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# RESEARCH JOURNEY

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December-2018 Special Issue – LXXVII

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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।



## **Makers Space : A Tool for Developing Libraries**

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### **Abstract:**

*Library is a growing organism. The information is the common base where researchers do research and produce more knowledge. Earlier libraries were very small in concept of Indian Scenario. Due to explosion of knowledge, transformation of information using Information and communication technologies the information is recorded and stored in multiple resources including space of libraries as per the norms. In the current scenario a librarian position and working condition is completely in a changing faze The users retrieve information from books guides, online resources, and journal articles for higher education using print and electronic devices with limited space. The author discusses how the Maker Space concept will attract the users towards motivation and self-development using library facilities in the ICT and digital Era. This concept creates and develops learning skills with new ideas practically in the library. Maker space is a place for smart librarian around the globe to attract the users towards the library for achieving new goal.*

**Key words:** Libraries, Digital Libraries, ICT, Maker space

### **Introduction**

Information explosion though many types of resources and electronic devices and practical curriculum have affected the users. The users with digital gadgets scan the information from any place. Library users are very less in the digital and ICT era. Maker choice is new concept to create multiple spaces to attract and innovate multiple disciplines together with the users. The contribution between academic libraries and digital era provides an un affected skills and knowledge through curriculum as well through the innovative ideas for the users. It is gap between formal and informal learning. In the digital era the users using infrastructure and guidance at one platform in libraries creates learning hub practically.

Maker spaces make a unique contribution to the partnership between libraries and digital humanities by providing a creative, informal space for learning skills and new knowledge materials. The concept is to share all the resources and knowledge using different types of tools and hardware required to develop a new idea and new platform with new techniques and skills for further innovation..

Maker space is a common platform which provides the manufacturing, infrastructure, tools, equipment's, hardware software's, arts, design, where all the users from whatever curriculum studied come together to use the facility in the libraries. Maker space is also known as Hacker spaces, Creative Spaces, Fab Labs, and Make labs.

Maker space is a collaborative learning and inventing for all learners. It is designed to meet the following needs

1. Eventually Makers space has provided and easy access to diversified tools and technologies.





2. Knowledge sharing, interactions, resource sharing is the common platform for which Maker space is designed for.
3. To give a open license for physical space for an individual and multi projects for the learners.
4. Providing and making new space for new ideas and revolution
5. Access various norms and patterns for ideas, innovation and research.
6. To refer the information and develop new ideas in the library makers space.
7. To provide infrastructure, tools, software's, hardware with all the amenities required for the projects.
8. To invent and disseminate knowledge for the society.

### **Maker space around the Globe**

The library as a maker space run by the Duxbury free Library in Massachusetts. This library creates a content creation. Bloggers share different ideas with innovative learning for school children, teens and adults for high quality education in the rapid changing globe and the information dissemination the digital era.

### **Stewart Middle Magnet School in Tampa, Florida.**

This library is invented by Diana Rendiana, a media specialist teacher, and librarian. She started a STEM- based maker space in her school from the start up. It provides equipment's tools labs for the learners in the school to develop and promote their own inventions.

### **Fayetteville Free Library Syracuse University iSchool**

Kayla Del Blondo focuses on one of the leading University makers spaces. Students apart from their curriculum develop new ideas with collaborative learning.

### **Maker space proficiency**

Librarians should have skills and competencies who are handballing the libraries. A librarian should have the knowledge of communication, behavioural approach and patience to satisfy and handle the user's requirement. The librarians as custodian should be info savvy with developing and learning the technologies which are changing day by day.

### **Advantages of Maker Space**

Learning and empowering ideas: Users use their own brains working and developing new ideas practically for disseminating knowledge and information as a reference for future study.

Learned centre: Transform the ideas into reality. Centre place of the organisation open 24/7 for learning and developing the research for students, school children and researchers.

Helping place to prepare and develop students: Students learn their curriculum subjects and develop their own projects with creative learning.

Engage society for learning: Makers space give the facility and growth for effective learning with multiple platform with all the required amenities.

### **Makers spaces at the Global scenario**

In the developed countries Maker spaces libraries have examined and resulted success for the utilization and create new invention and innovative ideas.

**Fig 1**



College of San Mateo Library Maker space : It is a hub to create, invent, tinker explore discovering variety of tools and equipment's for innovating skills. Here students develop their new ideas innovating new knowledge practically.

**Fig 2**



Elementary library Makerspaces

The Makerspace library can be generated in all college libraries to attract the students in the library.

**Fig 3**







### **The School Maker space revolution:**

As a Librarian of Engineering College the process of maintaining the maker space for the students is in process. Equipment, tools, electric devices, hardware, softwares, machines, powersupply are there in curriculum but the same will be available in the library to develop new tools and work and read in library. This creates awareness among the student to think positively.

### **Conclusion:**

A smart librarian can use the Maker Space activity to attract the existing user and to create more new users. In the Global scenario many developed countries have started the maker space activity in the libraries at free of cost. Many Companies and Organisation sponsor the infrastructure , equipment s cost for developing good habits among the students and achieve the goal for self-beneficial and the society.

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## **Cross-Cultural Bridging Between English and Marathi : Contribution of Missionaries**

**A. K. Farakate**

*India has a long history of translation. Modern languages of India have been made rich through the translations from Sanskrit. There are numerous examples of renderings of epics like Ramayan and Mahabharat into regional languages. As far as Marathi is concerned Dnyaneshwari (1290) written by Dnyaneshwar (also spelled as Jnaneshwar) may be taken as a remarkable example. Bhakti movement of the medieval period in Maharashtra gave impetus to render from high-class language Sanskrit into the colloquial Marathi, for the common folk. Those were the remarkable examples of interlingual translation.*

*The translation activity involving Marathi and English started by the first quarter of the 17<sup>th</sup> century with Father Stephens's Marathi Bible Christpuran (1614). But let us first outline the time span as regards the interface between Marathi and English. In view of historical formulation of translation culture in Maharashtra involving Marathi and English the period can be divided into four phases:*

### **Missionary Mode: Stephens to Serampore Mission: 1614 to 1825:**

The period in which Father Stephens translated Bible into Marathi (1614) and William Carey and Serampore Mission published religious literature in Marathi.

### **Missionary Mode: Elphinstone to American Marathi Mission: 1825 to 1900:**

This period includes Elphinstone's governance which made the knowledge of vernacular languages compulsory to the officers, Molesworth's *Marathi English Dictionary* and the services of American Marathi Mission to Marathi Language. The same phase included the translation activities of the periodical named *Vividh Dnyan Vistar*. What is called the Age of Translation by Marathi critics (1818 to 1885) is included in this phase.

### **Period of Freedom Struggle in 20<sup>th</sup> Century: 1900 to 1945:**

This phase includes Justin E. Abbott's translation of Marathi saint poetry into English and the translations of English poetry into Marathi in the periodicals.

### **Post-Independence Period: 1945 to 2005:**

This period includes modern Marathi poetry and the various trends such as Modernist poetry, Dalit poetry, Tribal poetry and Women's poetry along with continuation of lyrical tradition in Marathi poetry. In this period the modern as well as medieval Marathi saint poetry got translated by serious bilingual poets such as Dilip Chitre, Arun Kolatkar and Sachin Ketkar.

Considering these phases period-wise, it will be convenient to search for traditions in the translation activity involving, English and Marathi wherein we have to think of English as source text and Marathi as target text and vice versa. It will be further convenient to define these traditions on the basis of aims of the translation, as the aims direct to the processes and strategies. They also determine the readership of the translations. We notice the following traditions:



### **Translation as a hegemonic apparatus:**

Most of the missionary mode translations were made to reinforce colonial hegemony. These include Bible translations, schoolbook translations and dictionary production. Command of the language of the subject is one of the major devices to rule. With this aim the study of the vernacular languages, literature and culture was sponsored by the English Government. As Tejaswini Niranjana observes, "Colonial society presents a good example of the working of a hegemonic culture. The discourse of education, theology, historiography, philosophy, and literary translation inform the hegemonic apparatuses that belong to the ideological structure of colonial rule" (1995:33).

### **Translation as an act of enriching Marathi language:**

This aim though seems common with any translation objectives, during the 19<sup>th</sup> century this aim had special significance.

### **Translation for reinterpretation of the treasure of saint poetry:**

Dilip Chitre's life-long project to translate Tukaram is a kind of reinterpretation to show the relevance of Tukaram's philosophic and poetic worth to the modern age.

### **Amateur translations:**

These are the translations to site Marathi poetry in the Indian literature. All the poetic translations other than that of above two traditions fall under this category. These translation efforts are sporadic in appearance. No deliberate efforts are made for their continued appearance.

In the first phase of translation, we have to note the contribution of Father Stephens to begin with. The story of the cross-cultural bridging involving Marathi and English began with the perseverance and diligence of a Christian missionary Father Thomas Stephens (1549-1619) who translated the Bible into Marathi in 1614. Stephens came to India in 1579 on the mission of teaching Christian thought to Indians. His translation activity was motivated by religious intentions. During his stay he not only acquired spoken Marathi but also mastered the language of Marathi literary tradition of saints such as Dnyaneshwar and Tukaram. Catching the vein of impact of teachings of saint poetry on the Marathi masses, Stephens planned to write Bible in Marathi giving the English Bible the fitting array of Marathi devotional poetry. Stephens baptized his translation as *Christpuran* which was completed in 1614 and was printed in 1616. It was printed in Roman as Devnagari printing was not developed till then. He translated the Bible making ample and appropriate use of phrases, proverbs and references of the Hindu culture. He evolved and maintained the style of his translation in tune with the tradition of the Hindu holy scriptures.

For *Christpuran* Stephens employed the stanza form called *Ovi* which is remarkable for its easy chanting, singing and remembering by heart. There are 10,962 ovis in *Christpuran*. It seems Father has taken all the care to make the book fit in the social and cultural milieu so as to effect its easy and faithful reception. The Puran begins with Naman as –

*Wo namo viswabharita | deva bapa samaratha*  
*Parameshwara satyavanta | svarg prabhuvichea rachanara ||1||*  
(Stephens, Ed. Bandelu, 1956:97)

'O the omniscient God, and the omnipotent Father,  
O Supreme Power holding the truth,



and the creator of heavens and gods,  
I bow before you.'

(translated by the author)

Dnyaneshwar adored Marathi in his *Bhavarthdipika*. Being aware of the value and impact of Dnyaneshwar, Stephens too, has praised Marathi in Ovi no. 121 of the first canto:

*Jaisi haralamaji ratnakila | ki ratnamaji hira nila*  
*Taisi bhasamaji chokhala | Bhasa Marathi ||*  
*Jaisi puspamaji pusp mogari | ki parimalamaji kasturi*  
*Taisi bhasamaji sajiri | Marathia || (12)*

'As among the precious stones the gem, among the gems the blue diamond;  
among the languages Marathi is the most flawless language.  
As among the flowers, the jasmine; among the perfumes the musk;  
among the languages Marathi is the finest.'

(translated by the author )

Stephens has endeavoured to create oriental surrounding in the Puran. Besides the *Naman* in the beginning of the Puran, he has employed culture-specific vocabulary of the target language Marathi. For instance, heaven is translated as *vaikuntha*, Satan as *bhoot*, *maru* or *devchar*. Hell is *yemkond* in the Puran.

Devnagari *Christpuran* was discovered by a scholar Justin E. Abbott in 1924 in School of Oriental and African Studies in London (Preface by Shantaram Bandelu:6). Abbott gave the details of his research in *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies* (Vol. II: PP 679-683 and Vol. III: PP 159-164) in 1925. He published a synoptic note of his research in *The Times of India*, dated August 17, 1925 in a letter which runs as follows:

"Instead of using Portuguese theological and ecclesiastical terms, it (*Christpuran*) uses a dignified Sanskrit formation, *Dyanasan* for Bautisma, *Tritva* for Trinity *Devadravya* for Sacrament. The Devnagari text has the usual form of an Indian Puran ending in *Iti Mahapurane* or *Iti Devapurane* etc." (946-48).

It is believed that *Christpuran* was written in Roman script and was printed thrice in Goa but no copy has been found. Joseph L. Saldhana in Mangalore printed it for the fourth time in 1907. First Devnagari edition was printed by Prof Shantaram Bandelu in 1956. According to *Wikipedia*, the online encyclopedia, "Justin E. Abbott discovered two Devnagari manuscripts (Parts 1 & 2) of *Christpuran* in the Marsden Collection of School of Oriental Studies, London. Recently in 2009, Nelson Falcao has published *Christpuran* providing for the first time the Marsden Devnagari version together with the prose translation into contemporary Marathi. An English translation with transliteration of the Marathi version into Roman script is in progress" (Wikipedia, 12 Aug. 2010, web).

*Christpuran* won Thomas Stephens the honour of Father of Christian Literature in India.

A progressive thinker and reformer Pandita Ramabai (1858-1922) translated the books of Bible into Marathi in 1912 and 1913 which were based not on English but on original Hibru and Greek versions. Born in Hindu Brahmin family, Ramabai converted to Christianity, wrote books in Marathi to spread Christ's thought of peace and humanity (Khodve, 1985:478). Ramabai's *Nava Karar* (1912) and *Marathi Bible* (1913) won popularity and respect among the Christian community and the general readership. Recently Father Francis Dibrito has painstakingly





translated the Bible into Marathi. The title of this volume is *Subodh Bible* (2010). In order to make his Bible easily comprehensible Dibrto has devoted 400 out of total of 1200 pages of the volume for notes and explanations (Sangoram, 2010:7).

The first Marathi book in Devnagari script was printed by a protestant English missionary William Carey. He printed the book in Serampore Baptist Mission in 1805. This mission was founded by him in Bengal in 1800. The book was named as *A Grammar of Mahratta Language to which are added Dialogues on Familiar Subjects* (Sardar, 1971:3-5). Another book early published in the same year was *Saint Matthew* (The Gospel of Saint Matthew). Carey was assisted by Pundit Vaijnath.

Carey's contribution to the growth of Marathi is well noted by Shrinivas Madhusudan Pinge. Carey came to India in 1793 and stayed in Kolkata, Bengal. With the help of pundits he translated Bible in 34 languages including Marathi. According to Pinge, Carey's first book printed and published in Marathi was entitled *Translations of the Holy Scriptures. 1805, 465, Matthew's Gospel in Mahratta, Nagari Type (Quarto) 108 Pages.*

Thus, Matthew's Gospel or *Matthewche Shubhavartaman* pioneered Marathi translations of the Bible in Devnagari script. (Pinge, 1960:53) A scholar Kamil Parakhe, too claims *Sant Matthewche Shubhavartaman* published by Carey in Serampore is the first printed Marathi book in its script proper, that is, Devnagari (2005: 85).

During the period of 20 years between 1805 and 1825, Serampore Mission translated and published several books which included Carey's religious literature in Marathi and the books promoting intercourse in Marathi language. With the help of pundits, he wrote *A Grammar of Mahratta Language...* (1805) and *A Dictionary of Mahratta Language* (1810).

The second phase i.e. 1825 to 1900 includes what is called as the Age of Translation in Maharashtra: the period between 1818 and 1885. In the same phase Elphinstone as the Governor of Mumbai made knowledge of Indian languages an indispensable qualification for official advancement. For the purpose he founded Vernacular Language Examination Board. The examinations included translation tests. One of the examiners was Captain Molesworth. He planned and implemented an ambitious project of producing Marathi-English Dictionary. After a comprehensive data collection and discussions with Brahmins in Konkan, Molesworth succeeded in compiling the dictionary in 1831. He cited the aim of dictionary as "To enable the students to express in Mahratta, his wants and his wishes his thoughts and his feelings. To facilitate to the scholar the version into Mahratta of books from English" (Pinge, 1960:157).

Thomas Candy during his stay of about 35 years in India endeavoured for the growth of Marathi language and literature. In 1840s in his authority as Government School Superintendent, he prepared textbooks for school children which included translations.

Candy's translation works included *Neetishastrachi Paribhasha* (1850), *Vachanpathamala: Vernacular Reader No.1* (1850) co-authored by Parashurampant Godbole. In accordance with the policy of Board of Education Thomas Candy critically checked and evaluated grammar and vocabulary of other translation works such as *Isapneeti Katha* (1847), translation of Aesop's fables by Sadashiv Kashinath Chhatre, *Hindustancha Itihas (Introduction to History of India)* by Balshastri Jambhekar. Candy also made critical evaluation of some of the periodicals of the time

The service to Marathi by American Marathi Mission's service to Marathi is noteworthy. Missionaries of America founded American Marathi Mission in Mumbai in 1813. The





missionaries started learning only after their arrival in Mumbai. The missionaries Mr Nought and Mr Hall devoted daily four hours to learn Marathi. Nought writes to his parents: “Though our state is uncertain, we are commencing the Marathi language ‘we walk by faith-not by sight’. A very talkative black gentleman is to sit by us, and beat it into us, three or four hours every day” (Memorial papers of American Marathi Mission: 74, in Pinge, 1960:33). In order to propagate Christian religion, they wrote Marathi books. For the purpose, they assiduously mastered Marathi. They published Marathi Bible in 1826. This was translated by Rev. Gorden Hall and his colleagues. Besides this translation, Hall wrote the books in Marathi such as *Prashnottaravali*, *Tribhuvanachi Goshta*, *Devachya Daha Adnya*, *Lekarachi Pahili Pohti* (236-40).

American Mission started their branch at Ahmadnagar in 1831. This branch not only translated religious books into Marathi but wrote books on arithmetic, geography and geology.

Scottish Missionaries too, came to India on the religious mission and served Marathi. Along with Christian books they wrote books on Hindu culture and Marathi saints. To name some of them *Bhagavadgiteche Saar* by Robert Nehist, *Naralipournima*, *Subodhak Abhang*, *Alandichi Yatra*, *Pandharpurchi Yatra*, *Tukaram Yachi Goshta*, *Khandobachi Goshta* etc. by J. Murray Mitchell.

Thus, the contribution by missionaries pioneered a very significant activity of cross-cultural bridging by means of their painstaking translation activities.

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## **Higher Education and Quality Enhancement**

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**“Education is about the journey rather  
Than the destination.....Collaboration along  
With nurturing creativity will lead to innovation.**

*The future generation will took a move at solution to the problem. From the meaning of Education it is clear that it was the source of man making. During the vedic period that intellectual. Spiritual moral. Cultural and physical development were the aims of Education. Education is something which makes are self reliant and selfless (Vadas).*

*“Quality, quality, quality. Ours is an age of quality. I the marching trend of the commercial arena there lies an indispensability of the presence of this essence of acceptability of any commodity. In the academic arena, with and information backed age, the teachers have gathered a revolutionary phase of education system.*

### **The Essential Elements of TQM in Education :-**

1. Awareness and commitment for Everyone.
2. A Clear mission.
3. A system planning Approach.
4. Teaming Replacing Hierarchy.
5. Enablement AND Empowerment Replacing fear.
6. Focus of Mastery Learning.
7. Development of student TQM skills.



### **Introduction :-**

Education is the process of facility learning or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits. Educational methods include storytelling, discussion, teaching, training and direct research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, but learners may also educate themselves. Education can take place in formal or informal settings and any experience that has a formative effect on the way one things feels or acts may be considered educational.

Higher education is the conditioner of a societies intellectual prowess and the strength of future possibilities. It carries forward the good work of primary and secondary education system to its logical conclusion and hence helps in harnessing the latent knowledge of billion individuals. Ours is a billion plus population and this very fact of Billion plus human resources strengthens our hopes for a stronger position in the influential league of nations. Nevertheless, we have been a laggard in the race. Notwithstanding the recent strides in areas like IT, space Technology, Nuclear power and others we are far behind the developed countries.

Higher education is a define imperative for a country progress. As maintained by Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, the knowledge society's development is a prerequisite of developed India and



the building a knowledge society we need a very good higher education system. We need a system that can provide talent to further national cause in a sustainable manner. However the existing system is far from this required level. It lacks in manifold areas including qualitatively and quantitatively.

### **Education and Socio-Economic Paradigm :-**

Education is the key to character building and socio-economic transformation. Done properly, education can empower our huge human capital to be the major contractive force to propel inclusive growth of the nation as a whole. Quality higher and technical education has the potential to cause a quantum jump in economic status of poorer families in a single generation, thereby maximizing the gains of our rich demographic dividend being added at the best of the pyramid knowledge is now an important factor in economics world over, a trend that the likely to be increasingly dominate the global and national scene. We need to quickly align our education system to the needs of the changing for a digs in the best interest of our socio economic development while remaining aligned with our cultural values and traditions. The so called A3 (Anyone, Anywhere, and Anytime) connected society that is fast emerging on one side and the digitally illiterate across the digital divided on the other side constitute major socio economic challenges.

### **Issues in Indian Higher Education :-**

#### **Lack of well Defined Education Policy :-**

India has been starving of a well defined and consistent education policy. Now a days it has been seen that because of inadequate educational policies, dissatisfaction and demonstration are wide spread and faculty members throughout the country are coming to be street without bothering for their duties and responsibilities.

#### **Poor Standard of Primary and Secondary Education :-**

Primary education is the foundation stone of any education system and secondary education is the backbone. We are well aware of the miserable condition of Indian primary and secondary education. Till today, both levels of education are unable to serve their purpose. Most of the children of primary and secondary schools complete their schooling without undergoing adequate training when they go for higher education they face a lot of difficulties.

If these stages of education will not be up to the mark in their performance then the poor performance of high education is obvious.

#### **Financial Constraints :-**

Higher Education in the country is suffering an open secret of inadequate finance because of the reeducation in the allocated resource by the government. Public expenditure on higher education per student has came down from Rs. 7676 in 1990-91 and 5522 in 2003-04, 2016-17, 2017-18 While the government 4% of GOP on the entire education sector.

#### **Poor Quality of Research :-**

Teaching and research are interrelated and are integral parts of the university system. The quality of teaching and reseals is the backbone of development on the nation. Further more research is one of the prominent indicators of the quality of Education. However in recent years there has been a serious decline in the quality of research. Carried out in the universities. Further, it is a matter of serious concern that research in India is mainly carried out by the universities,



National Research laborites and Research organizations, unlike in the developed countries where much of research is done in industrial establishment.

### **Lack of Efficient Teachers and Faculty Strength :-**

Most of the higher educational institutions throughout the country are suffering from acute shortage of faculty members. Even country's best premier institutions – IIMs and IITs are facing acute faculty shortage which is forcing them to have guest lecturers to teach their students. For decades together larger number of universities didn't appoint a single lecturer on regular basics, thus ensuring the steep decline in the level of institutional commitment and culture.

Again the quality of existing teachers in Indian Universities and colleges are questionable. An UGC study reported to have found that 24% teachers in the Indian Universities and 57% in the college have no M. Phil or Ph. D. Degree.

### **Politicization of Higher Education :-**

Politicization of higher education, the main villain of quality higher education has become a trend in the Indian higher education. Although the interference of politics in educational institutions is legally banned the major political parties of the country are influencing the higher educational institutions through election of students unions. It has been observed that even the academic atmosphere of premier educational institutors of the country is disturbed by political interference.

### **Unplanned Growth of Institutions :-**

The mushrooming of private educational institutions in the country stands testimony to the quality taking a back-seat in higher Education. The private sector engineering colleges that accounted for 15% of the seats in 1960 now account for nearly 85% of the seats. Similarly the proportion of medical colleges has also gone up from just 7% in 1960 to 40% today. In the recent past as many as 108 universities were set up in Chhattisgarh state alone under the Chhattisgarh private sector university.

### **Improper Affiliation System :-**

The affiliating system is another bane of our higher education system. All over the world higher education is imparted in university composes. The universities are big and they can afford to have big libraries, advanced computing centers and Modern laborites. The college in India are small and are starving of such facilities Infrastructure facilities limited.

### **Alarming Rise in the outflow of students from India :-**

In the era of globalization educational institutions have realized that students from other countries can be attracted and out flow of students to other countries can be largely checked by providing quality in terms of facilities and inputs. During 2004 there were 1,10,000 Indian students studying a brood nearly 75000 US 1400 UK and Australia and 5000 in Canada and New Zealand. Thus the increasing students out flow from India towards foreign Universities is one of the major threat to quality education.

### **Recommendations of the Higher Education :-**

#### **A] General Recommendation :-**

The Higher Education (HE) in India/Maharashtra needs substantial reforms in terms of the governance, academic excellence, employability of students passing out, meeting socio-



economic developmental needs, autonomy, accountability, etc. Following-are the specific recommendations.

### **Reinforce Autonomy and Focus on Peer Assessment Processes for Academic Excellence :-**

The two main pillars of academic excellence are 'autonomy' and 'peer assessment'. Universities should therefore be fully autonomous while being fully accountable to the State and society at large, through robust peer assessment processes.

The quality of a university is to be judged by how the external peers perceive it. A strong positive judgment creates a positive feedback on the system leading to attractions for better external talent (faculty, researchers and students) as well as resources. External peers should therefore periodically assess every program and process, in the university. The university structure hence should promote several structured and unstructured peer interaction processes for robust, rational and logical handling of the situations.

### **Foster Research and Social Development Engagement :-**

A university is a place where-knowledge is created and disseminated in a free environment. Fostering high quality research that is contemporary, globally competitive, and locally relevant is the key to sustain relevant knowledge activities in the university at their frontiers.

A university should have an ambiance for a holistic growth of its students who can face challenges of life and contribute to the development of the society. A university must nurture academic excellence keeping the societal development in focus.

### **Protect and Nurture Multi-Disciplinary Nature of Universities :-**

It has become amply clear that to handle real life problems, a multi-disciplinary approach is inevitable. In real life there are hardly any problems that can be straitjacketed into one or other discipline. A centre of learning should therefore encompass research on real life problems and teaching in as many diverse disciplines as possible. All existing campuses should be enriched to engage with frontline research and socio-economic development.

Further there should be emphasis on developing as many new comprehensive campuses as possible (eventually one in every district). Their programs and infrastructure development should be specific to present and emerging socio-technological needs of the neighborhood. Focus of university learning should necessarily be broad. A university without a full-fledged campus should not be envisaged.

### **Move to a Learning Centric Approach :-**

July 2011 Traditional universities have been teaching centric. In the modern era of open resources, the role of a teacher in HE should get transformed to a learning facilitator and the knowledge creator.

Further in the emerging era of A3 connected society, a university should prepare students to derive full benefit from lifelong learning opportunities that would be the key to success in their life.

The knowledge dissemination process hence should be 'Learning Centric' meaning putting more emphasis on learning rather than how the learning was done. The learning centric approach makes the students more accountable and the teachers more productive in research and knowledge creation.





### **Grant 'High Priority' Status and Benefits to HE Sector :-**

It is well known that the State GER of 18% is much below the average GER of the developing nations. Considering the industrial growth in the state and the desired economic development, the HE sector must be given a 'High Priority' status. While we recommend budget support to be increased to 6% from current 3.5 % plus levels, other incentives may be considered for a multipronged boost.

The Maharashtra Government should create special financial and other administrative instrument concessions to raise resources for universities. The land, water, electricity, transport and other facilities and development clearances should be provided on priority basis to education institutions.

Special provisions should be made to develop new townships away from the major cities around the educational centers. This not only will reduce the infrastructural burden on the cities but also contribute to rural development and will make equitable distribution of the wealth across the State.

### **B] Establish a New State Level Higher Education Governance Structure: MAHED**

A Maharashtra State Commission on Higher Education and Development (MAHED) should be established. MAHED would be a standalone independent legal entity with appropriate and adequate autonomy to develop HE policies for the State as well as oversee and facilitate HE on sustained basis. It would be funded by the State. Eminent academicians, scientists, technocrats, business & industry experts and financial experts would run it. It would become a conduit for funding of public universities by the State Government.

### **C] Governance Reform at University level :-**

#### **Focus on Academics, Research, Development & Innovation:-**

University should remain focused on its primary function, that is, to facilitate learning and scholarship all the way up to the current frontiers of knowledge, research that pushes the frontiers of knowledge, technology at the cutting edge, innovations to address problems and opportunities in industry / society and entrepreneurship that generates wealth in the society. The current heavy burden on the universities of managing affiliating college networks should be brought down through establishment of autonomous Examination Boards in each university and grant of graded autonomy to colleges.

#### **No Elections :-**

It is the mature peer processes (involving peers from both within and outside) rather than electioneering that should prevail in a university.

The committee recommends that the elections should be done away with.

#### **Principles of Operations :-**

Further the rules that govern the university should lay down principles rather than rigid quantitative stipulations.

#### **Peer Driven Collegiums :-**

Objectivity should be brought in through establishing good traditions and entrusting interpretation of broad rules and decision making to peer driven collegiums. Establishment of collegiums themselves could follow similar processes. We need to change the university acts to bring in these important reforms.



### **Funding :-**

Each University should receive an assured budget on the basis of pre-decided norms and its decision-making in terms of recruitment and other expenditure should become fully autonomous within the parameters of public spending.

Universities should strive to create a substantial endowment to support several of its activities that cannot otherwise be supported. Autonomy in functioning of university is an important factor in enhanced donor support.

### **Empowered Leadership :-**

The Vice-Chancellor (VC) should be the sole academic and administrative Head of a university. A Statutory Advisory Committee (SAC), consisting of renowned experts not connected with any Body of the university, should be set up to advice the VC & through him/her various authorities and officers on working out strategies and operating structures for making university a vibrant knowledge centre with open, efficient and financially sound administration. The SAC would become bridge for bringing in new ideas that reflect the continually changing scenario at global level in to the system.

### **Replace Senate with a Society Partnership Council (SOUL) :-**

In order to make interface between the university and society more responsive to the needs of the society as well as to the university programs, it is suggested that the Senate should be replaced by an advisory body titled as "Society Partnership Council (SOUL)". SOUL should be a bridge between the university system and the various stake holders in the Society. SOUL should in a true sense reflect through nominated membership various stakeholders in the university. The Chancellor (Governor) would be Head of SOUL and the entire membership of SOUL, representing various stakeholders, would be nominated by the Chancellor, from amongst names suggested by the Vice Chancellor.

### **D] Develop an Effective Student Learner Centric Academic Structure :-**

#### **Choice based Modular Credits :-**

The academic structure in HE should empower the students to excel in the field of their choice making full use (their inherent potential).

As a part of learner centric approach, entire academic program should be modularized credit based with a degree of flexibility on part of students to choose the courses they would like to audit. As long as they earn a specified minimum number of credits at the institution in which they are enrolled, they should have the freedom of choosing courses offered by other institutions with transfer of credits to make up the requirements for getting a degree.

### **Strong Research and Industry Linkages :-**

The HE system should make the students intellectually enlightened, knowledgeable in subjects of the preference, employable, and citizens of high ethical and moral values.

Universities should be empowered and encouraged to have strong linkages with national laboratories and industry/society through their physical presence on the campus for activities that enrich a holistic learning environment. Such presence could be in the form of an academic centre, a research laboratory or a major collaborative project. Mobility of academics and researchers is the key to maximize the benefit of such arrangements and should be given special attention.



### **Component Curriculum :-**

The academic curriculum therefore should mandatorily have three prime components :

- (i) Core competence in a certain discipline
- (ii) Inter-disciplinary component
- (iii) Vocational component

Although mandatory, the three components should have enough flexibility. That is to say that under each component there should be ample choice of subjects to cater to the needs of the individuals.

### **District/Taluka Vocational Shared Facilities :-**

Whereas the core competency and the multi-disciplinary skills will be developed within the university system, the vocational component may be developed outside the formal university/college system.

In addition to developing in-house facilities and out sourcing, consideration should be given to creating common facilities in each taluka/district which can be used by colleges in a time-sharing mode. In addition to classrooms such facilities should house gadgets/equipment for imparting practical skills relevant to needs of the area and core discipline of students.

### **E) Increase Investments in ICT Infrastructure in Higher Education :-**

National Knowledge Network is an important development that is currently taking place. Maharashtra should move fast in deriving fullest advantage of this new possibility. Through such an approach all universities in Maharashtra could get involved in creating learner centric education framework and open learning platforms.

We recommend creation of Maharashtra State Higher Education Information Communication Network (MS-EDUNET) with a comprehensive ICT infrastructure in all universities.

### **F) Facilitate and Incentivize Industry-Academia Partnership :-**

It is said that the academia converts the money into knowledge and the industry converts the knowledge into wealth. It is therefore apparent that for a complete regenerative cycle the industry and academia have to work hand in hand. Industry is always aware of the market needs and is constantly finding solutions and products for the purpose. Further it is industry that is the user of the products (students) developed by academia- Industrial needs, therefore, should be well understood by the academics.

schemes.

### **G] Self Financed and International Universities: An opportunity for inorganic transformation :-**

1. The capacity development impact of private sector engagement is in itself worth the risk of opening the Higher Education sector through Self Financed Universities. However, due care for targeted value to flow into the HE sector in India should be taken through appropriate legislation and regulation.
2. By encouraging the presence of genuine, leading international universities, we could bring in much needed quality transformations. Connecting with global best practice institutions and their networks of knowledge will be a game changer.



The target is improved pedagogy and a holistic approach to learning that incorporates teaching, research, innovation and entrepreneurship, all together. These initiatives undoubtedly would change the landscape, but should necessarily be regulated with due diligence and with a keen sense of bringing in the best while working actively to prevent institutions of inadequate quality and unscrupulous elements from entering the Indian HE scene.

3. One more important initiative would be to permit a company registered under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 to be a sponsoring body for establishing self financed university. This would be step in the right direction and should be retained. For a large and diverse country like ours. considering large demand for higher education we need to encourage a mix of public as well as private funded Universities with appropriate checks and balances. Over a period of time one could move to develop a framework for Educational Companies under a special act to promote private investment in higher education.

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## **Ecofeminist Perspective in Atwood's 'Surfacing'**

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### **Abstract:**

*The present paper studies the Canadian writer Margaret Atwood's well known novel Surfacing (1972) from the Ecofeminist perspective. Ecofeminism connects the exploitation and domination of women with that of the environment. It gives a voice to women's rich and varied relationships with both society and nature. Ecofeminists essentially start with a positive and constructive connection of women with nature leading on to question the unjustified domination and exploitation of both. In Surfacing, patriarchal power directly oppress both women as well as nature. The novel introduces the issues of feminism and environmentalism and constitutes the literary representation of ecofeminism. The nameless protagonist of the novel, an ecofeminist, returns to the undeveloped land, Northern Quebec, where she grew up, in search of her missing father. Her encounter with nature makes her realize the gap between her natural self and her artificial construct. Her association with nature makes her conscious about the exploitation of women. The language, characters and events in the novel reflect a world in which both women and Nature are dominated by patriarchal and colonial power.*

**Key Words:** ecofeminism, environment, women and nature

The most important problem that man faces today is the degradation of land and environment and its consequences on human existence. In this context the term ecofeminism becomes highly relevant and important. The term is used to describe a feminist approach to understand ecology. It gives a voice to women's rich and varied relationships with both society and nature. This diverse voice and inclusive spirit give ecofeminism an advantage in finding solutions for environmental degradation. Ecofeminism is a new way of approaching nature. It examines the connection between the oppression of nature and the oppression of women as a way to highlight the idea that both must be understood in order to properly recognize how they are connected. The term was coined by the French writer Francoise d'Eaubonne in her book *Le Féminisme ou la Mort* (1974). Ecofeminists essentially start with a positive and constructive connection of women with nature leading on to question the unjustified domination and exploitation of both. Ecofeminism is a new way of approaching nature. Ecofeminism was originally associated with the view that women and nature are connected in morally significant ways because both are identified with femininity (or traits labeled "feminine"). This femininity, associated with characteristics ranging from fecundity to vulnerability to wildness, was seen as a source of ecological and social flourishing that is violently degraded in patriarchal cultures. Ecofeminists therefore took women and nature to be connected because, as providers of life, sustenance, and creativity, they are similarly important and valuable, and their strengths are similarly controlled or violated by men (or "patriarchy"). Ecofeminists explore the connection between sexism, racism, the domination of nature, and other characteristics of social inequality. Warren writes:





According to ecofeminists, trees, water, animals, toxics, and nature language are feminist issues because understanding them helps one understand the status and plight of women cross-culturally...Ecological feminism has roots in the wide variety of feminisms. Ecofeminist philosophy extends familiar feminist critiques of social isms of domination (e.g. sexism, racism, classism, heterosexism, ageism, anti-Semitism to nature i.e. naturism). According to ecofeminists nature is a feminist issue(4).

In addition, common metaphors, practices, and institutions encourage and justify their abuse (Cuomo, 7). Greta Gaard asserts about the basic premise of ecofeminism that “Drawing on the insights of ecology, feminism and socialism, ecofeminism’s basic premise is that the ideology which authorizes oppressions, such as those based on race, class, gender, sexuality and physical abilities, is the time ideology that sanctions the oppressions of nature” (20).

Ecofeminism, which tries to establish a connection between the exploitation of Nature and the exploitation of women, takes into its account the culture-nature relationship rejecting the already established idea of society as linguistically and culturally constructed. The concept of ecofeminism can be explained clearly by quoting some lines from the writing of Malashri Lal:

Breaking down the definition to its detailed components, I may clarify further the terms in which ecofeminists perceive western cultural history. Body and nature have been patriarchy’s “shadow” easily projected on to woman, who through her biological rhythms and her domestic milieu is easily seen to be “close to nature”. With further connotations of wilderness, non-civilized state, primitivism, unformed condition, woman in man-made society was seen to require the mediation of man to “civilize” her away from nature and take her closer to the realm of God or morality and social ethics as designed by patriarchy. Hence, emerged what ecofeminists call a “hierarchical dualism”. Men and women are not just “opposites” but the female is subordinate and inferior to the male. Man’s enterprise in subduing female nature to his will is analogous to his mechanistic and technological domination over the Earth’s original environment. That which resists subjugation causes unease, fear and a sense of evil. The Exploitative relation between man and woman, and man and nature are equated”. (309-10)

The present paper studies Margaret Atwood’s well-known novel *Surfacing* (1972) from the ecofeminist perspective. Margaret Atwood is one of the most famous and influential contemporary Canadian writers, is closely associated with the cultural flowering in Canada during the last quarter of the twentieth century. Poet, novelist and cultural commentator, Atwood deals with a wide range of themes in her writings. She is one of the first Canadian novelists who propound the women-nature relationship with a combination of feminist and ecological perspectives. Her awareness of the women-nature connection, or her ecofeminism, is clearly reflected in her second novel, *Surfacing*. Many of Margaret Atwood’s works, both poetry and fiction, embody her concerns for the Earth and related biological processes. Her works have indeed served in reviving Canadian literature and making it a prominent presence in the global literary map. Atwood’s contributions occupy a certain unique position in world literature and they have been rendered into more than twenty languages and published in twenty-five countries. Honoured with numerous awards including the Booker Prize, Atwood is actively involved in cultural and human rights activities. The publication of the novel coincides with the emergence of the second wave of feminism. Malshri Lal writes:



While Margaret Atwood never declared 'feminism' to be her dominant ideology, she had already worked out *Survival: A Thematic Guide to Canadian Literature* with plenty of emphasis on victim position, oppression, anger, the Divine mother and the Bitch Goddess (183).

The novel *Surfacing* also encompasses the feminist issues of victimization, oppression and patriarchy. It reveals Atwood's prime concern for the feeling of being victimized. The central theme of the novel is the protagonist's search for identity and real self and the role of Nature in her search. In this novel Margaret Atwood offers a way of bridging the gap between one's true self or identity and socially discursive or socially essentialized identity by establishing a connection between the damaged landscapes and wilderness of Canadian nature and the wounded self of the nameless protagonist in the novel. Atwood presents a world that oppresses and subjugates both femininity and Nature.

The nameless protagonist of the novel is an ecofeminist who returns to the undeveloped land, Northern Quebec, where she grew up, in search of her missing father. She returns to nature in order to retrieve her real self that has so far been suppressed by the inconsistencies and dualities of the patriarchal world. Her encounter with Nature makes her realize the gap between her natural self and her artificial construct. Her association with Nature makes her conscious about the exploitation of women.

The protagonist is a commercial artist who comes back to her native place after many years. Her search for her father is a pretext for her search for her identity and her inner self. She is accompanied by her friends Joe, Anna and David. Her past memories are evoked. She starts connecting her joys and woes of the past to the damages like dying white birches, killed heron and the damaged landscape in Quebec. The first sentence of the novel indicates the death of the white birches: I can't believe I'm on the same road again, twisting along past the lake where the white birches are dying, the disease is spreading up from the South, and I notice they now have sea-planes for hire. (Atwood, 3). The degradation of the environment points towards the rising dominating practices of the modern civilization against nature. The beginning of the novel brings attention towards the degrading environment.

