १ जानेवारी २००६ च्या नवीन वेतन आयोगानुसार मुख्य निवडणुक आयुक्तास १,१०,००० हजार रू. इतर आयुक्तांना १,००,००० रू महिन्याला वेतन दिले जाते. त्याच प्रमाणे निवडणुक आयुक्तास वेतन व भत्ते संचित निधीतुन दिले जातात. त्यांचा कार्यकाळात नुकसान होईल असा बदल त्यात करता येत नाही. केवळ आणीबाणीच्या काळात राष्ट्रपती आदेश काढुन वेतन कमी करू शकतो.

आयोगाचे स्वातंत्र्य :-

कलम ३२४ (१) मध्ये पूढील तरतुदीद्वारे निवडणुक आयोगाचे स्वातंत्र्य अबाधीत राखले आहे.

१) मुख्य निवडणुक आयुक्तांचा पदाच्या कार्यकाळाची सुरक्षितता.

२) मुख्य निवडणुक आयुक्तांचा नियुक्तीनंतर त्याचा सेवा शर्ती मध्ये त्यांना अपायकारक ठरेल असा बदल करता येत नाही.

३) मुख्य निवडणुक आयुक्तांचा शिफारसी शिवाय अन्य निवडणुक आयुक्त आणि प्रादेशिक आयुक्तांना पदमुक्त करता येत नाही.

निवडणुक आयोगाचे कार्य :-

लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्थेतील निर्भीड व निपक्षपातीपणे जनप्रतिनिधींची निवडणुक व्हावी यासाठी निवडणुक आयोगाला पूढील प्रकारे कार्य करावी लागतात.

**मतदार संघ निश्चिती:-**

लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्थेत कोणत्याही लोकप्रतिनिधीची निवडणुक घेण्यापूर्वी मतदार संघ निश्चित करावा लागतो. संपूर्ण देशातील मतदार संघाचे निर्धारन करण्यासाठी मतदार संघ आखनी कायदा १९८२ साली संसदेने पारित केला. त्याला पीसीमन कायदा म्हंटले जाते. त्यानुसार मतदार संघ आखनी केली जाते. मतदार संघ निश्चित करणे हे निवडणुक आयोगाचे पहिले महत्वाचे कार्य आहे.

मतदार याद्या व ओळखपत्र तयार करणे :-

निवडणुक मतदार संघ निश्चित झाल्यानंतर विविध मतदार संघातील पात्र नागरिकांची मतदार म्हणुन नोंद करणे, मतदार नोंदनी करण्यासाठी तारिख निश्चित करणे, जाहिरात देणे, मतदान नोंदणी केंद्र स्थापन करणे , मतदार यादी बनविणे हे आयोगाचे महत्वाचे काम आहे. प्रौढ मताधिकारांच्या तत्वानुसार पात्र असणाऱ्या व्यक्तीपना मतदानाचा अधिकार मिळवा यासाठी विशिष्ट नमुण्यात त्यांचा अर्ज घेवुन त्याचे मतदार यादीत नाव समाविष्ट करणे, यादीत असलेल्या व कालांतराचे मृत पावलेल्या व्यक्तीची नावे गाळणे, वेळोवेळी मतदार याद्यांचे नुतनीकरण किंवा अद्यावतीकरण करणे, नव्याने सुधारना केल्या नुसार मतदाराच्या नावासेबतच त्याचे छायाचित्र जोडणे, निवडणुकीतील गैरप्रकार टाळण्यासाठी प्रत्येक मतदाराला मतदार ओळखपत्र हस्तांतरीत करणे, इत्यादी मतदार संघाचे परिसीमन व मतदार याद्या या संबंधीच्या निवडणुक विषयक बाबी मध्ये हस्तक्षेप करण्यास संविधानाच्या कलम ३२९ नुसार न्यायालयांना प्रतिबंधन घातला आहे. भारतीय संविधानाने प्रौढ मताधिकाराचे तत्व स्विकारल्यामुळे संविधानातील कलम ३२५ नुसार कोणताही व्यक्ती धर्म,वंश, जात किंवा लिंग या कारणावरून मतदार यादीत समाविष्ट होण्यास अपा. असणार नाही. किंवा त्या कारणावरून तिला खास मतदार यादीत समाविष्ट केले जाण्याची मागणी करता येणार नाही.

राजकीय पक्षांना मतदान चिन्ह प्रदान करणे :-

निवडणुक आयोग राजकीय पक्षांचे नाव त्यासाठीचे अधिकृत निवडणुक चिन्ह यांना मान्यतासंदेण्याचा अधिकार आहे. राजकीय पक्ष त्यासंबंधीचा प्रस्ताव तसेच चिन्हासंबंधी पसंती व प्राधान्य आयोगाला कळवितात. आयोगाकडुन जी चिन्हे आधिक कोणत्या तरी पक्षाने दिली आहे. त्या व्यतीरिक्त इतर चिन्हाचे वाटप आयोग करतो. निवडणुक काळात राखिव चिन्हे नोंदनी राजकीय पक्षांनी केलेल्या उमेदवारांनाच दिली जातात. खुली चिन्हे इतर किंवा अपक्ष उमेदवारांना तात्पुरत्या स्वरूपात त्या निवडणुकी पुरती आयोगाकडुन निश्चित करून दिली जातात. राजकीय पक्षांची मान्यता व चिन्ह या संबंधी काही तक्रार असल्यास त्या प्रकरनी आयोग स्वताच निवाडा करते त्यासंदर्भातील निवडणुक आयोगाचा निर्णय बंधनकारक असतो.

निवडणुक कार्यक्रमाची घोषणा करणे :-

निवडणुका म्हणजे मतदान घेण्यापूर्वी निवडणुक आयोगाला निवडणुकी संबंधीच्या कार्यक्रमाची आखणी करून नियमानुसार एक महिना आधी कार्यक्रमाची घोषणा करावी लागते. त्यानुसार निवडणुकीचे संचालन केले जाते.

निवडणुक कार्यक्रमाची अमलबजावणी:-

प्रत्येक्ष निवणुकीसंबंधी कार्यक्रमाची घोषणा केल्या नंतर अमलबजावनी केली जाते.

१. नामांकन अर्ज करण्याची दाखल करण्याची तारीख व वेळापत्रक तयार करणे.
२. नामांकन अर्ज तपासनी तारीख तारीख व वेळापत्रक तयार करणे
३. नामांकन माघारी घेण्याची तारीख व वेळापत्रक निश्चित करणे.



४. प्रत्येक्ष निवडणुकीत मतदानाची तारीख व वेळापत्रक निश्चित करणे.
५. अवैध व वैध उमेदवारांची नावे जाहिर करणे.
६. निवडणुक चिन्ह मतदान पत्रिकेची रचना निश्चित करणे.
७. मोजनी व निवडणुक निकाल घोषित करण्याची तारीख निश्चित करणे.
८. विजयी उमेदवारांना प्रमाणपत्र तयार करणे. अशा प्रकारे कार्यक्रम आखनी करून त्याची निवडणुक आयोग अमलबजावनी करण्याचे कार्य करतो.