The protagonist recalls how her art teacher, a married man who exploited her by concealing his marital status to her. The art teacher offers her a wedding ring with the promise of marriage only to deceive her. She becomes pregnant and was forced to abort her child. As from her childhood she was taught that killing was a kind of cruelty and also a sin, she considers herself responsible for this crime and takes the abortion as a part of sexual colonialism. Her relationship with her teacher, her attempt to abortion, which she now sees as murderous, shows her emotional and artistic death. She thinks herself guilty and runs away from home. She thinks herself powerless and victimized one. The ecofeminist Petra Kelly observes, "Women are sex toys for men, women's lives count less than those of men; women who assert their independence and power are in some way defective" (118). The protagonist finds a reflection of her own tragedy in the Quebec landscape. In the course of her homeward journey she discovers that "nothing is the same. I don't know the way anymore" (Atwood, 10). She has been alienated from the landscape of her country, for the 'old road' has been closed for years and what she needs is 'the new one' but she does not 'know the way anymore'. The protagonist is hurt to see the explosion made by the Americans for fishing. She does not want to kill the fish herself, the second time. She says "I couldn't 't anymore, I had no right to, we don't need it, our proper food



was tin cans. We were committing this act, this act. Violation, for pleasure, recreation they call it" (153).

The protagonist's experience of marriage is miserable. She finds that her husband tries to control her. Married life of David and Anna also shows miserable condition of Anna who is dominated by David. David humiliates Anna. Anna has no identity of her own except being David's wife. She submits to all the abuses. David shoots her nude photographs for making a film. The relationship between David and Anna symbolizes the degradation in the values attached to marriage. In a patriarchal society women and nature both become the victims of the supremacy of man. Men consider it logical to dominate women as well as nature considering them as weaker.

Thus, the novel *Surfacing* introduces the issues of feminism and environmentalism and constitutes the literary representation of ecofeminism. During her journey to native place the protagonist suffers from exploitation, guilty conscience, alienation and immaturity. But this journey leads her to the discovery of her true self. She identifies herself with nature and gradually breaks the barrier of communication that she creates between herself and the world. The protagonist dives deep into the water of the lake and emerges with the power of becoming victorious and optimistic in life breaking the assumptions of her powerlessness. This new identity of the protagonist can be interpreted in the words of M.F. Salat:

Hence when the protagonist surfaces from the depths of the lake, she surfaces with a new knowledge about herself that entails a re-assessment of herself in relation to the world. The psychological/spiritual journey towards self-discovery finds its culmination in a ritualistic realignment with the primitive world and a subsequent re-alignment with the lived world with altered perspective and a new vision (82).

The protagonist shows a truly ecofeminist view by asserting that "human beings are not radically separate from nature, that the fulfillment of our own humanity is profoundly linked with learning to appreciate the nature within us and without" (40). While searching for her father in the wilderness she notices how Nature is victimized by the Americans. She identifies her own exploitation with that of Nature. Her journey through the Canadian wilderness is her attempt to find out the truth about herself. At the end of this journey she emerges as a new woman free from the bonds of society, colonialism and male domination. She redefines herself in her own terms discarding the traditional patriarchal notions and emerges with a new identity.

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## **Girish Karnad's 'The Fire and the Rain': Conflict between Good and Evil**

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Girish Karnad has been recognized nationally and internationally as one of the pre-eminent playwrights in contemporary India. He has served as the Director of the film and television institute of India, chairman of the Sangeet Natak Akadamy and director of the Nehru Centre, London. He is an awardee of Jnanpith, India's highest distinction for lifetime contribution to literature and the arts.

The play *The Fire and the Rain* is published in 1998. It is a transcreation of the Kannada play of Girish Karnad's 'Agni Mattu Male'. There is a sustained growth found in Karnad's dramatic production. His performance as playwright goes in an ascending order. When *Tughlaq* was published, it was considered his best play and now *The Fire the Rain* is called as Karnad's best play. The play is based on the myth of Yavakri taken from 'Vanaparva' (Forest canto) of *The Mahabharata*. It is a tale told by the ascetic Lomasha to the Pandavas. *The Fire and the Rain* is symbolic and allegorical play. It dramatically presents the conflict between good and evil. The play is cast into a Hindi feature film, 'Agnivarsa'. While exploiting myth, his intention does not seem to be to talk about the problems of his age but the problems of human being as a whole. In the play, Karnad has found communion with the past to discuss the present situation of the world. The play deals with the theatre-life, Vedic rituals, tribal life and most importantly man-woman relationship.

The prologue begins with the ritual of a seven year long sacrifice held by the king to propitiate Indra, the God of rains. The King conducts the fire ceremony and as Parvasu is the chief priest of the fire-sacrifice. Politics and power politics pervades in the play. Raibhya and Bharadwaja, both are learned persons and they both have spiritual powers. Yavakri, wants to take vengeance from the family of Raibhya as he feels his father, Bharadwaja has to lose the recognition and honour that he deserves due to Raibhya and Raibhya's family. Hence, he goes to the forest to do a penance to gain 'The Knowledge of Absolute' from Lord Indra. He returns from the forest after ten years and tells everyone that he has got 'Universal Knowledge'. But in this gain he has to lose his love that is Vishakha who is now married to Parvasu, Yavakri's cousin and Raibhya's son. Due to these reasons he wants to take revenge on Raibhya and his family. With the power of this Knowledge he makes a plan and accordingly molests Vishakha. He also brings the fact to the notice of Raibhya, Arvasu and Parvasu. Raibhya becomes angry and creates the demon Kritya to kill Yavakri. Vishakha tries to save the life Yavakri.

The knowledge he gets from Indra becomes the reason of his pride. His comments and his acts show that he believes that now he has the power to challenge anyone, even Raibhya. When Yavakri plans the conspiracy against Raibhya's family, Vishakha becomes a part of it





unknowingly. Parvasu becomes the chief priest of fire sacrifice but his father Raibhya also wants to become the chief priest of the fire-sacrifice. When Parvasu tells Raibhya, king's preference as a chief priest was only to Raibhya, but because seven years is a long time span and hence they choose Parvasu

Vishakha, daughter-in-law of Raibhya is also aware of the fact that Raibhya wants to become the chief priest. Even Parvasu kills Raibhya intentionally. He feels that Raibhya has killed Yavakri just to disturb him from the fire sacrifice. There is an essential difference between Yavakri and Parvasu. Yavakri wants to please Indra so that he is blessed with Universal Knowledge and he will become supreme in the family. On the other hand, Parvasu being the chief priest of the fire sacrifice not trying to propitiate Lord Indra or seeking blessings from him but wants to show him that he is in equal position with the Lord. In the words of Jayalaxmi "one cannot help noting that the male oppressors are all imprisoned in their selves, victims of their own narrow pursuits in life and the women become inevitable victims of power struggle. Hence, Nittilai and Vishakha have little or no option left than to reconcile or challenge that oppression. In the process, both under stably meet with a tragic end." (Jayalaxmi 255)

P. Jayalaxmi writes, "The nature and purpose of knowledge attained by men like Raibhya, Parvasu and Yavakri leads neither to disciplined life dedicated to common good nor toward the Absolute Brahman. Characters such as they stand as instances of life and energy wasted in pursuit of personal gain." (Jayalaxmi 257)

Yavakri molests Vishakha, plans conspiracy just for the love for his father. But Parvasu kills Raibhya, his father because he thinks that Raibhya invoked Kritya and kills Yavakri to disturb him. There is a play within-a-play which dramatizes the archetypal fratricidal strife between Indra, Vishwarupa and Vritra. Indra treacherously kills Vishwarupa. These relationships show rivalry between father and son, brother and brother. In *The Fire and the Rain* complex man-woman relationships are found. Vishakha who is married to Parvasu and lives a blissful life for whole one year but during this period she is used as an instrument for experiment by Parvasu as if she is emotionless and senseless.

Parvasu uses Vishakha as a search for something which she never knows. On the other hand, Raibhya who is jealous of Parvasu's success physically exploits Vishakha, his daughter in law. His frustration and anger gets expression in exploiting his daughter-in-law.

"Raibhya is less a father, more a man who could not tolerate a failure either for the love of a lady or failure in other realms of life." (Manoj K. Pandey 88)

Vishakha has experienced various aspects of man-woman relationship. The relationship between Vishakha and Yavakri is very intense. He in the quest of universal knowledge cannot forget his forms of love, Vishakha.

Vishakha has the claims of loyal wife because she waits for Parvasu, fulfills her wifely duties. But when Yavakri returns after ten years, she is unable to resist Yavakri's planned seduction. But she adopts the maternal role with the turn of events. When she dedicates herself to Yavakri as a sexual object her attitude is motherly.





Whereas Vishakha-Yavakri's relationship reflects the physical and sexual aspects of man – woman relationship, Parvasu-Nittilai's exposes the spiritual and innocent aspect of man – women relationship. In the words of Manoj K. Pandey "Whereas Vishakha is learned, sophisticated and morally degraded, on the other hand, Nittilai's is pure, innocent and without any sophistication. And for her it is a relation which is important not the type of relation." (Manoj K. Pandey 92)

Nittilai is very sensible. She has the wisdom to change herself according to the demand of situation. When she returns to Arvasu, her intention is not, to cause any disgrace to her family but only to care Arvasu in the situation of crisis

Nittilai is sensible as well as sensitive also. She knows her responsibility towards the group of people she is living with. Her taking care of children of actor manager shows that she knows how the social relationships are to be maintained. When at the end, Arvasu selects the release of Brahma Rakshasa and the rain begins, it is the triumph of Nittilai's wisdom and sensibility, humanity.

In the words of Manoj K. Pandey "Nittilai is as innocent as Miranda of Shakespeare's *The Tempest* and as wise and enduring as Viola of *The Twelfth Night* of the same playwright. She accepts her predicament without any resistance. She accepts it not because she is powerless but because she is endowed with broader vision of human relationship. She is above the petty personal interest." (Manoj K. Pandey 93)

There are various types of violence i.e. physical, psychological, sexual, social etc. In the entire play, much violence is seen like false knowledge, bloodshed, jealousy, pride and betrayal. In the play, *The Fire and the Rain* the characters like Raibhya, Yavakri and Parvasu crave for supremacy and power. They have their desires and dreams and when they are not fulfilled, they get frustrated. The frustration creates violence. Jealousy, anger and ego are the reasons behind all the incidents that take place in the lives of the characters of the play. Yavakri wants to show everyone what he is capable of. It is the inward wrath that makes him behave treacherously. He goes to forest for penance for the sake of Universal Knowledge but his aim is something different

Raibhya frustrated, due to the success of his own son tortures his daughter-in-law and kills Yavakri for molesting her but in turn is killed by his own son Parvasu. He also behaves treacherously with his younger brother Arvasu and tells him to complete the penitential rites for Raibhya. Arvasu performs the rites but when returns back to the sacred site gets astonished by the rude behaviour of Parvasu. Arvasu becomes the victim of the conspiracies.

There is also a form of emotional violence that is betrayal. In the beginning Vishakha is betrayed from her lover Yavakri and when he returns back after completing the penance, they come together but once again get separated when she realizes that Yavakri has used her as a weapon in his vengeance. Vishakha who is married to Parvasu lives a blissful life for one year and then separates from him for seven years. In the play, Nittilai and Arvasu both are separated



from each other and that too twice. First when Nittilai's father takes the decision of her marriage and second at the end of the play, she is killed by her husband and brother.

Misuse of knowledge in the play causes a lot of destruction. Yavakri, Raibhya and Parvasu all are learned but they do not use their knowledge in the proper way. In a way, Karnad has commented on the present situation. In the words of Dr. Mrs. Gulshan Das and Ms. Tanjeem Ara Khan—"Ascetic Lomasha in the myth imparts knowledge to the Pandava's and Karnad imparts it to the world by rewriting it. He finds the myth very relevant to the contemporary society. Misuse of knowledge which is rampant now-a-days is leading the world towards destruction. Writer has adopted the myth to make it a medium to warn the society." (Das G. and T.A. Khan 199-200)

In the comparison, the characters of Arvasu and Nittilai though not being as much learned as Raibhya, Parvasu and Yavakri are more humanistic. It is the humane concern lacking in there. Vishakha and Nittilai both are the victims of male control in the play. Because of the social system they have to go through a lot of psychological, physical and emotional violence. Both have to get married to a person whom they don't love. They live their life according to the will of their father or husband. They are not given the right to take decision about their life. Their life partner cannot understand the emotional trauma through which they both are going. No one wants to know their views, and the reality. One mistake makes them guilty and all the sacrifices and adjustments they made become negligible. It is a kind of injustice on their part.

Physical violence is also seen in the play in the form of physical torture and bloodshed. Vishakha is physically exploited by her husband, Parvasu, her lover Yavakri and her father-in-law Raibhya. By following the order of Parvasu, people beat Arvasu and throw him out of the precincts of the fire sacrifice. Kritya kills Yavakri, Raibhya is killed by Parvasu. Parvasu enters the burning pavilion and Nittilai is killed by her husband and brother. All these things and incidents show that not only any single character but also all the major characters are going through physical, psychological, emotional and sexual violence. It cannot be said that any single character is responsible for the destruction. Arvasu though seems to be very common at the beginning comes out with uncommon characteristics at the end.

The myth is taken from the *Mahabharata*. There are innumerable tales in the *Mahabharata* and myth of Yavakri is one of them. It is found in 'Vanaparva'. In the narrative of Parvasu, Arvasu and Yavakri, Karnad found the plot of *The Fire and the Rain*. The play also dramatizes one more archetype and that is the archetype of fratricidal strife between Indra and his brothers Vishwarupa and Vritra. In the myth, Indra kills Vritra to become supreme in power. The mythical tale is taken from 'Rig-Veda'. Karnad in this play has exploited the myth of Yavakri. With the help of this myth he brings into light the age long antagonism between father and son.

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## **Green Libraries : A New Concept and Need**

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### **Abstract :**

*Green Library Also Knows As A Sustainable Library, Built With The Intent To Protect The Environment And Community. Green Libraries Are A Part Of The Larger Green Building Movement. Constructing A Green Library Building Using A Performance Standard Is A Way Some Libraries Are Choosing To Become Green And Sustainable. Environmental Challenges Like Energy Depletion And Climate Change Will Influence The Type Of Information Resources And Programs Libraries Will Provide To Their Communities. Green Libraries Can Serve In The Way Libraries Have Always Served As Landmarks In Their Communities. Green Libraries Give Pleasant Environment To The User Community. This Article Depicts The Importance Of This Task & Various Methods For Libraries To Go Green.*

**Keywords :** Green Library, Environmental Protection, Energy Efficiency, Igbc (Indian Green Building Council), Green Library Movement.

### **Introduction :**

Green Library Refers To Library That Contributes Towards Maintaining The Natural Ecological Balance In The Environment, And Preserving The Planet And Its Natural Systems And Resources. Green Library Has Many Meanings, Including Preserving Natural Resources For The Future, Living In A Carbon-Neutral Way, And Meeting The Needs Of The Community. For The Purpose Of This Task Is As Living And Working In A Practical And Environmentally Responsible Manner, To Ensure The Protection Of The World's Resources For Future Generations. It Also Improved Day To Day Operations And Procedures Of The Library, As Well As Educating The Community About Responsible Environmental Practices That Impact On Clients And On Stakeholders Than One Might Expect. Enthusiastic Library Users Are Calling On Libraries Not Just To Provide Popular Services But To Communicate A Clear Green Identity. Libraries Are In A Unique High Profile Position Which Enables Them To Be Community Role Models By Implementing Sustainable Strategies. Small Steps In Going Green Can Have A Big Impact For The Library's Image. A Small Financial Input Can Produce An Important Marketing Outcome.

### **Green Library :**

The Online Dictionary Of Library And Information Science (Odlis) Defines Green/Sustainable Libraries As A Library Designed To Minimize Negative Impact On The Natural Environment And Maximize Indoor Environmental Quality Building Utilities By Means Of Careful Site Selection, Use Of Natural Construction Materials And Biodegradable Products, Conservation Of Resources Like Water, Energy, Paper, And Responsible Waste Disposal Recycling, Etc. In New Constructing And Library Renovation, Sustainability Is Increasingly



Achieved Through Leed (Leadership In Energy And Environment Design) Igbc (Indian Green Building Council) Is A Part Of Cii (Confederation Of Indian Industry) Offers A Variety Of Services Which Include Green Building Rating Programs, Training Programs, Certification Service Program Etc.

### **Importance of Going Green :**

Environmental Protection Is An Increasingly Pressing Issue All Over The World. Now A Days The Word Green Has Become Buzzword In All Fields. The Word Is Very Much Concerned Over Global Warming And It Abuses So We Want Everything To Be Green To Save The Planet. Minimum Negative Impacts On The Natural Environment And Maximize Indoor Environment Quality By Means Of Careful Site Selection, Use Of Natural Construction Material And Conservation of Resources And Responsible Waste Disposal Is Termed As “Green”. It Is High Time To Take Responsibility To Protect The Environment. Our Natural Resources Are Precious And Limited. Everyone Has A Responsibility To Leave A Healthy Planet For Future Generations. Libraries Require A Significant Amount Of Energy, Water And Other Resources.

### **Methods For Libraries to Go Green :**

Libraries Have Considerable Opportunities To Improve Their Customers' Environmental Awareness Through Communication And Environmental Education. There Are Many Ways To Go Green, Amongst Few Are As Follows,

#### **Site Selection:**

Besides Population, Reach Ability Location, Parking And Local Conditions Like Storms, Erosion, Moisture And Dust, Etc. Are Also To Be Considered Before Finalizing Site. India Has Geographically Varied Conditions From Vast Deserts To High Hilltops, Planes And Very Vast Coastal Areas So One Norm Cannot Fit Throughout The Country. A Proper Site Selection Is Very Necessary For A Green Library As Compared To Other Types Of Buildings.

#### **Proper Way of Using Electric Power:**

Using Stairs Rather Than Elevators. Turning Off Lights During Bright Daylight, Or Whenever You Will Be Away For An Extended Period Of Time. Turning Off Fans, Computers When Not In Use.

- Water Usage
- Water Should Not Be Wasted Unnecessarily. Taps Should Be Opened Little Only. So That Little Water Could Be Saved For Future.
- Green Roofs
- Select Collection Materials On Organic Gardening And Composting.
- Green Power And Renewable Energy
- Sollar /Wind Power Etc.
- Using Plastic Sheeting Strips To Keep Cold Air Out In The Winter
- Reducing Pollution
- Use Public Vehicles For Transporting As Much As Possible.
- Effective Way Of Paper Usage
- Pulling Paper Out Of Trash Bins And Using Papers Are Prepared From Woods. If Single Paper Is Saved, The Tree Is Saved. Papers Should Not Be Wasted. 2 Sides Of The Paper Should Be Utilized. Papers Should Be Reused Or Recycled Effectively.
- Cultivating More Plants And Trees In Vacant Lands





- It Helps To Maintain The Ecological Balance Of The Earth.
- Recycling Non-Biodegradable Products
- Put A Separate Container Next To Your Trash Can Or Printer, Making It Easier To Recycle Your Bottles, Cans, And Paper. Plastics Should Be Avoided. Reusable Pens Can Be Used Instead Of Ball Point Pens. Polythene Covers Should Be Avoided Consciously. This Is Also Kind Of Saving Earth.
- Wastage Management

Wastes Should Be Thrown Into Dustbin Only. Even People Are In Travel Or Outside, They Should Be Conscious To Not To Throw The Waste In Common Place. Using Two Waste Baskets In Each Office, One For Trash And One For Paper. Libraries Can Inspire People By Preparing & Displaying Charts On Conserving Natural Resources. Provide Open Forums For Greening Earth & Provide Facilities For Video On Environmental Select Collection Materials On Organic Gardening And Composting Or Green Computing And Energy Conservation.

Set Library Links To Environment Issue Sites.

#### **More That Library Staff Would Like to Do Or Have Done :**

1. Find A Way To Recycle Books
2. Segment The Lighting Circuits So That One Switch Doesn't Turn On So Many lights
3. Eliminate Personal Printers And Use Networked Printers
4. Decrease The Building Temperature In The Winter
5. Do A Better Job Of Recycling Toner Cartridges
6. Provide Bins For Recycling Non-Returnable Bottles And Paper
7. Eliminate The Decorative Lighting And Reduce The Halogen Lights
8. Re-Fill Toner Cartridges Rather Than Buying New
9. Improve The Building Hvac System To Improve The Inconsistency Of Heating And Cooling Throughout The Building
10. Install Low Flush Toilets
11. Install A New Server And Run Multiple Servers On One Serverbox
12. Establishing A Small "Green Committee" Within The Library To Keep This Initiative Alive Among Staff May Be Helpful.

#### **Benefits of Going Green :**

As Green Libraries Give Pleasant Atmosphere To The Users, Readers Will Be Attracted Towards The Library. Libraries Can Serve For The Information Needs Of The Users As Well As The Present & Future Of The Users By Saving Environment.

- Beautiful & Pleasant World
- Better Quality Of Life
- Better Health
- Saving Earth For Future Generation
- Improve Mental Health
- Help Library Financially And Save Electricity
- Small Steps In Going Green Can Have A Big Impact For The Library's Image

#### **Conclusion :**

The Current Important Issue Of The World Is Environment Issue That Is To Save Earth & Save Life Of The Earth. Libraries Can Take Good Initiative To Inspire People, Individuals To Work Towards Environment Protection. Change Can Be Possible When Change Comes From Mind. Libraries Can Be Inspiration For This Change. Libraries Are In An Excellent Position To



Be Both An Ecological Operator And Promoter Of Environmental Awareness. Libraries Need To Be Built Flexibly, In Order To Make Room For Expansions In Size And In Wiring Capabilities. Library Buildings Are Long Term Investments Made To Benefit The Community So When Designing Them Architects Need To Be Looking So Or 100 Years Into The Future.

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## **Self-Esteem, Self-Expression and Became the Voice of Women : A Comparative Study**

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### **Abstract:**

*The autobiography, The Weave of My Life by Urmila Pawar deals with the lives of the Mahars of Maharashtra. It problematizes the major issues of class, caste and gender in the Indian context. It highlights the dual oppression or double marginalization of the Dalit women on the basis of caste and gender. Apart from recording a woman's discovery of selfhood and constitution of her identity through her struggle with poverty, caste barriers and patriarchy, it also offers a background picture of the Indian (especially Maharashtrian) culture including inter-personal and inter-communal relations, clashes and tolerances. Urmila Pawar reclaims her memory to locate the Mahar community before it was impacted by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, and tells a consequent tale of redemption wrought by a fiery brand of social and self-awareness. The Heart of a Woman is a memoir recounts events in Angelou's life between 1957 and 1962 and follows her travels to California, New York City, Cairo, and Ghana as she raises her teenage son, becomes a published author, becomes active in the civil rights movement, and becomes romantically involved with a South African anti-apartheid fighter. One of the most important themes of The Heart of a Woman is motherhood, as Angelou continues to raise her son. The book ends with her son leaving for college and Angelou looking forward to newfound independence and freedom.*

**Keywords:** caste barriers, self-awareness, Dr. Babsaheb Ambedkar civil rights movements

### **Objectives: -**

- To find out the place of women in both American and Indian Society.
- To study the historical, racial and religious background of women in both American and Indian Society.
- To study the aspiration and motivation of self-expression of both American and Indian women.
- To compare and analyze the autobiographies of dalit and black women writers.

Autobiography is a prominent genre of literature. An Autobiography expresses the self-emancipation of its author. Dryden defines biography neatly as the history of particular men's history". Both Greeks and Romans produced short, formal lives of individuals. The word autobiography first used by William Taylor in 1797 in the English periodical the Monthly Review, when he suggested the word as a hybrid but condemned it as 'pedantic'; but its next recorded use was in its present sense by Robert Southey in 1809. An autobiography, however, may be based entirely on the writer's memory. In the words of M. H. Abrams, autobiography is a biography written by the subject about himself or herself". Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms defines autobiography as, "A narrative account of an extended period of some person's life, written by, or presented as having been written by, that person; or the practice of writing such



works.” Autobiography is the form of literature which gives us the account of the writer. But it also talks about the community where the author belongs. It focuses on all the problems faced by the community itself though it deals with a particular person; because this literary genre becomes the voice of suppressed people.

Autobiography is the most important part of Literature. Literature helps to provide the depiction of contemporary living ethos of particular community. It helps to understand their problems anxieties, aspirations, and struggle to survive as well as to attain the human states. Dalit and Black literature provides the glimpses of the anxieties of dalit and black peoples, their oppression, marginalization and their struggle to establish their own identity as independent human species having own belief, culture, and freedom to express. Dalit people are original resident in our country whereas black people of the USA are brought from Africa as slaves. Both dalit and black people had not freedom like in the society.

The present research work deals with two Women writers and their autobiographies. One who is from India and other is from America. The work deals with following the

### **Autobiographies:**

1. The Weave of My Life – Urmila Pawar
2. The Heart of Woman- Maya Angelou.

The Weave of My Life is the first autobiography by a Dalit woman Urmila Pawar in Marathi, probably even the first of its kind in any Indian language. Dalit literature provides the glimpses of the anxieties of dalit peoples, their oppression, suppression, marginalization and their struggle to establish their own identity as independent human species having own belief, culture, and freedom to express. Dalit people are original resident in our country. Dalit people had not freedom like in the society. Dalits are considered as people of discrete set of low castes, who have been marginalized and oppressed in every possible way. Dalits have recently started showing resistance against oppression through their writings. Many dalit writers like Bama, Baby Kamble and Arjun Danglay, Urmila Pawar came up with their own stories of pain and suffering, narrating the agony of Dalit life in its true fashion. Dalit men writers were the first to write their ordeals but of late Dalit women have also come into the literary scene by expressing themselves through their autobiographies. These Dalit women autobiographies are generally written in Indian regional languages like Marathi and Tamil. Dalit writings became a matter of great interest after movements led by Jotiba Phule and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The dalit woman in India did not have any right of liberty.

The Weave of My Life deals with the lives of the *Mahars* of Maharashtra. Urmila Pawar reclaims her memory to locate the *Mahar* community before it was impacted by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, and tells a consequent tale of redemption wrought by a fiery brand of social and self-awareness. Weave of my Life provides a graphic insight into the oppressive caste and patriarchal tenets of the Indian society, but nowhere does the writing descend to self-pity. With verve and colour the narrative brings to life, among other things, the festivals, rituals, marriages, snot-nosed children, hard lives and hardy women of the Mahar community. The original Marathi work, Aidan re-defined autobiographical writing in Marathi in terms of form and narrative strategies adopted, and the selfhood and subjectivities that were articulated. It is the first autobiography by a Dalit woman in Marathi, probably even the first of its kind in any Indian language. Weave of my Life provides a graphic insight into the oppressive and suppressive caste and patriarchal tenets of the Indian society, but nowhere does the writing descend to self-pity.



African-American literature got its important place in American literature. It had its roots in slave narratives; and these narratives developed the Black autobiographies. The literature of Blacks primarily consisted of memories by people who had escaped from slavery; slave narrative concerned with account of deals with black culture, racism, a sense of home, segregation life under slavery and path of justice and redemption to freedom. The first Black writer is Phillis Wheatley who was a slave. The next major work written by a slave was *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, which was published in 1845, after the author of this book escaped from slavery in second attempt. Black women also contributed in the slave narrative. Woman has got the secondary position in our patriarchal society. The subordinate position of woman began with sacred texts and the philosophers and religious saints and other scholars supported to the woman's secondary status in the society. Simone De Beauvoir writes in her book *The Second Sex* (1949), "One is not born but rather becomes a woman..... It is civilization that produces this creature." The gender identity discriminate woman and black woman is doubly marginalized because of she is a woman and she is a black.

The Black woman in America is like a dalit woman in India as she did not have any right of liberty. Black lady had not legal right on her own children, on her personal life. She was sexually and physically harassed by the both White and Black men. She had to live under the rule of her White master. The autobiographers had to struggle against the inhuman tradition of exploitation and oppression. If we think of particular autobiographers, we come to know that Harriet Jacobs, Maya Angelou and Zora Neale Hurston fought against this discrimination between human being and have succeeded in their lives. Rosa Park was one of the chief civil Right activists. She had worked with Martin Luther King Junior. She was the great fighter in her life.

The Heart of a Woman by Maya Angelou is a memoir detailing the woman's powerful journey from young adulthood in San Francisco to her mid-thirties, mother to a university-aged son, living in Ghana. The prologue begins with Maya Angelou and a group of others chanting an old spiritual. The author talks about blacks and whites being befuddled. The 1950s and 1960s were a tumultuous time and there were many cases in which people simply did not know which side was up. The time signified many accomplishments for blacks in all areas of society.

Angelou came up in a time that was marked by racial tension, oppression, and devastating circumstances for blacks throughout the country. As the daughter of a vivacious, courageous and outspoken mother, it is no wonder that Angelou would become the powerhouse known throughout the world today. At the center of Angelou's life throughout the entire book is her son, Guy, civil rights, her devotion to the arts, and the raising up of blacks - black women, in particular. From attending protests and lectures by up and coming activist leaders to throwing herself wholly into activism, Angelou never loses sight of what matters most. Those activities led to a stint as coordinator of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and working with Martin Luther King, Jr. to interactions with Malcolm X and other civil rights leaders.

The author's various activities in the arts community are numerous. Angelou admits that she was a mediocre singer and competent dancer and actress. Those roles propelled her forward and allowed Angelou to tour the world. The real breakthrough came when John Killens urged Angelou to return to New York to become a part of the Harlem Writers Guild. The Guild would help Angelou to harness her natural talent and to hone her craft to present the best possible work. Criticism was hard but valuable. During this time, Guy grew up. The young man that had been taught to question everything and give respect to those who deserved it made Angelou proud.





Guy was intelligent, well spoken, polite, ambitious, and devoted to the same cause his mother worked so hard for in order to eradicate racism worldwide. The author also details her relationship with Vusumzi Make, a well-known African leader. Vus pursued Angelou relentlessly from their first meeting and would not accept anything less than to have Angelou as his wife. The relationship became rocky due to Vus' irresponsibility and infidelity. Also, Angelou could not bring herself to be what Vus wanted in a typical African wife.

Throughout the book, Angelou tells tales of people she encountered along the way. They include Billie Holiday, the Rat Pack, Ossie Davis, Sidney Poitier, Abbey Lincoln, Max Roach, Lou Gosset, Jr., and many others that were famous or blossoming during the era. The book ends with Guy going off to the University of Ghana and leaving Angelou to her own devices for the first time. At the center of Angelou's life throughout the entire book is her son, Guy, civil rights, her devotion to the arts, and the raising up of blacks - black women, in particular. Throughout the book, Angelou tells tales of people she encountered along the way.

### **Conclusion-**

This study will bring to light the lives of women and their exploitation in both American Indian societies and how the both autobiographers rebel against cruel society. They raised their voice against the religious and racial oppression. The black people had migrated in America. So they were not considered as the part of mainstream structure of society. They were considered as outsiders by the white American people. They had to struggle to every single need of their life. Dalits were native in Indian society. But their situation was not different from the situation of the black people. They were totally downtrodden. Dalits, or untouchables, make up India's poorest class. Forbidden from performing anything but the most undesirable and unsanitary duties, for years Dalits were believed to be racially inferior and polluted by nature and were therefore forced to live in isolated communities. They were exploited, oppressed and thrown to the bottom. The situation of the women in both the societies was too dangerous. They were exploited, oppressed and insulted at every moment of their life. Women struggled to overcome the burden of their caste. Along with the men writers, the women writers had to express their sufferings, agonies and atrocities through their writings. Their voice became the voice of entire women and their society.

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## **To Study the Influence of Home Environment, Joint and Nuclear Families on the Academic Achievement of the Students**

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### **Abstract:**

*In this present study researcher is trying to find out relationship between home environment, family types and academic achievement of students. HEI plays important role in the development of students for the Academic achievement in this present study 100 male and 100 female are selected from the joints and nuclear families FYBA, FYBCOM and FYBSc students. It is found that Co-Relationship between HEI, families and Academic achievement of the students.*

**Keywords:** home environment, family and academic achievement.

### **Introductions:**

Development of children in today's world is of an important concern Hewinson, J. & Tizard, J. (1980) Explore the influence different aspect of home environment upon the reading performance of school children. the factors that they found to the most strongly associate with reading attainment was the mothers counseling whether she regularly heard the child.

### **Terms;**

#### **Home environment:**

The term 'Home Environment' as such, or as a synonym of parental child rearing behaviors, has been used by many researchers working indifferent fields. Cohen (1979) observed that attitudes are notoriously difficult to define and measure and relationship between stated or measured parental attitudes and subsequent behavior is problematic.

The home-environment is a most powerful informal learning situation in which the family, more specially parents, acts as an educator. (Sharma & Vaid, 2005)

Crow and Crow (1965) describes that home is the primary societal unit. Family relationships play an important role in an individual's life pattern from early childhood through adulthood. Much of an individual's personality patterning originates at home. Not only does the child inherit certain family potentialities, but during his developing years, his attitudes, beliefs, ideals and overt behavior reflects the influences on him of home experiences.

#### **Family:**

"A family is a community of people living together an environment which is a centre of healing a place where one can live where one can admit one's frustration, stupidities and anger to people who do not have to retaliate. To be oneself without pretence". Family is also been defined as "Those related persons who live together within a household, usually with common eating or one kitchen.

Family life is Childs first school for emotional learning ( Goledman, 1997) Indian families have historical background which is vastly different to each other as regards religion, culture,



temperament and way of life such as Hindus, Buddhists, Muslim, Shikhs, Jains, Parsis and tribal (Adivasi).

### **Joint family:**

In structure it comprises a married man, his father, his grandfather and his collaterals with three generations. The different kinsmen along with their spouses and children occupy the same dwelling, eat and worship together, and enjoy property in common. They co-operate in economic activity, and even if the members are differently occupied, pool their earnings.

Iravati Karve (1953:21), the ancients family in India (in the Vedic and Epic periods) was joint in terms of residence, property and functions. She terms this family as traditional family or joint family.

### **Nuclear family:**

The nuclear family consists of a conjugal pair and their offspring. Form the standpoint of husband and wife, the nuclear family is the conjugal family; from the standpoint of the children, it is part of the consanguine family. It has been argued that the conjugal family is a more basic social unit than the consanguine family, because the conjugal family reflects the biological facts of sexuality and the need for security and satisfaction in personal relationships.

### **Academic achievement :**

The achievement motive is a pattern of planning of actions and of feelings connected with striving to achieve some internalized standard of excellence, as contrasted, for example, with power or friendship. Achievement motivation is not necessarily the something as the search for observable accomplishments, such as obtaining high test scores, socially approved positions, or a high salary. Thought it involves planning and striving for excellence, it is the attitude toward achievement that is important rather than the accomplishments per se. Achievement motivation may thus include a wide variety of activities, and express itself in jobs as widely different from each, for example, as truck driver or accountant.

### **Review of literature**

Home environment has consistently been found to be positively associated with a child's academic performance (Hara and Burke, 1998; Hill and Craft, 2003). Specifically, children whose parents at home are more involved in their education have higher levels of academic performance than children whose parents are involved to a lesser degree. The influence of parent involvement on academic success has not only been noted among researchers, but also among policy makers who have integrated efforts aimed at increasing parent involvement into broader educational policy initiatives. Coupled with these findings of the importance of early academic success, a child's academic success has been found to be relatively stable after early elementary school.(Entwisle and Hayduk, 1998). It is important to examine factors that contribute to early academic success and that are amenable to change. Home environment is essentially the most important factor in this regard.

Academic achievement is directly related to students' growth and development of knowledge in an educational situation where teaching and learning process takes place. Academic achievement is defined as the performance of the students in the subject they study in the school (Pandey, 2008). Kapadia(1969) have identified two broad family types namely; nuclear and joint/extended, while Richard et al. (1985) and Caldwell et al. (1988) have



classified into nuclear, stem, joint, joint-stem and others. To understand this issue further it would be necessary to understand the changes in the family structure at the macro level i.e., India over the years, which to an extent has been Joint family.

Ross and Broh, 2000). Whatever social experience the child gets in a family, it lays the foundation of his personality. From the psychological point of view the family influences upon the child are of tremendous significance. The latent tendencies of the child first of all find expression in the family and if in the family he gets proper encouragement he is able to achieve adjustment in his adult life.

### **Significant of the study:**

Development of children in today's world in of an important concern. In the major sense we see the overall academic of the children who basically are students. Home environment plays an important role in shaping a child framing his/her academic achievement. The family type of students also shape the academic achievement. the home environment of the Joint and Nuclear family have different impact on the academic achievement of the student . this research particularly focuses on the impact of home environment and different family type son the academic achievement

### **Objective of the study:**

1. To study the difference between joint and nuclear family in terms of parental control, protectiveness, punishment, conformity, social isolation, permissiveness and academic achievement of the students.
2. To study the relationship between home environment and academic achievement.
3. To study gender differences regarding to the joint and nuclear family in terms of home environment and academic achievement.

### **Hypothesis of the study:**

1. "There is no significant difference between joint and nuclear families students in terms of their of home environment."
2. "There is significant difference between joint and nuclear family students in terms of their academic achievement."
3. "There is no significant difference between male and female students in terms are their home environment."
4. "Home environment and academic achievement are positively co- related"

### **Methodology**

#### **Sample:**

In this study researcher conducted representative samples of 200 students of FYBA,B.COM and BSc . Students was selected randomly as a sample in Vaibhavwadi Tahasil,Dist. Sindhudurg. A brief information of sample given bellow

Types of families	Boys	Girls	total
Joint families	50	50	100
Nuclear families	50	50	100
total	100	100	200

Research tools used : following two psychological tools used for the data collection namely as:

- 1.Home Environment Scale by Dr.Karuna Shankar Mishra,
2. Academic Achievement known as their HSC board Examination Marks.

#### **Data Collection :**

200 hundred students were selected randomly from different colleges in Vaibhavwadi Tahasil Dist. Sindhudurg.For the collecting information personally contacted with the students and very much cooperation from the college principal by the college. The researcher administered HEI on college students in some groups Data collection procedure used as manually.

#### **Statistical Techniques:**

Following descriptive and inferential statistical techniques are used for data interpretation.

1. Mean and stander deviations, 2. T test 3. Correlation analysis

#### **Results and Discussion:**

In order to find out difference between joint and nuclear family student in terms of home environment and its component, values and its components and academic achievement, researcher used student's independent 't' test because here are the two groups and their consecutive means of home environment with its components.

**Table 1 (a) :**

Showing difference between joint family student and nuclear family student in terms of home environment.

Variable	Type of Family	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig.
Home Environment	Joint	100	198.81	36.54	3.351	0.01
	Nuclear	100	215.16	32.34		

In the above table the mean of home environment of joint family student is 198.81 and SD is 36.54 as well as the mean of home environment of nuclear family is 215.16 and SD is 32.34. Obtained t value is 3.351. Here, researcher decides significance level at  $0.05 = 1.96$  and  $0.01 = 2.58$  as per the table value. The obtained t value is greater than 2.58, hence, it is significant at 0.01 level, and concluded that there is a significant difference between joint and nuclear family students in terms of their home environment and on the basis of mean and based on the scoring of home environment score (high score indicates well home environment) it interprets that nuclear family students possess the well home environment than joint family students, and reject the first hypothesis as '*there is no significant difference between joint and nuclear family students in terms of their home environment*'.

**Table 2 (b) :**

Showing difference between joint family student and nuclear family student in terms of academic achievement.





Variable	Type of Family	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig.
Academic achievement	Joint	100	58.60	9.29	2.844	0.01
	Nuclear	100	62.22	8.70		

In the above table the mean of academic achievement of joint family student is 58.60 and SD is 9.29 as well as the mean of academic achievement of nuclear family is 62.22 and SD is 8.70. Obtained t value is 2.844. Here researcher decides significance level  $0.05 = 1.96$  and  $0.01 = 2.58$  as per the table value. The obtained t value is greater than 2.58, hence it is significant on 0.01 level, and concluded that there is significant difference between joint and nuclear family students in terms of their academic achievement and on the basis of mean it interprets that nuclear family students are highly achiever in their academic field than the joint family students. And reject the third hypothesis as 'there is no significant difference between joint and nuclear family students in terms of their academic achievement'

**Table 3 (c) :**

Showing difference between male student and female student in terms of academic achievement.

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig.
Academic achievement	Male	100	61.48	9.25	1.659	NS
	Female	100	59.34	8.99		

In the above table the mean of academic achievement of male student is 61.48 and SD is 9.25 as well as the mean of academic achievement of female student is 59.34 and SD is 8.99. Obtained t value is 1.659. Here researcher decides significance level  $0.05 = 1.96$  and  $0.01 = 2.58$  as per the table value. The obtained t value is smaller than 1.96, hence it is not significant on any level, and concluded that there is no significant difference between male and female students in terms of their academic achievement and on the basis of mean it interprets that male students and the female students are similar tendency to the academic achievement. And accept the sixth hypothesis as '*there is no significant difference between male and female students in terms of their academic achievement*'.