आचारसंहितेची अंमलबजावनी :-

निवडणुक प्रक्रिया सुरळीत व्हावी , गैरपकार होवु नयेत यासाठी राजकिय पक्ष , नेते , कार्यकर्ते शासनाचे अधिकारी, कर्मचारी , शासन यांच्या वर्तणुकीबाबतच्या आचारसंहितेची अंमलबजावनी आयोगाद्वारे केली जाते. आदर्श आचार संहितेच पालन व्हावे, सामान्य जनतेला विनाकारण त्रास होवु नये या करिता आयोग दक्षता बाळगते. जर कोणत्याही राजकिय पक्ष किंवा व्यक्तीकडुन आचार संहिता भंग केली गेली तर अशा राजकिय पक्षाविरुद्ध निवडणुक आयोग कारवाई करू शकतो.

अशा प्रकारे निवडणुक आयोगाची रचना, अधिकार व कार्ये आहेत.

निवडणुक आयोगाने जाहीर केलेली आदर्श आचारसंहिता

१. कोणताही राजकीय पक्ष किंवा उमेदवार जाती जातीमधील, धार्मीक आणि भाषिक सामुदायामध्ये तीव्र भेद होतील किंवा परस्परात द्वेष उत्पन्न होईल, अशा प्रकारची कोणतीही कृती राजकीय पक्षाचे प्रतिनिधी करणार नाही.
२. राजकीय पक्षांवर टिका केल्यास ती त्या पक्षाचे धोरण व कार्यक्रम, त्या पक्षाने पूर्वी केलेले काम आणि व्यवहार यांच्यापुरतीच सीमित असावयास हवीकृ पक्ष किंवा उमेदवार इतर पक्षाच्या नेत्याचे व कार्यकर्त्यांच्या सार्वजनीक कामाशी संबंधीत नसलेल्या खाजगी जिवनातील कोणत्याही मुद्यावर टिका करणार नाही., याची नांद घ्यावी त्याच प्रमाणे वास्तवात नसलेल्या टिका करणे टाळसवेत.
३. राजकीय पक्षाकडुन मते मिळविण्यासाठी जात किंवा धार्मीक भावनांना आवाहन केले जाणार नाही. निवडणुक प्रचारासाठी मशिदी ,चर्च , मंदिरे किंवा उपासना केंद्र स्थळे इत्यादी स्थळांचा वापर केला जाणार नाही याची नोंद घ्यावी.
४. पक्ष व उमेदवार भ्रष्ट आचार आणि मतदारांना लाच देणे, त्यांना धाक दाखविणे, दुसऱ्याचा नावाने मतदान करणे, मतदान केंद्राच्या १०० मीटर कक्षेत प्रचार करणे, मतदान संपण्यापूर्वीच्या ४८ तासात सभा घेणे दृ आणि मतदान केंद्रापर्यंत वाहनांची सोय करणे असे निवडणुक कायदानुसार असलेले गुन्हे करण्याचे काटेकोरपणे टाळावे अशी तरतुद आहे.
५. एखादा राजकीय नेता किंवार राजकीय पक्ष याबद्दल कितीही द्वेष असला तरी व्यक्तीचा मतांचा किंवाकृत्यांचा निषेध म्हणुन कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत त्याचा घरासमोर निदर्शने किंवा धरणे , आंदोलने धरली जाणार नाहीत. याची काळजी घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

सार्वजनीक सभा घेण्याचा संदर्भात पाळावयाच्या महत्वाच्या सुचना:

१. राजकीय पक्ष वाहतुक नियंत्रीत करण्यासाठी आणि शांतता व सुव्यवस्था राखण्यासाठी आवश्यक व्यवस्था करणे पोलीसांना सोपे जावे म्हणुन पक्ष किंवा उमेदवार यांच्या प्रास्तावीत सभेच्या स्थळांची व वेळेची माहिती स्थानीक पोलिस प्रशासकांना योग्य वेळेत देणे बंधनकारक आहे.



२. राजकीय पक्ष किंवा उमेदवार सभेच्या प्रस्तावीत ठिकाणी कोणत्याही नियंत्रणाचा किंवा बंदीचा आदेश आहे. किंवा नाही, याची माहिती आधीच करून ठेवतील, असे आदेश असल्यास त्याचे काटेकोर पणे पालन केले जाणे आवश्यक आहे. अशा आदेशापासून सुट हवी असल्यास वेळेपूर्वीच अर्ज करून तशी सुट मिळविली पाहिजे अशी तरतुद आहे.
३. प्रस्तावीत सभेसाठी सांड सव्हीस, वाहने किंवा इतर कोणत्याही सुविधेसाठी परवानगी आवश्यक असल्यास राजकीय पक्ष किंवा उमेदवार संबंधीत अधिकाऱ्याकडे अगावी विनंती अर्ज करून अशी परवानगी किंवा परवानना मिळवतील.
४. सभा उघडण्याच्या किंवा इतर तऱ्हेने सभेत अशांतता उत्पन्न करणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना हाताळण्यासाठी सभेचे संयोजक न चुकता कामावरील पोलीसांची मदत घेतील. संयोजक स्वःच अशा व्यक्ती विरुद्ध कृती करणार नाहीत याची काळजी घेतली पाहिजे यासाठी पोलिसांचे सहकार्य घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

सार्वजनिक मिरवणुका काढण्या संदर्भात महत्वाच्या सूचना:

१. कोणताही राजकीय पक्ष किंवा उमेदवार मिरवणुक निघण्याआगोदर मिरवणुक सुरू होण्याचे ठिकाण व वेळ, मिरवणुकीचा मार्ग व मिरवणुक संपण्याचे ठिकाण व वेळ निश्चित करील. साधारणपणे ठरविलेल्या कार्यक्रमात बदल केला जाणार नाही. याची शक्यतोवर काळजी घ्यावी.
२. सार्वजनिक मिरवणुकीची आवश्यक व्यवस्था करण्यासाठी संयोजक स्थानिक पोलिस अधिकाऱ्यांना कार्यक्रमाची पुर्वसूचना देतील.
३. सार्वजनिक मिरवणुक ज्या भागात जाणार आहे, त्या भागात नियंत्रण आदेश आहेत का, हे संयोजक माहिती करून घेतील. जर संबंधीत अधिकाऱ्यांनी विशेष सवलत दिली नसेल तर संयोजक आदेशाचे पालन करतील.
४. सार्वजनिक मिरवणुकीत वाहतुक नियमांचे व निर्बंधांचे काटेकोर पणे पालन केले जाईल.
५. सार्वजनिक मिरवणुकीत कोणताही वाहतुकीत अडथळा येवु ने किंवा वाहतुक ठप्प होवु नये, यासाठी मिरवणुक जाण्यासाठी संयोजक पुर्वव्यवस्था करतील.
६. जर दोन किंवा अधिक राजकीय पक्ष किंवा उमेदवार एकाच मार्गावरून किंवा त्याचा काही भागातून साधारण एकाच वेळी एकाठिकाणी येणार नाहीत व वाहतूक विस्कळीत होणार नाही. यासाठी संयोजक आधीपासून संपर्कात राहतील.