Between home environment and academic achievement is significant and Pearson's r is .535 which is significant on 0.01 level and concludes that there is positive relationship between home environment and academic achievement. Means when home environment is good then academic achievement also improve. Hence, we confirm our fourteenth hypothesis 'home environment and academic achievement are positively correlated'.

### Conclusions :

1. There is no significant difference between joint and nuclear family students in terms of their home environment and nuclear family students superiority in their home environment score.
2. Nuclear family students have more academic achievement than joint family students.
3. Male students and female students have similar type home environment.
4. Home environment and academic achievement are positively correlated.



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## **Effect of ICT on Indian Libraries in Higher Education System in India**

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### **Abstract:**

*Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have transformed Library and Information services globally. This article briefly explains the Information and Communication Technology, its definition and meaning and its components it explains ICT need and effect in libraries. It also explains the impact of ICT on libraries and Librarianship and challenges faced by librarians.*

*"Today success in global market place means creating and applying new knowledge which is to say new - faster than ones competitors. World winners will be those who develop talent, technologies and tools so that there is no competition."*

### **Introduction**

In the existing period, one of the most significant contextual phenomena affecting libraries in revolution in information and communication technology. The ICT has facilitated and accelerated the globalization of economy, business, finance and culture at the international level.

The conventional forms of communication like print media, radio, telephone records are increasingly being replaced by digital technologies like satellites, electronic mail and internet. In reply to this shift the libraries has taken essential initiatives to restructure library by adopting ICT.

Information and communication technology (ICT) is a comprehensive concept and parallel concept with information technology (IT), that denotes not only a single unit of technology but an assemble of technologies like telecommunication equipment, data processing equipment, semi-conductor, consumer electronics etc. The concept has brought a phenomenal change in the information collection, preservation and dissemination scene of world. For the profession of librarianship this turn of the events is a blessing in disguise.

The modernization of libraries and information centre's enabled information transfer and access, there by establishes a network of libraries and information centre's. This initiative helped in resources development, resources sharing and their utilization at various levels. Information professionals subscribe to e-journal, CDROM databases, online database, web-based resources and a variety of other electronic resources.

### **Definition And Meaning Of Ict:**

Lowe and McAuley (2002) define information and communication technology as "the skills and abilities that will enable the use of computer and related information technology to meet personal, educational and labor market goals."

Ebejuwa (2005) defines ICT as tools used for collection, processing, storage, transmission and dissemination of information. With advances in ICT, electronic information resources such as electronic books, electronic journals, CDROM databases, OPAC, online database and the internet have launched the world into an information age.



Thus ICT technologies that enables society to create, collects, consolidate, communicates, manage and process information in multimedia and various digital formats for different purposes i.e. computing and telecommunication technologies like the personal computer, CDROM, cellular phone and internet.

### **Components of ICT in Libraries:**

Chisenga quoted that ICT came about as a result of the digital convergence of computer technologies, telecommunication technologies, and other media communication technologies.

Patil, Kumbar and Krishanand, categorized the components, which of Information Technology (IT), which are frequently used in library and information centre are as follows:

- Computer Technology
- Communication Technology
- Reprographic, micrographic and printing Technology

Rahman stated that ICT is the fusion of two important technologies, electronic and communication.

### **Why ICT is Needed in Libraries?**

Various factors have contributed to bring about change from traditional to ICT based library operations. Basically ICT is needed for the following two main reasons.

1. In terms of various problems faced by the traditional library system: The manual performance of library functions were getting, because of the following main reasons
  - The size of recorded information is ever growing whereas space available at the disposal of each library is limited. No library can think of getting additional space every year, although the collection will grow continuously.
  - Due to knowledge explosion the society is faced with multifaceted and multidimensional information to such an extent that not only its storage has created challenges but the organization of this bulk of information has also become unwieldy.
  - Library take, due to potential growth of information could take many hours to perform manually.
  - Due to information explosion all sorts of housekeeping jobs and information works can be performed by manually with less effective and less accuracy.
2. In terms of various facilities provided by computers and related technologies: The advantages of using computers and other telecommunication media/ devices in managing libraries are manifold. Some of the advantages are as follows.
  - Speed: A computer can carry out an instruction in less than a millionth of a second. Searching of information, compilation of bibliographies, and preparation of current awareness bulletins, indexing and sorting can be processed by a computer in a few hours.
  - Storage: Human brain can store pieces of information to some limitation whereas computer can store voluminous data.
  - Accuracy: Computer can perform functions very accurately.



- Reliability: Computers and all related technologies have long life if maintained properly. The data gathered in it are reliable.
- Repetitiveness: A computer can be used repetitively to process information.
- Compactness: The present day computers are laptop/ palmtop which do not occupy more space.

### **Effects Of Ict In Information Creation And Use**

- ICT made information creation in digital format possible.
- ICT made online access and file transfer possible.
- ICT made networking and sharing of information resources.
- Digital information can be sent in multiple copies simultaneously over information networks in fraction of a minute or even a second.
- Digital information may be free or cheaper than equivalents.
- Digital information often modifies librarians' roles in various ways.

### **Impact Of Ict On Libraries And Librarians**

Computers have brought in a new impact to the library and information usage. In libraries, information technology has assisted library professionals to provide value added quality information service and give more access to the inter-nationally available information resources. Today's highly sophisticated information technology to facilitate the storage of huge amount data or information in a very compact space. Information technologies promise fast retrieval of stored information and revolutionize our concept of functions of a traditional library and a modern information centre. Recently technological developments have dramatically changed the mode of library operations and services.

Modern ICT is impacting on various aspects of libraries and information profession. The term library no longer refers only to physical buildings located in a specific geographic location but also to electronic or digital or virtual libraries that can be accessed from anywhere. Library collections consist not only of physical information resources such as books, periodicals, videos, , film and many more, stored in physical library buildings, but also include digital resources. Access to digital information resources is not restricted to specified hours and days of a week at one physical library building. The proliferation of digital information available over the internet, intranet and extranets is resulting into libraries and information centers available over the internet, intranet and extranets is resulting into libraries and information centers losing their former place as the focus of the information environment in many organization. Libraries are becoming one of the many information systems available to information end-users.

ICT with its tremendous information sources, rapid transmission speed and easy access ensures the satisfaction of users with complex demand, break down the distance barriers and shortened the time required and insure the right information to the right reader at the right time. It also increases and solves the library's demand of collection development. It is really an excellent tool for the library and information

### **Ict In Libraries: Various Challenges :**

The roles of librarians in an information based society have changed from relative passive "gatekeeper" to proactive facilitator of knowledge and information. The profession is evolving into sometime that is not only concerned with the traditional practice of processing





information but also actively involved in the application of ICT in libraries and the development of new services using recent and emerging technologies.

- Changing role of libraries and librarians.
- Funding of libraries
- Information access
- Preservation of digital information.
- Legal deposit.

### **Conclusion:**

The society is undergoing a kind of transformation. With the passing of each day, we find that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has affected almost every sector of our life . This revolutionary change is also true in case of libraries and information centers. Libraries and information centers can hardly function today without computer and information technologies. Application of ICT in libraries has become inevitable in an era of information explosion and widespread use of digital information resources. Effective application of ICT in libraries helps in performing their operations and services most efficiently.

In the modern world the library and information profession have been changed and adopted itself to the developments of Information and Communication Technology. These technologies have acquired the do-or-die prominence, those who go with the advances will survive and other will become obsolete. A well equipped library with the facilities of modern information infrastructures and technologies could satisfy the maximum demand of the present technology conscious users.

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## **Contribution of Appa (Konkan Gandhi) for Socially Downward People in Konkan (1905-1971), Maharashtra**

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### **Introduction:**

Appa was a social worker. His participation in freedom struggle and other social movements was the need of time. He devoted his life for the uplift of the society. Appa's social contribution to work in the form of removal of untouchability, removal of castism, equality among men and women, agitation against traditional worst customs, service of down trodders and wine prohibition. He attracted the attention of the Indians through his social life emancipation of scavengers, dissection of dead animals, *sopa sandas* and bio-gas plantation.

Keeping in the view Appa's social work, the researcher found it worth to study the possible areas and fields wherein Appa played a vital role and important work. Therefore, the study of his social services from meditation to experimentation is undertaken to access his contribution in social reconstruction in Konkan.

The study has shown that the influence of his childhood days in Agargula was still upon him influencing and inducing him to society-oriented services. To his regret, in those days, he had experienced an ugly and imbalanced picture seeking Bhats on other. Besides, the reading of Ruskin's *Unto the Last* encouraged him to think quite seriously of social work and motivated him devote the rest of the life for the upliftment of it.

### **Removal of Castism and Untouchability:**

The removal of castism and untouchability was the watch-word of his life. He regarded untouchability as a crime. Appa's essay on *The State of Untouchables Society and Efforts for its Removal* itself reflects his concern and sympathy for eradication of castism and untouchability. He also attended the conference for removal of untouchability where he received an opportunity to listen to the thoughts of great leaders like Sayajirao Gaikwad, Lokmanya Tilak and Babu Bipinchandra Pal on untouchability which moved, impressed and changed him totally.

Appa was the man of action. He used to believe in solving the problems practically. Ratnagiri district became his *karmabhumi* as far as his social work especially, in a field of untouchability is concerned. He started many experimentation to eradicate untouchability in a society. Mass prayer programme was one of the part of this activity. Appa also extended a hand of cooperation to Veer Savarkar to the removal of untouchability and Swadeshi movement. *Bhajan*, *Akhil Hindu Mela* were the projects undertaken by them to make a society aware of the need of eradication of untouchability in a society. Thus, his life offered an example of the man of words and deeds who tried to bring everything in action.

Appa, as mentioned above, was the man of action. Consequently, he started practicing his philosophy in living. Thus, he came forward to do the constructive work in a matter of eradication of untouchability. As a part of this, he performed rituals at shoemaker's home.



He was the founder member of Hind Chhatralaya where he brought touchables and untouchables together under one roof. Appa, his colleagues and all students used to take meal together. In later days, the same school achieved name and fame as eminent personalities like Balasaheb Kher, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil arrived at a school for laying foundation stone and inaugural of a school respectively. This school offered Appa reputation and honour in a society. He was honoured by appointing him as a member of Provincial Committee for removal of untouchability.

Public wells, which were restricted for untouchables, were made open for untouchables by Appa's efforts. He also managed a permission for untouchables to public places, restaurants and temples. He also took initiative to remove a customs of reserving a separate mug for untouchables. Rajapur Ganga was also made available for untouchables by the efforts of Appa through Gangabandh Satyagraha. After independence Appa tried to form an unique and ideal society in Gopuri Ashram. He tried to propagate among the participants the sense of unity, equality and regard for every work either low or high as noble in Gopuri.

### **Dissection of Dead Animals and the Charmalayas:**

Mahars who were treated as untouchables were considered to dissect the dead animals. This work is supposed to below dignity in a society. But Dr. Ambedkar's preaching as well as Appa's movement motivated mahars to give up this job. As a result, Charmalayas were set up in Ratnagiri, Devrukh and Gopuri. Appa pointed out that dissection of dead animals is an essential activity. He also measured it from religious, social and economically point of view. He himself worked over a problem and offered proper suggestion in dissection of dead animals. According to him, a flesh and blood of dead animals can be saved. He objected the *varna* system i. e. a division of work, saying that it doesn't mean the particular work is high and low dignity. He insisted that work in any form satisfies the need of society. Appa explains the importance of dissection of dead animals to form equality and integrity in a society. Hence, Appa himself undertook a work of dissection of dead animals which was supported by people like Bhaskar Suki, Baba Phatak and Pandu Marathe. It resulted in opening charmalayas in the premises of Narayanrao Kojirolkar in Dapoli. Appa himself started charmalayas at Devrukh, Gopuri and Ratnagiri. Bone Mill Project started by Appa at Gopuri received a grand success.

### **Emancipation of Scavengers:**

"I will starve or I will steal but I will not work as scavenger." This remark indicates how scavenger services were regarded as the worst and of low dignity. The common tendency of the people was to regard the work of a scavengers is of low dignity. In fact, scavengers are protectors of health and life. Appa was disturbed by the maltreatment of scavengers, as people gave less importance to labour. In order to pave a new way to life Appa attacked the inhuman tendencies. So, he experimented with low type of work, regardless to any criticism. He stands to be the man of no comparison in social renaissance. On the contrary, the attention of all the Indian was invited to this serious problem by him. For the emancipation of scavengers, Appa started and appealed people for self-cleaning movement. Appa's contribution in making sopa sandas is worth noting in this matter. Thus, a structure of Gopuri sandas was made popular by Appa. Appa's remarkable work for the emancipation of scavengers was noticed by Gandhiji Memorial Fund and he was appointed as a chairman for providing guidelines for making scavengers



emancipate, educate and their absorptions in various other jobs. His work was recognized by government also.

### **Satyagraha for Demand of Scavenger Work:**

Appa worked for the emancipation of scavengers at all level. In 1930, he was a political prisoner. During his imprisonment, he demanded the work of scavenger. But his demand was refused. So he started fasting to record his protest against the government authorities. As a strategy of satyagraha, he stopped working totally. But Gandhiji directed Appa that a satyagrahi should not reject any work in prison and advised him to publish satyagraha strategies first and bring them into practice accordingly.

On his imprisonment in 1932, in Ratnagiri, Appa demanded again scavenger work. At this time, the jailor was pleased to give him th job. But later on government changed its policy and denied a work of scavengers to prisoners. So Appa again started satyagraha in Ratnagiri jail. He started fasting but Gandhiji requested him to break his fast. Afterwards Appa got the same duty with a permission of state secretary which made him pleased. This was Appa's devotion and noteworthy moral victory.

### **Conclusion:**

To conclude, it can be said that Appa devoted his life for the eradication of evil systems in a society as well as he sacrificed his life for the upliftment and welfare of the deprived and marginalized class in a society. In short, Appa's contribution to social reconstruction in Konkan is remarkable and noteworthy.

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## **Digital Literacy Aid to Information Needs and Information Seeking Behaviour of Faculty Members of Law Colleges**

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### **Abstract:**

*An entire society surrounded by implementation of law created by Constitution of every society and various statute created based on such Constitution and therefore every single aspect in life is affected by law. There is hardly any aspect in general life left to be untouched by law. Therefore, information requirement by the information seeker in consonance of law subjects by the faculty members of law colleges is very vital. Digital library is carrying out the function of traditional library in a new way, Encompassing new type of information resources, new approaches to categorization, acquisitions, new methods of storage and preservation has become very comprehensive and exigent. Digital library may allow the user either online or offline access to information.*

### **Introduction: -**

Legal education is a human science which furnishes beyond techniques, skills and competences the basic philosophies, ideologies, critiques, and instrumentalities all addressed to the creation and maintenance of a just society. It provides occasions for articulation of theories of a just society and teaches us that articulation must be grounded in historical realities so that the truth of the working of the legal order is brought to the forefront. It is a subject of great importance in view of its dynamic role in moulding and envisioning the legal system of the country-thus being instrumental in the accomplishment of the cherished objectives of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity of a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic. It aims at developing skilled human resources to strengthen the legal system and has a major role in national reconstruction, development and social change (Sathe, 1989).

Traditionally, since the advent of printed material, the literature on law has been published by way of written work available in paper form. Tomes have been printed on every aspect of this vast subject. However with the advent of E – resources, the literature on the subject of law is being embedded on the digital platform at an exponential rate. This literature includes the bare laws, commentaries thereupon and also the judgments and orders being passed by the various Apex Courts of law. This has made it imperative for all the interested parties i.e. teachers, students and practitioners, to acquire the skills and the means to access this literature efficiently and effectively.

### **Need Of Digital (Information) Literacy Among The Faculty Of Law Colleges: -**

Digital library is to be an electronic collection of real virtual resources, which may also be available elsewhere. The digital library has materials stored in a computer system in a form that allows it to be manipulated and delivered in ways that the conventional version of the material cannot be. Libraries are playing vital role in the development of society and nation. Library and information center are supporting to academic organization to achieve its aim and



objectives. Due to variety of information needs, shrinking budget and information technology has the scenario of the library and information centre in academic organizations. Libraries are modernizing their services and structure to fulfill the need of the users of academic libraries. To cope up with these problems libraries have been converting as Digital Libraries. The Digital libraries are maintaining an acceptable level of operational services. Digital Libraries allows faster addition to the data collection with better quality control, improved search functionality and faster access to information.<sup>2</sup>

For this purpose, it is most imperative that the members of the faculty in the law institutions are qualified and equipped to access this bank of knowledge that is available on the digital platform. Once this category of stakeholders acquires the necessary skills and expertise to access and exploit the E – resources, they will be able to impart the said skills and expertise to their students.

Unfortunately, most of the members of the faculty come from a non – technical background having graduated from the Humanities or Commerce streams. In consequence, a more serious effort is required to make them familiar and dexterous with digital technology. Therefore a concerted effort is required to be made to prepare, train and adapt the faculty to access and exploit the rich bank of literature available and being continually fed on the digital platform.

Information need is the feeling of insufficiency of knowledge to solve a problem. Under such circumstances when a user consults an information system or library for his/her information needs, this action constitutes their information seeking behaviour (Nasreen, 2006). The determination of information needs help in the development of information centres and planning appropriate library sources and facilities. Law faculty members impart legal knowledge to the students' community to equip them with sound legal knowledge and skills. They teach different subjects at a time and are engaged in different legal academic activities and often in practice as well. Therefore, their information needs are diverse and vast. Law library is the most widely-used source of information available to them. Law librarians need to have awareness of the availability of information being sought by them and how it can be obtained.

The exponential growth of legal literature, interdisciplinary nature of law subjects, their relationship & interdependence, widespread legal research activities and rapid dissemination of legal research products are the main reasons distinguishing law faculty members from the rest of the faculty members, therefore, investigation of their information needs and seeking behaviour is very much important.

The literature of information needs and seeking behaviour of faculty members is wide-ranging.

### **Aims & Objectives:**

- To determine the present availability of digital resources for legal education in law colleges/institutions of Mumbai metropolitan Region.
- To study the information seeking behavior of law faculty.
- To determine the present aptitude of law faculty to exploit available digital resources for purposes of “information seeking and communication” with student body.
- To ascertain the up-gradation in skills required for law faculty to fully exploit digital resources.



- To determine the role of librarian as a guide, facilitator and educator to law faculty in upgradation of skills and exploitation of digital resources in the law libraries.
- To determine the likely impact of the upgradation in the quality of knowledge, acquisition and communication behaviour of law faculty.
- To examine the nature of problems faced by the law faculty members and steps to be taken by law librarians to solve the problems of easy information accessibility in college Premises.

### **Need & Significance:**

The purpose is to ascertain the law faculty members' information needs and seeking behaviour to provide library resources and services in a better way. Libraries play a very important role in supporting legal education and legal research. The past decade has brought about a sea of change in the relationship between library and user. Information technology enabled new products and services, and the availability of online information resources has changed the provision of services in legal academic institutions. In this context, library professionals working in a legal academic library are required to have a sound knowledge of the information needs, perceptions and information-seeking behaviour of legal academicians and users to ensure solid collection development, to provide effective library services and to satisfy the needs of library users. Librarians are professionally committed to update a core, qualitative and need-based collection for the optimum utilization of the resources for the greater satisfaction of the user community.

### **Review Of Literature: -**

Many studies have been conducted to investigate the information needs and seeking behaviour of individuals and groups of individuals based on their subject interest, environment, occupation and geographical location. Information needs and seeking behaviour of academics have been a popular area of research (Majid and Kasim, 2000). This review focuses on the studies of information needs and seeking "Information Needs and Seeking Behaviour of Law Faculty Members: A Survey of the University of Peshawar and its Affiliated Law Colleges," Ghalib Khan, Dr. Rubina Bhatti. Library Philosophy and Practice 2012 behaviour of law faculty members but also includes similar studies which examine the same variables included in this study. Majid and Kasim (2000) explored the information seeking behaviour of the law faculty members at the International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM). Finding revealed that IIUM law faculty members used a variety of information sources for academic and research purposes. Personal collection was consulted by them before resorting to other information centres and libraries. IT based sources were commonly used by them in their information search and retrieval. The study concluded that law faculty member were satisfied with the collections, services and facilities of IIUM library in meeting their required information needs effectively.

A similar kind of study was conducted by Thanuskodi (2009) at Central Law College, Salem, India. The study revealed that law faculty members preferred conventional sources of information over IT-based library resources and facilities for their academic and research purposes. They preferred personal collections while confronting an information need. On the whole, law faculty members were satisfied with the collection, sources and resources of the Central Law College, Salem's library.



### **Information Seeking Behaviour: -**

Undoubtedly, the accessibility of electronic information has steadily brought major changes to human information behaviour in all walks of life. Marchionini (1995) in his book explains the information seeking behaviour and changing environment. Bates made a survey on decades of research on information needs and information-seeking behaviour. The internet is considered as a potentially excellent tool for teaching and learning. Nicholas (2012) et al. studied on the impact of the Internet on information seeking in the British Media and the focus was largely on the newspapers. Joinson and Banyard (2002) made two studies on information seeking behaviour on the Internet. Both investigated information seeking on the World Wide Web. It is tentatively argued that there is a tendency for people to access information on internet.

### **Conclusion:-**

Today's knowledge workers rely increasingly on information to get their job done, and the availability of search engines to locate relevant information is thus felt more essential now than ever. Stenmark and Jadaan (2006) discuss their study on intranet users' information seeking behaviour by analyzing search log files. Their study found that the shifting trends in the Intranet search behaviour.

The online tools and websites are the prominent library services today. Natarajan (2012), describes about electronic resources (e-resources) and their different types. The information seeking behavior of students, researchers and faculty in the e-environment is discussed. The role of library professionals in making the e-resources available to different types of user community is discussed in detail. It has been concluded that e-resources help for anytime availability and easy to access, which helps for the researchers to carry out the research on time.

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## **Search for Identity in Isabel Vas's 'Who Sits Behind My Eyes'**

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### **Abstract:**

*The play 'Who Sits Behind My Eyes' portrays the struggle of a young woman belonging to the traditional goan fishing community, who always craves to achieve freedom from different forces which are holding her back. These forces are the patriarchal forces within the community as well as the other socio-cultural forces which believe in giving its women-fold the status of the 'other'. Saraah, the protagonist is a dreamer and believes in living them. Thus, the whole play is a search for self-identity of a woman who has been offered a subordinate place in a highly traditional community.*

**Key words:** Patriarchy; Community; Self-identity.

### **Introduction:**

*Frescoes In The Womb*, a book comprising 'Six Plays from Goa', was released on November 12, 2012. The 342-book happens to be the first book published on Goan plays and celebrates the Silver Jubilee of The Mustard Seed Art Company, an amateur theatre group led by renowned English playwright Isabel de Santa Rita Vaz. These plays are from the 27 odd English plays written and directed by Vas since the last 24 years. One of her plays was translated in Marathi language, staged and even bagged the first prize in a state-wide drama competition.

In one of the interviews, she said that the theatre must speak through characters that are powerful, quirky, amusing, irritating, and yet, in some sense, the-person-next-door. Characters speak in individual and conflicting voices, they speak from a baggage of culture that often clashes explosively with the beliefs and actions of another. Unless a thread of meaning holds the characters and their choices together, the play may dwindle into a portrait gallery, arresting, but not dramatic enough.

The plays by Vas presents native culture, the issue concerning the 'homeland' and the individual identity within the given socio-cultural context. All these plays present the established stereotypes, the history and narrating the stories in their own unique way.

### **About 'Who Sits Behind My Eyes':**

In the Introduction to *Frescoes in the Womb*, Vas refers to the play as "... (t)he struggle of a woman for freedom within a fishing community."(xiii) The play received an award at the Hindu/Madras Players' Playwrights in English Contest, Special Category in the year 1983. The play looks at the multifaceted issues like the impact of the community on the lives of the individuals, especially the women characters, who are always supposed to tow the line through following the dictums laid down by the community and the elders in the family. The play also looks at the fate of those women who are not 'normal' like others, i.e. the physically or mentally challenged.

Another issue is the search to understand the inner cravings and priorities in oneself and the problems associated with choices one makes in one's life. Almost all the characters look at



achieving something they really crave for, leading to failures or success. Interestingly, these choices vary from simple physical wants to metaphysical moorings/musings.

The play presents the unseen presence wielded by community or the society in one's life. It is a guiding, guarding, interfering and sometimes a destroying force. It does not matter what happens within the closed doors but the 'chastity' of one's action should be in accordance with the society. In all, the play has six major characters, who represent a certain aspect in the play.

Sr. no.	Character Name	Relation	Representative aspect
i.	Filsu	Saraah's mother, a widow and a house wife	the traditional anti-woman
ii.	Peregrine	Saraah's grandfather, who was a sailor once.	the traditional savior
iii.	Anton	Saraah's brother,	the usurper
iv.	Saraah	the protagonist,	the dreamer, achiever and a struggler
v.	Miloo	Saraah's sister,	the docile dreamer and the imbecile
vi.	Mathew	Anton's friend, a builder	success at any cost

There is the seventh force along with the above mentioned six character which makes its presence felt is the Society or the community, the omnipresent and omniscient force.

#### **The play as a portrayal of patriarchal moorings:**

The play presents the patriarchal system of the society, basically the fishing community. In patriarchy, the whole system becomes man centered, marginalizing the woman. Karen J. Warren in her essay 'The Power and the Promise of Ecological Feminism' (*Environmental Ethics*, 1990) describes patriarchy as a dysfunctional system:

In a *functional* system, the rules and roles tend to be clear, respectful, negotiable; they can be revised, negotiated, changed. Problems tend to be openly acknowledged and resolved. In a *dysfunctional* system, the rules tend to be confused and covert, rigid and unchanging. A high value tends to be placed on control; dysfunctional systems tend to display an exaggerated rationality and focus on rule-governed reason... Dysfunctional systems are often maintained through systematic denial... (and) this denial need not be conscious, intentional or malicious... furthermore, dysfunctional social systems often leave their members feeling powerless or helpless to make any significant changes. (125)

This feeling of making certain members 'powerless and helpless' is seen in the women characters, primarily in Saraah. It brings out man's domination of women which is deep and systemic. These male dominated rules thus are accepted by all as 'natural' and universal, as something that cannot be changed. In this system men have more value and more economic power than women resulting in women suffering both from structural oppression and from individual men. Ultimately patriarchy gives rise to male dominance and completely ignore oppression of women.

Filsu, Saraah's mother always differentiates between her daughter and her son. While referring to her son, she says, 'You're all I live for. My yesterday and my tomorrow, my only son.' (6)



and while talking to her daughter, her words are, 'Behave like a well-brought up girl from a respectable family. Don't bring shame to our name!.' (27) Anton, Saraah's brother is adamant and speaks against his sister's independent thoughts and comments thus, 'Walks like a damn slut and talks like a bloody professor.' (30)

Emma Goldman in her essay 'The Tragedy of Woman's Emancipation' writes, 'True emancipation begins neither at the polls nor in the courts. It begins in women's soul.' (14) (*Ecofeminism*, 112) Thus the protagonist in the play Saraah represents that soul which represents woman's emancipation in a highly traditional and close knit community.

There seems a similarity between Miss Benare of Vijay Tendulkar's *Silence, The Court is in Session* (1967) and Saraah. Both are dreamers, trying to make a place for themselves in a world which has many jealous, unscrupulous and sadist elements who are always on a look out for the queer ones or the weakling.

### **Saraah, the dreamer:**

Saraah is the pivotal and interesting character in the play, who though free in her way of life, is not 'cheap' or has weaknesses for men. She has gone through transitions of personality, and the recapitulation of her voyage through time bring out this fact. She accepts the facts and also makes truthful comments. On one hand she is independent of other's view while on the other hand she is very much conscious what others think about her. She believes in setting a stage for a happy life, but the present condition she is caught up in, cannot rescue her from these expectations. Her flight to rescue her sister from the clutches of the ill-treating family members, namely, her mother and brother, is an attempt to jump in the less known alleys. It is a chance taken by her. The travel from the known fact to the romantic and probable future is a dangerous bet. But Saraah takes it.

There are two men who enter her life, the first is her beloved Suraj in Calcutta, while the second is the character of Mathew, a builder who has built up his fortune with his own hard work, employing all the good and bad means. But interestingly, both the men do not belong to the native class of fisherman. One has the creative energy, while the other represents the material success.

Saraah adheres to the inner voice of the soul -the faculty gifted by nature to all humans- which makes her feel happy, without bothering much about right and wrong. So it is a question of choice of being one's own self. Life is all about listening to one's inner-self when confronted with a traditional community which is ever ready to limit the freedom.

### **Conclusion:**

The play 'Who Sits Behind My Eyes' thus highlights the issue of women's search for self in a male dominated society. It presents the issue of personal autonomy and freedom with constant reference to social mores. The play opposes women's subordination to men in the family and society too, challenging men's claims to define what is best for women without their consultation or consent. It offers a soft resentment of patriarchal thought, social organization and control mechanisms and power politics between women and men.

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## **The Research Process in Geography**

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### **Abstract:**

*Research is usually questions that arrives in our mind and make an attempt to explore, understand, explain and finally draw the conclusion. Thinking of a problem is most important and develops an ability to ask you questions such as What, Why and How. What am I teaching? Why I am teaching this? How it's affecting on my students. These types of questions naturally comes at the time of teaching Geography in our mind and good researcher is to make attempts to solve these types of problem and find out conclusion. For analyzing the any problem, knowledge of research methodology is must required. Geography is a integration of theoretical and practical based knowledge. So research and practices are well integrated in this subject. At the time of teaching ask a simple question to students like, how you feel today's climate? Why causes this type of climate? What are the problems affected on people due to this climate?. These types of questions and answers directly and indirectly improve the thinking research power of students and teacher.*

**Key Words:** Research, Research methodology, Climate, Practices.

### **Introduction:**

Research is an evidence based practice method, it's a way of collecting accurate and effectiveness information. Meaning of research is varies from expert to expert and branches to branches. There are different methods and approaches to achieve the objectives. So, all in one research means to use one of these methods to find answers to your questions. In Geographical research 'Reliability' and 'Subjectivity' is necessary. Therefore you imply that the method you are adopting fulfills the solution. As a geographer research can be a simple activity designed to provide answers to very simple questions relating to geographical activity.

### **Objective Of The Study:**

1. Develop an integrated framework for research.
2. Study of different geographical problems.
3. Develop research activity in school and college.
4. To motivate the teachers and students those who are interested in research.
5. To understand the concept of Research and Research Methodolog

### **Methodology:**

1. Software Techniques:  
Collected data preserved and brought to the analysis via software like Arc-Gis, Erdas-Imagine, and Arc-View etc.
2. Quantitative methodology:





It's a rational method, structured and predetermined set of procedures to set aims for validity of findings. For e.g. research topic is 'Socio-economic condition of Katkari tribal community' and main theme is to describe what is prevalent. In this method researcher collect information from less no of peoples.

### 3. Qualitative methodology:

It's an open, flexible and unstructured method to enquiry, focusing on description and narration of feelings and experiences rather than actual survey. In this method researcher collect information on multiple issues, but failed to collect actual information.

### Research Concept:

1. Grinnell Further 'research is a structured enquiry that utilizes acceptable scientific methodology to solve problems and creates new knowledge that is generally applicable' {1993:4}.
2. Burns defines research as a 'systematic investigation to find answers to a problem'

### Steps For Research In Geography:

#### Search Your Own Interest -

Research process is very similar to undertaking a journey. First you think your Own interest not a guide's interest, and then decide what you want to do and then which guide to take. If you decide the theme, you do not need to search for a guide. If your interest is more than one subject like climatology, geomorphology economic geography, Physical geography, and then you need to decide which topic is challenging and having a lot of data.

#### Deciding The Research Problem –

This is important step in the research. Research problem give you a clear destination, after that you search the guide and intend your research problem. Then you evaluate the research problem in frame of financial resources, time bounding your own and supervisor's knowledge in this subject. It's also important to identify gaps in your knowledge and data required for analysis. Topics like watershed management or physical geography related topic it's difficult to get secondary data. If anybody chosen topic like GIS and Remote Sensing based, you ask yourself whether you have knowledge about the gis software like Arc Gis, Erdas Imagine, Arc View, AutoCAD etc.

#### Focusing on Literature Review –

The literature review is an integral part of the research; it makes a important contribution in your topic and clarify your ideas, get particular root of your study. Literature review also enhances your knowledge base in your subject area and helps to examines findings. You also get important information like what has been already studied in your select topic. Find out this type of information from books, journals, internet, conference papers etc.

#### Construct The Research Design -

Research design is a planned strategy of investigation a answers to research questions or problems. It decides what you want to study, what procedures can adopt to reach conclusion, what should I do and what should I not to do. So it's a blueprint of your research and own logical strategy in advance. For example if your topic is population then classify your data likes past pop



– previous year pop – current pop – secondary data – primary data – compare the data – to explore outcome – impact – change – effect.

### **Data Collection -**

1. Field visit: Before monsoon and after monsoon period is best for field survey and field visit.
2. Image processing techniques: Satellite images getting from different sensors like Ocean-sat, Carto-sat etc. Aerial photographs also used for monitoring and findings distribution.
3. Primary data: There has been some primary based input through personal interview with questionnaire.
4. Secondary data: This data is collected from news paper, website, periodicals, fishery journal, magazines, books etc. Various article published by scholars and government agencies are used to collect information.

### **Sample Selection -**

Sampling is the process of selecting a few samples from a large group as the basis for predicting the prevalence of an unknown information or outcome regarding the bigger group. If you take any district for case study, through the process of sampling you attempt to estimate what is likely to be the situation in the total district. In sampling there have advantages and disadvantages. The advantage is that it save time and money, disadvantages of sampling is that there is the possibility of an error in your result. Sampling may be categorized in random and non random sampling. In the random sampling each element in the study area has an equal chance of selection. In non random sampling selection of samples is dependent upon other considerations.

### **Processing Data -**

In this stage researcher having a knowledge of how to extract information from the collected data. Editing is the first step in processing your data; find out that your data is not overlapping and free from incompleteness. Editing is a tool for possible errors in continuation and findings gap in the information. So you have to check your questionnaires data to reduce problem of mismatch.

### **Displaying Data -**

Using data display techniques it's easy to make the findings in effective way. Some of the important way of displaying data in the geography is tables, graphs, charts, geo-referencing images etc. By using MS-Word tables are prepared for analyzing data. Graphical presentation can make analyzed data easier to understand and effectiveness. Ms-Excel is used for making graphs like line graph, bar graph, histogram, polygon, divided circle, dot method etc.

### **Writing A Draft Outline Of Your Report –**

This is the last step in your research report, deciding how you are going to divide your thesis into different chapters, like introduction, objectives methodology, problems, limitations, and finally referencing.

So, please be fearless and start to research in geography which is useful for human being and nature.

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## **Marketing of Public Library Services: As Rejuvenation Means in Maharashtra**

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### **Abstract :**

*With India's growing economy and status as an emerging world power, new governance initiatives like Smart Cities, Digital India, Skill India and others there is need to reinvest in public library services. As part of National Knowledge Commission's (NKC), recommendations for improving India's knowledge infrastructure a set of recommendations has been developed to improve India's long neglected library system. The changing user needs, and the advancement of ICT has forced library professionals, local bodies and Government authorities to rethink the public library concept and design for playing an effective role as a physical place in the present and future knowledge society. This article explores the changing role of public libraries in society with a specific focus on marketing of public library services for their revitalization in the state of Maharashtra.*

**Keywords:** Public Libraries, Knowledge Society, Marketing Library services

### **Introduction**

The 'knowledge society' is a concept of importance in India's current path of development. Public library is a social institution charged with the most enviable function of preserving and disseminating the cultural heritage and civilization to next generation. It is considered as an essential part of modern society and plays a very important role in the future development of the social, cultural, educational life and progress of a country. The UNESCO Public Library Manifesto defines the public library as the local gate way to knowledge and provides a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decision making and cultural development of the individual and social groups.<sup>1</sup> William Ewart has rightly pointed out that a public library is 'founded by the people, supported by the people and established by law and maintained at public expenses out of local rates and sometimes by state taxes'<sup>2</sup>.

The following key missions which relate to information, literacy, education and culture should be at the core of public library services:

1. creating and strengthening reading habits in children from an early age;
2. supporting both individual and informal education as well as formal education at all levels;
3. providing opportunities for personal creative development;
4. promoting awareness of cultural heritage, appreciation of the arts, scientific achievements and innovations;
5. providing access to cultural expressions of all performing arts;



6. fostering inter-cultural dialogue and favoring cultural diversity;
7. supporting the oral tradition;
8. ensuring access for citizens to all sorts of community information;
9. providing adequate information services to local enterprises, associations and interest groups;
10. facilitating the development of information and computer literacy skills;
11. supporting and participating in literacy activities and programmes for all age groups and initiating such activities if necessary.

### **Methodology and Scope:**

The present study is based on the primary data collected or gathered through my observations during my visits to various categories of public libraries in Mumbai and its suburbs and interactions with librarians, library staff and authorities on various issues concerned with the library. An attempt has been made to consolidate and condense all these views and present the existing picture which reflects the public libraries as a whole.

### **Public libraries scenario in Indian society:**

The modern concept of the public library in India has its origins in the British colonial period, with the development of public libraries in cities such as Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta in the early to mid 19th century helping to pave the way for future library development. While bearing the stamp of Western influences, however, libraries have existed in India since ancient times, serving as repositories of knowledge in the courts of rulers, temples, and universities. The development of public libraries in the country gained momentum in the post independence period, with the passage of the Madras Public Library Act in 1948, the first library legislation in newly independent India for providing public library service.<sup>5</sup>

Despite some of the afore mentioned developments, however, the Indian public library system is generally in a state of disrepair and does not provide meaningful services to the masses. Indian public library development remains uneven throughout the country, with varying levels of quality both within and across states. Over the last couple of decades, library leaders and policymakers in the country have recognized the need for revitalizing public libraries and making them community and service-based institutions. Despite the promise of the community information model for Indian public libraries, much work needs to be done to achieve this goal. The troubles that have stymied the development of public sector services in India in general (e.g., low funding, maintenance, corruption, etc.) affect public libraries as well and are in danger of becoming an irrelevant institution in India's corporate-driven vision of development

Maharashtra has a rich library tradition. The Library development in Maharashtra is based on the recommendations of a Fyzee Committee, appointed by the then Government of Bombay province, for the development of libraries in the State. The Committee constituted in 1939 and submitted its report in 1940. The recommendations of the Committee could not be implemented upto 1947 because of the Second World War. After the independence, the then Government of Bombay province decided for development of public libraries to implement the recommendations of the Fyzee Committee. According to the recommendations of this committee the functions of Central Library were entrusted to the Asiatic Society of Bombay in 1947. During this period the Regional Library was also established at Pune.





The committee further recommended that one District Library and one Taluka Library at each district and taluka places should be recognized. The formula of financial grants to these libraries was determined on the category of public library and the limit which was based on admissible expenditure incurred by concerned libraries in the previous year. The work of inspection and supervision of these libraries was being done by Curator of Libraries, who was working under the control of then Directorate of Education. This situation continued upto 1967. The working and development of these public libraries recognized under the Fyzee Committee Report could not give enough service and attention on account of inadequate funds for their progress. This situation was considered by the library association, library activists, political leaders, in the field of libraries and they pressed Government for the introduction of library legislation in the State.

The basic principle of Maharashtra Public Libraries Act 1967 is that, the voluntary organizations should come forward to establish new Public Libraries for the purpose of grant-in-aid in the State.

Since, the implementation of the Act, the development of public libraries in the State has taken a momentum. The Directorate of Libraries is established on 2nd May 1968 under the provisions of this Act. The State Central Library which was temporarily run by Asiatic Library since 1947 was separated from Asiatic Society on 1st July 1994 and being run fully by Directorate of libraries. The Directorate of Libraries is comparatively a new Directorate concerned with the public library development in the State<sup>6</sup>.

#### **Total number of public libraries as per latest updates is as under**

<b>A</b>	<b>Government Libraries</b>	<b>Nos.</b>
1	State Central Library	1
2	Government Divisional Libraries	6
3	Government District Libraries	20
4	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Reference and Research Library, Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Aided Public Libraries</b>	
1	District Libraries 'A' grade	35
2	Other Grant-in-Aid Libraries	11998
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12089</b>

#### **Future Challenges: Marketing as a tool**

The ICT age has changed the face and fundamental perceptions of libraries forever and libraries must continue to change if they are to remain viable and respected institutions. The challenge is finding the balance between conservatism and technophile



Libraries have always had the ability to respond to the challenges of technology, from the printing press of the middle ages to the print explosion of the twentieth century, to the digital 'print' of today.

However, modern economic rationalism demands that libraries become more accountable for both the services they provide and the funds they expend. Such accountability requires libraries to investigate, analyze and, where necessary, change the methods and processes they have traditionally undertaken to justify their very existence to funding bodies.

### **Marketing of Library Services**

Often marketing is about changing perceptions – of service providers and service users! Everyone benefits when we find out what users really want, and when we let our communities know everything that a library can do, in the library.

Libraries can benefit by letting the community know just what part of everything the library provides. Ultimately you want to match library strengths with users' needs. Marketing positions your library in the minds of the community as a "go-to" source for information and helps users understand what you have to offer them. Marketing builds good customer relations, and contributes to a positive relationship with media, businesses, local government agencies, and organizations in the community.

The foundation for a great marketing plan is to review the library mission, values, and philosophy of service. This applies even if you are only creating a market plan for a specific product or service the library offers. It's possible to lose track of the prime directive for your library when sidetracked by new ideas and technologies! Always keep in mind the unique contribution that the library can make to the community, to your users in online communities, and among competing sources of information.

### **Some recommendations given by experts are**

1. Begin the marketing process by examining your library's mission or purpose.
2. Assess library capabilities with a marketing audit, an internal assessment.
3. Find out what products (services) your users want, and how they perceive the library, through market research.
4. Develop goals and objectives based on your mission and the results of your internal audit and external research into what customers want.
5. To meet goals, select strategies to promote your products that will work best, be affordable, and reach your customers.
6. Create a plan of action that describes all the steps needed to carry out the strategies for meeting goals.
7. Evaluate how well you have done.

Marketing requires careful planning and begins with understanding the mission of the library. Marketing can help you succeed in your mission, establish a positive image for the library in the community, and determine the best way to provide service to users.

### **Products in the mix - what does the library offer?**

The marketing planning process requires a look at the library marketing mix: the 4Ps of product, place, price, & promotion. The marketing audit examines the library's products, the tangible goods and services such as events, programming, collections, etc. Market research



provides information about user demographics (who they are, where they are, ages, interests, etc.) and determines the values and benefits of library products to your users. User demographics are changing, requiring careful examination of the marketing mix.

A formal approach to this customer-focused marketing is known as SIVA (Solution, Information, Value, Access). This system is basically the four Ps renamed and reworded to provide a customer focus. The SIVA Model provides a demand/customer-centric alternative to the well-known 4Ps supply side model (product, price, placement, promotion) of marketing management.

Product	→	Solution
Price	→	Value
Place	→	Access
Promotion	→	Information

If any of the 4Ps were problematic or were not in the marketing factor of the business, the business could be in trouble and so other companies may appear in the surroundings of the company, so the consumer demand on its products will decrease.

#### **The marketing audit analyzes the 4 Ps of marketing:**

1. Product -- library services available to clients such as interlibrary loan, reference, children's programming, or web access.
2. Price of Service -- includes direct and indirect costs to produce and deliver the product, or actual fees if any.
3. Place -- considers delivery and distribution of the products and services, location of services, availability, and accessibility.
4. Promotion -- how libraries let users know what products are available.

Marketing requires a critical analysis of the marketing mix (the 4Ps: product, place, price, and promotion) to identify the nature, features, benefits, and value of the products to the customer.

#### **Problems of Marketing library Services:**

Some of the common problems faced by librarians in marketing their library services are

1. Old models of expectations that the user should visit the library
2. Humility and passive attitudes towards their own value make librarians reluctant to capitalize on their actual strength and resources.
3. Complexity of library services as well as user diversity deter librarians from taking a proactive stance.
4. Lack of trained manpower to promote library services with the help of marketing techniques
5. Lack of assessments of users needs
6. Poor quality of services due to lack of motivation and awareness
7. Lack of management support for innovative ideas

#### **Conclusion**

Public libraries are facing real challenges in coping with the transition to the information age. This has demanded to change the face of library services forever and libraries must continue to change if they are to remain viable and respected institutions. To avoid becoming the dinosaurs of the future, they must adapt, to attract new and young users, and to develop new



business models and marketing techniques. This implies profound changes in the library policies and strategies to implement them, in the skills and communication of library staff and sometimes in attitude towards readers.

By introducing marketing concepts and techniques, library will become more visible and more viable alternatives.

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## **Library Automation @ Govt. First Grade College, Library (Jnanadhare) Dharwad, Karnataka : A Success Story (Case Study)**

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### **Abstract:**

*This paper gives you an insight of the computerization process of the Library of Government First Grade College, Dharwad & finally how the Library & Information Centre after computerization has changed the mindset of the faculty & administrator & realized the computerization is the best option to serve the large user community.*

*Automation or computerization has played an important role in serving the large user community within the best possible time, How the various modules of Library Management Software (E-Lib) has really helped in accuracy, data retrieval, report generation, identity of the users & realized how effective in providing the service to the end user. What are the advantages if the Library gets automated, also how one should go ahead with automating their library for fulfilling the user needs in a very effective manner. Managing the huge data & will be the worthy for the automation process to do the justice to the administrator, & it is a value for money. The author has practical exposure to this process. How he overcomes with so many difficulties & finally how he has come up with the solutions to cater the needs of his end users after automating the library of the institute.*

### **Key words:**

Computerization, Automation, Library Automation, GFGC Dharwad  
Library Management Software (E-Lib), Jnanadhare-The Library.

### **Introduction:**

Management of users & data i.e., resources in the library plays an important role in serving the user community is really a challenging task for the Librarians. Because you have the resources in one hand & you need to serve the users on the other hand. For any libraries & information centers, service is the prime concern & motto. While formulating the laws of Library Science realized the concern of service to the readers, the legend of Library Science Dr. S R Ranganathan's philosophy throws light on librarianship and its service concern. In this process the Librarian is the key role. The tool which really serves the purpose is automation or a computerization helps the library personnel's in locating the information about the user, resources & keeping a track on both. The entire activities of the library can be effectively managed with the help of Library Management Software's. That how the LMS will serve the purpose in processing, storing, & disseminating the information to the user community.

### **Objectives:**



The Main objectives of this paper is to study:

- ✓ The effectiveness of computerization or automation of the library.
- ✓ How the process will really helps in managing the data/ information as well as users.
- ✓ To find out how it reduces the cost & manpower to keep up to date the huge records.
- ✓ How it is important for the Librarians or the practicing professionals to serve the user community within the time.
- ✓ It is an eye opening for the administrators the most convenient & very necessary tool to run the libraries for their day to day activities.

### **Methodology**

The descriptive method of study is mainly concerned with fact finding; a process of accumulating facts. Such an approach is useful in the assessment of opinion, behaviour and characteristics of an individual or institution. This is a popular method of study of an institution. In the present study descriptive method of research has been adopted to assess the overall development of GFGC and its library.

### **Govt. First Grade College, Dharwad:**

The Government of Karnataka has started this college, in the academic year 2006-07 with a view to offer higher education at an affordable cost. The college is administered & monitored by The Department of Collegiate Education, Bangalore. It is affiliated to Karnataka University Dharwad & registered u/s (f) 2 (f) & 12B of UGC, New Delhi to impart higher education in arts, commerce, BBA & Science streams. The college is situated in Kumareswar Nagar & closed to KSRTC New bus stand. The campus of the college is being spread over 2.29 acres of govt. land & enjoying own building & infrastructure facility.

The college team is made sincere efforts for the tremendous development of the college, through innovative & skill development based academic & non-academic programmes undertaken by various units of the college. It continues to conduct various programmes i.e, Cultural, Sports, NSS, NCC, Rovers & Rangers, Youth Red Cross Society, Students Assembly, Training & Coaching for banking & other Competitive Exams, Campus Recruitments, Communication Skills, Job skills, Spoken tutorials, Janapada Jaatre, Field assignments, Projects etc. as per the calendar of events.

Overall we intend to mould the students as best citizens of this country. The college has initiated new programmes like monthly campus recruitment, commerce & management fest, science exhibitions, Bi-monthly college bulletin. The college has graded B by NAAC Team, Bangalore. We travelled more than a decade of successful journey with great guidance, co-operations & support of the administrators, members of the advisory committees & stake holders. It is our utmost & sincere duty to express a sense of gratitude to all the staff, departments of the college & Collegiate education govt. of Karnataka for supporting & extending their co-operation for the development of the college.

### **The Library (Jnanadhare) :**

“Nahi Jnanena Sadrusham” There is nothing powerful than knowledge.

The Library “Jnanadhaare” has established along with the college on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2006 in an old building at Vidyabhavan campus near SBI Main branch Dharwad. It is an integral part of this institute. It is supporting for learning, teaching & research to the students, faculty & researchers.



Library has started giving the service to 64 students in the beginning; the students strength has come up to 2800+ at present, & running with Two Post Graduations i.e, Masters in English literature & M.Com degrees, & 110 + faculty including guest faculties working for the institute.

In the beginning only 2-3 newspapers & limited books were available but as & when the govt. has sanctioned the budgets for the procurement of books & other reading materials now the total books collection has reached 20,663 including reference books -1500, donated books-276, RBI reports -17, Charts -31, CD-15, General Magazines-12. Encyclopedias of Commerce, Physics, Economics, Tourism, Sports Science, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Computer Science, History, Political Science, Mathematics etc.

Library has a Library Advisory Committee for the smooth functions of its routine activities. It works morning 10. To 5.30 & closed on govt. holidays & works during the examination with the extended hours.

### **It has services like**

- ✓ Book bank facility for all students who have taken the admission to the college, & also for SC/ST students.
- ✓ Special Book Bank facility for meritorious students, visually or physically challenged students.
- ✓ Reference & referral service,
- ✓ Internet / Career guidance / Job placements/ Personality development
- ✓ Xerox facility for official purposes.
- ✓ Newspapers & periodical services
- ✓ Research journals services
- ✓ Syllabus / Prospectus
- ✓ User orientation services



### **Subscribed Research Journals:**

Library is subscribing total 25 research journals for supporting of research & learning activities of the college for the academic Year 2016-17 onwards. A total of 12 Daily Newspapers of Kannada & English & students editions are subscribed for the benefit of readers. Library also subscribes nearly 12 general magazines as well.

### **Readers Awards & Recognitions**

To motivate & support the readers, The Dept. of library every year honours the students of all streams of B. A, B. Com, B B A & B. Sc. on the occasion of The Father of Library Movement in India Padmashri. Dr. S. R Ranganathan's Birthday celebration i. e Librarians Day & Best Readers Award Programme. The Nominations are purely on the Merit Basis & overall performance of the students.

### **Special Lecture Programs:**

The Dept. of Library organizes special lecture series programme for the benefit of the students, readers about the career opportunities in Library science, Personality development, Law awareness, Time Management, Competitive examination related.

### **Books Exhibitions:**

Book exhibitions will be organized at the time of National Library Week 14<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> November every year.

**Career Guidance & Information Bureau:**

The Library regularly displays the information on the library notice boards related to the Job Alerts, Personality development related information, Scholarships watch, Free trainings & Sponsored coaching which has been appeared in the Udyoga Vaarte & Employment news. The books issue for the students will be as per the time table along with regular transactions.

**Library automation:**

The term automation is introduced & used first D.S. Harder in 1936. He defined it as, “the automation is handling of parts between progressive production processes. Since then the term has been applied to a wide variety of automatic machinery & automatic systems, & is an action for human efforts of intelligence. In Libraries, Automation refers to the process of automatic in-house functions such as circulation, cataloguing, Acquisitions, Serials Controls etc. There are several reasons for automation. A considerable saving in efforts, Time & resources involved in manual processing can be achieved.

**Need for the automation:**

Users are more advanced now in handling the latest information. Day by day the technology is changing the way of life of a man, it is becoming a life blood of his each and every walks of life. In terms of Library's where the large number of users and resources available difficulty in handling takes place. Proper maintenance of resources, users management, serials control, acquisition of resources, overdue reminders, stock verification process make much easier and accuracy of data will be helpful to the library professionals. Hence it is most important to automate the library nowadays to reduce the workload, burden, saving the manpower and money to maintain accurate and up to date information.

**Advantages of Library Automation:****Improvements in technical processing of information:**

Automation of the library helps to reduce the workload of the staff. Especially in the areas of acquisitions, cataloguing and circulation, which in turn allows them to better serve their clientele. 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.

**Easier in cataloguing:**

Automated or computerising cataloguing standards, such as MARC (Machine Readable Cataloguing), allow for quicker cataloguing of library items. Not only does this allow the librarian more time to dedicate to improving customer service, but it also makes the sharing of materials from location to location much easier and much more affordable.

**Information Accessibility made Easy:**

Automating of library materials not only makes it easier to find books, but one can buy it also makes it easier to access some books and journals online. With the help of OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) the user is able to find the status of the books, journals or any other materials, the system allows him to reserve it, later to intimate him to get it issued. The automation of library collections also allows the library to be more flexible when it comes to any increases in demand.



### **Management of Collections:**

Automation allows improvements in the variety, amount and quality of materials that are available in the library's collection. It also help to make weeding out old, out-dated and irrelevant books and materials from the collection, which helps to keep the library's collection more streamlined and easier to find the right item at right time.

### **Lasting Effects**

Automation is also a way of preparing the collection to become sustainable with the ever-increasing shift to a technology-based society, in terms of information dissemination, paired with the ever-decreasing amount of funding for libraries. Automation will help libraries who begin to struggle and are forced to lay off staff. Switching to an automated system allows libraries to add on features when they become available in the future, instead of having to do a complete overhaul of their collections and cataloguing methods.

### **Automation of GFGC Library: A Success story**

An interesting story and experience I am going to share with you here, Before joining to this college in the year 2008 February, I worked for IIMB Library and Knowledge Centre, Honeywell technology Solutions Bangalore, the college was just established my institute head was searching a better location for the college I was very much surprised the condition of the Library, staff room, office administration, meeting hall all have been put together in a single room. I convinced the authority I need a separate hall for establishment of Library. Principal agreed with not interestingly because priority for them is Class room for the students. Anyhow we made a partition in the hall as half portion is Library & Half a portion is library.

Slowly we could be able manage both with the adjustment of the classroom as well library. In the Year 2010-11 a new principal has been appointed and he made all students and teachers to be very particular in attendance and classes. It was because of his sincere efforts and dedication the college is really coming up. Every year the strength of the college has tremendously increased because of the faculty, regular classes, time to time budget of the govt. infrastructure, and facilities for the students as scholarships, Library Books & other resources, good environment and so on. As and when strengths of the college increases the burden of the single Librarian has also been increased. The proposal of the Computerization was very much needed to submit. Because being the Librarian served in a premier institutes like IIM and Corporate sector the idea and application of IT to the Library was very much essential to manage it in effective manner.

Orally many a times I brought the notice of the head of the institute, but it never made them to be convinced, in the year 2015-16 the has undergone a NAAC Accreditation process in the Self Study Report the infrastructure of the college, it's present status everything has to be mentioned with data. Being a librarian, I was the infrastructure and Learning Resources Co-ordinator for that time, we often used to conduct so many meetings with all other members of the criteria. When it comes to the Library Part the Computerization is the main criteria to asses, that time my principal got convinced to go for the Automation Process of the Library.

Later gone through the different vendors for Library Management Software's, observed, and got the information from the other libraries of the university and colleges, realized the best solution for the management of the Library is Computerization. Since then we called tender got the quotations and called a meeting with all the vendors, their reputation, service, maintenance





and comparison of the softwares everything and finalized the vendor to supply the Library Management Software. In a Month we got the Library Management Software and converted the excel sheet data to the Software. When the NAAC Peer Team visited the college, and Library they are surprised to see the library it's activities, resources and service with the added value is The Librarian got Ph. D too. The Points has increased with this development.

The very next year whole data from issue registers to LMS has been transferred and the user's entry also has been made. No outsourcing of the data transfer has been done. But The Being a librarian has put all efforts in learning how the data should be entered, how the barcode process can done for all the nearly 21,000 resources available in the library. It was really a challenging task for me to do the computerization of the library. Now I am happy that I have done little to my college Library, every Year I take different task for library. I have created a library website too. It helps lot of students to take the syllabus. Previous Year questions papers and notice/circulars etc. though it is not big library but as far as service is concerned I am satisfied, the users are more benefitted.

It was my dream to fully automate my library on par with the IIMB Library, Corporate Libraries, and British Council Libraries etc. I hope I have fulfilled at least Automation process, I still having dream a separate full-fledged air conditioned library which should be on par with the international reputation and it should be the model one.

#### **Future Plan:**

- ✓ Digital Library project.
- ✓ Complete automation of office administration
- ✓ RFID technology for Library
- ✓ GFGC Library Should be model to all the institutes of Govt. Sector
- ✓ Hi tech library services
- ✓ Organization of National & International Seminars.
- ✓ Conducting Books Exhibitions, Book talk programs, Best Reader Award Programs to motivate readers.
- ✓ Organizing Special Lecture programs about the Librarianship career & prospects.
- ✓ Introducing the facility like "learning with entertainment" concept.

#### **Conclusion:**

In the era of globalisation, the study of an academic institution is important for its sustainability and development and it is imperative to have knowledge based growth. The study of this kind is arena to show the knowledge reservoir in international platform. The academic institution and its library need itself to research and teaching through innovative library services.

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## **Library Automation**

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### **Introduction:**

Automation deals with use of computer, networking technologies and other modern technologies for carrying out different library tasks. Automation saves time and human power promoting an easy working of library.

Various traditional activities such as acquisition, classification, cataloging, circulation and stock verification, etc. can be performed by use of technology. This is termed as 'Library Automation'. Integrated Library System: In this automation system, one bibliographic database, is shared by various applications. A set of core and additional modules are provided with each system. Client-Server Architecture: It comprises of a powerful server machine that handles database retrieval and manipulation. The desktop client software receives user interface. Both client and server machines, share the computational load providing faster interface with better experience.

### **Definition:**

Library automation is a process that comprises use of machines for processing, collections, storage and retrieval of data and information to complete various library chores with help of machineries.

**Salmon (1975)**, has tried to give a more exhaustive definition. According to him "Library automation is the use of automatic and semi-automatic library activities as acquisition, cataloguing, and circulation. Although these activities are not necessarily performed in 90 traditionally associated with libraries; library automation may thus be distinguished from related fields such as information retrieval, automatic indexing and abstracting, and automatic textual analysis."

Further, he says that "linguistic purists have argued rightly that the term 'automation' applies more correctly and narrowly to automatic process control... and 'library automation' is now far the most commonly used term for mechanization of library activities using data processing equipment."

### **Objectives of Library Automation:**

1. To improve the quality of your library.
2. To fulfill needs that cannot be achieved by manual system:
  - To provide information in electronic format.
  - To share effectively the resources among various libraries in a region.
  - To have effective control over the entire operation.
  - To serve effective Union Catalogue



### **Steps of Library Automation**

The question that arises before the libraries now is whether 'to automate' or 'not to automate' rather 'how' to automate. It is a well-known fact that for launching of an automation project considerable human and financial resources are utilized. As per System Development Cycle views, automation involves following various aspects which are collected in three steps:

- Planning
- Designing
- Operational

#### **Planning Stage:**

The idea to initiate a project is the first and foremost step in any automation project. As libraries are non-profit organizations working under some parental institution valid reasons should support such initiations. Conducting a feasibility study about the proposed projects is the next step in the planning stage. The management should be able to determine whether proposed project is feasible or not on the basis of outcomes of such study. The proposed project that is useful to the organization is to be considered feasible.

Before proceeding further the following types of feasibility studies are essential to be

#### **conducted:**

- Technical feasibility
- Operational feasibility
- Economic feasibility

The activities in the designing stage will be initiated only if the overall outcome of feasibility study indicates that the proposed project is feasible.

#### **Designing stage:**

Carrying out a study of the existing system is essential before designing a new automated system. This study gives an overview of how current methods are working and the problems involved there in. The features that are to be included in a proposed system must be determined on the basis of the results of the study. The existing system's study has to be structured by seeking answers to following questions:

- What is being done?
- What is the purpose of the activity?
- How is it being done?
- What steps are performed?
- How frequently does it occur?
- How long does it take?
- How great is the volume of transaction?
- What needs to be changed?

The outcomes of such a study should be helpful to identify features of the new system that includes both, the information that is to be produced by the system and also the operational features such as processing response time, controls, also input and output methods. It is advisable here that other libraries/information centers that have already launched similar projects can share their advantages and experiences regarding Library Automation.



Designing the system is normally referred to as 'logical design'. The next step in designing stage comprises of the process of developing an actual source code (program or software). This designing of software is referred to as 'physical design'. At this stage the system specifications are made. This designing stage is unfamiliar to librarians because of the technicalities involved in this stage. The details of input, output, database interaction, files, procedures and controls are included in these specifications.

The hardware aspect of the system is also to be included in the specifications. To keep these specifications free from ambiguity, they are to be well documented. In fact, to accurately portray the design many design tools such as tables, charts, data diagrams, data dictionaries, etc. are essential to be used.

Physical design follows the logical design. The development of 'software' for automated systems is referred to as Physical design. The software is the root of any automated (computerized) system. The success or failure of a system depends upon the use, easy and efficient working of the software.

The top–town partitioning, loose coupling, functional grouping for cohesion, limited span control, manageable module size, and shared modules are the six principles which may be deemed as the characteristics of good software design. Software development has two approaches. One may develop a new custom designed program or may install purchased software as in turn–key systems. The choice of software development depends on the time available to write software, the cost of each option and the availability of programmers. Further, to ensure easy use of the system and help in the future development, the software should be well documented.

### **Operational stage:**

The operational stage may be expected if the above mentioned two stages are passed through satisfactorily. In this stage, for the first time the operational environment is contained with the physical components of its system. The two steps Implementation and Evaluation are contained in this stage.

### **Implementations:**

Implementation is the process that consists of use of new equipment, training the users, installations of new applications, and construction of the required data files. The system conversion is the most important work in implementation. Changing form the old system to the new one is known as Conversion process. Any one of the following methods of system conversion may be adopted depending on the resources and personnel available. Every method has its own benefits as well as limitations.

- a. Direct conversion**
- b. Parallel conversion**
- c. Phased conversion**
- d. Pilot conversion**

### **Evaluation:**

At this stage, the system evaluation conducted is normally termed as "post–installation evaluation". In this, the system performance is examined. The automated systems are essential to be monitored and evaluated once they are introduced in the libraries or information center. To





identify the strengths and weaknesses the evaluation of the system is performed. Below there are few lines where the evaluation can be occurred:

- a. Operational assessment**
- b. Organizational impact**
- c. User–staff evaluation**

The results from the evaluation may be used for suitable modifications in the system. Such assessments evaluate how well the automated system is implemented and designed. They also provide valuable guidance for future projects in the same library (organization) and for similar projects in other organizations.

#### **Scope of Library Automation:**

- If the system is linked to an external network then the acquisition can be done online.
- It is easy and convenient to claim the materials from the suppliers along with the cancellations and returns of the materials.
- Cataloguing activities: Creation, retrieval, storage and management of bibliographic records and indexes and other activities can be done with an ease.
- Circulation activities: Circulation activities such as lending, return, renewal and place on hold can be controlled.
- Serial Publications Control activities: These activities include placing, canceling and claiming of orders; returning defective, unwanted and unordered material and accounting and statistical information.
- Inter-library loan via OPAC: Staff is provided with an information management system for interlibrary loan transactions. This comprises of automatic monitoring of loans and accounts, putting holds on materials being borrowed, making claims, etc.

#### **Needs and Purposes of Library Automation**

“To provide the right information, to right person, in right manner, in right time” is the motto of Library Automation. While justifying need of library automation, the benefits derived by the library users become the major consideration than cost-effectiveness. Such benefits are in need to be looked as a different perspective since library does not happen to be an economic entry. To highlight the different levels of library automation, appreciating the advantages of automation becomes essential. It can visualized at following levels for convenience:

#### **Library cataloguing system:**

Creation of bibliographical information in MARC standard format for most of the library activities and services is known as automated library cataloguing system. These library activities include reference, acquisition, inter-library loan, bibliographic service, cooperating cataloguing etc. For user convenient, users can undergo searching in any desired fields along with fast printing and retrieval of the required information. If the same system is available in network environment, the users are able to access to the same database; they can make their request/reserve, login e-mail services and make use of other internet services.

#### **To reduce the staff:**

Library automation simply means maximizing the use of latest technology by minimizing intervenes of human activities in the library. It includes elimination of the repetitive task and



clumsy job of printing the card catalogue. The space and stationary cost is thus reduced. It makes the process simple and reduces the human activities in all the housekeeping operations.

#### **Increase the staff productivity:**

Sharing of bibliographical records, making of union catalogue and copy of catalogue along with use of other external databases; increases the efficiency and productivity of library staff. The record maintained is of higher standard. This thus makes the record consistent.

#### **House-keeping operations:**

Housekeeping operations such as cataloguing, acquisition, circulation and serial control are essential to be contained in the library software. The Circulation Data Migration facilities are a valuable resource for library managers as they reflect ones collection use. A timely picture of what items are popular and in use is offered by Charge and hold transactions, while other data such as fines paid, items declared lost etc. provides the library long-term management tools to control library resources.

#### **Advance in technology:**

RFID (Radio Frequency Identification Devices) is a new and innovative replacement for barcode technology. Libraries need to follow the new advanced RFID technology. RFID is being used in retail environments. RFID uses a different type of reader to collect data than that of barcodes along with some of the same benefits. By use of this technology in libraries, checking out and returning of the books is allowed without any need of physically handling of each item. Library inventory projects much more efficient by use of this RFID technology. Rather than pulling each book off the shelf for scanning the barcode, all the RFID labels are read and decoded by use of RFID reading machine.

#### **System hardware and software:**

The hardware manufacturer from whom system was earlier purchased provides the computer operating system. Software that runs on more than one operating system are offered by most library system vendors. Every library today is in need to take steps to plan for one and have it installed. Today TCP-IP is the basic telecommunication structure used by every library system on the market. No library software can operate without such a network. If a library has a TCP-IP network, then it is essential to make sure that the cabling connecting workstations to routers in each branch are Level 5 or above (cat 5, cat5E, or cat6). Any cabling under cat5 are susceptible to data corruption and electronic interference.

#### **Meet specific needs of library and information users:**

Personal information about patrons and their transactions is contained by the library system. It also contains the status of each item and the valuable information regarding the holdings of the library. The library is unable to operate without this information. All internet networks are vulnerable to intrusion from hackers. Thus, it is essential that the network is protected by a firewall security that shields the servers and telecommunication equipment from external attack from hackers. The security must be able to close down access to all ports except those essential for the system operations.



### **Conclusion:**

In general, however, library automation has come to mean the use of computers and related data processing equipment for libraries. Automation makes the materials easily accessible for patrons to locate. It also allows library staff to better serve patrons by facilitating staff tasks such as acquisitions, classification, cataloguing and circulation. Automation is essential to be carried out collectively by the reader, library staff and the organization. The security is the most important aspect as the software used are prone to hacking. Thus updates and functioning is to be checked on regular basis by the authorities.

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## **Content Analysis of the Journal of Indian Library Association**

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### **Abstract:**

*The Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) is one of the reputed, well established and leading bimonthly journal in the field of library and information science. In the present research researcher has analyzed 54 articles published in the Journal of Indian Library Association from 2016 to 2018. In this research researched has discussed various aspects of the journal, such as Authorship pattern, distribution of articles, authors productivity etc.*

**Keywords :** Content Analysis, Journal of Indian Library Association, Journal, Authors.

### **Introduction:**

Periodical literature reflects the current concerns that dominate a particular field of study. Content analysis is Journal of Indian Library Association is a peer reviewed quarterly journal published by Indian Library Association, New Delhi. It is one of the leading Library and Information Science journals published from India.

### **Content Analysis**

Content analysis is described as the scientific study of the content with reference to the meanings, contexts, and intentions contained in messages. Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words or texts. "Content Analysis is a research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication". (Berleson 1952, 18)

Earl Babbie defines Content Analysis as "The study of recorded human communication, such as books, websites, paintings, and laws".

### **Review of Literature**

Review of literature gives an overview of what methods and methodologies are useful. As such, it is not in itself primary research, but rather it reports on another finding. The process of reviewing literature was started by referring the bibliography of research on the subject. An Association of Indian Universities publishing bibliography of doctoral dissertation in social science is the basic material in this regard. Along with this INFLIBNET web site was scanned for this purpose.



## Methodology

For this study the website of Indian Library Association was accessed for the analysis of research articles published in The Journal of Indian Library Association during the period 2016 to 2018. The research papers were analyzed using content analysis method. The data were collected and analyzed from different aspects such as highest contributing authors, year wise publication, authorship pattern etc

## Scope and Limitation

The present study is restricted to 73 articles published in The Journal of Indian Library Association during 2015- June 2018. Total 73 articles from 13 issues were retrieved from the journal website (<http://ilaindia.webs.com/journal-of-ila>). The collected data was analyzed using MS-WORD and MS- EXCEL.

## Objectives of the Study

Following are main objectives of the study:

1. To find out year wise growth of publication
2. To find out geographical distribution of research output
3. To find out issue wise distribution of published articles

## Data Analysis and Interpretation

The researchers has analyzed 73 articles from 24 issues based on the distribution of articles, authorship pattern, authors productivity, most productive authors, geographical distribution of authors. The analyzed data were presented in tabulated form and presented with the help of charts and graphs.

## Issue wise Distribution of Articles

The table No. 1 show that the distribution of articles published in The Journal of Indian Library Association during the period 2016 to 2018. It shows that total 73 research articles were published in 13 issues. The maximum articles 20 were published in volume no 53, followed by 19 articles in 51 and 52 and 54 volumes.

Year	Volume	Issue				Total Articles	Percentage
		1	2	3	4		
2015	51	4	5	4	6	19	26.02
2016	52	7		5	5	17	23.28
2017	53	6	9		5	20	27.39
2018	54	6	5	6	0	17	23.28
Total						73	

### 1.1 Year wise Growth of Publication and Collaboration Rate

During 2015 – Sep 2018 a total of 73 articles were published in the selected journal. Highest numbers of articles 20 were published in the year 2017. It can be clearly seen from the table that growth of the literature was steady during 2015-18.

Degree of collaboration is calculated by using the formula

Degree of Collaboration =  $\frac{\text{Number of Multi Author Article}}{\text{Number of Multi Author Articles} + \text{Number of Single Author Articles}}$





**Table No 1**

Year	Single Authored Articles	Multi Authored Articles	Total No. of Articles	Collaboration Rate
2015	12	07	19	0.36
2016	08	09	17	0.41
2017	10	10	20	0.5
2018	10	07	17	0.41

### 1.2 State wise Distribution of Authors

Table no. 2 clearly indicates state wise distribution of authors. The geographical distribution of authors decided on the basis of author's affiliation given in the article. The table No. 2 clearly indicates that 18 states carrying out research and produced 73 Articles. Uttar Pradesh is the top most state with 19 articles of the output, followed by New Delhi, West Bengal, and Karnataka with 10 articles, and the state Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu Telangana which produce 8 articles.

**Table No. 2**

Sr. No.	State	No. of Articles	Percentage
1	Uttar Pradesh	19	26.02
2	New Delhi	10	13.69
3	West Bengal	10	13.69
4	Karnatak	10	13.69
5	Maharashtra	08	10.95
6	Tamil Nadu	08	10.95
7	Mizoram	06	8.21
8	Punjab	06	8.21
9	Madhya Pradesh	04	5.47
10	Andhra Pradesh	03	4.10
11	J&K	03	4.10
12	Kerla	03	4.10
13	Chennai	02	2.73
14	Gujrat	02	2.73
15	Odisha	02	2.73
16	Haryana	02	2.73
17	Telangana	01	1.36
18	Pondicherry	01	1.36

### Conclusion

The analysis indicates that there were 73 research articles published during 2015 to September 2018. The authorship pattern indicates that the majority of research articles published with two authors. It is found that most of the research articles were having the length of 4 to 17 pages. The present study shows the steady growth of publications in the journal during the study period



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## **Mahesh Dattani's 'Seven Steps around the Fire': The Painful Depiction of Invisible Minority**

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### **Abstract:**

*It has been practiced that Indian society has some distinguished characteristics. One of them is diversity in class, caste, creed, regions, language, festivals, food habits and lifestyle. Other, it is more concerned about certain issues like heterosexuality and homosexuality. Consequently, some social taboos and banned issues regarding the sexuality are also observed in the Indian society. A caste and patriarchy also play a vital role in the Indian society. As a result, patriarchal structure of a society keeps certain sectors marginalized. These features of the Indian society get reflected through Indian literature as it is a reflection of the society and a criticism of life too. Moreover, each era provides challenges and opportunities for playwrights to unfold their society in many directions. Some Indian playwrights dares to accept the challenges of society and exposes the banned issues and the follies of society. Mahesh Dattani, one of the remarkable Indian playwrights, explores these unconventional areas through his plays. His plays reveal the cruel reality of the contemporary society. He raises several questions about love, sex, marriage and moral values which are discussed frequently in the Indian society. Through his plays he attempts to handle the untouched issues of society which are ignored by it. Thus, he has encouraged upcoming playwrights to ponder upon such 'invisible issues' so that something new and different may emerge. Dattani's play Seven Steps Around the Fire explores the struggle of hijaras for their identity. The present paper attempts to focus on the plight of hijara, marginalized sector and community in minority, in developed Indian society. It also highlights how traditional mind-set of the Indian society forces hijaras to live a deserted life.*

**Key Words:** hijara, social taboo

It has been observed that the modern Indian playwrights express their enthusiasm with their innovative views, ideas, themes, perceptive, revolutionary ideologies and challenges. They prefer to write about a contemporary society than to epics, myths or past literature. It seems that their approach is to expose social problems in society and raise voice against evil issues in society.

One of the significant contemporary Indian playwrights is Mahesh Dattani (b. 1958) who has proved his versatility by exploring vivid neglecting issues in society. Dattani's contribution to Modern Indian Theatre and Modern Indian English is outstanding. Being a keen observer of life, his plays are deeply rooted in reality. They depict contemporary Indian society with unusual themes. They bitterly comment on the social taboos which invite ruin to characters. He is interested to highlight the 'invisible issues' of Indian society. Dattani has handled bold subjects- homosexuality, gay and lesbian relationship in his plays. His attempt is to draw attention of society on subalterns. He wishes to develop sensitivity and awareness about their genuine problems.

Dattani is so versatile in handling the issues of his plays that he does not hesitate to write about eunuchs, one of the marginalized and neglected sectors in society. *Seven Steps Around the*



*Fire* is a radio play which was first broadcast as '*Seven Circles Around the Fire*' by BBC Radio 4 on 9 January 1999. It throws light on *hijara* community who face social alienation in society. It depicts the marriage between a normal man and an eunuch. However, the male partner Subramanyam, Subbu, being a son of a minister, is disillusioned when his father gets Kamala, the eunuch murdered and the charges are falsely put on another eunuch, Anarkali. Though the play deals with unusual love relationship between a man and an eunuch, it has a background of crime.

Through *Seven Steps Around the Fire* the playwright focuses the lives of eunuch, *hijara*. Uma Rao, the daughter of the vice chancellor of Bangalore is married to Chief Superintendent Suresh Rao, a son of a police commissioner. Uma is a postgraduate student of Sociology and her study topic is 'class and gender related violence'. Consequently, she is interested to know more about eunuchs. She says:

The term *hijara*, of course, is of Urdu origin, a combination of Hindi, Persian and Arabic, literally meaning 'neither male nor female'. Another legend traces their ancestry to the Ramayana. The legend has it that got Rama was going to cross the river and go into exile in the forest. All the people of the city wanted to follow him. He said, 'Men and women, turn back.' Some of his male followers did not know what to do. They could not disobey him. So they sacrificed their masculinity, to become neither men nor women, and followed him to the forest. Rama was pleased with their devotion and blessed them. There are trans-sexual all over the world, and India is no exception. The purpose of this case study is to show their position in society. Perceived as the lowest of the low, they yearn for family and love. The two events in mainstream Hindu culture where their presence is acceptable-marriage and birth- ironically, are the very same privileges denied to them by man and nature. (10-11)

As a case study in research, Uma wishes to interview with eunuch, Anarkali, who is in a custody of her husband. Anarkali answers Uma's questions and talks about herself. She says, 'What is there to tell? I sing with other *hijaras* at weddings and when a child is born. People give us money otherwise I will curse on them.' (12)

While interaction with Anarkali, Uma comes to know about Kamala, another eunuch, who is murdered and Anarkali is arrested for the same. Uma's soft spoken and helpful nature forces Anarkali to request Uma to visit Champa, the Head of *hijaras*. She also wishes Uma to make money available for her bail. Here, she promises Uma to reveal the secret of Kamala's murder. Thus, Uma comes in contact with Champa. On the way to Champa's home, Uma thinks of *hijara's* life. She thinks:

Nobody seems to know anything about them. Neither do they. Did they come to this country with Islam, or are they a part of our glorious Hindu tradition? Why are they so obsessed with weddings and ceremonies of childbirth? How do they come to know of these weddings? Why do they just show up without being invited? Are they just extortionists? And why do they not take singing lessons?



(pause) Is it true? Could it be true what my mother used to say about them? Did they really put a curse on her because they did not allow them to sing and dance at their wedding? Or was that their explanation for not being able to have children of their own? Or....a reason to give to people for wanting to adopt me? (16-17)

Uma's discussion with Anarkali creates more interest in her mind to ponder over *hijara* community. Her general observation and remark about them become a representatives and voice of society. She says, 'They only come out in groups and make their presence felt by their peculiar loud hand clap' (22). This is the only act that society identifies them as 'eunuch' or '*hijara*'. The question of 'gender identity' is a crucial problem of eunuchs. Being an eunuch, Anarkali faces 'gender identity' problem in a jail also. She is not put with female criminals. At one moment in the play, Uma addresses a eunuch as 'she' but immediately understands that a eunuch has no gender identity. So she corrects herself and refers as 'it'. She calls them "the invisible minority" (21).

Uma now gets more involved in Anarkali's case and it does not remain only a case study as a part of her research for her, but she seriously concern about *hijaras'* life. Uma needs money for Anarkali's bail, so she demands Rs. 50,000 to her father. In the very first meeting with Champa, Uma introduces herself as 'I am a social worker.' But Champa aggressively expresses her bitter words. She remarks, ' I did not know that . . . You see us also as society, no?' (23) Champa's curt comment highlights how much they suffer and humiliated by society. Society's disgusting attitude and treatment is reflected in it. Champa's words can be treated as her experience of society. Uma comes to know that Champa treats Anarkali and Kamala as her daughters. A strong emotional bond among the three is noticed by Uma. Though they are rejected by society, they are tied together due to their same identity. But there is a small dispute and misunderstanding regarding who will be the head *hijara* after Champa. Champa says, 'I am the head *hijara*, and I will decide who the guru will after me. Anarkali will never be the guru. I will burn the place down before she sits here.' (23) Uma discloses her purpose to meet her and offers Champa money. Uma is here, introduced to Salim, who comes there to search Kamala's trunk and is interested in one photograph that Kamala has of Kamala and him together. However, Champa refuses his demand and asks him to leave the place. On the contrary, Champa offers Uma the keys of Kamala's trunk where she comes across a beautiful photo of Kamal before she becomes Kamala. Uma asks Champa the secret of Kamala's murder. Champa reassures Uma that neither she nor Anarkali murdered Kamala. But Kamala may be murdered by a minister, Mr. Sharma as his son Subramannyam, Subbu has married with Kamala. Uma shatters to know a plight of Kamala and her sufferings. In fact, Kamala here, becomes a representative of *hijara* community which undergo the equal pain. In her telephonic dialogue with her Professor, Uma reveals her intention to pursue her research in the same area because she understands that she is unknown of many issues regarding this community. She wants to go very close to them to explore their unexplored life. However, she is also aware of her status-a married woman from a prestigious house with a special identity. But she does not want to think on the consequences of her deep research in Kamala's case and her investigation to Kamala's murder. She expresses her strong determination as:

Professor, this is Uma Rao! Do you have some time to discuss my paper? . . . Well, I will be brief. I am wondering whether I could





leave out the case study on the hijaras . . . Well, it all seems a little too sordid and I find it more and more difficult to do thorough research . . . I know there is very little written about them, and now I understand why . . . But there is no way I can win their trust! Maybe there is, but I don't know . . . How important is it? . . . I guess I will have to . . . If my family throws me out, I hope that doctorate will come in handy. (28-29)

Being a daughter-in-law of Police Commissioner and a wife of Chief Superintendent, Uma is alert with the consequences of the investigation of Kamala's murder. She has guessed rightly that Mr. Sharma is directly involved in the Kamala's murder matter. Being a minister, he may use his political pressure to Suresh, to withdraw Uma from Kamala's murder case. Perhaps Uma's interest in Kamala's case may spoil her relationship with Suresh. However, Uma wants to give justice to Kamala, the *hijara*. In search of truth Uma reaches to Mr. Sharma's bungalow to meet Salim in Kamala's murder case. His wife is a suspected criminal in the case. Through the conversation with Mr. Sharma, Uma comes to know that Subbu is in favour of Salim and states that, 'Please don't arrest him. He is a good man.' (31) One thing surprises Uma that Subbu is not happy with his proposed marriage but he hates it. Overall, Uma realizes what may happen to Kamala and what might be the reasons of Kamala's murder. She convinces Anarkali Champa to expose the whole matter to Suresh, who will help them to reach to criminal. However, being aware of their neglected position in society, they prefer to be silent. They know clearly that their voice will be suppressed by the system. In conversation with Uma, Anarkali pinpoints the attitude of society. She says, 'One hijara less in this world does not matter to your husband.' (35) This remark states how much society concern to *hijaras*. It does not bother what happen with them at all. The contradiction in tradition is focused that *hijaras* are invited on wedding and child birth, two important events in a life. but society takes no contingency about their life, problems, pains, agonies and sufferings.