मतदानाच्या दिवशी महत्वाच्या सूचना :

१. मतदान करतेवेळी कोणताही त्रास किंवा अडथळा नयेता शांतता पुर्वक व सुव्यवस्थीत मतदानाचा अधिकार मुक्तपणे बजावता यावा यासाठी सर्व राजकीय पक्ष व उमेदवार निवडणुक कामाच्या अधिकाऱ्यांना सहकार्य करतील.
२. राजकीय पक्ष व उमेदवार अधिकृत कार्यकर्त्यांना योग्य ओळखपत्रे किंवा बिले देतील.
३. मतदारांना देण्यात येणाऱ्या ओळखचिठ्ठ्या कोऱ्या (पांढऱ्या) कागदावर असतील व त्यावर पक्षाचे नाव, उमेदवाराचे नाव किंवा कोणतेही चिन्ह किंवा खुन नसेल अशी खबरदारी घ्यावी.
४. सर्व राजकीय पक्षांनी मतदानाच्या दिवशी किंवा त्यापूर्वीच्या चोवीस तासात दारू देणे किंवा दारू वाटणे टाळावे.



५. विविध पक्षांत आणि उमेदवारांच्या कार्यकर्त्यात आणि समर्थकात तेढ होवूण तनाव उत्पन्न होवु नये यासाठी राजकीय पक्ष व उमेदवार त्यांनी उभारलेल्या मतदान तंबुजवळ अनावश्यक गर्दी होवु देवू नये.
६. राजकीय पक्ष मतदान केंद्राजवळ उमेदवाराचे तंबु साधे असतील हे सुनिश्चित करतील. तेथे कोणतेही फलक, झेंडे, चिन्ह किंवा इतर प्रचाराचे साहित्य प्रदर्शित केले जाणार नाही. कोणतेही खाद्य पदार्थ दिले जाणार नाहीत व गर्दी केली जाणार नाही.
७. मतदानाच्या दिवशी वाहनांच्या हालचालीवर असलेले निर्बंधाचे पालन करणाऱ्या अधिकाऱ्यांना सहकार्य करतील.
८. वाहनासाठी परपवाने घेतील व वाहनांवर स्पष्टरित्या परवाने प्रदर्शित करावेत.

मतदान केंद्रात परवानगी संदर्भात सुचना:

मतदाव्यतिरिक्त निवडणुक आयोगाने दिलेले वैद्य परवाना असल्याशिवाय कोणतीही व्यक्ती मतदान केंद्रावर जाणार नाही.

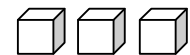
I. निवडणुक काळात निरीक्षक :

निवडणुक आयोग निरीक्षकांची नियुक्ती करतील. जर उमेदवारांची किंवा त्याचा प्रतिनिधीची निवडणुकीच्या कामकाजाबाबत विशिष्ट तक्रार असल्यास निरीक्षकांच्या निदर्शनास आणुन देतील.

II. निवडणुकीच्या काळात सत्तारूढ भूमीका :

निवडणुक काळात आपल्या अधिकृत पदाच्या निवडणुकीच्या प्रचारासाठी वापर केला, अशी तक्रार येवु नयसे या करिता केंद्रातील किंवार संबधीत राज्यातील सत्ता रूढ पक्षाने खालील गोष्टीचे पालन करावे.

१. अ) मंत्री त्यांचे अधिकृत दौरे व प्रचाराचे काम एकत्र करणार नाहीत आणि प्रचाराचा कामात अधिकृत सरकारी यंत्रणा व कर्मचारी यांचा वापर करणार नाहीत.
ब) सारकारी विमाने व वाहनांसह सरकारी वाहतूक सेवा, सरकारी यंत्रणा आणि कर्मचारी यांचा उपयोग सत्तारूढ पक्षाच्या फायद्यासाठी केला जसणार नाहीत.
२. निवडणुक सभा घेण्यासाठी मैदानासारखी सार्वजनीक ठिकाणे आणि हवाई प्रवाहासाठी हेलिपॅडचा वापर केवळ सत्तारूढ पक्षासाठी करणार नाही. ज्या ज्या अटीवर व शर्तीवर सत्तारूढ पक्ष अशी ठिकाणे व सोयी वापरील त्याच अटीवर व शर्तीवर इतर राजकीय पक्ष व उमेदवार ती वापरू शकतील.
३. सत्तारूढ राजकीय पक्ष विश्रामगृहे, डाक बंगले आणि इतर सरकारी निवासांचा वापर व त्याचे उमेदवार करणार नाहीत, तर त्याचा वापर इतर पक्ष व उमेदवार यांनाही न्याय पध्दतीने करू देण्यात येईल.
४. सत्तारूढ पक्षाला कोणतेही ठिकाण व त्याचा लगतची जागा कोणताही पक्ष किंवा उमेदवार प्रचाराचे कार्यालय किंवा निवडणूक प्रचाराच्या सार्वजनिक सभांसाठी वापरणार नाहीत. अशी तरतुद आहे.





सेंद्रीय शेतीतून ग्रामीण विकासाला चालना

प्रा. विवेक शांतराम चव्हाण

बॅ. बाळासाहेब खर्डेकर महाविद्यालय, वेंगुर्ले

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गोषवारा :

शेतीच्या प्रारंभापासून मनुष्य हा शेतीशी निगडित आहे. आणि तोही सेंद्रीय शेतीशी! त्यामुळे त्याकाळी त्याचे उत्पन्न आणि उत्पन्नाचा दर्जा योग्य होता. सेंद्रीय शेतीमुळे जमिनीची सुपिकता व्यवस्थित होती. परंतु सध्या रासायनिक खतांच्या बेसुमार वापरामुळे जमिनीची प्रत खालावली असून उत्पन्नाचा दर्जा घसरलेला दिसून येतो. त्यासाठी आपण पुन्हा सेंद्रीय शेतीकडे वळणे काळाची गरज आहे. सेंद्रीय शेती म्हणजे एक स्थायी आणि पर्यावरणास अनुकूल अशी उत्पादन प्रक्रिया आहे. शेतकऱ्यांचा हरवलेला आत्मविश्वास पुन्हा त्याला मिळवून देण्यासाठी सेंद्रीय शेती हा उत्तम मार्ग आहे.

प्रस्तावना :

भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश असून शेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. भारतीय शेती ही भारतीय लोकांच्या उपजिविकेचे प्रमुख साधन असल्यामुळे शेती भारताचा आत्मा आहे. असे महात्मा गांधींनी सांगितले होते. अभ्यासकांच्या मते भारत देश अनेक शतके अत्यंत समृद्ध होता. येथील विपुल आणि वैविध्यतेने नटलेली नैसर्गिक संपत्ती, सुपीक जमीन, पशुधन, वनस्पती या सर्व घटकांचे संतुलित परिचालन यामुळे पिढ्यान्पिढ्या देशात समृद्धी टिकून होती. खेडी स्वयंपूर्ण होती. शेतकरी स्वावलंबी होता. जमिनीची मशागत आणि योग्य प्रमाणात पाण्याचा वापर यामुळे जमिनीचा पोत टिकून होता.

मागील काही शतकांमधील घडामोडी पाहिल्यास देशातील नैसर्गिक संपत्तीची मोठ्या प्रमाणात हानी झाली. दिवसेंदिवस वाढत जाणाऱ्या लोकसंख्येला अन्नधान्याचा पुरवठा कसा होणार ही चिंता सर्व स्तरावर तीव्रतेने जाणवू लागली. सध्या शेती क्षेत्रावरील वाढता भार, रासायनिक खतांचा अतिरेकी वापर आणि कमी होत जाणारी शेतीची उत्पादकता यामुळे शेत जमिनीचा कस कमी होऊ लागला आहे. शेती उत्पादनात घट आणि शेती उत्पादन खर्च वाढू लागला आहे. आधुनिक बियाण्यांमुळे पारंपारिक बियाण्यांच्या जाती नष्ट होऊ लागल्या आहेत.