On the wedding day, Mr. Sharma notices Uma's restlessness in search of truth. He even enquires her about its progress and makes a fun of her for running after wrong thing. He says, 'You know the saying about the Musk deer? He searches everywhere for the source of the heavenly fragrance, not realizing it is contained within his own body.' (37) Champa, Anarkali and other hijaras also attend the marriage with intention to bless Subbu. But their presence makes Mr. Sharma furious. He takes objection for their being in wedding. Anarkali takes a benefit of the arguments and shows a photograph of Kamala to Subbu, with whom he has married secretly. Looking at Kamala's photograph, Subbu becomes panic and asks for a gun. Subbu can not control his emotions and suddenly he kills himself in a memory of Kamala. With Subbu's death, the truth of Kamala's murder gets revealed. Mr. Sharma can not absorb the idea that his son marries with an eunuch. He thinks that if his son's secret gets revealed, it will be harmful to his position in society. Hence, he plans to murder Kamala to close the matter. With the help of Salim, he wants to destroy the only proof the photograph of Kamla and Subbu's secret marriage.

The tragic and painful end of Kamala make readers restless and force them to ponder over the genuine struggle for identity as far as *hijaras* are concerned. What Champa, Anarkali or Kamala expect from a society are respect, dignity and identity as a normal human being. Through their comments they express the hypocrisy and double standard nature of society. Mr.



Sharma represents that how the social traditions have shackled his psyche and Subbu is the victim of these social taboos in society.

### **Conclusion:**

Social discard is a routine matter and experience of *hijara* community. It is observed that in India, caste and class play a vital role in differentiating people. However, 'gender' also has become a serious matter as far as identity is concerned. Eunuchs are discarded on a basis of gender. A keen observance and analysis of society make us aware of the fact that they are less in number. Consequently, they fall in minority section of society and treated abnormal too. As a result, they feel insecure in a vast developed society.

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## **Need and Importants of Digital Librsries in Modern Age of Library Users**

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### **Introduction**

A digital 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.

On the Internet, the use of a digital library is enhanced by a broadband connection such as cable modem or DSL. Dial-up connections can be used to access plain-text documents and some documents containing images, but for complex files and those with animated video content, a downstream data speed of at least several hundred kilobits per second A digital 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.

### **Definition**

A digital 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.

### **Digital Library Importance**

Implementation of I.T. environment It is a important factor in the respect of library information technology, through the melding of computer technology with communications, digital imaging, and full-motion video and sound, can be a powerful ally to improving education and thus improving skill for grain full employment. But in order to do this libraries and libraries will have to change. Changing the traditional to digital is improving the education and skill. • Speed As we go from traditional to digitalization concept we feel that the speed becomes faster the speed factor may be realized in respect of working of office worker or students/ user working .By digitalization the user retrieve information faster. • Accessing Power Digital Library provides accessing power to user. In digitalization environment the user access the latest information. User can interact with larger no of datasheet. The user also accesses the worldwide information through digital library. • Supporting Power In Digitalization concept, The Digital library support wider range of material. It also increases the ability to deal with large datasheet. • Space power The Digital Library increases the space power. It means that we are making portable system for materials. As the Technology increases the portability also increases AS example like compact disk, DVD system minimize the larger data and store it larger. So there is no storage problem. • On line reference Books Educational software enhances the knowledge experience if it is designed well and developed by export group. The quality of digitized reference materials today is a huge leap. Forwarded From even the best leering programs



available in 1990s it is due to the contribution of I.T. and the advances in computer hardware and software. Lighting fast microprocessors, large memory, super quick high-resolution video display cards, sophisticated soundboard. Which deliver digital audio and the storage medium the CD ROM which holds as much data as 450 high density diskettes materializes the provision of reference facility for thousand of multi volume encyclopedia and other materials. The convergence for the digital audio, video and accelerated processing speed has led to the computing concept denoted by the term multimedia. Most of the online reference books are designed to take advantage of these new technologies By offering faster and more colorful animation, audio narrative and feedback, video clips and often huge variety of activities in one program software publishers and developers are creating some truly ground breaking learning aids.

### **Digitization**

In the past few years procedure for digitizing books at high speed and comparatively low cost are improved considerably with the result that it is now possible to plan the digitization of millions of books per year for creating digital libraries .

### **Advantages**

The advantages of digital libraries as mean of easily and rapidly accessing books ,achieves and images and varies types are now widely recognized by commercial interests and public bodies alike.

### **Strategies**

There are several strategies individuals and organization may use to combat the loss of digital information.

### **Five laws of library science with digital library**

**Dr.S.R.Ranganathan** uses his five law to drive the classification and management of printed information.

He started the classic five laws of library science as a sprit behind architecting and managing the libraries.

We shall attempt to arrive at frameworks and structures that will help as build future digital information systems.

The same five laws of library science may be rephrased as given below with somewhat different relative

emphasis to guide us in architecting managing digital information systems of the 21st century:

1. Digital resources are for use.
2. Every user seeks digital resource.
3. Every digital resources needs it's user.
4. Save the time of the user.
5. Digital library is a growing organism worldwide

### **Characteristic of Digital Library**

Digital library are the digital face of traditional libraries that include both digital collections and traditional, fixed media collections. So they encompass both electronic and paper materials.



Digital library will also include digital materials that exist outside the physical and administrative bounds of any one digital library

Digital library will include all the processes and services that are the backbone and nervous system of libraries. However, such traditional processes, though forming the basis digital library work, will have to be revised and enhanced to accommodate the differences between new digital media and traditional fixed media.

Digital library ideally provide a coherent view of all of the information contained within a library, no matter its form or format

Digital library will serve particular communities or constituencies, as traditional libraries do now, though those communities may be widely dispersed throughout the network.

Digital library will require both the skills of librarians and well as those of computer scientists to be viable.

### **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 area. 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

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## **Reflections on Mother-Daughter Relationship in the Selected Novels of James Baldwin**

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James Arthur Baldwin (1924-1984) is one of the most widely read African-American writers. The emergence of James Arthur Baldwin as a powerful literary voice after the Second World War proves a noteworthy event in the history of American Black literature. He is the leading twentieth century Black writer, whose works demonstrate the genuine variety and scope of Black writing.

Many African-American writers focus the various aspects of black female life. The women novelists demonstrate the realistic images of black women. Many black male-novelists depict the female characters in their novels as live for others, for their men; their children or for parents. Her images and stereotypes suppressed her self-identity as a human being. Slavery has taken away the existence of a black woman as a human being. Her images like mammy, lewd and impure, and the mulatto image appeared in both life and literature. Even the leading black male writers like Richard Wright, Claude McKay, etc. portray black women as evils, wrenches, immoral beings and also sex objects. But James Baldwin has depicted black women as having some intrinsic worth. He seems to portray different categories of black women as mothers, daughters, wives and lovers. His women characters are different from his contemporary writers. His women can be divided into the categories like mothers, daughters, wives and lovers. No novelist of his time has drawn genuinely the women of his type. His women characters are most obviously different from other female characters in the fictional world.

The novelist's perception of the life of black women is comprehensive and reflects the realities of the life of black women in the patriarchal society, a woman is considered as a marginalized creature. She has to restrict herself to a conventional place of a woman. She becomes a dependent and suppressed creature. She cannot exist autonomously. It is also considered that she is existing for a man and not for herself. She has to fulfill her needs through her traditional role as a woman. Her self-determination and free expression is restricted by the social structure. She looks towards herself not with her authentic knowledge but with male's point of view. She becomes the victim of psychological conditions and feels herself as weak and powerless. She has to face the pain of disappointment, helplessness and dependency. The state of dependency creates a feeling of low self-esteem and lack of self-respect.

As a part of patriarchal society almost all the women have to experience the same situations. But black women remain the victim of a double jeopardy as blacks and as women. She remains the victim of race and gender. As a woman and as a black she experiences the subjugation, suppression, and marginalization. She shares all these experiences as a woman. But when the slave trade began and African men and women brought by the white people to the colonies as slaves, the dehumanization of the black women reached its height.



The plots of the Baldwin;s novels present a comprehensive picture of the life of black women. It provides a complete panorama of the life of black women.He depicts the physical and psychological sufferings of the women. Their roles as mothers, daughters, wives and lovers are related to the social, economical status, cultural biases, and their own psychology and to the attitude of the society towards them, in which they live. The novelist's perception of the life of black women is comprehensive and The black women in the pre-slavery period were not subhuman. They played the various roles in social and political life. There was a great honour to motherhood. Mother was considered supreme. The African women also played the role of torch-bearers in the traditional social system of Africa. They were the centre of a family.

In African-American society mother-daughter relationship is also influenced by race and gender.Because of the slavery the relationship between mother and daughter could not form properly. Many families scattered because of the slave trade. This relationship suffocated under social circumstances. In the period of slavery the black women were reduced to the inferior have to suffer because of double marginality. The theme of mother- daughter relationship can be seen in many contemporary African – American novels. Baldwin also portrays this mother-daughter relationship in his novels like *Go Tell It on the Mountain*, *If Beale Street Could Talk*, *Just Above My Head* etc.

*Go Tell It on the Mountain* depicts the character of Elizabeth as an ethical Centre of the novel. There is the depiction of mother-daughter relationship between Elizabeth and her mother and also between Florence and her mother. The mother of Elizabeth is always sick. Her consciousness about her beauty is mainly responsible for creation of distance between her and Elizabeth. Elizabeth becomes the victim of inferior complex and insecurity. Because of the detached behavior of her mother she gets the message that her mother dislikes her. It is noticed that relationship between Elizabeth and her mother is not so deep and close.

There is another mother-daughter relationship, that is, between Florence and her mother. Her mother is freed slave. She possesses male dominated society and its greater impact reflects in her relationship with her daughter. She feels that her daughter must devote her life for the betterment of the life of her brother ,Gabriel. She forces her to do it. But Florence want to build her future bright. So she leaves her house and goes to New York. She marries Frank but he proves to be a wrong choice. She cannot fulfill her expectations of a better life. This mother-daughter relationship focuses the traditional views of male-dominated society towards women. Because of the biased views of the mother of Florence towards women, Florence has to leave her family . Her mother fails to understand her daughter and her dreams of life. Mother can share her daughter's feelings but on the contrary here mother never supports her daughter. Florence cannot get a good family life and she has to live alone.

In the novel *Just Above My Head* the failure of mother-daughter relationship is depicted thoroughly. Julia is the daughter of religious minded lady, Amy Miller. Army fails to give a realistic attitude to her daughter Julia. She cannot give a bright future to her daughter. She has a very high destination about her daughter Julia. As a mother she cannot understand what is good for her daughter. She does not like to assess the roots of Julia`s desire as a preacher and the truth behind it. If this mother daughter relationship is compared to the mother-daughter relationship of the Sharon and Tish in *If Beale street Could Talk*, it is noticed that Sharon gives more importance to the good future of her daughters than any other thing. So she can provide a secure life to her daughters but Julia`s mother Amy cannot do it. Julia loses her mother, her brother and



she becomes a victim of her father's greediness and lust. Mother-daughter relationship between Sharon and her daughters proves how a mutual understanding between mother and daughter helps to find out the way from any difficult situation.

These various mother daughter relationship focus on the need of healthy mother-daughter relationship for the personality development of a daughter. If this relationship is good, it can form the life of daughter, if not, then, it can be responsible for the miserable life of daughter also. There is a greater influence of mother on a daughter's vision of life. Mother becomes the creative model for a daughter.

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## **Recent Trends in Library Sciences Data Base (With a Special Reference to INFLIBNET Centre)**

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### **Abstract:**

*The aim of this paper is to analysis the users and e-resources available in National Library and information services infrastructure for scholarly contents i.e. N-LIST. Because of N-LIST become a more popular and made innovative practices for providing lot of online resources to the users. Now a days, near about 3072 Government and Government aided colleges as well as non-aided colleges involved in N-LIST in 2018 as a users.*

*In India, Higher Education systems are changing rapidly because of information and technology. National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST) are helpful to achieving high goals in Education sectors. In this paper are only base of secondary data related to INFLIBNET Centre.*

*In all over the India, total universities are 700 in 2018 and colleges are 35204. It figures shows that, the uses of INFLIBNET center are 14.09 percent. Therefore, it shows that, most of the institutions are not use online resources in India.*

### **Introduction:**

Research trends in Library and Information Science are current phenomena in library sciences. In general terms, research can be defined as the information seeking of individuals and groups, together with the factors that produce this activity, in addition to different measures and conditions that carry the information seeking and the provision of access to information (Jarvelin and Vakkari 1993). Research is necessary to create new knowledge and contribute to the growth of Library and information science as a profession and discipline. Library and information science research provide the knowledge to the society and develops day today information.

The aim of this paper is to analysis the users and e-resources available in National Library and information services infrastructure for scholarly contents i.e. N-LIST. Because of N-LIST become a more popular and made innovative practices for providing lot of online resources to the users. Now a days, near about 3072 Government and Government aided colleges as well as non-aided colleges involved in N-LIST in 2018 as a users.

This decade may be considered an importance of information and technology not only others sectors but also in library sciences. All this facility provided through the National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST).

In India, Higher Education systems are changing rapidly because of information and technology. National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST) are helpful to achieving high goals in Education sectors.

In this paper, focused are on only National library and information services infrastructures for scholarly content (N-LIST). Its includes number of users and number of total resources available in INFLIBNET Centre.



### **Background of Inflibnet Centre:**

The Project entitled "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST)", being jointly executed by the e-ShodhSindhu Consortium, INFLIBNET Centre and the INDEST-AICTE Consortium, IIT Delhi provides for

1. Cross-subscription to e-resources subscribed by the two Consortia, i.e. subscription to INDEST-AICTE resources for universities and e-ShodhSindhu resources for technical institutions; and
2. Access to selected e-resources to colleges. The N-LIST project provides access to e-resources to students, researchers and faculty from colleges and other beneficiary institutions through server(s) installed at the INFLIBNET Centre. The authorized users from colleges can now access e-resources and download articles required by them directly from the publisher's website once they are duly authenticated as authorized users through servers deployed at the INFLIBNET Centre.

### **Objectives of Research Papers**

Following are the objectives of concern research paper. They are:

1. To study about INFLIBNET Centre.
2. To find out number of authorized users of INFLIBNET Centre.
3. To know the number of e-resources available in INFLIBNET Centre.

### **Research Methodology**

There are various types of sources to collect data for research such as primary as well as secondary. Those data are collected newly by investigator is known as primary data. There are various methods of primary data collection i.e. Direct method, Indirect method, Information collection through Questioners. And secondary data is known as published data. In this paper are only base of secondary data related to INFLIBNET Centre.

In this paper, data are collected through newspapers, magazines, and previous research and internet sources.

### **How To Get Access of Inflibnet Centre**

NLIST Programme is subsumed under e-ShodhSindhu Consortium as college Component. The colleges (except Agriculture, Engineering, Management, Medical, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Nursing) in India are eligible to get access e-resources under NLIST Programme from 2014. Following steps are used to access of INFLIBNET Centre.

1. Taking membership of INFLIBNET Centre i.e. National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content.
2. INFLIBNET Center provides user ID and Passwords to members.
3. Now you can take access of e-books and e-journals available in National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content.

### **Number of Members of INFLIBNET Center**

Table no 1, shows the number of members of "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content.

**Table No. 1: Number of Members of INFLIBNET Center**

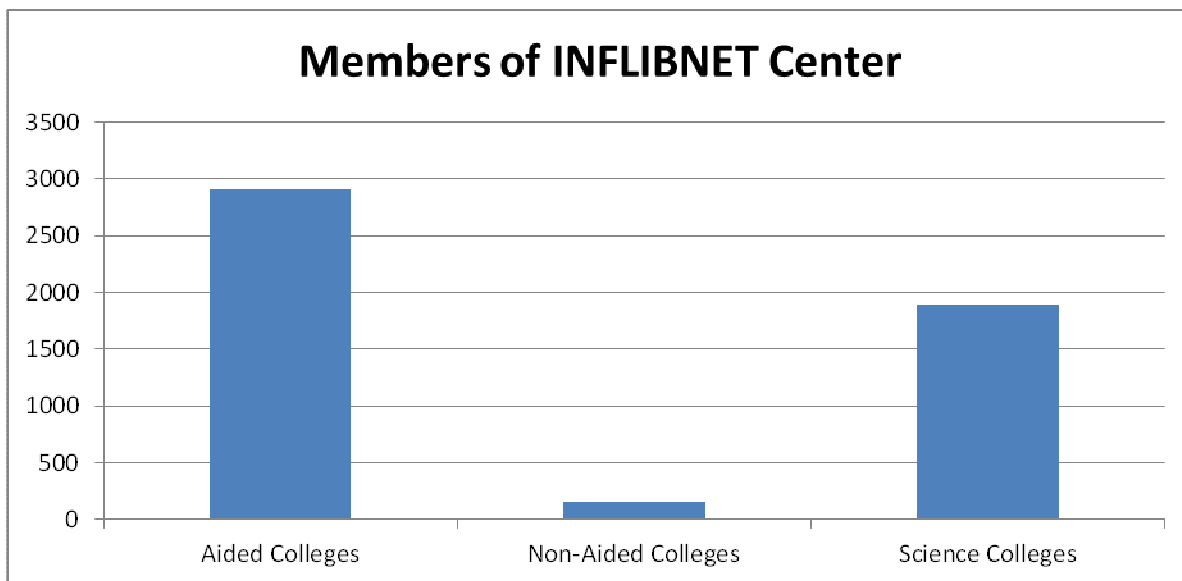
<b>Sr. no.</b>	<b>Colleges types</b>	<b>members</b>
1.	Aided Colleges	2915





2.	Non-Aided Colleges	157
3.	Science Colleges	1889
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4961</b>

Above table shows, that total number of INFLIBNET center members is 4961. From that 2915 are aided colleges i.e. 12b& 12f, 157 colleges are Non-Aided and 1889 colleges of Science faculties. Following Chart indicates that members of INFLIBNET Center.



- Number of e-resources covered under INFLIBNET**

There are various e-resources available in the INFLIBNET Centers. Special e- journals and e-books data are taken into account in this study. Table no. 2 and 3 shows the total number of e-journal and e-books available in INFLIBNET Center.

**Table no. 2. Number of E-Journals**

American Institute of Physics	18
Annual Reviews	33
Economic and Political Weekly (EPW)	1
Indian Journals	180
Institute of Physics	46
JSTOR	2500
Oxford University Press	206
Royal Society of Chemistry	29
H. W. Wilson	3000
Cambridge University Press	224

INFLIBNET Center is given lot of e-journals access to the members. Following charts shows the number of e-journals.

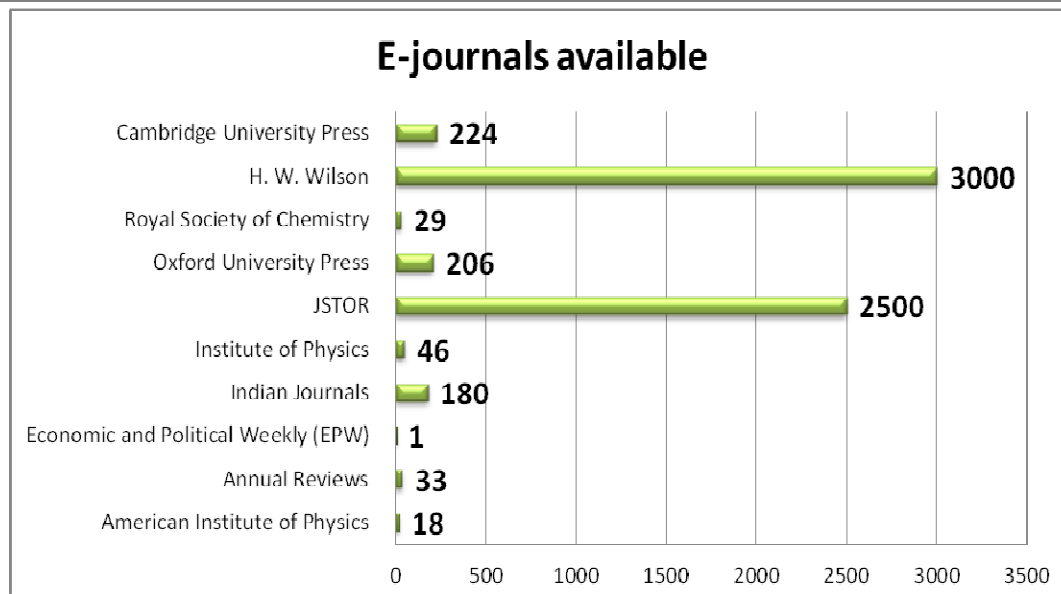
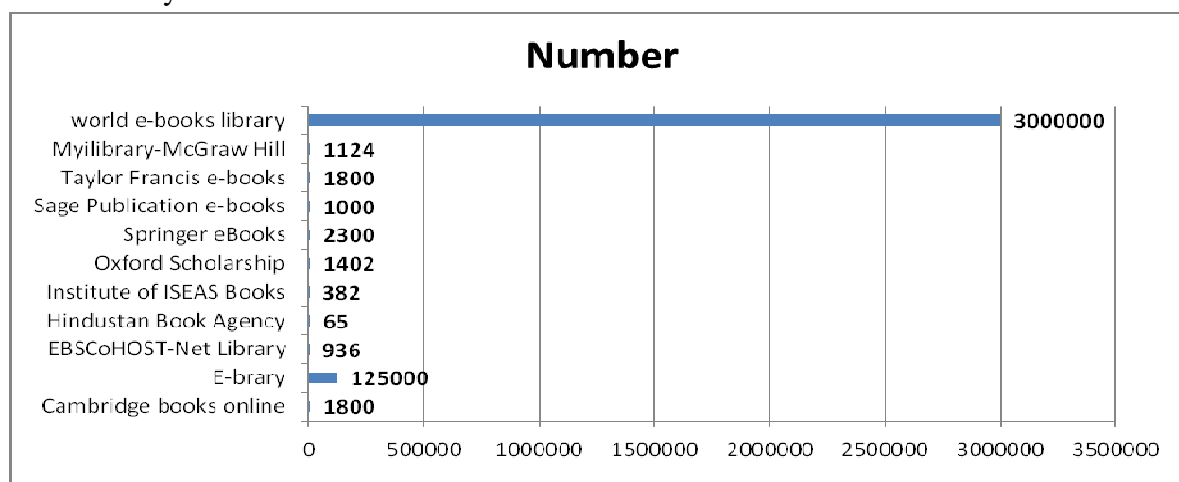


Table no 3 indicates the number of e-books are available in INFLIBNET Center. It shows that, 3135809 e-books are available on INFLIBNET. Table no 3 are as follows.

**Table no 3. Number of E-books resources**

E-books	Number
Cambridge books online	1800
E-brary	125000
EBSCoHOST-Net Library	936
Hindustan Book Agency	65
Institute of ISEAS Books	382
Oxford Scholarship	1402
Springer eBooks	2300
Sage Publication e-books	1000
Taylor Francis e-books	1800
Myilibrary-McGraw Hill	1124
world e-books library	3000000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3135809</b>

Following charts shows that the Cambridge books online e-books are 1800 and world e-books library e-books are much more than other i.e. 3000000.





In all over the India, total universities are 700 in 2018 and colleges are 35204. It figures shows that, the uses of INFLIBNET center are 14.09 percent. Therefore, it shows that, most of the institutions are not use online resources in India.

### **Conclusion :**

Research trends in Library and Information Science are current phenomena in library sciences. N-LIST become a more popular and made innovative practices for providing lot of online resources to the users. Now a days, near about 3072 Government and Government aided colleges as well as non-aided colleges involved in N-LIST in 2018 as a users. The total number of INFLIBNET center members is 4961. From that 2915 are aided colleges i.e. 12b& 12f, 157 colleges are Non-Aided and 1889 colleges of Science faculties. It concludes that, only 14.09 per cent institutions are taken this service.

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6. Resent trends in library Science- Dr. R. P. Agrawal





## **Green Libraries: An Emerging Concept**

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### **Abstract :**

*A green library is a new emerging concept developing in recent years. Though the concept of green libraries is a recent and emerging but it is gaining momentum in the library profession. Many Professionals are trying to develop the concept in their working areas. In this communication, authors are putting efforts to analyse the areas, in which more possibilities in developing green environment in libraries. Authors focused on the green library concept, LEED, components of green libraries etc*

**Key Words:** Green Libraries, Green Librarians, LEED, Indian Green Building Council (IGBC), Green Library Movement and Initiatives, Green sustainability

### **Introduction:**

The concept of going paperless libraries, paperless societies was initiated by W Lancaster (1978 and 1985) during 1970s and 1980s and in the year 1991 Lancaster, developed concept of paperless publishing environment. Smith (2008) developed a term paperless office. These efforts are moving towards paperless concept can be treated as the beginning of developing new concepts like “Go Green” or “Going Green”, Thus green concepts are emerged in the information society. Impact of ICT and its applications in libraries supported to the concept of developing paperless libraries. Since past few years’ trend was based on computerised or automated libraries, electronic resource generation etc and developed digital libraries, containing e-publications, IR’s, databases, networked libraries, virtual libraries etc. and impact was towards developing paperless environment in libraries. Global warming and climatic changes, forced many organizations to move towards green to reduce carbon in the environment. (Carballo – Penela and Domenech 2010, Chowdhury, 2012). Since then efforts started to go green in many sectors and also taken a note to develop green library concept in the profession. The green approach in the library is applying library management practices in to sustainable development of libraries, i.e. environmental friendliness in management initiatives and library usage. The green aspects in libraries relates to decisions, policies, practices, applications, that applies to internal as well as external environmental factors of libraries to reduce pollution, minimising consumption of energy resources by using natural resources and develop less hazardous libraries to human usage. This also helps in economical and eco-friendly use of libraries.

### **Green Library Concept:**

A green library is a new emerging concept developing in recent years. The concept is not related to colour but part of green building movement and design of the library building, in which more use of natural resources than concrete material. The architecture of the library is designed in such a way to reduce negative impact of natural environment and maximum use of



indoor environment quality. This is achieved by means of careful site selection, use of natural construction materials biodegradable products, conservation of natural resources (water, energy, paper), and recycling of waste etc. ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green\\_library](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_library)). More use of LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) concepts and systems are used either in constructing a new building for library or renovation of the existing library building. The concept of LEED is developed by U S Green Building Council (USGBC) (The Online Dictionary of Library and Information Science). Green libraries are also called as sustainable libraries of 21<sup>st</sup> century libraries and like library 2.0 green library concept is also emerging fast. In green libraries more, considerations are on different factors like site selection wherein LEED concepts and guidelines are looked in to, water and energy conservation, use of renewable waste and building material, air and light quality inside the building using natural ventilation, and light etc.

### **Definition of Green Library:**

The green Library movement initiated or emerged in early 1990's and gained popularity in the library profession since 2003 by building green library buildings, providing green library services, developing green facilities to users. (Antonelli,2008). Green Library is a term emerged recently which connotes the meaning as environment friendly libraries, Eco-friendly libraries, in which the structure of a library is transformed by using natural resources in its building. The major parameters of green libraries cover: suitable eco-friendly site / location, use of natural resources and recycled building material to develop environmentally sustained libraries, using solar panels, plantation in and around buildings, water conservation, energy conservation etc.

Oxford English Dictionary (1989) the term green is defined as “pertaining to” or “supporting environmentalism” The term Sustainable refer to “forms of human economic activity and culture that do not lead to environmental degradation, especially avoiding long term depletion of natural resources”

The information and literature published on Green Libraries is limited but now efforts are towards narrating the experiences and some literature is available since 1990s. The initial literature published in Wilson Library Bulletin in Feb 1991 as a special issue on “Libraries and the environment. An article on “Green Librarian” was wrote by James and LeRue. An issue covering “Environmental topics in the information world” Published in “The Green Library Journal” in Jan 1992 (Jankowaska, 2007). Task Force on the Environment (TFOE) formed by ALA. Later more communication published from developed countries mainly US.

Ephraim, (2003) pointed out that Green Library means “well arranged, illuminated, clean, dust free, and safe to work”. Due to these, green libraries are pollution free, having healthy environment, use of more natural resources. The California Integrated Waste Management Board, defines a green or sustainable building as “a structure that is designed, built renovated, operated in an ecological and resource efficient manner” (California Integrated, 2008). Green libraries are measured based on the rating system of LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environment Design) developed by US Green Building Council.

### **Why Need Green Libraries:**

There are many reasons scholars indicated in finding the need of developing green libraries.

- Cost of construction is comparatively economical and affordable
- Natural resources are easily available





- Reduce carbon footprint in the building
- Use of more recycled material
- More use of natural resources

### **Role of LEED in Developing Green Libraries.**

LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environment Design) is a standard for the measure of Green Library, which is point based system and helps planners to develop Green libraries. The six credit points suggested by LEED for constructing new buildings are : sustainable sites, water efficiency, energy and atmosphere, materials and resources, indoor environmental quality and innovation in design. LEED supports to six types of building certification: (Yudelson, 2007)

1. LEED for New Construction (LEED-NC)
2. LEED for Commercial Interiors (LEED-CI)
3. LEED for Core Shell (LEED-CS)
4. LEED for Existing Building (LEED- EB)
5. LEED for Neighbourhood Development (LEED-ND)
6. LEED for Homes (LEED-H)

LEED is the best rating system for developing green libraries and accepted by national and international countries. There are four certification levels viz. Certified, Silver, Gold, Platinum. These are awarded according to achievements, evaluated by points gained as per LEED score. LEED rates are divided in to 4 parameters.

25-40 points score is considered as “Certified” Green Library. 41-50 point score as “Silver”, 51-60 points score as “Gold”, 61-80 score point as “Platinum”

Some programs and courses are slowly emerging in the area “Green Library Development” mostly in the developed countries. The associations like “Task Force on the Environment (TFOE) developed under ALA.

### **Elements of Green Libraries:**

Brown (2003) opined that green libraries are cost saving libraries, in which natural resources are more utilised as per the LEEDS guidelines. The author identified elements of green libraries as:

- Community Support: an essential element which is useful to gain and maintain public support for the development of library
- Natural Daylight: design of the building is such that a natural daylight is used which reduces the artificial lighting and reduces cost overheads and saves energy consumption bills
- Use of Green materials: use renewable building material like wood, linoleum, bamboo, and cork
- Green roofs: Using grass shades and similar kind of material
- Raised floor systems, energy efficiency, natural ventilation, use of green power and renewable energy, indoor environmental quality are few other factors considered
- Energy Efficiency
- Natural ventilation
- Use of removable energy / resources
- Indoor Environmental Quality



### **Concept of Green Librarian:**

Green Library movement is comprised, efforts of librarians, libraries, campus, cities, towns, etc which are engaged in developing green libraries and reducing environmental negative impact. Developing a green library as per LEED standards and accepting the local challenges like climate change and its impact are essential factors.

Similar to Library 2.0, Librarian 2.0, terms emerged due to applications of Web 2.0 tools in libraries, initiation of green libraries term developed the term Green librarian, who uses different technologies in the libraries as well as develops sustainable environment friendly library system by way of adapting: use of e-publications, retro conversion of documents, more use of biodegradable material in constructing libraries, use of technologies etc.

### **Best Practices:**

While developing green libraries few best concepts considered are:

- Book Racks need to be organised in the area where direct sunlight is not falling directly on the books
- Temperature in the library premises is to be maintained properly
- No dampness in the stack area, proper precautions need to be taken for maintaining the physical collection
- Reduce artificial lighting in the stack area by ventilating the sunlight in the libraries to reduce artificial light
- "green libraries" mainly concerned with two aspects viz. Economy and Ecology.
- Proper utilisation of electric power, sensor units used to control power
- Reduce air pollution by developing plantation around the building
- More use of biodegradable material (Plastic to be avoided)
- Regularly plan for the pesticide in the premises
- Use of biodegradable material
- Eco-friendly pesticide applications
- Use of network equipment's, to achieve economy in expenses like networked printers, servers, refilling toner cartridges etc.
- Applications of Standards developed for Green Libraries
- Participate users and staff in the "Go Green Drive" and promote the activity and concepts of Green Library creation and popularise the new concept

Agashe(2013)indicated following few roles to be performed in libraries by librarian in making Green Libraries:

- The green librarian role is most extraordinary here called eco-librarian who has to handle the budgets to support the organizations.
- The resources should be provided on site help to the people to locate library materials and many documents and organizations that are oriented towards a helpful future.
- These are two most important things- Economy and Ecology for making healthy and prosperous sustainable libraries. Librarian has to keep in mind essentially.



### **Standards in Green Libraries:**

There are few Standards developed by the organisations that can be used as a guide for creating green libraries(Bhattacharya 2017)

- a. Chicago Illinois Standard: This standard is highly influenced by LEED Green Building Rating System. According to it, Green building and sustainable building both refer to the design and construction of buildings that have a minimal impact on the environment. Green building encompasses all phases of design, materials selection and construction including life-cycle analysis and energy efficiency. Chicago city incorporate environmentally friendly practices into public buildings and developed its own standard.
- b. Brown Green Standards: California Governor Jerry Brown discussed the emerging trend of green libraries and proclaimed that the libraries were on the cutting edge of Green design. New or renovated state buildings over 10,000 sq. feet have to reach the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED Silver Certification or higher as well as incorporate clean energy generation.
- c. IGBC Indian Green Building Council Standard :In 2001 Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) formed IGBC with a vision to enable a sustainable build environment for all IGBC has licensed the LEED Green Building Standard from the U.S Green Building Council and in Collaboration developed Gold rating system to promote Green Buildings in India.
- d. Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment ( GRIHA ) : TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi) is another organization that is in forefront of the Green building movement in India. It was TERI who predicted the need for development of an indigenous tool for rating of green building in India which led to the foundation of 'GRIHA'.

Major and prominent Green Library development in world and in India are noted below.

- My Tree House (2013) presented at IFLA world library congress held in Singapore in August 2013. It is a Green children library in Singapore
- Green Star System: Certification system in Australia, administered by Green Building Council of Australia (GBCA).
- Seattle Central Library (2004) applied innovative practices in developing green libraries
- Children Museum of Pitsburg (2004) Renovated using sustainable techniques, methods and guiding principles and earn certification from the LEED.
- National Library Singapore. Called as greenest building on earth 2005, Green library for kids.
- Blair Library USA. Received LEED Silver NC certification. 2006

In India:

- GRIHA: TERI developed indigenous tool for rating green buildings in India, and adapted by Govt of India. GRIHA Attempts to quantify aspects like energy consumption, waste generation, renewable energy adaption etc.
- COSTFORD in Kerala (Centerof Science and Technology in Rural Development India) 1985. Green Housing
- Habitat Technology Group (1987) committed to Green building in Kerala.
- NIT Silchar. First in N-E region of India. The new library building under construction is designed according to LEED certification.



- Chennai's Green Library, Anna Central Library.
- Delhi University Library. The Library building is naturally cool due to ventilation, natural light, to protect from the Delhi summer, desert coolers with "Khus" prevent heat.
- Karnataka University Library. Benches are placed under the tree for the reading purposes in natural environment

It is noticed that many libraries are now adapting new technologies and methods to develop green environment in the library. It is also observed that new buildings can be constructed as per green libraries standards but existing libraries can try to manage green environment partially for which LEED standards are supporting. Green initiatives and measures have been taken up by Madras University Library System, Calcutta University Library System, Mumbai University Library System. The University Library Buildings are being converted into modern buildings known as "Knowledge Resource Centre" which are on the concept of "Green Building" providing open space learning environment and provisions for natural lights, natural air and other sustainable facilities. (Bhattacharya 2017)

### **Conclusion:**

Library Managers need to consider different methods for implementing green concepts in the existing structure and whenever new buildings are planned to develop, then from the beginning many concepts of green libraries can be successfully implemented in consultation with architecture. Developing green library concept is not a simple process it consists the efforts of different expertise like designers, librarians, administrators, architectures, engineers, ICT professionals, builders etc. But there is a new to consider green concept both in new and existing libraries based on LEED certification aspects. The main aim is to reduce pollutions developed by light, sound, dust etc in libraries.

"Going green" and environment friendly, sustainable information systems and services are issues which need immediate attention. Scientists opine that our planet is at stake due to severe pollution.

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## **Information Seeking Study of the Respondents of Electronic Information Resources and Services in Engineering College Libraries in Uttar Pradesh**

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### **Abstract:**

*The study has also focused the attention of various stakeholders of management of electronic resources and services. In this age of competitive content management, modern engineering colleges are required to develop infrastructural facilities, train the manpower, cater to the information needs of the users and facilitate all round development of information professionals and information users. The engineering colleges are also called upon by the users of electronic information resources and services to develop infrastructure, improve ICT skills and cater to the developmental needs of the users. There is a need to ensure planned, deliberate and systematic use of electronic information resources and services in engineering college libraries in order to facilitate up gradation of services and optimum utilization of services in modern times.*

**Keywords:** Demographic Details, Electronic Resource, Modern Engineering, Information Users, Libraries

### **Introduction:**

Primary data were collected from 480 information users who are directly associated with Bangalore city based engineering colleges through survey research method. The primary data were gathered from interview, questionnaire and observation tools. The primary data was first organized and the raw data was transformed in such a way that inferences could be drawn and the corroborated data was put in the form of tables and graphic representations following the standardized statistical analysis procedures. Conclusions have been drawn on the basis of scientific evaluation of demographic features of the sample (users), access to electronic information resources and services, frequency of use of electronic information resources and services, purpose of use of electronic information resources and services and utility of use of electronic information resources and services.

### **Demographic Details of the Respondents:**

Modern engineering colleges are called upon develop virtual corporate library in terms of state of the art resources, technologies and services. The library professionals are required to play a major role in fulfilling the requirements of the users of engineering college libraries in Bangalore city and elsewhere. These libraries are also responsible for providing multi-dimensional and multi-faceted services to the users. The professionals and non-professionals are required to make use of the state of the art services, facilities and technologies in order to satisfy the needs of the users. Prominent among the electronic information resources and services include – access to the full text document, cataloguing



of collections, web access to internal data base, on-line tutorials, organized access to subject based gateways, inter library service, e-learning, reference service, Internet and intra-net service, library networking, printing, downloading and so on. The professional librarians are required to gain leadership qualities and deliver timely services to the users in the engineering college libraries. The following tables provide information regarding the extent of accessibility of electronic information resources and services among the users in the engineering college libraries of Bangalore city.

#### **Demographic Details of the Respondents**

<b>Independent Variables</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	272	56.67%
Female	208	43.33%
<b>Age</b>		
<40 yrs	260	54.17%
>40yrs	220	45.83%
<b>Education</b>		
Graduates	220	45.83%
Post-Graduates	260	54.17%
<b>Occupation</b>		
Teachers	120	25.00%
Researchers	120	25.00%
Students	240	50.00%
<b>Monthly Income</b>		
< Rs.5000/-	208	43.33%
>Rs.5000/-	272	56.67%
<b>Type of Colleges</b>		
Govt. Colleges	72	15.0
Aided Colleges	108	22.50
Private Colleges	300	62.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>100%</b>

The total number of respondents were 480 out of which 56.67% were male and 43.33% female respondents. There were more number of male respondents when compared to female respondents in the study area who have availed educational and employment opportunities in good number in the engineering colleges of Bangalore city. According to the empirical evidence, men (56.67%) outnumbered women since they enjoyed more educational and employment opportunities.

#### **Purpose of Use of Electronic Information Resources and Services:**

In this age of competitive content management, the engineering college libraries are required to make use of subject experts and information professionals in the collection and organization of electronic information services and resources which benefit the community of users. The intellectual resources should be made available in electronic form in order to cater to the changing needs and demands of users who matter most in the contemporary information environment. The organizers are required to provide necessary training and orientation to the users and collect feedback from the users



in order to improve the delivery system which benefits the users. The following tables provide information regarding the purpose in the use of electronic information resources and services in the engineering college libraries in Bangalore city.