पुर्वी उत्पादन खर्चाच्या मानाने उत्पादन जास्त होते. शेतीची कामे बैल व मनुष्याकडून केली जात होती. बैल, गाई, म्हैशी पाळल्या जात होत्या. त्यामुळे दुग्धव्यवसाय, शेतीला मलयुक्त शेणखत मिळत असे. आज आधुनिकतेच्या बुरख्याखाली मानवाने निसर्गचक्राला बदलण्याचे प्रयत्न सुरु केलेले दिसून येतात. बेसुमार जंगलतोड, रासायनिक खतांचा अतिरेकी वापर, आधुनिक बि-बियाणी, कृत्रिम किटकनाशके इ. मुळे जमिनीची धूप होऊ लागली आहे. सहाजिकच जगाचा पोशिंदा असलेला शेतकरी कर्जबाजारी होऊन आत्महत्या करताना दिसून येतो आहे.

या दृष्टचक्रातून बाहेर येऊन जर या बळीराजाला वाचवायचे असेल तर त्यासाठी एकमेव उपाय म्हणजे "सेंद्रीय शेती" पद्धतीचा अवलंब करणे होय.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे -

प्रस्तुत संशोधनामध्ये संशोधकाला सेंद्रीय शेतीचे स्वरूप, सेंद्रीय घटक, सेंद्रीय खते इ. स्पष्ट करावयाचे असून सेंद्रीय शेतीतून ग्रामीण विकासाला कशी गती प्राप्त होईल ते मांडावयाचे आहे. त्यानुसार संशोधकाने आपल्या समोर पुढील उद्दिष्टे ठेवली आहेत.

1. सेंद्रीय शेतीची संकल्पना, सेंद्रीय घटक व सेंद्रीय खते इ. अभ्यासणे.
2. सेंद्रीय शेतीतून ग्रामीण विकासावर होणारा परिणाम अभ्यासणे.

संशोधन पद्धती -

संशोधक स्वतः ग्रामीण भागात राहत असल्यामुळे त्याने "सेंद्रीय शेती" संदर्भात स्वानुभवावर आधारित माहिती स्पष्ट केली असून प्राथमिक स्रोत म्हणून माहिती संकलनासाठी सेंद्रीय पद्धतीने शेती करणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांच्या मुलाखती व भेट घेतली आहे. शोधनिबंधासाठी दुय्यम साहित्याचा आधार घेतलेला आहे. यासाठी सेंद्रीय शेतीवर उपलब्ध वाचन साहित्याचा उपयोग केलेला आहे.

संशोधनाचे महत्त्व :

कृषिप्रधान देश म्हणून भारताला सर्व जगात ओळखले जाते. या देशातील बहुतांशी जनता खेड्यामध्ये राहत असून त्यांचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय शेती आहे. प्राचीन काळापासून जमिनीला मातेचे स्थान देण्यात आले असून आणि जमिनीला भुमाता असे संबोधतो.

मनुष्य दिवसेंदिवस स्वार्थी बनत चालला असून स्वतःच्या फायद्यासाठी तो शेतजमिनीकडे दुर्लक्ष करू लागला आहे. स्वतःच्या अन्न, पाणी, निवारा या गरजा भागविण्यासाठी जमिनीवरील झाडे-झुडपे, गवत इ. तोड करण्यास सुरुवात केली आहे. त्याचा परिणाम मोठ्या प्रमाणात जमिनीची धूप होऊ लागली आहे. तसेच शेतीच्या उत्पन्न वाढीसाठी रासायनिक खतांचा अतिरेक केल्यामुळे जमिनीतील अन्नद्रव्यांचा नाश होऊ लागला.

मनुष्याला जसे उन, वारा, पाऊस, रोग यापासून संरक्षणाची गरज आहे तसेच मातीचे सुध्दा संरक्षण होणे गरजेचे आहे. सेंद्रीय शेतीद्वारे जमिनीची सुपिकता टिकवून उत्पादनाचा दर्जा वाढवता येईल. जमिनीची धूप नियंत्रित करून माती आणि पाण्याचे संवर्धन करता येईल. जमीन, पाणी, हवेचे प्रदूषण कमी करून आरोग्यदायी पर्यावरण निर्माण होण्यास मदत होईल. विषमुक्त, कसदार आणि सुरक्षित अन्न उत्पादन करता येईल. शेती उत्पादनाचा खर्च कमी करून शेतकऱ्यांचे जीवनमान उंचावण्यास मदत होईल. शेतकऱ्यांबरोबर खेड्यांचाही विकास चालना मिळेल.

सेंद्रीय शेतीचे स्वरूप :

सेंद्रीय शेती निसर्गाशी साधर्म्य असणारी उत्पादन पद्धती असून सजीव पर्यावरणीय रचना आणि जीवनचक्रास समजून घेऊन व रसायनांचा वापर टाळून केलेली एकात्मिक शेती पद्धती होय.

सेंद्रीय शेतीमध्ये कृत्रिमरित्या तयार केलेली रासायनिक खते, कीटकनाशके, तणनाशके आणि संप्रेरके यांचा वापर केला जात नाही. तसेच पशु खाद्यांमध्ये देखील रासायनिक घटकांचा वापर टाळला जातो. सेंद्रीय शेतीमध्ये पिक उत्पादनासाठी सेंद्रीय खतांचा वापर केला जातो. पिकांची फेरपालट, मिश्रपिके घेणे, पालापाचोळा जमिनीत जागेवरट कुजविणे, जनावारांचे मलमुत्र आणि हिरवळीची खते यांच्या माध्यमातून पिकांच्या अन्नद्रव्यांची गरज भागविली जाते. य पद्धतीत शेतात किंवा आसपासच्या परिसरात उपलब्ध

असलेल्या नैसर्गिक पदार्थ व वनस्पतींचा वापर केला जाऊन त्यायोगे जमिनीच्या सुपिकतेचे चक्र प्रस्थापित केले जाते.

सॅंद्रीय शेतीचे घटक :

सॅंद्रीय शेतीमध्ये जमीन, पाणी आणि हवा हे शेतीसाठी मुलभूत घटक असून पिक उत्पादनाकरिता पुढील घटकांचाही समावेश आवश्यक आहे.

1. सॅंद्रीय खते यामध्ये शेणखत, कंपोस्ट खत, गांडूळ खत, जनावरांचे मलमुत्र, कोंबड्यांची विष्टा, नारळ, भूईमूग, कडूनिंब इ. पेंट
2. मिश्र शेती व मिश्रपिकांची जोपासना.
3. पशुपालन यामध्ये गाय, बैल, शेळ्या, मेंढ्या, कुक्कुटपालन इ. समावेश.
4. परिसरामध्ये वृक्ष लागवड व संगोपन करून त्यामध्ये कडूनिंब, रुई, एरंड, मोह, सिताफळ, गुळवेल इ.
5. साफळा पिके घेणे.
6. गांडूळ, किडे-मकोडे, जीव जीवाणू यांचे संवर्धन.
7. गवत पेंढ्या, पालापाचोळा इ. आच्छादन.
8. स्थानिक, अधिक उत्पन्न देणाऱ्या दर्जेदार बियाण्यांची निवड.

सॅंद्रीय खतांचे प्रकार :

1. **शेणखत** : गाई म्हैशींचे शेण, मूत्र, गोठ्यातील पालापाचोळा इ. पासून तयार होणाऱ्या खताला शेणखत म्हणतात. त्यामध्ये नत्र, स्फुरद व पालाश असते.
2. **कंपोस्ट खत** : शेतातील गवत, पिकांचे कापणीनंतर उरलेले अवशेष, भुसा, उसाचे पाचट, कापसाची धसकटे इ. सॅंद्रीय पदार्थांचे सूक्ष्मजीव जंतूमुळे विघटन होऊन त्यातील कार्बन नत्राचे प्रमाण कमी होते. व चांगला कुजलेला पदार्थ तयार होतो त्याला कंपोस्ट म्हणतात. यामध्ये नत्र, स्फुरद व पालाश असते.
3. **हिरवळीची खते** : लवकर वाढणाऱ्या पिकांची निवड करून, त्यांची दाट पेरणी करून पीक फुलोऱ्यावर येण्याच्या आधी ते नांगराच्या सहाय्याने जमिनीत गाडतात. त्यापासून जमिनीला नत्र मिळते. जमिनीचा पोत सुधारतो व ती सुपीक बनते. अशा खतांना हिरवळीचे खत म्हणतात.
4. **गांडूळ खत** : ह्या खतात गांडूळाची विष्टा, नैसर्गिकरित्या कुजलेले पदार्थ, गांडूळाची अंडीपुंज, बाल्यावस्था आणि अनेक उपयुक्त जीवाणूंचा समावेश असलेल्या खताला गांडूळ खत म्हणतात.
5. **माशाचे खत** : समुद्रकिनारी वाया गेलेल्या माशांपासून तसेच माशांचे तेल काढल्यानंतर उरलेल्या अवशेषांपासून हे खत तयार होते. ह्यात नत्र, स्फुरद आणि पालाश यांचे प्रमाण भरपूर असते.
6. **खाटीकखान्यातील खत** : खाटीकखान्यात जनावरांचे रक्त व अवशेषांपासून हे खत बनवितात. यात नत्र, स्फुरद चांगल्या प्रमाणात असते.
7. **बीजामृत** : देशी गायी, बैलाचे शेण, गोमूत्र, गाईचे दुध, कळीचा चुना व पाणी इ. वापरून बीजामृत तयार केले जाते. बीजामृताचा वापर बियाण्यांवर संस्कार करण्यासाठी केला जातो. बियांपासून तयार होणाऱ्या रोपांवरही बीजामृताचे संस्कार करता येतात.



जीवामृत :

जीवामृत तयार करण्यासाठी देशी गाईचे वा बैलाचे शेण, गोमूत्र, गूळ, बेसन किंवा कडधान्याचे पीठ, मुळांजवळची माती, पाणी इ. वापर केला जातो. जमिनीत विविध प्रकारच्या जीव - जीवाणूंची निर्मिती करून त्यांना कार्यरत ठेवण्यासाठी म्हणजेच जमिनीतील जिवंतपणा टिकविण्यासाठी जीवामृताचा वापर करता येतो. जीवामृताच्या निवळीचा फवारणीसाठी उपयोग करून अनेक प्रकारच्या किडी व रोगांपासून पिकांचे संरक्षण करता येते.

पंचगव्य :

पंचगव्य बनविण्यासाठी ताजे शेण, गोमूत्र, दूध, तूप, गुळाचे द्रावण, नारळपाणी, पिकलेली केळी, दही, पाणी इ. वापर केला जातो. पंचगव्याचा संजीवक म्हणून वापर केला जात असून पिकांची जोमदार आणि निरोगी वाढ होण्यासाठी तसेच रोगप्रतिकारक शक्ती निर्माण होण्याकरीता पंचगव्याच्या वापरामुळे जमिनीतील जीव, जीवाणूंना कार्यरत करून त्यांची संख्या वाढवता येते.

सॅन्डीय शेतीचे ग्रामीण विकासावर होणारे परिणाम किंवा सॅन्डीय शेती व ग्रामीण विकास :

प्रत्येक देशाचा विकास हा त्या देशातील ग्रामीण जनतेच्या, ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासावरच अवलंबून असतो. भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश असल्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासात शेतीचे महत्त्व जास्त असल्याचे दिसून येते. ग्रामीण भागातील मुख्य व्यवसाय असणाऱ्या शेतीत सॅन्डीय शेतीचा अवलंब केल्यास उत्पादनाचा दर्जा सुधारेल जमिनीचे संवर्धन, सुपीकता वाढवता येईल. कमी उत्पादन खर्चामध्ये जास्तीत जास्त दर्जेदार, पौष्टिक अन्नपदार्थांचे उत्पन्न घेता येईल. निसर्गाचा समतोल राखून, पर्यावरण पूरक शेती केल्यामुळे दुष्काळ, अवेळी पाऊस, बदलते हवामान इ. संकटांना सामोरे जावे लागणार नाही. सॅन्डीय शेतीद्वारे वृक्षलागवड, वृक्षसंवर्धन केल्यामुळे पाण्याची समस्याही निर्माण होणार नाही. शेतीबरोबरच जोड व्यवसाय म्हणून पशुपालन, खतनिर्मिती इ. व्यवसाय करून आर्थिक स्तर उंचावण्यास मदतच होईल.

निष्कर्ष :

शेती परिपूर्ण निसर्गावर आधारित असणारा व्यवसाय असून त्यातून उत्पादित होणाऱ्या उत्पादनाबाबत कायमच अनिश्चितता असल्यामुळे शेतकरी, युवा वर्ग यांचा शेतीकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन नकारात्मक आढळतो. युवावर्ग त्यामुळेच रोजगारासाठी शहराकडे आकर्षित होत आहे.

परंतु वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे सर्वांनाच औद्योगिक रोजगार उपलब्ध होत नसल्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागाबरोबरच शहरी भागातही बेकारीचे प्रमाण वाढलेले आहे.

अशा वाढत्या बेकारीचे प्रमाण कमी करण्यासाठी शेती व्यवसायात काळानुरूप बदल करून शहरांकडे नोकरीनिमित्त स्थलांतरीत होणाऱ्या युवावर्गावर ग्रामीण भागातच सॅन्डीय शेतीतून रोजगाराची उपलब्धता करून दिल्यास त्याचा आर्थिक विकास साधता येईल. त्यातून ग्रामीण विकासास एक वेगळी दिशा प्राप्त होईल.

सारांश :

आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानामुळे शेतीमध्ये अमूल्य बदल झालेले असून शेती उत्पादनात वाढ झालेली दिसून येते. परंतु या तंत्रामध्ये रासायनिक खतांचा केलेला अतिरेक, किटकनाशके इ. वापरामुळे उत्पादनातील पोषक तत्त्व कमी होऊन आरोग्यास धोका निर्माण होऊ लागला आहे. जमिनीचा नापिकता, धूप झाल्यामुळे हळूहळू वाईट



परिणाम दिसू लागले आहेत. हे चित्र बदलण्यासाठी खऱ्या अर्थाने गरज आहे सेंद्रीय शेतीची. सेंद्रीय शेतीचे महत्त्व ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकरी काही प्रमाणात सेंद्रीय शेतीकडे वळू लागले आहेत. महाराष्ट्र उद्योजकता विकास केंद्रा द्वारे सेंद्रीय शेतीवर आधारीत प्रशिक्षणे घेतली जात आहेत. वैभववाडी, कसाल, कुडाळइ.ठिकाणचे शेतकरी या प्रशिक्षणामध्ये सहभागी झालेले असून सेंद्रीयशेतीचे महत्त्व शेतकऱ्याला समजू लागले आहे.सेंद्रीय शेतीही फायद्याची होऊ शकते याची अनेक उदाहरणे शेतकऱ्यांनी घालून दिली आहेत.