**Purpose of Use of Collection Development**

Variables	Sub variable		Response s			Total	Test Statistics
			Academi c	Research	Developmen t		
Occupation	Teachers	F	72	08	40	120	=5.291 ; p=.259
		%	60.0	6.67	33.33	100%	
	Researchers	F	76	08	36	120	
		%	63.33	6.67	30.0	100%	
	Students	F	168	08	64	240	
		%	70.0	3.33	26.67	100%	
Total		F	316	24	140	480	=270.20;
		%	65.83	5.0	29.17	100%	P=.000

The table highlights that, the purpose of use of collection development by the beneficiaries in the study areas. Overall, a majority of the respondents (65.83%) regardless of academic and professional background have stated that they used collection development for academic purpose. A majority of the teachers (60.0%), researchers (63.33%) and students (70.0%) have stated that they used collection development for academic purpose mainly. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between 'academic', 'research' and 'development' responses where we find that 'academic' responses were significantly high ( $X^2=270.20$ ;  $p=.000$ ). However, a non significant association was observed between occupational level and their responses.

**Utility of Electronic Information Resources and Services:**

The engineering college libraries demand an altogether different organizational structure, delivery system and goods and services. The policy makers are required to make suitable structural changes in order to cope with the changing virtual library management. The managers should also identify new functional areas for effective management of customer relations in the present times. The organizational leaders should change the library staffing pattern in order to suit new virtual library environment. The libraries should also provide multi-disciplinary contents in consultation with the subject experts. The policy makers and organizers should also understand the specific needs of the users and deliver need-based goods and services. The engineering college libraries can succeed well if they follow scientific approaches to content management.

The engineering college libraries cannot flourish if dogmatism prevails among the professionals. There is an urgent need for professionals to develop their skills, leadership and capacity in order to reach out to the users and live up to their expectations in a competitive business environment. The following tables provide necessary details about the views of the



users regarding the utility of electronic information resources and services in the engineering college libraries in Bangalore city.

**Utility of Collection Development**

Variables	Sub variable		Responses			Total	Test statistics
			Most Useful	Moderately Useful	Less Useful		
Gender	Male	F	200	72	-	272	=3.454; p=.063
		%	73.53	26.47	-	100%	
	Female	F	168	40	-	208	
		%	80.77	19.23	-	100%	
Age	< 40yrs	F	192	68	-	260	=2.523; p=.112
		%	73.85	26.15	-	100%	
	> 40yrs	F	176	44	-	220	
		%	80.0	20.0	-	100%	
Education	Graduates	F	172	48	-	220	=0.521; p=.470
		%	78.18	21.82	-	100%	
	Post Graduates	F	196	64	-	260	
		%	75.38	24.62	-	100%	
Occupation	Teachers	F	96	24	-	120	=2.133; p=.344
		%	80.0	20.0	-	100%	
	Researchers	F	88	32	-	120	
		%	73.33	26.67	-	100%	
	Students	F	176	64	-	240	
		%	73.33	26.67	-	100%	
Monthly Income	<Rs.25,000	F	152	56	-	208	= 2.644; p=.104
		%	73.08	26.92	-	100%	
	>Rs.25,000	F	216	56	-	272	
		%	79.41	20.59	-	100%	



Type of Colleges	Govt. Colleges	F	44	28	-	72	=14.195;  p=.001
		%	61.11	38.89	-	100%	
	Aided Colleges	F	92	16	-	108	
		%	85.19	14.81	-	100%	
	Private Colleges	F	232	68	-	300	
		%	77.33	22.67	-	100%	
Total		F	368	112	-	480	=136.53;  p=.000
		%	76.67	23.33	-	100%	

Table indicates that, the opinion of the respondents about the extent of usefulness of collection development among the beneficiaries in the study areas. Overall, a majority of the respondents (76.67%) regardless of gender, age, educational status, occupational status, economic status and type of engineering colleges have stated that collection development was most useful electronic resource and service to them. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between 'most useful', 'moderately useful' and 'less useful' responses, where we find that 'more useful' responses were significantly high ( $\chi^2=136.53$ ;  $p=.000$ ). Further, significant association was observed between type of colleges and

responses ( =14.195;  $p=.001$ , where aided colleges indicated more usefulness than government and private colleges. However, rest of the demographic variables did not have significant association with their responses.

#### Utility of Engineering Databases

Variables	Sub variable	Responses				Total	Test statistics
		Most Useful	Moderately Useful	Less Useful			
<b>Gender</b>	Male	F	208	64	-	272	=2.766; $p=.096$
		%	76.47	23.53	-	100%	
	Female	F	172	36	-	208	
		%	82.69	17.31	-	100%	
<b>Age</b>	< 40yrs	F	200	60	-	260	=5.598;  p=.018
		%	76.92	23.08	-	100%	
	> 40yrs	F	188	32	-	220	
		%	85.45	14.55	-	100%	
	Graduates	F	184	36	-	220	=4.920; $p=.027$





Education		%	83.64	16.36	-	100%	
	Post Graduates	F	196	64	-	260	
		%	75.38	24.62	-	100%	
Occupation	Teachers	F	100	20	-	120	p=.30 =2.357;8
		%	83.33	16.67	-	100%	
	Researchers	F	92	28	-	120	
		%	76.67	23.33	-	100%	
	Students	F	184	56	-	240	
		%	76.67	23.33	-	100%	
Monthly Income	<Rs.25,000	F	160	48	-	208	=1.120; p=.290
		%	76.92	23.08	-	100%	
	>Rs.25,000	F	220	52	-	272	
		%	80.88	19.12	-	100%	
Type of Colleges	Govt. Colleges	F	56	16	-	72	= 0.337; p=.845
		%	77.78	22.22	-	100%	
	Aided Colleges	F	84	24	-	108	
		%	77.78	22.22	-	100%	
	Private Colleges	F	240	60	-	300	
		%	80.0	20.0	-	100%	
Total		F	380	100	-	480	=163.33;
		%	79.17	20.83	-	100%	p=.000

Table displays that, the opinion of the respondents about the extent of usefulness of engineering databases among the beneficiaries in the study areas. Overall, a majority of the respondents (79.17%) regardless of gender, age, educational status, occupational status, economic status and type of engineering colleges have stated that engineering databases was most useful electronic resource and service to them. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between 'most useful', 'moderately

useful' and 'less useful' responses, where we find that 'more useful' responses were significantly high ( $\chi^2=163.33$ ;  $p=.000$ ). Further, significant association was observed age and education with their responses. Age-wise analysis revealed those with above 40 years indicated more usefulness than respondents with less than 40 years ( $=5.598$ ;  $p=.018$ ) and education-wise



analysis revealed that graduates indicated more usefulness than post graduates ( $=4.920$ ;  $p=.027$ ). However, rest of the demographic variables did not have significant association with their responses.

### **Methodology**

The attitude and behavioral patterns of users of Demographic opinions of the Respondents of Electronic Information Resources and Services in engineering college libraries in Bangalore city. We presented information table wise, Purpose of Use of Collection Development, Utility of Collection Development, Utility of Engineering Databases. A combination of quantitative and qualitative studies is also advocated for the better understanding of their demographic electronic information resources and services.

### **Conclusion**

The various stakeholders of electronic information resources management should also work in close collaboration in order to design ethically sound, professionally viable and socially accountable electronic information resources management and delivery of need based services in the study area.

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## **Agricultural Development using Modern Technologies**

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### **Abstract**

*Remote Sensing is the science and art of obtaining information about an object, area, or phenomenon through the analysis of data acquired by a device that is not in contact with the object, area, or phenomenon under investigation. Remote sensing data (the image ) have been used to derive thematic information on various natural resources and environment. The type and level of information extracted depends on the expertise of the analyst and what he is 'looking for' in the data. For example remote sensing image of land can be used to derive information on vegetative cover, water bodies, land use pattern, geological structure, soil, etc.*

**Key words:** - Development,, Sustainable, Croplands, Green Revolution, New Techniquis.

### **Introduction**

India is an agricultural country; one third population depends on agriculture sector directly or indirectly. Agriculture continues to be the mainstays of the Indian economy. Hence, adequate production and even distribution of food has lately become a high priority global concern. With the changing agricultural scenario and global competition, there is a need of exploiting the available resources at maximum level. The development of new and improved varieties of plants and availability of such varieties to Indian farmers is of crucial importance for a sustained increase in agricultural productivity.

Soil is one of the most important natural resources of any country. The soil not only grows a variety of food and fodder crops required for men and animals but also produces raw materials for various agro-industries viz, sugar and starch factories, textile mills, canning and food processing units. It is a complex body showing many variations in depth, colour, composition and behavior. Every soil consists of hard materials called mineral matter, soft and spongy organic matter, water, air and living organisms.

The sustainable agriculture may be defined as any set of agronomic practices that are economically viable, environmentally safe, and socially acceptable. If a cropping system requires large inputs of fertilizer that leak from the system to pollute ground water, drinking supplies and distant coastal fisheries, the system may be sustainable economically as the long-term supply of fertilizer is stable and the economic cost of fertilizer is easily borne by larger grain production but it is not sustainable environmentally or socially, since it does not cover the cost of environmental damage or social costs. The organic agriculture focuses on "living soil", on optimizing the use of biological processes and on avoiding the use of synthetic chemicals and fertilizers.

### **Aims And Objectives**

1. To apply the modern techniques In Agricultural Development.
2. To study the need of sustainable of agriculture development in Indian economy.



3. To promote Socio-Economic development of the local community through micro- level planning in the study area.

### **Methodology of the Study**

The present study has been descriptive; the data for this study were obtained from secondary sources. The secondary has been collected from various references which already existed in published form; part of the paper is based on literature review the method comprising of collecting all the available papers relating to the them and selecting relevant papers/books for the review purpose. Selection of the paper is done on the basis of their relevance and contribution to the body of knowledge. The author has made an attempt to do primary reading of the selected papers which will constitute the core of this review study.

Remote sensing can play an important role towards generating a sustainable development plan of Agriculture. Use of satellite images is an effective techniques for study and classification of land resources in Agriculture.

The data collected through Primary and Secondary source will be processed and represented by GIS, GPS, Remote Sensing Software, Cartographical and statistical techniques. The various methods and techniques will be used to explain and analyse the relevant section of the study.

The methodology is divided into two parts

- 1) Field work components.
- 2) Laboratory components.

### **Agricultural Applications :-**

The economy of most developing countries is mainly governed by agricultural. In India the agricultural sector sustains the livelihood of around 70% of the population and contributes to about 35% of the net national product. The major concern is to increase food grain production. Knowledge of food grain production well in advance of harvest enables the country to adopt suitable measures to meet the shortages, if any, and assist in policy making decisions like the level of buffer stock, imports, fixing of support prices, etc.

The applications remote sensing can be used to study the different aspects of agricultural like crop – type classification, yield forecasting and others.

### **Crop Type Classification :-**

Crop types can be identified by their spectral response patterns and image texture. Successful identification of crops requires a knowledge of the developmental stages of each crop in the area to be inventoried. Because of changes in the crop characteristics during the growing season, it is often desirable to use images acquired on several dates during the growing cycle for crop identification. Some parameters used for classification are:

- 1) Ground surface covered
- 2) Crowns of individual plants
- 3) Texture
- 4) Alignment and spacing
- 5) Evidence of irrigation etc.



### **Yield Forecasting :-**

The conventional procedure for crop yield estimation by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics ( BES) in India involves crop cutting experiments conducted during harvesting in the plots selected based on a pre designed sampling scheme using available ground data.

Crop yield forecasting using remote sensing is more complex, because of the high variability involved, crop yield is a function of various parameters like soil, weather, cultivation practice, fertilizers used, irrigation, date of sowing, etc.

Remote sensing observed data in the form of some kind of vegetation index can be correlated with crop yield, based on the actual field data. Thus, an empirical relationship can be established. On the other hand some bio-physical parameters which are derived based on remote sensing observation say leaf area index at the critical stage of plant growth.

### **Water Resource :-**

Remote sensing data has been used in many applications related to water resources such as surface water body mapping, groundwater targeting, wet land inventory, flood monitoring, reservoir sedimentation etc. in False Colour compositing (FCC) water bodies appear as different hues depending on their physical characteristics such as depth of water, turbidity, etc.

Some of the parameters amenable to remote sensing are the extent of water spread and its seasonal fluctuation, volume of water emergent and floating vegetation, etc.

Almost 85% of the rural water supply in India is depended on ground water. Remote sensing plays a vital role in delineating potential area of ground water occurrence for detailed exploration, thus reducing the cost and time involved in ground water exploration. Ground water occurs in porous and permeable rock formations called aquifers. Satellite data provide information about geomorphic features, structures, land use and rock types (in a few cases) indicating the presence of ground water. Some structural features that are indicators for potential ground water zones, viz., valley fills, alluvial pans dykes etc. appear in satellite imagery which helps in water detection

### **Conclusion**

The conditions for development of sustainable agriculture are becoming more and more favorable. New opportunities are opening the eyes of farmers, development workers, researchers and policy makers. They now see the potential and importance of these practices not only for their direct economic interest but also as the basis of further intensification and ecological sustainability. This does not mean that agrochemicals can be abandoned. Also, research has an important role to play. Bankers and funders should think of how best to provide incentives and credits, accessible to poor farmers and women, to make investment in dry land farming possible. As conditions for farming will continue to change, the key to sustainable agriculture is the capacity of farmers and all other actors in agricultural development, as well as the wider society, to learn, experiment, adapt and cooperate in an effective way. To conclude, a small farm management to improve productivity, profitability and sustainability of the farming system will go a long way to ensure the all round

Remote sensing data has been used in many applications related to Agricultural and water resources such as surface water body mapping, groundwater targeting, wet land inventory, flood monitoring, reservoir sedimentation etc. in False Colour compositing (FCC) water bodies





appear as different hues depending on their physical characteristics such as depth of water, turbidity, etc.

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## **Impact of ICT on HRM Strategies in Libraries**

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### **Abstract:**

*The ICT revolution demolished the traditional setup of each and every field of human activity. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has changed the all perspective of Librarianship in the present days. Rapid developments in information and communication technologies (ICT) and their wide application in all aspects of life have led to dramatic changes. It alarms the buzzer to cope with new challenges posed by this revolution. Library profession is one of the most challenging professions in the digital era. LIS Professionals facing the challenges posed by the complex nature of ICT. The role of LIS Professionals becomes more dynamic in this digital world. This paper covers the role of LIS Professionals to enhance the quality of academic library services in ICT environment.*

**Key Words:**[ICT, LIS Professionals, Quality ,Digital era etc.]

### **Introduction:**

Rapid developments in information and communication technologies (ICT) and their wide application in all aspects of life have led to dramatic changes. Library is not for profit making organization. Library provides the services to the users according to their requirements. The revolution in ICT changed the complete structure and set up of traditional library and services. The library services become more and more IT based rather traditional. Information Technology allows integration of library activities and increases efficiency and enables users to have remote access to information and around the clock access. It makes necessitates the LIS Professionals to adopt the new technologies to cope with challenges posed by ICT in order to provide quality library service. The role of LIS Professionals in this new environment has completely changed. In this regard the HRM is most important aspect to enhance the library performance.

### **Concept of ICT:**

The term 'Information and Communication Technology' (ICT) first appeared in the mid 1980s and was defined as "All kinds of electronic system s used for broadcasting telecommunications and mediated communications". The term "ICT" incorporates the computer-based technology and the Internet to make information and communication services available to a wide range of users.

### **Definition of ICT:**

#### **Wikipedia:**

Information and communication Technology (ICT) is extension term for Information technology (IT) that stresses the role of unified communications and integration of telecommunications (telephone lines and wireless signals), computers as well as necessary



enterprise software, middleware, storage, and audio-visual systems, which enable users to access, store, transmit and manipulate information.

### **Objectives of ICT:**

- To provide faster and easier access information at every time in everywhere regardless the geographical boundaries through internet.
- To assist people to develop their ICT skills for accessing information through cyberspace.
- To give access to digital information environment.
- To provide staff expertise to seek out information or learning materials-staff become skilled gatekeepers not just of printed sources but of the digital world.

### **Advantages of ICT:**

- ICT gives an opportunity to deploy innovative methodologies and to deploy more interesting material that creates an interest of the librarian to provide effective library services.
- ICT enables better management of libraries and helps in improving the productivity of the teaching and learning process.
- It makes possible to librarian to concentrate on other tasks such as research and consultancy.
- It enables to make library services better and provides easy access without any boundaries than traditional library services.
- Enables optimum utilization and sharing of resources among institutions there by reducing the costs.

### **Information Communication Technology (ICT) in Libraries:**

The first and foremost ICT component, which can be adopted in the libraries, is the computer for library automation and to have an in-house database of library holdings in electronic form. It enables to optimize the use of information. E-mail, online retrieval networking, multimedia and internet are the other important technologies, which can be used for faster access to information.

- ICT enables to capture, store, manipulate, and distribute information among the user, researchers, staff and faculty.
- It is important to introduce and provide new services, revitalize the existing services by providing faster access to the libraries resources, by overcoming the space and time barriers.
- It enables to have large number of databases in CDs, online Journals, Achieves, E-books etc.
- It is important in libraries to utilize the staff for providing better information and to improve the efficiency of library services.
- To develop/upgrade the abilities of professionals, To provide need- based, (tailor made), browsing and retrospective search services to the users

### **Human Resource Management:**

#### **Definition:**

According to Flippo “HRM is the planning, organizing, directing, and controlling of the procurement, development, compensation, integration, maintenance and reproduction of human resources to the end that individual, organizational and societal objectives are achieved”.



### **Why HRM?**

Library is the place where the service is provided to the human being by the human. So it is essential to manage the human resources in order to provide better services. The challenges posed by the complex nature of cyber space it become indispensable to manage the human resources in order to enhance the quality in academic library performance. To provide the effective and efficient service to the users the LIS professionals must have the ICT based tools and techniques. The following aspects are to be considered for the requirement of human resource management.

### **ICT and LIS Professionals:**

The advent of information technology has added new dimensions to providing avenues to create global networks of libraries. ICT offers the quality services much better and faster. It opens the floodgate of digital preservation in required time span. ICT enables the house keeping operations of the library services more competent and the LIS Professionals become more efficient to provide quality services.

### **Transformation of Traditional to Digital Libraries:**

With invent of ICT the traditional techniques and tools are replaced by the new ones. Most of the libraries changed its traditional structure and adopt the new technologies to provide better services than traditional one. Libraries provide Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), access to digital resources, Web resources etc. The transactions of the traditional library to digital library are well reflected by their services.

### **Challenges:**

Now days there is drastic change in the educational system. Lot of interdisciplinary courses is emerging and educational system becomes more dynamic. The libraries have to change to handle the situation. LIS professionals have to provide wide range of resource available in the library as well as in cyber space. So for that he must have skills and techniques to provide quality services to the dynamic users.

### **Changing Role of LIS professionals:**

The performance and the quality enhancement of the library is totally depends upon the performance of the LIS professionals. In this new digital era the LIS professionals have to perform with his level best in order to enhance the quality of the library services. Human Resource Management includes the activities such as recruitment, training, developing and rewarding people in the organization. HRM must aim at achieving competitiveness in the field of HR by providing constant training for the personal and professional development as well as for enhancing the performance of an organization.

1. To identify solutions quickly and flexibly during a negotiation.
2. To identify new ideas for products and services.
3. To identify new markets.

Information and Communication Technology can make the following major impacts in Human Resource Management.

### **Better Services to Line Mangers:**

Human Resources and line managers are primarily interested in achieving the goals of an organization. The human resource's main function to support the workforce needs for the



organization. The strategic planning between HR and the scalar chain is important towards the fulfillment the objectives of the organization. So for enhancing the performance the training and developing the Human Resources and scalar chain managers is most important for a number of leadership tasks.

#### **Enhancing Management:**

Human Resource with ICT tool management to enhance efficiency and effectiveness can lead to the success of the organization as a whole. Organization throughout the world is driving to improve the performance regardless the size, library and information centers are no exception for it. They analyze and assess their findings and design their strategies accordingly to advance the performance. The management should also ensure that all the departments are improving its procedures and controls and targeting its activities on better achieving the predetermined goal.

#### **Effective Recruiting:**

In this age of ICT the organizations have realized that effective recruiting cannot be done without the use of ICT. Organizations now use job portals on the internet to search for the best candidates for the position. It is also important to recruit the competitive and IT expert candidates for the better performance in this ICT environment.

#### **Data Management and Critical Analysis:**

In this age information technology data management becomes easier and paper-free. Many of the monotonous work are no longer manual and which increases the efficiency and effectiveness. Employee's performance data can be critically analyzed by the HR IT tools online and becomes accessible to everyone. Which is important for assess the performance of the organization.

#### **Inventory Management tools and HRM:**

The performance of the library can be made more effective and efficient by user's intimacy, operational efficiency, and leading edge. User's needs must be met by customization and by providing outstanding customer instances. For this purpose organization must have the efficient HR IT tools and techniques to provide diversified user's needs.

#### **Cost-reduction and efficiency:**

The poor performance of the organization might be the result of an inappropriate configuration for the situation or inconsistency between structure, process and relationships. The performance of the organization can be increased by implementing management by objectives and using participative management. The management of an organization is accountable to the stake holders of the organization for the performance and the achievements of the organization. So for better performance with cost effectiveness the LIS professionals have to perform well and justify their authority.

#### **User Service and HRM:**

The performance of an organization can also be described by evaluating the reliability of service and by understanding the quality of users of the libraries. The value can come from providing reliable service, so that the users know that they will receive the service on time with standard of performance. Providing good quality service resulted in the increase in the performance of the organization.





### **Career Development and Human Capital Management:**

The career planning tool is a learning and knowledge-based system that helps successful managers to manage their personal development and career paths along with their employees. Performance evaluation and career progression is the key motivating factor for the employees to work effectively and efficiently. So the sound performance evaluation systems HR IT tool is important for the organization. The evaluation system must be a sound one so that people can rely on it. Rewards system should be amended so that the rewards to managers and other employees are based on the performance which is essential for better performance of the organization. It is important because the performance of an organization is depends upon the performance of human resources.

### **Conclusion:**

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has brought unprecedented changes and transformation to academic library and information services, conventional LIS such as OPAC, user services, reference service, bibliographic services, current awareness services, document delivery, interlibrary loan, audio visual services, and customer relations can be provided more efficiently and effectively using ICT, While general IT application tools and Integrated Library Management Systems are largely used in housekeeping operations, like acquisition, cataloguing, circulation control, serials control etc. Internet has been used extensively as a resource as well as a tool to deliver the Library and Information Services. In such a situation the strategies for the Human Resources Management should be effective to cope with the challenges posed by ICT and for providing better library services.

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## **Role of Academic Libraries in E-Learning : An overview**

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### **Abstract:**

*In this web enabled world technological era, E-learning has emerged as a boon to build knowledge skills among the learners. This paper highlights the role of academic libraries and their rapidly developing use of ICT. Its key focus and emphasis is on how the academic libraries influence the changes to teaching and learning. Libraries are repositories of knowledge and the tremendous growth in e-resources has forced librarians to use various information technology tools to manage, provide access to information resources and render services in an e-learning environment.*

**Keywords:** E-Learning, Academic Libraries, Digital Libraries, ICT.

### **Introduction**

Recent developments in information technology has changed the concept of Library from storehouse of print media to a new environment called “Digital Library”. Libraries are actively taking part in the process of e-learning by providing various services like online and in-person guides, subject lists, modules etc.

The library professionals in many university libraries involved in e-learning, support students in learning and facilitates the use of specific information resources, provide access to course specific online materials, develop and deliver learning objects and also participate in reference.

The whole scenario has changed, the information can now be processed, stored and made available in digital formats and can be accessed by users from their desktop. As a result of this, traditional concept of library is being redefined and is now metamorphosed into digital institutions.

### **E-learning:**

Electronic Learning (E-learning) refers to any learning with the aid of information and communication technology (ICT) such as online learning, webinars, discussion forums, charts and computer based learning, educational materials on videos. It includes the delivery of contents via internet, intranet, satellite broadcast, interactive television, CD-ROM DVD etc. Jayprakash&Venkatramana (2006) define e-learning as “an interactive learning in which the learning content is available on-line and provides feedback to the students’ “learning activities”. Wang (2004), the key advantage of e-learning is flexibility, convenience and the ability to work at any place at any time where a network connection is available. Also, learners can access enriched digital multimedia resources from anywhere and update their knowledge skills

### **Types of E-Learning**

There are fundamentally two types of e-learning

### **Asynchronous E-learning:**

In this type of learning participants and the teachers /course instructor need not to be online at the same time. The participant can learn at his own pace. It is therefore a key part of versatile learning. It is commonly facilitated by media such as email, discussion boards etc. Learners opt for online courses because of its asynchronous nature, as they can logon to an e-environment at any time and download documents or send messages to teachers and peers.

### **Synchronous E-learning:**

In this type of learning participants and course instructor need to be online at the same time. It is commonly supported by media such as video conferencing, chat etc. It is thus a key component of real time learning. Participants can ask questions to the teacher/instructor in real time.

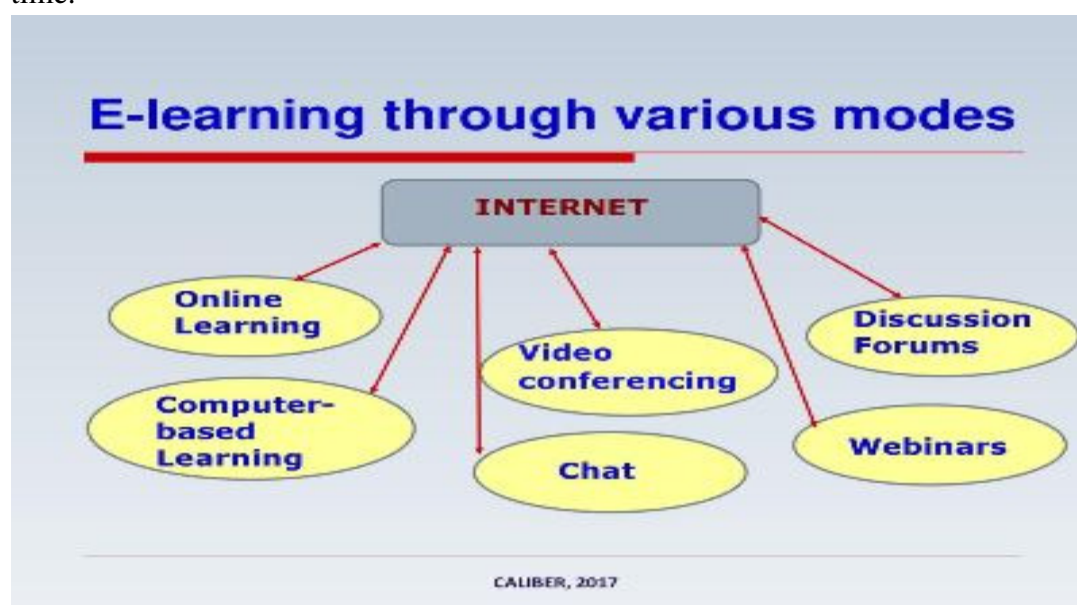


Figure 1. E-learning through various modes

Source: Caliber, 2017

### **Key Features of e-learning platforms**

Homero (2007), following are the features of e-learning

- Authentication
- Generating content
- Viewing content
- Different media
- Carrying out activities such as discussion
- Evaluation tools

### **Academic Libraries and E-Learning**

Academic libraries play a pivotal role in development and progress of any educational system. Though not everywhere, yet e-learning has been integrated in the curriculum of most of the university by different faculties. Digital libraries play a significant role in assisting effective e-learning process as it can store and manage large amounts of digital content such as full-text materials, bibliographic databases, library catalogues, image and audio clips etc. The advantage of digital libraries in e-learning is that it allows learners to use electronic resources from



anywhere, anytime without even knowing where it is geographically stored. In addition to that digital libraries support simultaneous access request for the same electronic document in different formats, enables advance search, facilitate preservation of documents.

Many studies had been carried out so far, according to Bennett (2003) the higher education is moving away from a teaching to a learning culture and in turn the revolution in information technology is changing delivery of education. Bennett (2003) argues that academic libraries should not be seen solely as a traditional storage facility for books, or simply as a technology center, but instead the library should focus on the method of learning that takes place within its space, bringing resources, learners and experts into easy proximity to facilitate the collaborative learning.

The association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL, 2010) pointed out the significance of distributing libraries virtual presence over incorporation into learning management systems, social networks, development of online tutorials and interactive web pages. But digital libraries are totally absent in these systems as they were primarily designed as repositories, similar but independent from LMS.

Thus as part of e-learning academic libraries must remotely provide the services to their patrons mainly students. According to Sen (2009), these services include:

- New acquisitions to indicate newly acquired materials for every department.
- View your patron record to see materials for each department., with an option to renew the borrowed materials without physically visiting the library.
- Request for materials that are borrowed by other users/reserve or place on hold materials borrowed by another user.
- Online request of materials by users based on their information needs.
- E-reserve of materials by lecturers for specific courses.
- Online charges and fines area unit created offered to users.
- Digitize and make available the past examination question papers.
- Provide access to full text of electronic journals and books on campus and off campus.

The academic libraries and library professionals play a dedicated role in supporting e-teachers/instructors and administrators to realize the potential of e-learning through various service models unique to libraries.

### **Conclusion:**

The e-learning environment has ushered new avenues for libraries to blend their traditional resources with digital ones to meet the information needs of learners. Patnaik (2017), the role of libraries does not end by simply providing access to the traditional or digital resources, but the library has to ensure that they have proper infrastructure, i.e. hardware and software and has the capability to provide and effectively maintain access to resources on an ongoing and viable basis.

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## हिंदी साहित्य में नैतिक मूल्य

**डॉ. रमेशकुमार गवळी**

स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर हिंदी विभागाध्यक्ष

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तह. कराड, जिला सातारा

“संक्षिप्त हिंदी शब्दसागर के अनुसार ‘नैतिक’ शब्द का अर्थ है- १ नीति संबंधी २ अध्यात्मिक ३ समाज विहित ”<sup>१</sup> और नीति का अर्थ दिया गया है -“१ जीवन के लिए या किसी विशेष कार्य के लिए समाजद्वारा स्वीकृत आधारभूत व्यावहारिक सिद्धांत २ व्यवहार की वह रीति।आचार पद्धति ३ व्यवहार की वह रीति जिससे अपना कल्याण हो और समाज को कोई बाधा न पहुँचे।४ लोक या समाज के कल्याण लिए उचित ठहराया हुआ आचार व्यवहार।सदाचार।अच्छी चाल।”<sup>२</sup> इसी संदर्भ अ New Approach Dictionary of Living English में लिखा गया है - ‘Moral 1 relating to good or evil नीति संबंधीचा, नैतिक। moral 2 the lesson learnt तात्पर्य बोध-धडा 2 standards of behaviour नीतितत्त्वे, नैतिक उपचार अ man of excellent morals ”<sup>३</sup> The little moderan Dictionary के अनुसार- “mor-al, र (मौरल) concerned with right conduct : good in character or conduct नैतिक: नेकीया।”<sup>४</sup> स्पष्ट है कि ‘नैतिक’ का अंग्रेजी अर्थ है moral और moral का अर्थ देते हुए Advanced hearner’s Dictioary (Englisgh-Marathi-Hindi) {लखा गया है -‘सद सदियत विषयक, नैतिक, नीतिविषयक नेकीचा म. भावार्थ- नैतिक वर्तन, आचार, गुण-दोष, भेद ज्ञान संबंधी नैतिक आचरण, जीवन के कर्तव्य, सदाचार, आंतरिक बल, नैतिक, धर्मानुरूप, पुण्यात्मा, न्यायानुसारी आदि।”<sup>५</sup> इसी संदर्भ में चाऊस डिक्शनरी में लिखा है- “नैतिक- (वि) moral, etnical और नैतिकता से मतलब है- morality ”<sup>६</sup>

इन शब्दकोशों में दिए गए ‘नैतिक’ शब्द के अर्थों के आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि ‘नैतिक’ याने योग्य, न्यायपूर्ण, उचित, प्रामाणिक और ऐसा व्यवहार कि जिससे इन्सानीयत पर विश्वास कायम हो।जिस व्यवहार से व्यवहार करनेवाले, सुननेवाले, पलनेवाले और देखनेवालों को आत्मसंतुष्टी प्राप्त हो तथा उस व्यवहार के प्रति कोई शिकायत होने की अपेक्षा गर्व से सिर ऊँचा उठने का एहसास महसूस हो।जो व्यवहार आदर्शता की कोटि में रखवा जा सकता हो।

एक सच्चा प्रतिभावान साहित्यकार या संत साहित्यकार हमेशा ही नैतिक पक्ष का समर्थन करता है।साहित्य का अर्थ भी यही है कि सत्-हितासत गुणों के साथ लिखी गई रचना ही साहित्य की कोटि में आती है।मानव विकास के लिए, आत्मशुद्धी तथा आत्मविकास के लिए भी साहित्य लिखा जाता है।

इन्सान विकास के चक्कर में अनेक बार रास्ता भटक जाता है और भटकनेवाले इन्सान को रास्ते पर लाने की कोशिश साहित्य करता है।कुछ घटनाएँ, कुछ प्रसंग, कुछ एहसास आदि अनेक बातों को साहित्य के अनेक विधाओं के जरिए समाज तक पहुँचाने की कोशिश इसलिए की जाती है कि भटकनेवाले समाज को राह मिले।सामाजिक उन्नति हो।इन्सान जो आज है उससे भी बेहतर हो।वह धरती का सबसे सुंदर एवं सत्वशील जीव हो।अनेक संतो ने भी अपनी वाणी से साहित्य निर्मिती कर समाज के अनैतिक तथ्यों को हटाकर नैतिक तथ्यों की प्रतिष्ठापना करने की कोशिश की है।हिंदी साहित्य की अन्य विधाओं में भी नैतिक मूल्यों की प्रतिष्ठापना करने की कोशिश अनेक साहित्यकारों ने की है।



## कहानी विधा -

कहानी किसी घटना को लेकर चलती है। एक घटना के आधार पर एखाद नैतिक मूल्य को प्रतिष्ठापित की जाती है। सशक्त कहानीकार मात्र एक घटना के आधार पर भी इस तरह कहानी को बुनता है कि कहानी का अंत पाठक के मन पर अपनी छाप छोड़ जाती है और सोचने पर मजबूर कर देती है कि हम कहाँ गलत है या कितनी गलतियाँ कर रहे हैं। हिंदी की प्रसिद्ध एवं संवेदनशील लेखिका मालती जोशी के 'बेघर' कहानी में चित्रित नायिका सीमा दुनियाभर के बेटियों के मन को झकझोरने के साथ-साथ स्वार्थी बेटों को माँ-बाप के प्रति होनेवाले अपने कर्तव्यों की याद इस तरह दिलाती है कि हर बेटा हर बेटी अपने आप को हाशिए पे खड़ा पाए। उम्र के पचहत्तरी में पहुँचे दो बेटे और तीन बेटियों के पिता जब अपनी जायदाद का बँटवारा पाँचों संतानों में करना चाहते हैं तो विदेश में बसे बेटे के अतिरिक्त सभी अपने- अपने परिवार के साथ पहुँच जाते हैं। "शहर की ऐशो-आराम की जिंदगी जीने के आदी पाँचों परिवारों को गाँव जाने की फुर्सत नहीं मिलती थी पर बाबूजी के जमीन-जायदाद के बँटवारे पर अपना हिस्सा पाने के लिए अखिल के अलावा सारे परिवार, जीवन की सारी अपाधापियों से जबरन अवसर पाकर गाँव में दाखिल होते हैं। बँटवारे के सिलसिले में उनमें जो चर्चा होती है उससे पता चलता है कि चंद पैसों के खातिर रक्त-मांस के अंश भी कैसे बाप की मृत्यु का इंतजार करते हैं। बच्चों के खातिर माँ-बाप जिंदगीभर जी-जान से जूझते रहते हैं। पर शादी-शुदा होने पर बेटे ही उन्हें बेघर बनाते हैं।" <sup>७</sup> बेटा-बेटी के साथ जमाई, बहु आदि सभी अपने हिस्से आनेवाली जायदाद के बारे में सोचकर सपने बुनते हैं। लेकिन जिसकी जायदाद है वे बूढ़े पिता जो पचहत्तरी में पहुँच गए हैं तथा जिनकी पत्नि मर गई है वे जब तक नहीं मरते तब तक जिंदा कैसे, कहाँ और किसके सहारे रहेंगे ? इसके बारे में कोई नहीं सोचता। लेकिन छोटी बेटी सीमा जो अकेली ही आई थी वह अपने ससुरालवालों से बिना कोई विचार-विमर्श करते हुए फैसला करती है- "दूसरे ही दिन मैंने बड़े धैर्य से ऐलान कर दिया कि मुझे जमीन में हिस्सा नहीं चाहिए। मुझे तो बस यह घर और घर से लगा छोटासा बगीचा दीजिए। वह भी जब तक बाबूजी है, बाबूजी के ही नाम रहेगा, क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि बाबूजी मेरे मकान में रहता कभी गँवारा नहीं करेंगे।" <sup>८</sup> सीमा के इस फैसले से सारे रिश्तेदार खुश होते हैं। लेकिन अपने घर पहुँचने पर सीमा को अपने ससुरालवाले नोच खाते हैं। वैसे उनका कोई हक नहीं बनता फिर भी वे आशा रखते हैं। बावजूद इसके कि सीमा हर महिने तीस हजार कमाकर लाती है। सीमा के ससुर समदी के यहाँ पहुँचकर घर में उत्पन्न तनाव को बयान कर देते हैं तो सीमा के पिता घर बेटी सीमा के नाम कर के ससुरालवालों को दे देते हैं और खुद हरीव्दार चले जाते हैं। सबका स्वार्थ देखकर आहत और परेशान सीमा सास-ससुर और पति पुछे बिना अपनी तनख्वाह में से दो सौ रुपये अपने बाबूजी को भेजने का पक्का निर्णय लेती है। देखिए- "शाम को घर लौटकर जब पापाजी के हाथ में वेतन का लिफाफा दिया, उनके गिनने से पहले ही बता दिया- "हम सब भाई-बहनों ने तय किया है कि बाबूजी को दो सौ रूपए महिना भेजा करेंगे। परदेस में कब कैसी जरूरत पड़ जाए, कहा नहीं जा सकता ना।" <sup>९</sup> यहाँ हर हाल में अपने पिता को मदद करनेवाली बेटी परिलक्षित होती है। बुढ़ापे में माँ-बाप का सहारा बनने की सीमा की कोशिश हर पाठक को सोचने पर मजबूर कर देती है।

मैत्रेयी पुष्पा के 'फैसला' कहानी में चित्रित नायिका बसुमती, महिला आरक्षण होने के कारण अनेक साल सरपंच रहने के साथ-साथ प्रभाग पर भी अपना नेतृत्व कायम रखनेवाले राजनीतिज्ञ पति की इच्छा से सरपंच बनाती है। लेकिन जब वह यह पाती है कि सरपंच बनने के बावजूद वह पति के हाथ की कठपुतली है और पति गाँव के विकास के पक्ष में उसे कुछ करने नहीं दे रहा है तब वह घुटकर रह जाती है।



रनवीर जुल्मी, अन्यायी और पहुँचा हुआ राजनीतिज्ञ होता है। उसके खिलाफ कोई भी कुछ भी नहीं कर सकता। सारी गाँव की औरतें रनवीर के करतूतों को उसकी पत्नि बसुमति के आगे बखान करती रहती हैं। बसुमति प्रधान होने के बावजूद कुछ नहीं कर पाती। बस्स घुटकर रह जाती है। लेकिन जब कुछ बातों में रनवीर के खिलाफ जाकर बसुमति गाँव के हित में फैसला करती है तो रणवीर उन फैसलों को रद्द कर उल्टा करके आता है। वह अपनी पत्नि से कहता है- “सुन ले। और समझ ले अपनी औकात! मजबूरी में खड़ी करनी पड़ी तू! मैं दो-दो पदवी नहीं रख सकता था एक साथ। सोचा था पत्नि से अधिक भरोसे मन्द कौन...”<sup>१०</sup> पति के करतूतों से त्रस्त बसुमति घुटकर रह जाती है। ब्लॉक प्रमुख का चुनाव आता है तो रणवीर फिर प्रत्याशी होता है। इस चुनाव में सारे तहसिल के गाँवों के प्रधान अपना वोट डालकर प्रमुख चुनते हैं जो बाद में एम.एल.ए का दावेदार भी हो सकता है। “मेरे खयाल से तहसील-भर के प्रधानों ने हमारे घर आकर जुहार किया रनवीर को। चर्चा तो यहाँ तक हुई कि अबकी बार रनवीर, प्रमुख के बाद एम.एल.ए के लिए खड़े होंगे।”<sup>११</sup>