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स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडात आदिवासी समाजात झालेला विकास

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गोष्टवारा :

आदिवासी समाजाचा अभ्यास करणे हे एक आव्हान आहे. कारण सुसंस्कृत समाजापासून दूर राहणा-या या समाजाविषयी आजही कुतुहल आहे. केवळ भारतातच नव्हे तर जगातील सर्वच देशांमध्ये कमी अधिक प्रमाणात आदिवासी समाजाचे वास्तव्य दिसून येते.

भारतीय आदिवासी समाज प्रत्येक राज्यामध्ये विखुरला आहे. या समाजाच्या आजही अनेक समस्या आहेत. आरोग्य, शिक्षण, घर, वाहतूक, प्राथमिक सुविधा या पासून हा समाज थोडा दूर फेकला गेलेला आहे. अनेक परकीय लोकांच्या आक्रमणामुळे या समाजाला स्थिर होण्याची संधी क्वचितच लाभली. तरीही त्यातून हा समाज आज प्रगतीच्या वाटेवर येण्यास उत्सुक आहे. याचे कारण म्हणजे स्वातंत्र्यानंतर केंद्रसरकार आणि राज्यसरकारांनी आदिवासी विकास कार्यक्रमांच्या माध्यमातून या समाजाला विकास प्रक्रियेमध्ये सामावून घेण्यासाठी विशेष प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

आदिवासी विकास कार्यक्रमांच्या माध्यमातून आदिवासी जमातींना अनुदान आणि उद्बोधनाच्या मार्फत विकासाच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून दिलेल्या आहेत. पंचवार्षिक योजनांमध्येही आदिवासी कल्याणकारी योजनांवर भर देण्यात आलेला आहे. नोकरी, शिक्षण यामध्येही या समाजाला घटनात्मक तरतुदी नुसार संरक्षण देण्यात आलेले आहे. आदिवासी विकास गटांच्या माध्यमातून आदिवासी प्रदेशांचे गट पाडून त्या त्या गटात विकास योजना राबविण्यात येत आहेत. त्याच बरोबर आदिवासी क्षेत्रांमध्ये शेती, कुटीरउद्योग आणि अन्य निगडीत विकास योजना राबविल्या जात आहेत. आज अनेक आदिवासींना शासनामार्फत त्यांच्या स्वजमिनी देण्यात येत आहेत. रेशनकार्ड, मतदार कार्ड, आधारकार्ड हे महत्वाचे शासकीय दस्तऐवज या समाजाला उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आलेले आहेत. एकंदरीत विचार केल्यास स्वातंत्र्यानंतर आणि विशेषतः मागील पंचवीस वर्षांपासून आदिवासी समाज विकास प्रक्रियेत सहभागी होत असून या समाजाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी शासन आणि अनेक खाजगी संस्था प्रामाणीकपणे प्रयत्न करत आहेत. भविष्यामध्ये किंवा येत्या काही वर्षात आदिवासी समाज सर्वच क्षेत्रात निश्चितच भरीव प्रगती करेल यात कोणतेही डूमत नाही.

प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय समाजाचा साकल्याने विचार केला तर आपणास असे दिसते की, या समाजात धर्म, जाती, उपजाती, विधि बोली आणि भाषा बोणा-या लोकांचा समावेश होतो. यातील प्रत्येक धर्म जातीची जीवन पद्धती वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण आहे. यामुळेच धर्मविषयक मूल्ये, नैतिकतेच्या कल्पना, व्यवसाय, भोवतालचे पर्यावरण इत्यादींनी निश्चित होते. म्हणूनच जीवन पद्धतीच्या निकषावर भारतीय समाजाचे तीन खंड किंवा विभाग दिसतात. हे तीन खंड म्हणजे आदिवासी समाज, ग्रामीण समाज आणि नागरीसमाज होय.

आदिवासी समाज:

भारतीय समाजाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी आदिवासी समाजाची लोकसंख्या 8.8 आहे. हा समाज हिंदू, मुस्लिम, ख्रिश्चन, बौद्धधर्मीयांपेक्षा वेगळा, स्वतंत्र असून आतापर्यंत तो भारतीय समाजाच्या मुख्य



प्रवाहापासून अलिप्त राहीला आहे. हा समाज मुख्यता डोंगरी भाग, पठार, जंगलमय भाग, पाण्याने वेढलेल्या बेटांवरील निर्जन भाग या ठिकाणी विखुरलेला आहे. आदिवासी समाजाचा अभ्यास हा मानवशास्त्राचा (Anthropology) केंद्रिभूत म्हणून मानला गेला. परंतु आदिवासी कोणाला म्हणावे? या बाबत अभ्यासक आणि संशोधकांमध्ये एकवाक्यता नाही. तसेच आदिवासींना समुदाय म्हणावे की जमात म्हणावे की समाज म्हणावे याही बाबत एकवाक्यता नाही. काही अभ्यासक त्यांना मूळ रहिवाशी म्हणतात. जे एच.हटन सारखे मानवशास्त्रज्ञ त्यांना आदिम जमाती म्हणतात. (Primitive Tribe) तर डॉ.जी.एस.घुर्ये त्यांना मागासलेले हिंदु (Backward Hindu) म्हणतात. स्थलपरत्वे स्थानिक बोली भाषेनुसार त्यांना जंगली, रानटी, डोंगरी, जनजाती, जमाती, पहाडी, भटके, गिरीजन, वनवासी, असेही संबोधले जाते. भारताच्या राज्यघटनेमध्ये त्यांना अनुसूचित जमाती (Scheduled Tribes) असा शब्द प्रयोग योजना आहे.

आदिवासी लोकसंख्येचा दृष्टिक्षेप:

भारतामध्ये सर्वाधिक आदिवासी लोक राहतात. १० कोटी ७३ लाख ६० हजार आदिवासी लोकसंख्या भारतामध्ये वास्तव्य करत आहे. ही लोकसंख्या जगातल्या १९ देशातल्या आदिवासी लोकसंख्ये इतकी आहे. भारतातील फक्त आदिवासी लोकसंख्या ऑस्ट्रेलियाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपेक्षा चार पटीने जास्त आहे. परकीयांचे आक्रमण, आर्यांचे आगमन, मोगलांचे आक्रमण, ब्रिटीशांचे अतिक्रमण, यामुळे देशातल्या मुळच्या रहिवाशांना दूरदुर्गम भागात, जंगलात, डोंगर कपा-यात, इतरांच्या संपर्कापासून दूर रहावे लागले, आणि यामुळेच परिक्रियांनी सुद्धा आदिवासींना मुख्यप्रांतात आणण्याचे प्रयत्नही केले नाहीत. परिणामी, आजही आपल्या देशात अनेक आदिवासी जमाती भौगोलिक, सामाजिकदृष्ट्या अलिप्त असलेल्या दिसून येतात.

आदिवासी लोकसंख्येची विभागणी -

आज देशातील एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी ८.८ टक्के लोकसंख्या आदिवासींची आहे. केंद्रशासित प्रदेशात हे प्रमाणात सर्वाधिक आहे. उदा. मिझोराम ९४ टक्के लक्षद्वीप ९४ टक्के, नागलँड ८८.९८ टक्के वरील केंद्रशासित प्रदेशा व्यतिरिक्त मध्यप्रदेश, ओरिसा, बिहार, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्रप्रदेश, पं.बंगाल व इतर सर्व राज्यात देशाच्या एकूण आदिवासी पैकी ८३ टक्के आदिवासी राहतात. राज्यनिहाय ही टक्केवारी पुढील प्रमाणे आढळते. जम्मूकाश्मिर १०.९८ टक्के, हिमाचलप्रदेश ३.०२ टक्के, नागलँड ८८.९८ टक्के, आसाम १२.४२ टक्के, मणिपूर ३८.९६ टक्के, मिझोराम ९४.१९ टक्के, बिहार ०.९२ टक्के, झारखंड २६.३४ टक्के, उत्तरप्रदेश ०.७ टक्के, मध्यप्रदेश २०.२६ टक्के, महाराष्ट्र ८.८७ टक्के, गुजरात १४.७९ टक्के, राजस्थान १२.५७ टक्के, कर्नाटक ६.५५ टक्के, केरळ १.१४ टक्के, पंजाब, हरियाणा, चंदिगड, पाँडेचरी, दिल्ली या प्रांतात आदिवासी लोकसंख्या आढळत नाही.

आदिवासी विभाग- (Tribal Zone)

जागातील एकूण आदिवासींचा विचार केल्यास भारतामध्ये आदिवासींची संख्या सर्वाधिक आढळते. **उत्तर ईशान्य भाग-**

पश्चिमेकडे सिमला आणि लेहपर्यंत तर पूर्वेकडे लुशी डोंगरापर्यंत त्याची परिसीमा आहे. पूर्व काश्मीर, पूर्व पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर-उत्तर प्रदेश, आसामचा पहाडी विभाग तसेच सिक्कीमचा काही भाग या मध्ये येतो. पंजाबमध्ये गद्दी, आसाममध्ये खसी, गारो, डफला, कुकी, मिझो, त्रिपूराध्ये लुशाई, खासी, मुंडा, दिआंग, बिहारमध्ये असुर, भारू मुसाहर, उरीन जमाती आढळतात, उत्तर ईशान्य प्रांतात भारू, नागा, खासी लंबा जमाती आहे.

मध्य विभाग-

या भागात बंगा, बिहार, दक्षिण उत्तर प्रदेश, दक्षिण राजस्थान, उत्तर मुंबई, मध्यप्रदेश ओरिसा, दक्षिण मुंबई, फाटा, नागपूर पठार इ. भाग येतात. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये कोलाम, ठाकूर, कोळी, वारली, मुंडा, बिहारमध्ये गोंड, खोंड, मुंडा, वैगा, हो, कोरवा, बंजारा, संथाळ, भूमिज, मध्यप्रदेशमध्ये कोलाम, गदमबा, दुबळा, परधान, राजस्थानमध्ये भिल्ल, दुबला, गरसिया, गुजरातमध्ये वाघरी, भिल्ल, कोरकु, गदब, परधान तर ओसिसामध्ये चेंचू, कोया, बेगा, संथाळ, बोंदे, जुआंग, जतपूस या जमाती आढळतात.

दक्षिण विभाग:

दक्षिणेकडील बायजाड ते कन्याकुमारी पर्यंतचा प्रदेश समाविष्ट झालेला आहे. म्हैसूर, कुर्ग, श्रावणकोर, कोचीन, तामीळनाडू आंध्र हे प्रदेश येतात. त्याच बरोबर अंदमान आणि निकोबार बेटांचाही समावेश होतो. म्हैसूर मध्ये गोंदुळ, कुर्ग, भिल्ल, गोंड, वारली, तोडा, होलेय, आदिवासी राहातात. आंध्रमध्ये चेंचू कोया, कोंडादोरा, येनाडी, कोलाम, डोंगरी, रेड्डी, वाल्मीकी, कोलाम, परधान, तामिळनातूमध्ये तोडा, कादर, कुरुमन, मथुवन, पुलीयान, मलयाली, कुरबा, उरली, विश्वन, अदिमन, तर केरळमध्ये ईखल, मलयरयन, मन्नन, कोरग, कुरुमन, मालसर इ. जमाती राहातात. या व्यतिरीक्त भारताच्या काही प्रांतांमध्ये आणि विशेषत जंगलमय, पठारी आणि डोंगराळ भागात आदिवासींची निवासस्थाने आढळतात.

आदिवासींचे विभाग आणि त्यांची सध्यास्थिती याचा विचार केल्यास स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळामध्ये आदिवाससांच्या जीवनामध्ये आमुलाग्र बदल झाल्याचे दिसून येतात. उदा. त्यांचे राहणीमान, वेशभूषा, घरे, दैनंदिनी, मधील वस्तू, त्यांची भाषा, अन्नपदार्थ, कौटूंबिक जीवन, नातेसंबंध, वैवाहीक जीवन इ. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व कालखंडामध्ये इंग्रजांना भारतामध्येच आपली सत्ता गाजवायची असल्याने त्यांनी जाणीवपूर्वक भारतीय समाज एकसंध आणि एकात्म राहणार नाही याची पुरेपुर दक्षता घेतली.

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडातील आदिवासींची परिस्थिती:

डॉ.जी.एस.घुर्ये यांनी सामिलीकरणचा सिध्दांत मांडला त्यांच्या मते प्रगत पांढरपेशी समाजाशी आदिवासींचे सामिलीकरण झाले पाहिजे. याचाच अर्थ आदिवासी अवतीभवतीच्या समाजात इतके मिसळून जावेत कि जेणेकरून आदिवासी आणि प्रगत नागरी समाजातील समाजिक अंतर कमी होईल. शेवटी आदिवासीही मागासलेले हिंदूच असल्याने त्यांचे हिंदु समाजात सामिलीकरण करावे म्हणजे आदिवासींच्या समस्या सुटू शकतील. डॉ.जे.एच.हटन यांच्या मते आदिवासींना मुख्य राष्ट्रीय प्रवाहात सामील करून घ्यावे आणि त्यांच्या संस्कृतीचे संरक्षण आणि सर्वधन ही करावे कारण संरक्षणाच्या लाभातच त्यांच्या समस्या सोडवून आदिवासींचा विकास होईल. याच पाश्चवभूमिवर आपल्याला सरकारी आणि बिनसरकारी किंवा स्वयंसेवी संस्थोच्या पातळीवर योग्य उपाययोजना कराव्या लागतील.

सरकारी पातळीवरील प्रयत्न:

1. घटनेतील भाग क्र.३ च्या कलम १५ प्रमाणे धर्म, वंश, लिंग, जात, जन्मठिकाण या आधारे भेदभाव न करण्याची हमी दिली आहे. समानतेच्या या तत्वामुळे आदिवासी आणि बिगर आदिवासी यांच्यातील भेदभाव कमी होण्यास मदत झाली आहे.
2. कलम १६ नुसार सरकारी नोकरीमध्ये सर्वांना समान संधी देण्याची हमी देण्यात आली आहे. त्यामुळे आदिवासींना पोलिसदलात, सैन्य, नागरी सेवा इत्यादींमध्ये नोकरीची संधी मिळत आहे.
3. घटनेच्या २३ व्या कलमानुसार वेठबिगारी पद्धत, मानवी देह व्यापार, बेकायदेशीर ठरविण्यात आले.
4. कलम २५ अन्वये सर्वांना धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्य दिले गेले.