तीन प्रत्याशी को रणवीर घुटने टेकने के लिए मजबूर करता है और लुहार का एक लड़का जो प्रत्याशी था उसे इसलिए छोड़ता है कि उसके जितने की कोई उम्मीद नहीं थी। अपने पति से खपा बसुमति अपने अन्यायी पति को वोट नहीं देती और इत्तेफाक से रणवीर केवल एक वोट से हार जाता है। देखिए- “अगर एक वोट और होता तो भइया हारते नहीं। उस लुहार के बराबर आ जाते।”<sup>१२</sup> प्रस्तुत कहानी में अपने अन्यायी पति को पत्नि होने के बावजूद वोट न देकर उनके हार का कारण बननेवाली पत्नि चित्रित है। प्रस्तुत नायिका का मन नैतिक पक्ष का ही साथ देता है। इसीलिए तो वह अपने ‘मन’ की सुनती है।

### कविता विधा - (गझल)

कहानी के साथ-साथ कई कविताओं में नैतिक मूल्य परिलक्षित होते हैं। एक सच्चे सामाजिक कविता लिखनेवाले कवि के कविता में तो नैतिक मूल्यों का होना इतनी स्वाभाविक बात है कि जैसे अगरबत्ती में सुगंध का होना। हम हमेशा सुनी-सुनाई या पढ़ी-पढ़ाई बातों में विश्वास करते हैं। उन बातों पर अपने-अपने तर्क-वितर्क कर प्रस्तुत घटना के तह तक पहुँचने या उसके बारे में पुरा विच्छेदन करते रहते हैं। अपने आल्पज्ञान के आधार पर हम हमेशा सच को जाने बीना बोलते रहते हैं। जैसे समझ लीजिए कि कोई अगर भूख से भी मर गया तो हम हमारे तर्क करते रहते हैं। इसलिए दुष्यंत लिखते हैं- “कई फाके बिताकर मर गया, जो उसके बारे में, वो सब कहते हैं अब, ऐसा नहीं ऐसा हुआ होगा।”<sup>१३</sup>

हम स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात हर दिन झेल रहे हैं महंगाई को, अन्याय को, विषमता को, दरिद्रता को, दहशतवाद को और नपुंसकता को। क्या यह वही देश है कि जिसने कभी महा ताकतवर अंग्रेजों का विरोध कर उन्हें भगाया था। अगर यह सच है तो अपने ही लोगों द्वारा किए जा रहे अन्याय को हम क्यों सह रहे हैं? इन अनैतिक तथ्यों का विरोध हम क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? क्या किसी को कोई एहसास नहीं है? सब गूँगे और बहरे हैं यहाँ? या स्वतंत्रपूर्व काल में जो संग्राम हो गया वह सब ढकोसला था? इसलिए दुष्यंत लिखते हैं-

“यहाँ तो सिर्फ गूँगे और बहरे बसते हैं,

खुदा जाने यहाँ पर किस तरह जलसा हुआ होगा।”<sup>१४</sup>

हमारी सोई पड़ी चेतना को झकझोरने का काम प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ करती है और स्पष्ट करती हैं कि हम कितने अनैतिक जी रहे हैं। इसी संदर्भ में गोपालदास सक्सेना ‘नीरज’ लिखते हैं-

“मानव तो हो गया आज



आजाद दासता बन्धन से पर

मजहब के पोथों से ईश्वर का जीवन आजाद नहीं है।

तन तो आज स्वतंत्र हमारा, लेकिन मन आजाद नहीं है।”<sup>१५</sup> अत्यंत समर्पक शब्दों में अपनी ‘गुलामी’ की व्याख्या कर हमारी धर्मांधता को रेखांकित कर कवि ने धर्म के बारे में होनेवाली हमारी अनैतिकता को स्पष्ट कर नैतिकता की प्रतिष्ठापना की है।

### यात्रा-वर्णन -

महात्मा गांधी हमारे देश के ही नहीं बल्कि बीसवीं सदी के ऐसे व्यक्तित्व हैं कि जिनके बिना इतिहास आगे बढ़ नहीं सकता। जो मृत्यु के पश्चात् भी हम सब के लिए आदर्शता की ऐसी मिसाल है कि जिन्हें भूलना मुश्किल है। हमने गांधी को बराबर याद रखा है किंतु गांधी- तत्वों को भूल गए हैं। हमारे पुरखों को हम जिस तरह कभी-कभी याद करते हैं ठीक उसी तरह गांधी को भी कभी-कभी याद करते हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश से भी ज्यादा लोग विदेश में गांधी को मानते हैं। लेखक धर्मवीर भारती इंडोनेशिया के बाली द्वीप पर जब ‘आधी रात के बाजार’ में पहुँचते हैं तो वहाँ एक आदिवासी महिला के काष्ठ शिल्प की दूकान पर गांधी की प्रतिमा देखकर भौंचक्के रहते हैं। लेकिन- “मैंने उसे खरीदा नहीं तो महिला ने मेरी ओर देखते हुए मेरे दुभाषिये-इडाबागुस ओका से कुछ कहा जरा दुखी स्वर में उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि यह कह रही है कि “इसकी माँ के समय में २० साल पहले इण्डिया के बाप की प्रतिमाएँ बहुत बिकती थी। सुराबाया, जोग जकार्ता जहाँ भी भारतीय रहते थे वे इनकी मूर्ति ले जाते थे। पर अब तो बाहर से आनेवाले भारतीय भी उन्हें नहीं ले जाते। क्या इण्डिया अपने बाप को भूल गया है?”<sup>१६</sup> लेखक यह सुनते ही मर्माहत हो उठते हैं। उनके पास इस सवाल का कोई जवाब नहीं होता वे गहरी ठंडी सास मात्र लेते हैं। बापक से मतलब होता है- बाप और हम गांधीजी को बापूजी कहते हैं। लेकिन आजादी के बाद जैसे हमने हमारे बाप याने बापूजी को इस तरह भूला दिया है कि उनकी प्रतिमा भी नहीं खरीदते। गांधीजी ने चाहा था उनके विचार लोगों के मन मस्तिष्क में छप जाएँ। लोगों के दिल से वही विचार उठें और सारा जहाँ का भला हो। लेकिन हमने गांधीजी के विचारों के ठीक विपरीत उन्हें नोट पे छाप दिया, पुतले बनाएँ और दिवारों पर तस्वीर बनाकर लटका दिए। यह तो अपने ही बाप से की गई अनैतिकता है जिसे यात्रा- वर्णन के लेखक ने स्पष्ट किया है।

### व्यंग्य निबंध-

हिंदी के व्यंग्य निबंध, व्यंग्य कथा तथा व्यंग्य कविताओं में भी नैतिक मूल्यों का चित्रण बखुबी मिलता है। या यों कहें कि नैतिक मूल्यों के साथ-साथ अनेक मानवीय मूल्यों के घूटन तथा बिखराव एवं विषमता के कारण ही व्यंग्य साहित्य का निर्माण होता है। हिंदी के हरिशंकर परसाई ने अपने व्यंग्य निबंधों अनैतिक मार्गों की खिल्ली उड़ाकर नैतिक मार्ग की प्रतिष्ठापना की है।

इन्सान को लालच नहीं रखना चाहिए। ज्यादा लालच इन्सान को हमेशा नुकसान ही पहुँचाता है। परसाई जी के ‘विवाह की तीन घटनाएँ’ में प्रस्तुत चौबेजी अपने एम.ए. पास लड़के का विवाह मिश्रजी की एम.ए. पास लड़की शीला से पंद्रह हजार दहेज में तय कर देते हैं। लेकिन इसी बीच पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के व्दारा अशोक डेप्युटी कलेक्टर के लिए चुना जाता है। बेटे का ऑर्डर देखकर चौबेजी खुश भी होते हैं और सिर भी पीटते हुए कमीशन को गाली देने लगते हैं। चौबाईन के पूछने पर कहते हैं- “अरी यह ऑर्डर महिने भर पहले आता तो डिप्टी कलेक्टर लड़के के तीस-पैंतीस हजार नहीं मिल जाते?”<sup>१७</sup> चौबेजी दंपती का लालच बढ़ जाता है और मिश्रजी से ज्यादा पैसे ऐंठने के इरादे से वे मिश्रजी को चिट्ठी लिखते हैं। लेकिन इधर मिश्र की



लड़की ने तो आय.ए.एस पास की थी।चौबेजी के पत्र से चौबेजी का लालच स्पष्ट होता है और मिश्रजी उल्टे चौबेजी को पत्र लिखते हैं- “आपको को यह जानकर और भी प्रसन्नता होगी कि शीला का निर्णय है कि मैं किसी ज्यूनियर सरकारी नौकर से शादी नहीं करूंगी।इस संबंध को तोड़ते हुए मुझे बड़ा हर्ष हो रहा है।”<sup>१८</sup> अगर नैतिक मार्ग अपनाकर पहले तय हुआ है वैसे ही चलने देते तो चौबेजी फायदे में रहते।लेकिन स्पष्ट है कि लालच के चक्कर में वे बड़े फायदे से हाथ धो बैठते हैं।

### **उपन्यास -**

ममता कालिया के ‘दौड़’ उपन्यास में चित्रित इक्कीसवीं सदी के वातावरण के संदर्भ में धीरेंद्र आस्थाना लिखते हैं- “प्रतिस्पर्धा से प्रतिस्पर्धा की तरफ जाती इस अंधी दौड़ में रिश्ते-नाते, मानवीयता, संवेदना, शहर, सपना, लगाव, परम्परा सबका सब अर्थहीन, दकियानूस और बीता हुआ उच्छवास भर है।यहाँ रिश्ते बहुत व्यवहारिक, रस्मी और सतही है।इस बाजार ने वह सब-कुछ लील लिया है जो मनुष्य को मनुष्य बने रहने की ताकत देता है।”<sup>१९</sup> प्रस्तुत संदर्भ से स्पष्ट होता है कि जहाँ आपसी रिश्ते ही खत्म हो गए हो वहाँ नैतिक मूल्यों की आशा कहाँ तक रखी जा सकती है।प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में चित्रित सोनी साहब दिल का दौरा पडने से गुजर जाते हैं।मिसेज सोनी पैंसठ साल की गठियाग्रस्त महिला है।इस दंपति की बेटी देहरादून ब्याही गई थी जो अगले दिन रात तक पहुँच सकती थी और बेटा सिध्दार्थ परदेस में था।आस पड़ोसवाले सिध्दार्थ को फोन लगाते हैं और अपना कर्तव्य निभाने के लिए बुलाते हैं।लेकिन सिध्दार्थ बहाने बनाने लगता है तो पड़ोस के सिन्हा साहब उसे डांटते हुए कहते हैं- “ओये पुत्तर तेरा बाप उप्पर चला गया तू इतनी दूर बैठा बहाने बना रहा है।”<sup>२०</sup> तो सिध्दार्थ फोन मम्मी को देने के लिए कहकर अपनी माँ से कहता है- “हम सब तो आज लुट गए ममा लोग बता रहे हैं मेरे आने तक डैडी को रखा नहीं जा सकता।आप ऐसा कीजिए, इस काम के लिए किसी को बेटा बनाकर दाह-संस्कार करवाइए।”<sup>२१</sup> साथ ही वह घर खुला न छोड़ने की हिदायत भी देता है।मिसेज सोनी फोन पटक देती है और आस-पड़ोस के लोगों को हाथ जोड़कर कहती है।देखिए- “मिसेज सोनी ने पड़ोसियों के आगे हाथ जोड़कर कहा, “यह ऐसा काम ही जिसे औरते नहीं कर सकती।आप सब मेरे भाई हो जनम भर वे शान से जिए।उनकी मिट्टी खराब न होने देना।”<sup>२२</sup> एक असहाय्य बुढ़ी की मदद के लिए सभी पड़ोसी दौड़-धूप में लग जाते हैं।प्रस्तुत प्रसंग के आधार पर लेखिका ने इस सवाल को उठाया है कि जिन बच्चों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए माँ-बाप दिन-रात एक करते हो, उनके अंतिम संस्कार में भी अगर बच्चे फुर्सत नहीं निकाल पाते तो यह कौनसी अंधी ‘दौड़’ है? जिसे जितने के लिए सब दौड़ रहे हैं।आखिर कामयाबी का सही मतलब क्या है?आत्मशांति, जीवन जीने का सुख या सारे मूल्यों को कुचलकर मात्र मशीन की तरह जीते रहना।बढ़ते हुए अनैतिक मार्गों को उजागर कर आज के जीवन के यंत्रवत मनुष्य का सही चित्र प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में चित्रित किया गया है।

अनेक बार साहित्यकार वास्तव जीवन चित्रित कर भटकनेवाले इन्सान को पटरी पर लाने की कोशिश करते रहते हैं।किसी साहित्यकार के लिए कोई विधा विशेष महत्व नहीं रखती।वे तो बस जो देखते हैं, महसूस करते हैं और जो गलत लगता है उसे समाज तक कविता, गज़ल, रेखाचित्र, यात्रा-वर्णन, संस्मरण, नाटक, एकांकी उपन्यास आदि के आधार पर पहुँचाने की कोशिश करते रहते हैं।इसलिए एक सच्चे प्रतिभावान लेखक, कवि नैतिक मूल्य ही नहीं बल्कि मानव कल्याण के लिए हर तथ्य की रक्षा करते हुए परिलक्षित होते हैं।

### **निष्कर्ष:-**

निष्कर्षतः स्पष्ट है कि नैतिक याने योग्य, न्यायपूर्ण, उचित प्रामाणिक और ऐसा व्यवहार कि जिससे इन्सानीयत पर विश्वास मात्र कायम न हो बल्कि उसमें वृद्धि हो।संक्षेप में कह दें तो जो व्यवहार आदर्शता की





कोर्ट में रखा जाए वह नैतिक है। एक सच्चा प्रतिभावान साहित्यकार या संत हमेशा ही नैतिक पक्ष का पक्षधर होता है। साहित्य भटकनेवाले समाज को सही रास्ता दिखाता है। हिंदी साहित्य के अनेक विधाओं में नैतिक पक्ष का समर्थन बड़े पैमाने पर किया गया परिलक्षित होता है। कहानी किसी घटना को लेकर चलती है लेकिन कहानीकार एखादा घटना के ईर्द-गिर्द भी इस तरह कहानी बुनता है कि पाठक सोचने पर मजबूर हो जाता है। हिंदी की मालती जोशी के 'बेघर' कहानी में चित्रित सीमा सारे रिश्तेदारों के स्वार्थ लोलुपता को देखकर हैरान होती है फिर भी अपने पिता के प्रति होनेवाले कर्तव्य को निभाती है। अपने नैतिक पक्ष का समर्थन अनेक संकट या रिश्ते-नातों के टूटन के डर से विचलित न होते हुए करती है। ठीक इसी तरह मैत्रेयी पुष्पा के 'फैसला' कहानी में चित्रित बसुमति भी करती हुई परिलक्षित होती है। वह अपने पति को अपना वोट न देकर अपने नैतिक पक्ष की ही बात सुनते हुए परिलक्षित होती है।

कविता विधा में दुष्यंत की कविता हमारे कल्पनापूर्ण तर्कों का पोल खोल देने के साथ-साथ हमारी सोई पड़ी चेतना को झकझोर कर स्पष्ट करती है कि हम कितने अनैतिक जी रहे हैं। गोपालदास नीरज ने हमारी धर्मांधता पर व्याख्या कर धर्म को लेकर चल रही हमारी अनैतिकता को स्पष्ट किया है।

यात्रा-वर्णन में धर्मवीर भारती ने गांधीजी को भूल जाना अपने बाप को ही भूल जाने जैसी अनैतिक सोच को उजागर किया है। साथ ही गांधीजी के आंतरराष्ट्रीय महत्व को भी रेखांकित किया है। गांधीजी के विचारों को गाड़कर उनके विचारों के ठिक विपरीत हमारा वर्तन भी बापूजी से की गई अनैतिक वर्तन ही स्पष्ट होता है।

लालच इन्सान को नुकसान पहुँचाता है। हरिशंकर परसाई जी ने व्यंग्य निबंधों के आधार पर अनैतिक मार्ग पर चलनेवालों की फजीहत को मार्मिक ढंग से प्रस्तुत कर समाज को नैतिक मार्ग पर चलने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया है।

ममता कालिया के उपन्यास 'दौड़' में आधुनिक समाज की दौड़-धूप और नैतिक ही नहीं बल्कि हर मूल्य की टूटन, बिखराव तथा दिशाहीनता का चित्रण इस तरह प्रस्तुत किया है कि हर पाठक अपने आपको उपन्यास में महसूस कर अनैतिक मार्गों के बारे में दिल से सोचने के लिए मजबूर हो तथा जीवन का सही मतलब ढूँढने में अग्रेषित हो।

संक्षेप में कहा जा सकता है कि हिंदी के कहानी, कविता, गज़ल, यात्रा-वर्णन, व्यंग्य निबंध और उपन्यास आदि विधाओं में नैतिक मूल्यों का चित्रण प्रचुर मात्रा में चित्रित है।

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## **सर्वहारा वर्ग के प्रतिनिधि ग़ज़लकार : दुष्यंतकुमार**

**विजय दत्तात्रय देवकर**

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‘ग़ज़ल’ उर्दू काव्य का सबसे लोकप्रिय रूप है। ग़ज़ल शब्द के अर्थ और परिभाषा के विषय में काफी मतमतांतर है। कुछ विद्वान ग़ज़ल का संबंध फारसी शब्द ‘ग़ज़ल’ से मानते हैं जिसका अर्थ है ‘मृग के नयन’ या ‘मृगनयनी’। हिंदी साहित्य कोश के अनुसार ‘ग़ज़ल का अर्थ नारियों से प्रेम की बातें करना हैं’<sup>1</sup> आधुनिकता के इस वर्तमान दौर में ग़ज़ल के नामकरण के विषय में अलग-अलग प्रयोग हुए हैं। निदा फाजली जैसे कवियों ने ग़ज़ल को काव्यात्मक शैली में बयान किया है। ग़ज़ल मीनाकारी की कला है। यह खामोशियों की जुबान में बोलती है। और फिर को ज़ब्बे की तराजू में तोलती है।<sup>2</sup> दुष्यंतकुमार की ग़ज़ले आज आम आदमी की त्रासदी को व्यक्त करती हैं। बीसवीं सदी के छठे दशक के महत्वपूर्ण कवि और ग़ज़लकार के रूप में दुष्यंतकुमार जाने जाते हैं। दुष्यंत हिंदी ग़ज़ल के प्रमुख के प्रमुख हस्ताक्षर हैं। उन्होंने ‘सूर्य का स्वागत’ (1957), आवाजों के घेरे (1963), ‘जलते हुए वन का वसंत’ आदि काव्य संग्रह लिखे हैं। उन्होंने सन 1975 में साये में धूप ‘ग़ज़ल’ संग्रह लिखा है जिसमें कुल 52 ग़ज़ल संग्रहीत हैं। उनकी ग़ज़लें व्यक्तिगत पीड़ा एवं सामाजिक विषमताओं की देन हैं।

दुष्यंतकुमार ने दिल बहलाने के लिए ग़ज़ले नहीं लिखीं, बल्कि व्यक्तिगत एवं समाष्टिगत पीड़ा को सर्व सामान्य तक पहुँचाने के लिए ग़ज़लों को अभिव्यक्त के माध्यम से स्वीकार किया है। दुष्यंत ने ग़ज़ले को एक नया मोड़ दिया। उनकी ग़ज़लों में अभिव्यक्त दर्द स्वानुभूत है। ग़ज़ल को आपने ह्रस्व इश्क के क्षेत्र से हटाकर आम-आदमी की तकलीफ को व्यक्त करने का इसे माध्यम बनाया है। आम आदमी की विवशता, संघर्ष, घुटन, कुंठा, राजनीति, षड्यंत्र, सर्वहारा का शोषण, आदि मुद्दों को दुष्यंत ने अपनी ग़ज़लों के माध्यम से वाणी प्रदान की है। दुष्यंतकुमार ने अपने जीवन में जलन, बेबसी, टूटन एवं घूटन महसूस की है। उनकी ग़ज़लों में शोषित व्यक्ति की टूटती जिंदगी का मार्मिक चित्रण किया है।

“ये सारा जिस्म झुककर बोझ से दुहरा हुआ होगा,

मैं सजदे में नहीं था, आपको धोका हुआ होगा।”<sup>3</sup>

वर्तमान समय में मनुष्य केवल स्वार्थी बन रहा है। आज व्यक्तिगत जीवन की पीड़ाएँ, अव्यवस्था और अनास्था एक ऐसी सामाजिक स्थिति को जन्म देती हैं जिसमें किसी भी तरह के श्रेष्ठ जीवन मूल्यों से किसी को कुछ लेना-देना नहीं रहता। एक ऐसी नयी सभ्यता का प्रभाव बढ़ता है जिसमें हर व्यक्ति मात्र स्वार्थ की ही सोचता है। दूसरे के दुख में दया, सहानुभूति शेष नहीं रहती। इसी नयी सभ्यता में स्वार्थ इतना बढ़ गया है कि



एक मनुष्य का दूसरे के प्रति रवैया कुछ इस प्रकार हो गया है-

“अब नयी तहजीब के पेरो नजर हम,  
 आदमी को भूनकर खाने लगे है हम।”<sup>4</sup>

दुष्यंतकुमार ने अपनी ग़जलों में दुख, पीड़ा स्वार्थ लोलुपता के साथ-साथ ढोंगी राजनीतियों पर प्रहार किया है। इनकी ग़जलों का एक पहलू देश को राजनीति रहा है। वे किसी राजनीतिकदल से जुड़े नहीं थे। उनका उद्देश्य तो आम आदमी की अन्याय अत्याचार के खिलाफ और अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष करने हेतु जगाना था। वे आदमी को ढोंगी राजनीतिज्ञों से परिचित करना चाहते हैं। वे सर्वहारा वर्ग को समझाना चाहते थे कि उनके झूठे आश्वासनों में विश्वासी बनकर मत जियो। जब दुष्यंत की बातों को कोई समझने की कोशिश नहीं करता तब वे कहते हैं कि-

“मस्लहत आमिज होते हैं सियासत के कदम  
 तू न समझेगा सियासत, तू अभी इंसान है।”<sup>5</sup>

मनुष्य की मूल आवश्यकताएँ हैं अन्न, वस्त्र एवं निवारा जिनके अभाव में वह जीवन को सुचारु रूप में व्यतित नहीं कर सकता। स्वतंत्र्य प्राप्ति के बाद लोगों की धारणा थी की स्वतंत्र भारत में अपना राज होगा। दैनिक जीवन की आवश्यक सुख-सुविधाएँ उसे सहज प्राप्त होंगी। किंतु आम जनता का सपना साकार नहीं हो सका। भूख की समस्या भारत के जनता की आम समस्या थी और हमारे सांसद केवल संसद में बैठकर वाद-विवाद करते रहते हैं। इसी मोहभंग की स्थिति को दुष्यंत कुमार व्यंग्यात्मक ढंग से कहते हैं-

“भूख है तो सब्र कर, रोटी नहीं तो क्या हुआ  
 आजकल दिल्ली में जेरे-बहस थे मुद्दा।”<sup>6</sup>

दुष्यंतकुमार ने आशावाद और परिवर्तन की चाह को अपने ग़जलों में स्थान दिया है। उसे विश्वास होता है कि इन विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी एक दिन परिवर्तन होगा। उनका मानना है कि परिस्थितियाँ हमेशा एक-सी नहीं रहती, उसमें परिवर्तन आता ही है वे कहते हैं-

“रह-रह आँखों में चुभती है पथ की निर्जन दोपहरी,  
 आगे और बढ़े तो शायद दृश्य सुहाने आयेंगे।”<sup>7</sup>

दुष्यंत कुमार ने अपने ग़जलों में भ्रष्टाचार पर भाष्य किया है। आज समाज में भ्रष्टाचार का फैलाव अत्यंत व्यापक रूप में हुआ है। समाज का एक भी क्षेत्र ऐसा नहीं है जहाँ भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होता। दुष्यंतकुमार ने इस बात को अत्यंत स्पष्टता से चित्रित किया है। युगीन राजनीति की नवी भ्रष्टाचार पर आधारित है, फलस्वरूप लालफीताशाही को आश्रय प्राप्त हुआ। नौकरशाही तानाशाही बन गयी। भ्रष्टाचार की इस अवस्था पर दुष्यंत लिखते हैं-

“यहाँ तक आते-आते सूख जाती है कई नदियाँ।  
 मुझे मालूम है पानी कहाँ ठहरा हुआ होगा।”<sup>8</sup>

दुष्यंतकुमार के ग़जलों में सर्वहारा वर्ग के प्रति आस्था रही है। उनके ग़जलों में आक्रोश की भावना



झलकती है। दुष्यंतकुमार ने अपातकाल तथा उससे पूर्व कहीं भी उन्होंने अपने रचना दायित्व से समझौता नहीं किया। वे परिवर्तन चाहते हैं

“मेरे सीने में नहीं तो तेरे सीने में सही,

हो कहीं भी आग, लेकिन आग जलनी चाहिए।

हर सड़क पर, हर गली में हर नगर, हर गाँव में

हाथ लहराते हुए हर लाश चलनी चाहिए।”<sup>9</sup>

संक्षेप दुष्यंतकुमार की गजलो में स्वातंत्र्य, संविधान, प्रजातंत्र, भ्रष्टाचार, विषमता, आम आदमी, वेदना, पीड़ा, दमन, भय-निराशा, संघर्ष, भविष्य के प्रति आस्था और विश्वास, मूल्य ओर देशप्रेम आदि के प्रति विद्रोह की भावना स्पष्ट की है। कथाकार कमलेश्वर ने दुष्यंत की गजलों पर सही टिप्पणी की है वे कहते हैं- दुष्यंत में गजलों को रुमानित की आदिम गुफाओं से निकालकर सीधे आम आदमी की जिंदगी से जोड़ दिया है। सही अर्थों में दुष्यंतकुमार ने अपने गजलों में आम आदमी की पीड़ा दुख, त्रासदी, मोहभंग की स्थिति, जीवन की विडंबना का यथार्थ चित्रण किया है। इन्हीं कारणवश इनकी गजले सर्वहारा वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। दुष्यंतकुमार की इन्हीं खूबियों ने गजल के क्षेत्र में उन्हें रातों-रात प्रसिद्धि के पर्वत पर प्रतिष्ठित किया।

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## **'धूमिल' विद्रोही संस्कृति के वाहक के रूप में**

**प्रा. आनंदा मारुती कांबळे**

हिन्दी विभाग

आनंदीबाई रावराणे कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, वैभववाडी.

जिल्हा-सिंधुदुर्ग-४१६८१० (दूरभाष - ०२३६७/२३७२९५, २३७२९६)

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**सार :**

समूचे हिन्दी साहित्य के साठोत्तर हिन्दी कविता में धूमिलजी की जीवन दृष्टि एवं उनके आंदोलन की धड़कन सुनाई देती है। विद्रोह साहित्य की प्रेरणा तथा ऊर्जा का स्रोत बुद्ध, कबीर, फुले तथा डॉ. भिमराव रामजी आंबेडकरजी का चिंतन ही है। उनका संपूर्ण चिंतन समता, स्वतंत्रता, बंधुत्व और न्याय इन मानवीय मूल्यों पर आधारित है। वास्तव में धूमिलजी के विचार तो मानव जीवन को सुंदर बनानेवाली संवेदना है। जागृति की ज्वाला जगाए रखनेवाली अग्नि है। संघर्ष शोषण के खिलाफ संगठित होकर उठाई गई बुलंद आवाज है। मानवीय स्वतंत्रता समता की अलख जगानेवाले दीपक है। साठोत्तर हिन्दी कविता के कवि धूमिलजी ने जो आम आदमी की वेदना, दुःख-दर्द एवं पीड़ा को विद्रोहात्मक स्वर दिया, उसीपर आधारित यह प्रस्तुत आलेख।

**मुख्य संकल्पनाएँ :** विद्रोह, संस्कृति और वाहक (धूमिल)

‘विद्रोह’ शब्द का प्रयोग वैयक्तिक तथा ‘क्रांति’ शब्द का प्रयोग सामाजिक अर्थ में लिया जाता है। विद्रोह में जिजीविषा की प्रबलतम कामना रहती है। “जीने के लिए विद्रोह जरूरी है, तभी जीना प्रमाणित हो जाता है”<sup>१</sup> इस विद्रोह की अभिव्यक्ति पाश्चात्य दार्शनिक और विचारकों की युगांतरवादी मूल्य सृष्टियों और दृष्टियों में हुई है। आज समाज के जिस वर्ग की ओर हीनता की भावना से देखा जाता है, ऐसे वर्ग के समाज के मन में ‘विद्रोह’ की चिनगारी पनपती है। अतः समाज के बर्ताव रुपी हवा के कारण वह चिनगारी धीरे-धीरे प्रज्वलित होती जाती है और एक दिन ऐसा समाज और उन समाज में जन्में कवि इन शोषितों के विरुद्ध में डटकर खड़े हो जाते हैं। अर्थात् ‘विद्रोह’ की यह छोटी-सी चिनगारी ज्वाला का आक्राल-विक्राल रूप धारण कर उन शोषितों को जलाकर भस्म करने की ताकद रखता है।

अतः वही समाज ‘विद्रोह’ में शामिल होता है, जो ऐतिहासिक दौर में बहुत बुरी यातनाओं से गुजरा है। हमारे समाज में अनादि काल से एक बुरी परंपरा चली आ रही है। भारतीय समाज ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य और शूद्र इन चार वर्गों में बँटा हुआ है। आज आजादी के बाद भी समाज के गरीब, मजदूर, किसान वर्ग की सभी दृष्टियों से अवहेलना हो रही है। इनका जो आजादी के पहले भी शोषण हो रहा था, वही शोषण आजादी के बाद भी देखने को मिलता है। फर्क सिर्फ इतना था कि शोषण की पद्धतियाँ बदली थीं। इसीकारण समाज कंटकों के खिलाफ क्रांति की ज्वाला ने आग पकड़ी, जिसका परिणत रूप ‘विद्रोह’ बनकर सामने आया।

आजादी के बाद के कवियों में धूमिल सामान्य जनता के भाव-भावनाओं, आशा-आकांक्षाओं, दुःख, पीड़ा एवं वेदना से जुड़नेवाली कविताओं का लेखन कर समाज में एक प्रकार से क्रांति की चिनगारी डाली है। जिनकी कविताओं का मूल प्रतिपाद्य विषय उस समय की व्यवस्था का विरोध किया गया है, जो आम जनता का शोषण करती है। प्रारंभ में इस कविता में समाज की व्यवस्था का विरोध किया है। विद्रोही कविता यातनाग्रस्त मनुष्य के अनुभवों को अभिव्यक्ति देती है। सामाजिक चेतना की तीव्र रूप से अभिव्यक्ति संघर्ष एवं क्रांति शोषित समुदाय का विद्रोह युग की पीड़ा के साथ



यातनाग्रस्त आम आदमी के अनुभव को व्यक्त करती है। ऐसे कवियों की काव्य की भाषा सहज, सरल जनभाषा में कलात्मकता की दृष्टि से जनता की भावनाओं, दुःख-दर्द और पीड़ा के साथ आजादी और लोकतंत्र के खोखलेपन पर व्यंग्य करती है।

कवि धूमिल का आविर्भाव ऐसे समय हुआ था, जब स्वाधीनता के बाद मोहभंग, चीन युद्ध में भारत की हार, भूख, बेकारी, जातीयता, सांप्रदायिकता, अकाल, चुनाव प्रक्रिया, न्याय प्रक्रिया, नेताओं की अकार्यक्षमता, संसद की स्थिति, बढ़ता पूँजीवाद और साम्राज्यवाद, ग्रामीण जीवन एवं किसान, युद्ध, भ्रष्टाचार, शोषण, अराजकता, शांतिवाद, आर्थिक विपन्नता आदि विषयों को धूमिलजी ने अपनी कविताओं में अभिव्यक्ति दी है। उस समय के पूँजीपतियों द्वारा आम आदमी का शोषण हो रहा था। धूमिल इस व्यवस्था के शिकार बने थे। वे स्वयं भयभीत होकर कहते हैं,

“हाँ मैं भी भयभीत हूँ,

व्यवस्था की खोह में

हर तरफ

बूढ़े और रक्तलोलूप मशालची

घूम रहे हैं।”<sup>२</sup>

अर्थात् यह व्यवस्था किस तरह समाज का शोषण कर रही थी इसका उल्लेख यहाँ किया गया है। इस शोषण के कारण कम उम्र में ही महिलाएँ झुरियों की झालर बन गयी थीं। जैसे-

“वह कौनसा प्रजातांत्रिक नुस्खा है

कि जिस उम्र में

मेरी माँ का चेहरा

झुरियों की झालर बन गया है

उसी उम्र की मेरे पड़ोस की महिला

----मेरी प्रेमिका के चेहरे सा लोच है।”<sup>३</sup>

कवि उनके समय की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक सभी व्यवस्था के प्रति अपना आक्रोश व्यक्त करते हैं। वह निश्चित ही अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से किसी न किसी सकारात्मक मानदण्ड की तलाश का स्वर दिखाई देता है। इसी विषमता को मिटाने का प्रयास उन्होंने अपनी कविताओं के माध्यम से किया है। उनका मानना है कि, इस विषमता को मिटाने की शक्ति जननायकों के भीतर है लेकिन वह स्वयं सुधार लाने के बजाय व्यवस्था के पक्ष में चले गए हैं। इसी के प्रति उनका आक्रोश व्यक्त होता है,

“मतलब की इबारत से होकर सबके सब

व्यवस्था के पक्ष में चले गए हैं।”<sup>४</sup>

उनका मानना है कि व्यवस्था के पक्ष में जानेवाला अपना कर्तव्य भूलकर मानो कुर्सी से चिपक गया है। उसे उन मानव की भी चिंता नहीं, जिनके कारण उसे कुर्सी मिली है। अर्थात् धूमिल उस व्यवस्था का कड़ा विरोध करते हुए दिखाई देते हैं। वे अपनी कविताओं के माध्यम से व्याप्त विषमता और अराजकता के प्रति आक्रोश व्यक्त करते हैं। आम जनता को यह भी सचेत करते हैं कि इन व्यवस्था के प्रति हमें स्वयं लड़ना होगा। उनका यह जूझना सिर्फ व्यवस्था के प्रति नहीं बल्कि वे व्यवस्था की अमानवीय परिस्थिति से भी जूझते दिखाई देते हैं।

आज के इस खोखले समाज में विवेकशील और समझदार व्यक्ति के लिए देश में कोई स्थान नहीं रहा। इस संदर्भ में कवि कहते हैं,

“हर तरफ कुआँ है

हर तरफ खाई है



यहाँ, सिर्फ वह आदमी देश के करीब है  
या तो वह मूर्ख है  
या फिर गरीब है।”<sup>५</sup>

अपनी कविताओं के माध्यम से व्यवस्था और जनतंत्र की जितनी धुलाई धूमिल ने की है, शायद ही उतनी और किसी ने न की हो। इस प्रजातंत्र को जड़ से उखाड़कर परिवर्तन लाने के लिए दूसरे प्रजातंत्र की तलाश करते हैं।

आजादी के बाद जनतंत्र की स्थापना तो हुई थी, मगर पूँजीपतियों ने लोगों के हितों की चिंता को नजर अंदाज कर उनका शोषण ही किया है। यह बात धूमिल ने जनता के सम्मुख रखने का प्रयास किया है। उन्होंने भूख, आर्थिक शोषण, अकाल, बेकारी और भ्रष्टाचार आदि समस्याओं को सुलझाने में देश की संसद असफल हुई। यह अपनी कविताओं के माध्यम से सिद्ध किया है।

“मुझसे कहा गया है कि संसद  
देश की धड़कन को  
प्रतिबिंबित करनेवाला दर्पण है  
जनता को

जनता के विचारों का नैतिक समर्पण है।”<sup>६</sup>

मगर संसद ने जनता के आशावाद पर पानी फेर दिया है क्योंकि संसद में बैठे नेतागण सामंत और जमींदार थे, जो स्वयं पैसों के बल पर चुनाव जीतकर संसद में अपना स्थान निश्चित किए थे। इस कारण वह भोली-भाली जनता को न्याय दिलाने में असफल हुए हैं। इसलिए कवि धूमिल ने जनता को जगाने का प्रयास किया है। जनता की परिस्थिति इन लोगों ने जानवर से बहत्तर की है, मगर फिर भी जनता भविष्य के सुंदर सपने देखती रहती है। इसको धूमिल इस अंदाज में कहते हैं,

“भूख और भूख की आड़ में  
चबायी गई चीजों का अक्स  
उनके दाँतों पर ढूँढना  
बेकार है। समाजवाद  
उनकी जुबान पर अपनी सुरक्षा का  
एक आधुनिक मुहावरा है।”<sup>७</sup>

यहाँ कवि धूमिल का आक्रोश व्यंग्य रूप में दिखाई देता है और धूमिल सच्चे अर्थों में जनता के जनतंत्र की माँग करते हैं।

आजादी प्राप्त करने के लिए भोली-भाली जनता को सपने दिखाकर उन्हें अपनी समस्याओं में जूझना पड़ा। आजादी के बाद उन्होंने जो सपने देखे थे, वह सपने, सपने ही रह गए थे। आजादी के बीस साल बाद भी आम जनता की वही स्थिति थी, जो आजादी के पूर्व थी। इस संबंध में धूमिल के मन में आक्रोश का स्वर उभर आता है,

“बीस साल बाद  
मैं अपने आप से एक सवाल करता हूँ  
जानवर बनने के लिए कितने सब्र की जरूरत होती है  
और बिना किसी उत्तर के चुपचाप  
आगे बढ़ जाता हूँ।”<sup>८</sup>

धूमिलजी अपने दायित्व के प्रति सदैव सचेत दिखाई देते हैं। आजादी के उपरांत नेताओं ने समूचे भारत में शांति और अहिंसावादी माहौल बना लिया था। मगर चीन ने १९६२ में भारत पर आक्रमण कर दिया। समस्त भारतीय



जनमानस में दुःख की लहर उठी। हिंदी-चीनी भाई-भाई की पोल खोलकर रख दी गयी। धूमिल ने अपनी कविताओं में भारतीय जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था और उनका वास्तविक चेहरा लोगों के सम्मुख रखा है। अर्थात् अपने युग की सच्चाई को अंकित किया है और हताश जनता का पक्ष लेकर युगीन सत्य को अभिव्यक्ति दी है। जब जनता के प्रतिनिधियों के सामने देश-प्रेम, देश-भक्ति जैसे शब्द कोई मायने नहीं रखते वह जनता की समस्यापर नहीं बल्कि अणुबम पर चर्चा करना पसंद करते हैं। इसी सत्य को कवि ने अपनी कविता में रेखांकित किया है,

“देशप्रेम की भट्टी जलाकर  
मैं अपनी ठंडी मांसपेशियों को विदेशी मुद्रा में  
ढाल रहा हूँ  
फूट पड़ने से पहले अणुबम के मसौदे को  
बहसों की प्याली में  
उबाल रहा हूँ।”<sup>९</sup>

धूमिल जनता के अतीत, वर्तमान और भविष्य तीनों के प्रति यथार्थ दृष्टि रखते हुए वास्तविक स्थिति का चित्रण इस तरह करते हैं, “धूमिल को आजादी के बाद का हिंदुस्तान अपनी पूरी दुर्दशा के साथ दिखलाई देता है अंधा अतीत और लंगड़ा भविष्य दोनों को समझा है।”<sup>१०</sup>

गरीब जनता ‘रोटी’ के लिए किस तरह छटपटाती है इसका चित्रण बखूबी के साथ धूमिलजी ने अपनी कविता में किया है। उन गरीब जनता को न तो धन दौलत की आस है और न ही राजपाट की। वह तो एक वक्त की रोटी की अभिलाषा रखती हैं। इस वास्तविकता का यथार्थ चित्रण करते हुए कवि कहते हैं,

“सुनो !  
आज मैं तुम्हें वह सत्य बतलाता हूँ  
जिसके आगे हर सच्चाई  
छोटी है इस दुनिया में,  
भूखे आदमी का सबसे बड़ा तर्क  
रोटी है।”<sup>११</sup>

आम आदमी अनपढ़ और गवाँर होने के कारण ही चालाक नेतागण उनका शोषण कर रहे हैं। इसलिए सामान्य लोगों को शिक्षा की ओर आकृष्ट होना चाहिए। इस तथ्य की ओर भी उन्होंने संकेत किया है। इसलिए उन्होंने अपनी कविता को ही भाषा में आदमी होने की तमीज मानता है।

आम आदमी तथा किसान वर्ग कोई परिवर्तन न होता हुआ देखकर स्वयं कवि की ओर संशय की दृष्टि से देखता है, तब कवि उन्हें संबोधित करते हुए कहते हैं,

“नहीं -मुझे इस तरह  
ड़बड़बाई हुई आँखों से  
मत घूरो  
मैं तुम्हारे ही कुनबे का आदमी हूँ  
शरीफ हूँ  
सगा हूँ।”

निष्कर्ष रूप में हम दावे के साथ यह कह सकते हैं कि धूमिलजी के मन में जनता को लेकर शोषित, पीड़ित, विषम व्यवस्था के प्रति तीव्र आक्रोश की भावना उनकी कविताओं में दृष्टिगत होती हैं। उस प्रजातंत्र के खिलाफ कवि



स्वयं क्रांति करते हैं। जनता को भी क्रांति का आवाहन करते हैं। इनकी कविता में जो जनतंत्र है वह समानता लानेवाला है। कोई भी किसान, मजदूर और पीड़ित भूख-प्यास, कपड़ा और मकान से वंचित नहीं रहेगा। ऐसे जनतंत्र की स्थापना का सपना कवि ने देखा है। अर्थात् वह जनतंत्र लाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए हम निःसंदेह रूप में धूमिलजी को विद्रोही संस्कृति के वाहक के रूप में स्वीकारते हैं। इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी।

### संदर्भ

१. नरेंद्र मोहन-विद्रोह के आधुनिक पहलु (लेख) - संपा. नरेंद्र मोहन, देवेन्द्र इस्सर: विद्रोह और साहित्य, पृ. १७
२. संसद से सड़क तक- (कविता- भाषा की रात) -धूमिल, पृ. १००
३. संसद से सड़क तक- (कविता- अकाल दर्शन) -धूमिल, पृ. २०
४. संसद से सड़क तक- (कविता- नक्सलबाड़ी) -धूमिल, पृ. ७४
५. संसद से सड़क तक- (कविता- पटकथा) -धूमिल, पृ. ११६
६. वही, पृ. १३३
७. संसद से सड़क तक- (कविता- बीस साल बाद) -धूमिल, पृ. ११
८. संसद से सड़क तक- (कविता- शांतिपाठ) -धूमिल, पृ. १६
९. नयी कविता के प्रमुख हस्ताक्षर-संतोष कुमार तिवारी, पृ. २६६
१०. संसद से सड़क तक- (कविता- पटकथा) -धूमिल, पृ. १२४
११. संसद से सड़क तक- (कविता- भाषा की रात) -धूमिल, पृ. ९९







## **अज्ञेय का काव्य-शिल्प**

**डॉ. नारायण बागुल**

अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग

वसंतराव नाईक महाविद्यालय,

मुरुड-जंजिरा, जि.रायगड.