5. घटनेचा भाग क्र.४-४६ अन्वये राज्यसरकारांनी दूर्बल घटक व आदिवासींच्या शैक्षणिक व मानव विकासाकरीता लक्ष दिले पाहिजे तसेच समाजीक अन्याय व शोषणापासून रक्षण केले पाहिजे.
6. घटनेचा भाग ४ कलम १६४ अन्वये बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश आणि ओरीसा राज्यातील आदिवासी कल्याणासाठी स्वतंत्र मंत्री व खाती निर्माण करण्याची तरतुद आहे.
7. घटनेचा भाग १२ कलम २७५ अन्वये आदिवासी कल्याणासाठी केंद्रसरकारने राज्यसरकारांना विशेष अनुदान देण्याची तरतुद आहे.
8. घटनेच्या कलम ३३०, ३३२ आणि ३३४ अन्वये लोकसभेत व विधानसभेत आदिवासींच्या प्रतिनिधीकरीता राखीव जागा आहेत. या शिवाय १९७८ मध्ये अनु.जाती/जमाती आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यात आली. आता या आयोगाचे नाव "अनु.जाती/जमातीराष्ट्रीय आयोग" असे करण्यात आले आहे. अनु.जाती/जमातींच्या विकासासाठी, धोरणात्मक कार्यक्रमांसंबंधी सल्लामसलत, मार्गदर्शन करणे हे या आयोगाचे काम आहे.

केंद्र व राज्य सरकारांकडून आदिवासी विकासासाठी निधी उपलब्ध करून दिला जातो, त्यानुसार १)अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षणासंबंधी तरतूदी २)शालेय अभ्यासक्रम ३)निरक्षरता निर्मूलन ४)शैक्षणिक सुविधांचे सार्वत्रीकरण (६ ते १४ वयोगटातील मुलांना) ५)शाळेत प्रवेशित करणे, आणि शाळेतच राहतील हे पाहणे. ६) पूर्णवेळ रोजगार ७)एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम ८) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामणी रोजगार कार्यक्रम, भूमिहीन रोजगार कार्यक्रम ९)संपूर्ण ग्राम रोजगार योजना १०) जवाहर रोजगार योजना ११) नेहरू रोजगार योजना. या सर्व रोजगार योजना राबविल्या जात असून आज आदिवासी समूहाचे चित्र निश्चितच प्रगतीच्या दिशेने जात आहे.

विकासात्मक घटक:

शैक्षणिक-

विकास आदिवासींच्या शिक्षणाचा विचार केल्यास शासकीय स्तरावर यासाठी सकारात्मक बदल दिसत आहेत. उदा.आश्रमशाळा, मोफत शिक्षण साहित्य, भोजन-निवास सुविधा, केंद्रिय व राज्य स्पर्धा परिक्षा, पोलीस सैन्य भरतीपूर्व मार्गदर्शन केंद्रे, अभियांत्रिकी, वैद्यकीय उच्च शिक्षणासाठी परदेशातील जागेसाठी आर्थिक तरतूदी केल्याने आदिवासी भागातील शाळा, तेथील शैक्षणिक गुणवत्ता आणि उच्च शिक्षण घेण्याच्या प्रमाणात निश्चितपणे वाढ होत आहे. तथापि आदिवासी स्त्रियांच्या साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण कमी आहे.

अर्थिक विकास:

मुळातच आदिवासींच्या एकूण व्यावसायिकतेवर अनेक प्रश्न आहेत. परंतू स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडात यात अमूलाग्र बदल झाले आहेत. हा समाज स्थिर होत असून शेती व्यवसायाकडे वळत आहे. या दृष्टीने शासकीय स्तरावर सकारात्मक प्रयत्न सुरु आहेत. उदा.बी.बी.याने, खते, बीजपंप, ठिंबक सिंचन, कृषी अवजारे, फळबागा यासाठी शासन सबसिडी देत असल्याने आज आदिवासी दर्जेदार फळबागा, भाजीपाला पिकवून त्यांचे विपणन करू लागले आहेत. याच्या जोडीला पशुपालन, कुक्कुटपालन, शेळीपालन, मधमाशीपालन आणि मत्स्यशेती हे जोड व्यवसाय करू लागले आहेत.

अनेक आदिवासी आज हस्तव्यवसायाकडे वळत आहेत. विणकाम, चट्या वळणे, दोर वळणे, मातीची भांडी, खेळणी तयार करणे अल्पदरात कर्ज देणे, बिनव्याजी कर्ज देणे, त्यांच्या पतपेढ्यांना प्रोत्साहन देणे, त्यांच्या मालाला बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध करून देणे यामुळे आदिवासींचा आर्थिकस्तर उंचावत आहे. आज शासना मार्फत विविध आदिवासी महोत्सवाच्या माध्यमातून त्यांच्या कला गुणांना वाव देण्याचे प्रयत्नही होत आहेत.

३)आरोग्य विषयक बदल: शासनाने आदिवासी विभागात आरोग्य विषयक प्रश्न सोडवण्यासाठी सकारात्मक पाऊल उचलले आहे. प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्रे, आरोग्य सेविका, आशा, बहुउद्देशीय सेवक, कुष्ठरोग तंत्रज्ञ, हिवताप



निर्मुलन अधिकारी इ. ची नेमणूक केली आहे. माता व गर्भवती आहार योजना, लसीकरण सकस आहार योजना मोफत आरोग्य शिबिरे, आरोग्य शिक्षण प्रसार इ. द्वारे आरोग्याचा दर्जा उंचावण्याचा प्रयत्न होत आहे.

सारांश:

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडात भारतीय समाजात प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात अमूलाग्र बदल झाले. विज्ञाना बरोबर आधुनिक जीवनशैली मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल होवू लागले आहेत. या सर्व प्रक्रियेत आदिवासी समाजाचे स्थान कोणत्या स्तरावर आहे हा प्रश्न मात्र म्हणावा तेवढा समाधान कारक नाही. तरीही आज शासन स्तरावर तसेच बिगर सामाजिक संस्था मार्फत विविध योजनांच्या माध्यमातून आदिवासी विकास कार्यक्रम चांगल्या पद्धतीने राबविले जात आहेत. मूळातच हा समाज प्रगत समाजापासून आजही थोडे अंतर ठेवून राहत असल्याने सर्व आदिवासींपर्यंत शासनाच्या काही योजना पोहचत नाहीत हे वास्तववादी चित्र आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची:

1. आदिवासींचे सामाजिक जीवन विलास संगवे (पॉप्युलर प्रकाशन मुंबई १९७८)
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ISSN/EISSN	2348-7143
Country	IN
Frequency	Quarterly
Journal Discipline	General Science
Year of First Publication	2014
Web Site	www.researchjourney.net
Editor	Prof. Dhanraj Dhangar & Prof. Gajanan Wankhede
Indexed	Yes
Email	researchjourney2014@gmail.com
Phone No.	+91 7709752380
Cosmos Impact Factor	2015 : 3.452

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2016: 6.087

2015: 3.986

2014: 3.009

The journal is indexed in:

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Other title [English]	Research Journey
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Journal's character	Scientific
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2015	0.676