पिन कोड- ४०२४०९

अज्ञेय हिंदी के उन कवियों में से है जो आधुनिक और मौलिक चिंतन से युक्त होते हुये भी परम्परा से नहीं कटते। क्योंकि वह मानते हैं कि मौलिकता विकास में ही अन्तर्निहित होती है। उनकी कविता में भाषा की मौलिकता भी इसी रूप में दिखाई देती है। वास्तव में अज्ञेय की कविता भाषा के सतर्क और सृजनात्मक प्रयोग का नमूना है। भाषा जितनी सृजनात्मक होगी, रचना उतनी ही प्रामाणिक होती है, इसी आधार पर जब हम अज्ञेय की कविता का मूल्यांकन करते हैं तो हमें अनुभूति होती है कि उनकी कविता भाषा के सृजनात्मक प्रयोग करके एक प्रकार के सामाजिक दायित्व का पालन करती है। अज्ञेय ने काव्य भाषा के सृजनात्मक प्रयोग के माध्यम से सामाजिक दायित्व का निर्वाह किया है। उनकी बहुत सी कविताओं में साधारण शब्दों द्वारा व्यंग्य की असाधारण निर्मिती देखने को मिलती है, साध ही उन्होंने वर्तमान व्यवस्था के चरित्र को अपनी कविता में व्यंग्य द्वारा उभारा है। जैसे आजादी के बाद नेताओं द्वारा अपने झूठे बलिदानों का ढिंढोरा पीटना तथा अपने को मसीहा सिद्ध करता। जैसे-

हाय मेरे मसीहा !

बिना सलीब के तुम्हें कोई पहचान भी तो कैसे

और जो तुम्हें नहीं पहचाने

उनकी आजादी क्या?

पहचान तो तुम्हें, फकत तुम्हें, हुई-

आजादी की भी और अपनी भी !



इसमें कबिने व्यंग्य की सृष्टि की है तथा व्यंग्य द्वारा परिवेशगत स्थिति को एकरूप कर दिया है। और भाषा के स्तर पर विभिन्न प्रयोग करके काव्य को शिल्प के स्तर पर एक नया आयाम देते हैं।

अज्ञेय के अनुसार कबिकी मूल संवदेना जो वह लोगों तक पहुँचाना चाहता है, वही विषय वस्तु है जिसे शिल्प से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता है। यदि संवदेना मौलिक है तो शिल्प को भी मौलिक रूप में ही स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए। यही कारण है कि अपनी कविताओं में मूल संवदेना को व्यक्त करने के लिए अज्ञेय ने मौलिक शिल्प का ही आधार ग्रहण किया है। अज्ञेय की दृष्टि से प्रतीक अभिव्यक्ति के माध्यम है। तारसप्तक में उन्होंने व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट किया है कि आधुनिक युग का व्यक्ति यौन वर्जनाओं का पुंज है, उसकी सौंदर्य चेतना भी उससे आक्रांत है। उनकी मान्यता है कि जिस प्रकार प्रतीक सत्य को जानने के माध्यम है उसी प्रकार प्रयोगों के द्वारा भी सत्यतक ही पहुँचा जा सकता है। सभी कालों में कवियों ने किसी न किसी रूप में प्रतीकों के प्रयोग अवश्य किये हैं। अज्ञेय एक मात्र ऐसे कवि हैं, जिनमें भाषा, भाव और शिल्प सभी दृष्टियों से प्रयोगशीलता दिखाई पड़ती है। भाषा को उन्होंने इस प्रकार माँजा है कि विशिष्ट शब्द विशिष्ट प्रकार की अनुभूति प्रस्तुत करते हैं। उनकी भाषा एक तरफ अभिजात्य है तो दूसरी तरफ लोक जीवन को प्रस्तुत करनेवाली शब्दावली भी सामान्य पाठकों को मुग्ध कर लेती है।

अज्ञेय का काव्य शब्द और अर्थ के अंतराल को मिटाता है। उनके शब्दों का अर्थ के साथ हमेशा मेल देखा जा सकता है। शब्द यदि काव्य के बाह्य तत्व को प्रकट करते हैं तो अर्थ अंतरिक तत्व को। अज्ञेय के अनुसार भावों की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए शब्दों का माध्यम आवश्यक है परंतु काव्य की, सार्थकता उसकी अर्थवत्ता से है। अज्ञेय ने शब्द और अर्थ के उचित समन्वय पर प्रकाश उलते हुये लिखा है-



प्रयोजन मेरा बस इतना है-

ये दोनों जो

सदा एक दूसरे से तनकर रहते हैं

कब, कैसे, किस आलोक-स्फुरण में

इन्हें मिला हूँ-

दोनों जो हैं बंधु, सखा चिर सहचर मेरे।

अज्ञेय की भाषा भले ही दुरुह हो परंतु उसकी अर्थवत्ता, रोचकता सहज रूप में देखने को मिल जाती है। शब्द और सत्य के संबंध में उनकी मान्यता है कि दोनों ही एकाकार होने चाहिए। जब तक वे चिर सहचर बने रहेंगे तब तक आलो का स्फुरण होता रहेगा। यही कवि की सबसे बड़ी साधना है कि वह सत्य के साथ अपने शब्दों को एकाकार देखना चाहता है।

अज्ञेय के काव्य में जब भी बिम्ब का प्रयोग होता है, वह किसी गहरे विचार या जीवनदृष्टि का वाहक बनकर सामने है। उनका शब्द भंडार बड़ा विशाल है, इसीलिए उनका शब्दज्ञान बिम्ब की खोज में सहायक होता है। उनकी बिम्ब निर्माण प्रक्रिया अनुभूति और विचार दोनों को साथ लेकर चलती है। अज्ञेय प्रयोगशील कवि होने के नाते उनकी अनुभूति और विचार नये जीवन और परिवेश से जन्म लेते हैं। यही कारण है कि अज्ञेय बिम्ब निर्माण के लिए जन जीवन से जुड़े शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे -

एक दिन सहसा

सूरज निकला

अरे क्षितिज पर नहीं,

नगर के चौक,

धूप बरसी

पर अंतरिक्ष से नहीं,

फटी मिट्टी से।



यहाँ एक भी शब्द ऐसा नहीं है जिससे पाठक परिचित ना हो लेकिन ये शब्द एक नया दृश्य प्रस्तुत करके पाठक की चेतना को जगाते हैं। अज्ञेय के बिम्ब में काव्यगत विचार जीवित है, ठोस वस्तु के रूप में उभरकर आता है जिससे वह न केवल बुद्धि का विषय बनता है बल्कि ऐंद्रिय बोध के स्तर पर भी अनुभव किया जा सकता है। संवदेना तथा विचार का यह द्वंद्व अज्ञेय के बिम्ब निर्माण में सदैव दिखाई देता है। जैसे-

मैंने देखा,

एक बूंद सहसा

उछली सागर के झागसे,

रंग गयी क्षणभर

ढलते सूरज की आग से।

कुल मिलाकर कहा जा सकता है कि हिंदी काव्य विकास के इतिहास में अज्ञेय का अपना अलग ही महत्व है। संचमुच ही आधुनिक कीर्ति के वे मील के पत्थर हैं। शिल्प की दृष्टि से उनका काव्य सफल बन पड़ा है। संचमुच ही अज्ञेय आधुनिक कविता के मिल के पत्थर हैं।

**संदर्भ -**

1. अज्ञेय की कविता परम्परा और प्रयोग- रमेश रुषिकल्प
2. नयी कविता : नये धरातल- डॉ.हरिचरण शर्मा
3. दूसरी परम्परा की खोज - नामवर सिंह
4. अज्ञेय की अभिचेतना दृष्टि - राजेंद्र प्रसाद पांडेय



## **प्राध्यापकीय हिन्दी**

**प्रा. संजय वसंत निंबाळकर**

एम.एच.खापणे कॉलेज, पाचल

मोबा. ९४२००५३४९९

ईमेल – snimbalkar7844@gmail.com

### **वर्तमान हिन्दी जगत के प्रमुख ६ स्तम्भ है-**

रचनाकार, प्रशासक, प्रचारक, संचारकर्मी, शिक्षक तथा यंत्री। शिक्षक इनमें यदा कदा प्रशासक, संपादक और रचनाकार का दायित्व भी निभाते हैं, किंतु हमें शिक्षकों की मूल भूमिका पर विचार करना है। हिन्दी भाषा एवं साहित्य के विकास में इनकी महती देन रही है। भावी विकास भी उनकी ही सक्रियता एवं संकल्पना पर आधारित है। उच्चशिक्षा से संबद्ध हिन्दी शिक्षकों का कर्तव्य कर्म है –

### **हिन्दी के वैश्विक परिपार्श्व का उद्घाटन :-**

अंग्रेजी की स्पर्धा में हिन्दी को यथाशीघ्र भूमण्डलीय चेतना से जोड़ना होगा। हमें इस पर गर्व होना चाहिए कि अंग्रेजी यदि 'क्लास लैंग्वेज' है तो हिन्दी 'मास लैंग्वेज'। अंग्रेजी मात्र उत्पादकों की भाषा है और हिन्दी उपभोक्ताओं की भी। यहाँ की अंग्रेजी मात्र बाजार भाव यानी वस्तुओं के मूल्य विपणन तक सीमित है, जबकि हिन्दी विविध मानवीय भावों और जीवन मूल्यों तक व्याप्त है। विश्व की भावी आध्यात्मीकरण की प्रक्रिया में इसका महत्व कभी न कभी पुनः स्थापित होगा अवश्य। हिन्दी के इस रूप को प्रचारित करने की आवश्यकता है। पश्चिमी जगत आधुनिकता बोध से त्रस्त है। आत्मिक शान्ति के लिये वह मध्ययुगीन हिन्दी भक्ति काव्य की ओर बढ़ रहा है। इसका अधिकाधिक निर्यात करके हम पुनः समादत हो सकते हैं, इसलिये हीन ग्रन्थि की कहीं गुन्जाइश नहीं है। आवश्यकता है कि, वैश्विक बोध से युक्त विश्व हिन्दी का परिकल्प बनाया जाए।

### **भारतीय भाषायी सौहार्द एवं साहित्य की रूपरचना –**

राष्ट्रीय भावैक्य के लिये आवश्यकता यह है कि सामान्य प्रवृत्तियों के आधार पर भारतीय भाषाओं कि विशिष्ट कृतियों के सहारे हिन्दी माध्यम से हम एक भारतीय निर्मित करें और सभी भगिनी भाषाओं के साथ जुड़कर अंग्रेजी को अपदस्थ करें। इसके लिये जरूरी है कि हम भारतीय भाषा के विभाग बनाएँ और १४ सितम्बर को 'भारतीय भाषा दिवस' मनाएँ।

### **शोध का स्तरोन्नयन –**

हमारी सोपाधि शोधप्रणाली सुव्यवस्थित नहीं हो पायी है। वह आधुनिक साहित्य की समीक्षा में गड़मड़ हो गयी है। विषयों में भयानक आवृत्ति हो रही है। भूत लेखन को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है, इसलिये अब आवश्यक है कि हम 'परिषद्' के नेतृत्व में प्रतिवर्ष पंजीकृत और स्वीकृत शोध प्रबन्धों की सूची जारी करते रहें। समय समय पर हम शोध बुलेटिन निकालें, जिनमें वरिष्ठ विद्वान शोधोपयुक्त विषयों की जानकारी दें।

### **समारोहों की शृंखला –**

जन मनोविज्ञान को हिन्दी के पक्ष में आकृष्ट करने के लिये प्रत्येक संस्था में विचार गोष्ठी, कार्यशाला, नाट्यमंचन, व्याख्यानमाला, जयन्ती आदि का आयोजन शिक्षकों द्वारा किया जाना आवश्यक है। हमारी 'परिषद्' देश के कोने कोने में गोष्ठियाँ करती रही है। इस निती को बनाए/बढ़ाए रखने की आवश्यकता है।

**ज्ञान-विज्ञान परक सन्दर्भ सामग्री का लेखन-प्रकाशन –**

सूचना क्रान्ति के इस दौर में विभिन्न विषयों से सम्बन्धित सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थों तथा विश्व ज्ञान कोशों की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। अब नये पारिभाषिकों, संक्षिप्ताक्षरों और कूटपदों का निर्माण करते रहना बहुत आवश्यकता है। इस दृष्टि से विद्वद्भाषी, बहुभाषी कोशों की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। यदि हम शिक्षक उपयोगी श्रेष्ठ ग्रन्थों के अनुवाद, संकलन और लेखन में जुट जाएँ तो हिन्दी यथा शीघ्र अंग्रेजी की स्थानापन्न बन सकती है।

**हीनताग्रन्थि मोचन –**

हिन्दी के प्रयोग में जो अवहेलना का भाव दिखाई देता है, उसके पीछे सक्रिय है हमारा हीन मनोभाव। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि हिन्दी की महत्ता का भाव मन में सदैव जाग्रत स्थिति में रहे तो इससे मुक्ति पायी जा सकती है। हिन्दी की तथोक्त सीमाओं का निरसन और नयी सम्भावनाओं का परिविस्तार ही इस समस्या का हल है। हीनता ग्रन्थि से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए हिन्दी शिक्षकों को अपने लेखन एवं सम्भाषण द्वारा हिन्दी भाषा एवं साहित्य की शक्ति का अर्थात् अपने धनात्मक पक्ष का प्रात्यक्षिक कराते रहना है। ताकी वह सर्वांग संपन्न बन सके। इन तथ्यों को उजागर करना शिक्षकीय दायित्व है।

**भाषा विरूपण पर रोक –**

इस बीच भूमंडलीकरण के कारण कामकाजी भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी का वर्चस्व बढ़ा है। बोलचाल में अंग्रेजी की शब्दावली बहुत भर गयी है। लेखन में भी उसकी बहुतायत दिख रही है। इसका अनुपात तय करना होगा। अन्यथा जिस प्रकार फारसी शब्दावली पर नियन्त्रण न हो पाने के कारण खड़ी बोली ब्रज और फारसी को मिलाकर एक क्रिओल भाषा उर्दू का निर्माण कर लिया गया, उसी तरह 'हिंग्लिश' नामक दूसरी क्रिओल बना ली जायेगी जो हिन्दी के लिये हानिकारक होगी। हम शिक्षकों को मानक हिंदी शिक्षण के लिये प्रयोगशाला बनानी होगी, भाषाओं के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने होंगे, स्थान स्थान पर हिन्दी को सर्वगाह्य बनाने के लिये हमें संस्थाबद्ध होकर वर्तनी, उच्चारण, लिपि एवं व्याकरण के मानकीकरण पर और जोर देना होगा।

**हिन्दी माध्यम से उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षण –**

हिन्दी और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को ज्ञान-विज्ञान पूर्ण शोध तथा शिक्षण कार्य हेतु माध्यम भाषा बनाना अब अत्यावश्यक हो गया है। विश्व भाषाओं और अंग्रेजी भाषा में छपी शोध सामग्री का अनुवाद करने के लिये यदि एक राष्ट्रीय अनुवादक पैनल सक्रिय हो जाए और उसके समान्तर नवीनतम सामग्री के आधार पर तत्काल पुस्तकें बनती चली जाएँ तो माध्यम भाषा की समस्या हल हो जाए। यथा समय विदेशी प्रकाशक भी हिन्दी लेखन में उतर आएंगे, इसलिये कि उनका निर्णय बाजार प्रेरित होता है। बाजार और विज्ञापनों के कारण इस बीच अनेक विदेशी टी.वी. चैनल हिन्दी में उतर आए हैं। साक्षरता के प्रसार के साथ-साथ इस बीच हिन्दी अखबारों ने अंग्रेजी प्रेस को पीछे छोड़ दिया है। इसी तरह अंग्रेजी को सुविधा पूर्वक न समझ पाने वाले पाठक वर्ग की माँग पर अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों तथा पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशक हिन्दी पुस्तकों के निर्माण में सक्रिय होंगे, ऐसी संभावना है। इन दिनों आरक्षण के कारण तथाकथिक एवं पिछड़े वर्गों के ग्रामीणमूल वाले अब हिन्दी माध्यम से चिकित्सा, इंजीनियरी प्रबन्धन आदि के शिक्षण की माँग कर रहे हैं। हम शिक्षकों को इस दिशा में बढ़ना है।

**राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम का निर्धारण –**

आरम्भिक कक्षाओं से उच्च कक्षाओं तक हिन्दी की पढ़ाई की परिपूर्ण व्यवस्था करना हमारा प्राथमिक दायित्व है। सम्प्रति हमारे पाठ्यक्रम कहीं प्रकाशकों के कब्जे में हैं, कहीं बितन्डावादियों के। उस पर कहीं



क्षेत्रीयता हावी है और कहीं रुचि-विपर्यय। आवश्यकता यह है कि हम पहले पाठ्यक्रम का दर्शन सुनिश्चित करें और फिर उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। इस हिन्दी पाठ्यक्रम से सम्पूर्ण परम्परा का ज्ञान प्राप्त हो, उसे पढ़कर रोजगार प्राप्त हो, उसके पाठन पठन से जीवन मूल्यों की संवृद्धि हो और उससे राष्ट्रीय भावैक्य को बढ़ावा मिले।

### **यान्त्रिकीकरण –**

हिन्दी ने सूचना, शिक्षा और भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुरूप इस बीच अनेक यन्त्रों को आत्मसात किया है। चूँकि उसके पास देवनागरी जैसी वैज्ञानिक लिपि है, जिसमें सभी प्रकार की मानवीय ध्वनियों से सम्बन्धित लिपि चिन्ह हैं और जो कम्प्यूटर के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त है। और चूँकि कम्प्यूटर क्रांति में भारतीय इन्जीनियर बहुत आगे हैं, इसलिये थोड़े प्रयास से ही हिन्दी में शब्द संसाधन, डाटा प्रविष्टि, स्पेल चेक, डिक्टाफोन, यन्त्रसाधित अनुवाद और कृत्रिम चिन्तन के कई, कार्यक्रम विकसित हो गये हैं। शेष प्रक्रिया में है। हिन्दी भाषा शिक्षण के वेबसाइट बहुत सफल सिद्ध हुए हैं। अब बाजारवाद से प्रेरित होकर कई विश्वविख्यात कम्पनियाँ हिन्दी साफ्टवेयर के क्षेत्र में सक्रिय हो गयी हैं। इस यान्त्रिकीकरण के क्षेत्र में हिन्दी ने समस्त भारतीय भाषाओं के समक्ष एक नमूना रखा है। अभी इस दिशा में निरन्तर प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है।

### **पत्रिकाओं तथा ग्रन्थों का प्रकाशन –**

प्रत्येक विभाग से शोध समीक्षापूर्ण पत्रिकाएँ, सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ, उपयोगी संकलन, आडियो वीडियो, सी.डी., कैसाँ यदि प्रकाशित होते रहें और पुस्तकालय की भरसक व्यवस्था हो जाए तो पाठकीयता के संकट की समस्या का समाधान खोजते हुए हम प्रतियोगिता परिक्षाओं की ओर व्यावहारिक समीक्षा का प्रशिक्षण भी दे सकते हैं। वस्तुतः उन्हें साहित्य मर्मी बनाना ही हमारे साहित्य शिक्षण का मुख्य ध्येय धर्म होना चाहिए। यह सब पाठ्य सहगामी कार्यों, प्रकाशनों और संवादों द्वारा ही संभव है।

### **विलुप्तप्राय साहित्य की संरक्षा –**

हिन्दी जगत में हजारों पाण्डुलिपियाँ अप्रकाशित पड़ी हुई हैं और वे दिनोंदिन नष्ट होती जा रही हैं। जनपदीय बोलियों की शब्दावली तथा हमारी लोक सम्पदा भी आधुनिकता की चपेट में आकर नष्टप्राय हो गयी है। इन्हें शिक्षक ही बचा सकते हैं।

### **साहित्य समीक्षा को प्रदुषण मुक्त बनाना –**

समीक्षा में इन दिनों जो साहित्यिक राजनीति व्याप्त है, उसे पारम्परिक तथाकथित 'प्राध्यापकीय समीक्षा' से जुड़े आचार्य ही सुनियन्त्रित कर सकते हैं। रचना तथा पाठक के बीच वे ही सही संवाद स्थापित कर सकते हैं। अखबारनवीस और विवादी रचनाकार भले ही व्देषवश प्राध्यापकीय समीक्षा और प्राध्यापकीय हिन्दी को बदनाम करें, किन्तु तथ्य यह है कि हिन्दी को आज वे ही बचा सकते हैं। हम शिक्षकों को नयी सार्थक शिक्षण पद्धति द्वारा पाठ्यक्रम को कक्षोन्मुख बनाना है, ताकि बाजारू कुंजियों का प्रचलन कम हो। इसके लिए हमें स्तरीय छात्रोपयोगी लेखन (भाष्य समीक्षा ग्रन्थ आदि) में लगाना होगा। पाठकीयता की वृद्धि के लिए हमें स्तरीय सस्ते ग्रंथ सहकारी स्तर पर छापने होंगे। पुस्तकालयों की भरसक व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करनी होगी। परीक्षा की शुचिता का निर्वाह करना होगा और सर्वाधिक तो अपनी समर्ग छवि विकसित करनी होगी।

हिन्दी मात्र भाषा नहीं है, बल्कि एक संस्कृति है और हमारी राष्ट्रीय जातीय अस्मिता है। आज की विश्वव्याप्त प्रचण्ड स्पर्धा के बीच प्राध्यापकीय हिन्दी से बड़ी अपेक्षाएँ हैं। सम्प्रति उसके समक्ष कई चुनौतियाँ हैं, किन्तु 'परिषद्' के मंच पर समवेत होकर हम आसन्न संकट का कोई न कोई मुक्ति मार्ग अवश्य ही निकाल लेंगे, यह मेरी मंगलाशा है।







## **मीडिया और हिंदी**

**डॉ. संतोष रघुनाथराव रायबोले**

(हिंदी विभागाध्यक्ष)

कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय फोंडाघाट

त. कणकवली, जि. सिंधुदुर्ग

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वर्तमान में मानव समाज का आधार संचार है। जिसे दृक-श्रव्य माध्यम पूर्ण करते हैं। हिंदी भाषा के द्वारा ही दृक-श्रव्य माध्यम अपने भाव विचार और जानकारीयाँ जनमानस तक पहुँचाते हैं। जिस देश का अधिकांश जनमानस हिंदी को ही अपनाता हो वहाँ अन्य भाषाएँ सही मात्रा में फल-फुल नहीं सकती वे केवल ढोंग रचाती हैं। दृक-श्रव्य माध्यमों में विचारों के आदान-प्रदान की प्रक्रिया हिंदी के साथ सम्पृक्त है। वृहद जन-समूहों को केवल हिंदी भाषा ही एक सुत्रमें बाँधने का काम करती है। जिसका जरिया दृक-श्रव्य माध्यम है। संचार-व्यवस्था में दृक-श्रव्य माध्यम संप्रेषक और संग्राहक के बीच हिंदी को सेतू के समान स्थापित करते हैं।

प्रारंभिक अवस्था में भारत परंपरागत संचार माध्यमों पर निर्भर करता था- जैसे लोककथाएँ एवं लोकगीत अक्सर चौपालों पर चलते थे। लोकगीतों की गायन मण्डलीयाँ गाँव-गाँव घूमकर अपने गीत हिंदी भाषा में प्रस्तुत करती थी। कीर्तन-कथावाचन आदि। लोकनृत्य एवं लोकनाट्य भारत के सांस्कृतिक अंग का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। कृषि कर्म, फसलो के तैयार होने, ऋतुओं के परिवर्तन या मांगलिक अवसरो पर इनका महत्व था। पंजाब का भांगड़ा, महाराष्ट्र की लावणी, राजस्थान का गैर नृत्य इसके प्रमाण देता है। उत्तर प्रदेश की रामलीला और रासलीला नौटंकी जैसे स्वांग इस बात के सबूत हैं। भारत में कथक, भरतनाट्यम और कथकली भी हिंदी में ही हैं। कठपुतलीकार हिंदी भाषा में अपनी सर्जनात्मक प्रतिभा, सुत्र संचालक के हस्त कौशल्य आदि के द्वारा दर्शकों को प्रबोधित और मनोरंजित करता है। दैनिक सामाजिक और राजनैतिक आदि जीवन की समस्याएँ और विसंगतियों को हास्य –व्यंगपूर्ण हिंदी भाषा में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। गुस्ताखी माफ जैसे कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा हिंदी भाषा का जलवा सभी दर्शकों को रोमांचित करता है।

आधुनिक दृक-श्रव्य माध्यमों में हिंदी की दशा विकासोन्मुख प्रक्रिया से युक्त है। मुद्रित और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संसाधन हिंदी भाषा का प्रसार – प्रचार बड़ी मुस्तैदी के साथ कर रहे हैं। हिंदी में 20 मई 1826 को कलकत्ता से उदन्त मार्तंड नामक पत्र सबसे पहले प्रकाशित हुआ था। हिंदी भाषा क्षेत्रों से पहला समाचारपत्र बनारस अखबार 1845 ई. में निकाला। आज समय की माँग के अनुसार पाठकों की रुची पूर्ति हेतु दैनिक, साप्ताहिक और मासिकपत्र पत्रिकाएँ प्रकाशित हो रही हैं। हिंदी समाचार पत्र समाज के हर वर्ग के लिए लेखन करता दिखाई देता है। जैसे खेल, फिल्म, कला, बाजार, राजनीति। समाज पर आज अलग-अलग कोनों से लेखन हो रहा है। आज हिंदी में दैनिक, साप्ताहिक, पाक्षिक और मासिक पत्र भी निकालते हैं। जो समाचार पत्र की सुचारु भूमिका निर्वाह करते हैं। आज हिंदी में निकालनेवाले समाचारपत्र जनता की रुची और तथ्यों से सम्पृक्त हैं। हिंदी में निकलनेवाले समाचारपत्रों के अग्रलेख, समाचार – समीक्षाएँ स्तंभो एवं विशिष्ट लेखों द्वारा स्वस्थ जनमत तैयार करने का कार्य किया जाता है। समाचार पत्र हिंदी भाषा में समाजपयोगी एवं स्वस्थ मनोरंजन का कार्य



करते हैं। हिंदी समाचारपत्र आर्थिक, औद्योगिक तथा सांस्कृतिक विकास के लिए भी दिशा – निर्देश करता है। हिंदी भाषा और समाचारपत्रों की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता राष्ट्रीय एकत्व में है। हिंदी भाषा समाचारपत्र का बाना पहनकर सामाजिक विकारों का परिस्कार करते हुए सार्वजनिक अधिकारों की रक्षा करने में अहम भूमिका निभाती है। हिंदी भाषा में समाचारपत्र फिल्म, शेयर –बाजार, रंगमंच, सेवायोजन, महिला-रुचियों एवं बालरुचियों तथा उनकी समस्याओं का अवलोकन करते हैं। सामाजिक एवं जनहितकारी विज्ञापनों द्वारा स्वास्थ्य, पर्यावरण –एवं अन्य सामाजिक समस्याओंके निराकरण हेतु हिंदी भाषा के महत्व को नकारा नहीं जा सकता।

### रेडियो

जनसंचार का एक महत्वपूर्ण श्रव्य माध्यम है। यह सस्ता और पोर्टेबल होने का कारण जन सामान्य के लिए सहज –सुलभ होता है। दूरगम स्थानोंपर रहनेवाले लोगों को हिंदी (अपनी भाषा में) मनोरंजित करने का कार्य करती है। निरक्षर और नेत्रहीन लोगों को सम्बोधित करने का कार्य रेडियो करता है। तीसरी दुनिया के लोगों का सूचना, ज्ञान और मनोरंजन का एक मात्र आधार रेडियो है। 1957 में ऑल इंडिया रेडियो के लिए आकाशवाणी नाम घोषित कर देते ही हिंदी भाषा की एक लहर रेडियो में आ गयी। सभी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का प्रसारण रेडियो पर होता है। आकाशवाणी की एफ.एम. सेवा हिंदी भाषा के मनोरंजक का स्रोत है। रेडियो सिटी, रेडियो मिर्ची जैसे रेडियो चैनल समाज को हल्का-फुल्का रखने काय कार्य करते हैं। हिंदी भाषा के गुणात्मक सुधार के लिये रेडियो का महत्व अनन्य साधारण है। हिंदी भाषा के द्वारा रेडियो सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रेरक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर रहा है। भारतीय जनमानस को अपनी भाषा में सम्बोधित करने का कार्य हिंदी कर रही है। जैसे परिवार कल्याण, जनसंख्या नियंत्रण, कुपोषण, स्वास्थ्य घरेलु उपचार आदि कार्यक्रमों द्वारा सामाजिक चेतना के भावों के साथ-साथ समाज को अपने अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों के द्वारा जागरूक करने का कार्य किया जा रहा है। रेडियो पर हिंदी भाषा में दी गई सूचना और समाचार लोगों के विशेष आकर्षण का आधार है। हिंदी भाषा में हर घंटे प्रसारित होनेवाले समाचारों के कारण नयी – नयी जानकारी मिलती है। विदेशों में बसे भारतीय संस्कृति और सभ्यता के साथ जोड़ने का कार्य हिंदी रेडियो के द्वारा करती है। भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है भारत में किसानों की उन्नति हेतु 'कृषिजगत' या 'खेतीबारी' जैसे हिंदी भाषा के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। जिसमें किसानों की समस्याओं पर विचार – विमर्श किया जाता है। साथहिं उनका मार्गदर्शन भी किया जाता है। रेडियो हिंदी भाषा में महिला और युवाओं के लिए प्रेरणाप्रद कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करता है।

### दूरदर्शन

आधुनिक जनसंचार माध्यम का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। दूरदर्शन के द्वारा दूर की घटनाओं को सहज देख पाना संभव हो गया है। दूरदर्शन पर हिंदी के अनेक चैनल हैं जो हिंदी भाषा की समृद्ध परंपरा की पैरवी करते हैं। दूरदर्शन के अधिकतर विज्ञापन हिंदी में होते हैं जिसका उद्देश्य अधिक जन समुदाय को ग्राहक बनाना होता है। फिल्म, गीत, नाटक, आदि हिंदी के कार्यक्रमों की लोकप्रियता दिनों –दिन बढ़ती नजर आती है। दूरदर्शन हिंदी भाषा में केवल मनोरंजन ही नहीं करता तो देश के विकास और शिक्षा का माध्यम भी बन गया है। वैज्ञानिक दृष्टीकोन की निर्मिती में दूरदर्शन की भूमिका अहम है। हिंदी भाषा में ही दूरदर्शन हरीत क्रांति, पशुपालन और श्वेत क्रांति की घोषणाएँ देता है। सामाजिक कल्याण की सारी की सारी योजनाएँ हिंदी भाषा में ही होती हैं। जैसे प्लस पोलीओ प्रसार-प्रचार हेतु कहा गया वाक्य 'दो बूंद जिंदगी के'। भारतीय जीवन बीमा का घोषवाक्य 'एल.आय.सी. जीवन के साथ भी और जीवन के बाद भी' आदि समाजोपयोगी विज्ञापनों द्वारा समाज को प्रबोधित करने के लिए दूरदर्शन हिंदी को माध्यम बनाता है। ग्राम संस्कृति और विकास की सारी अवधारणाएँ दूरदर्शन हिंदी में ही प्रसारित करता है।

## फिल्म

भारत में हिंदी को अक्सर हिंदी भाषा प्रसार-प्रचार का महत्वपूर्ण जरिया माना जाता है। हिंदी फिल्मों की लोकप्रियता ही हिंदी के लोकप्रियता की परिचायक है। लव इन टोकियो जैसी फिल्म को समझने हेतु जापान के लोग हिंदी सीखते हैं। यह फिल्म भारतीय सीमाओं को लाँघकर विदेश की सैर करती है। 1913 में राजा हरिश्चंद्र नामक पहली फिल्म हिंदी में निकली तबसे आज तक सभी हिंदी फिल्मों में कमोबेश मात्रामें हिंदी की प्रचारक बन चुकी है। हिंदी की अनेक रचनाओं पर हिंदी में फिल्में बनी हैं। जैसे देवदास आदि। हिंदी भाषा के प्रसार-प्रचार का कार्य देवकीन्दन खत्री का उपन्यास चंद्रकांता ने आरंभ किया था जिसे प्रेमचंद ने सीखरपार कराया। समाज के प्रत्येक दौर का यथार्थ अंकन फिल्म में हुआ है जैसे इंदिरा गांधी के आपात्काल के प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप जंजीरा, दीवार आदि फिल्मों का अविभाज्य है। तो वर्तमान में भारत-पाक सम्बन्धों की अभिव्यक्ति बॉर्डर जैसी फिल्म। फिल्म जनजागरण का प्रभावी माध्यम है जिसने हिंदी का पल्ला पकड़कर अछूतोद्धार, नारी-जागरण, अन्याय और शोषण के खिलाफ बगावत के तेवर अख्तियार किए हैं। महापुरुषों के जीवनपर बनाई गयी फिल्मों के द्वारा समाज में आदर्श स्थापित करने का कार्य हिंदी फिल्में कर रही हैं जैसे गांधी, लिजेंड ऑफ भगतसिंग, डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आदि। समाजिक सबलता और दुर्बलता का यथार्थ अंकन हिंदी फिल्में करती हैं।

## कंप्यूटर

मनुष्य के मस्तिष्क का आधुनातम आयाम है। आज कंप्यूटर में हिंदी के अनेक सॉफ्टवेयर बने हैं। जिसमें आदेश लेना, आदेशों को कार्यक्रमों के रूपमें संचित करना, उसका क्रियान्वयन करना, परिणाम संयित करना और परिणामों को सामने रखना आदि कार्य हिंदी में किए जा रहे हैं। आज हिंदी भाषा में कंप्यूटर मनुष्य को सूचना और निर्देश दे रहा है। आज उद्योग, शिक्षा, यातायात, चिकित्सा, कानून-व्यवस्था, व्यापार कार्यालयों के कामकाज कंप्यूटर युक्त हिंदी में हो रहे हैं। कारखानों में स्वयंचालित यंत्रों का संचालन करने, बड़ी प्रयोगशालाओं में खेजबीन करने, अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान में मौसम पर नजर रखने, अस्पतालों में रोग का पता लगाने, कार्यालय के पत्राचार, मुद्रण आदि कार्य कंप्यूटर हिंदी में करता है। कंप्यूटर रुपी हिंदी ने दुनिया को देहात बनाया है।

## इंटरनेट

यह ज्ञान का महासागर है। वैज्ञानिक शोध आधुनिक तकनीक, सूचना, कला, इतिहास, साहित्य आदि जितने भी विषय हैं उसकी सर्वजन सुलभता हिंदी भाषा के द्वारा की जा रही है। आज दुनिया के करोड़ों लोग इंटरनेट से जुड़े हुए हैं। जो हिंदी भाषा में विचारों का आदान प्रदान कर सकते हैं। मनोरंजन के कार्यक्रमों को हिंदी में देख सकते हैं। हिंदी में सूचना और जानकारीयों का आदान – प्रदान किया जाता है। हिंदी भाषा प्रसार-प्रचार का वर्तमान जरिया इंटरनेट बना हुआ है।

## संक्षेप में,

भारत में हिंदी की दशा दृक्-श्राव्य माध्यमों के बलपर ही अधिक निखरी है। दृक्-श्राव्य माध्यम वर्तमान दौर में जनकल्याण की अपेक्षा बाजारवाद का अधिक पक्षधर है। आज दृक्-श्राव्य माध्यमों पर उदारीकरण, नीजिकरण और भुमण्डलीकरण हावी है। जनसंचार के अधिकतर संसाधन पूंजीपतियों की जागिर बन गये हैं। उसे पूँजीवाद के कब्जे से मुक्त कराकर जनसामान्य के हित में मोड़ना होगा। तभी जनसंचार माध्यम लोककल्याण की अहम भूमिका हिंदी भाषा में जनहित में संप्रेषित करेगा।



**संदर्भ ग्रंथ**

1. मीडिया लेखन-सिद्धान्त और व्यवहार-डॉ. चंद्रप्रकाश मिश्र
2. दूरदर्शन-हिंदी के प्रयोजनमूलक विविध प्रयोग-डॉ. कृष्ण कुमार स्तू
3. प्रयोजनमूलक हिंदी-डॉ. विनोद गोदरे
4. आधुनिक जनसंचार और हिंदी-डॉ. हरिमोहन





## **जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी भाषा**

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### **प्रस्तावना-**

आजचा काळ हा एका अर्थाने विशेष ठरणारा आहे. हे विशेषत्व अनेक वेगवेगळ्या संदर्भाने आपल्या समोर येते. त्या सगळ्या संदर्भांचे सूचन आपल्यात 'आधुनिक' या शब्दातूनही मिळते. तसेच जग आपल्या सुठीत असे म्हणतानाही याचे सूचन मिळते. अशा या आधुनिक काळात सगळे जग म्हणजे जणू एक मोठे गांव बनले आहे. या आधुनिक गावात सर्व सुख-सुविधा, साधने आणि माणसेही एका क्लिकवर भेटू शकतात. त्यासाठी पूर्वी सारखे शोध घेण्यासाठी धावाधाव, यातायात करावी लागत नाही की, खूप दिवस वाट पहावी लागत नाही. एवढेच नव्हे तर वाट पाहूनही काही निराशा पदरी पडायची तसे निराशही व्हावं लागत नाही. कारण आपण आपल्या पसंतीने सर्व काही पाहून, बघून, काही वेळा प्रत्यक्ष वापरूनही या सर्वाना हव की नको, हे ठरवू शकतो. यासाठी आवश्यक आहे ती, आपली भाषिक देवाण-घेवाण आणि त्यातलं कौशल्य.

या भाषिक कौशल्यालाच आज विशेष महत्त्व प्राप्त होताना दिसते. भाग ग्रामीण असो वा शहरी तुम्ही तुमच्या भाषेच्या जोरावरच काहीही करू शकता, हे आता सर्वमान्य इतक आहे. बोलणारी वा संवाद साधणारी व्यक्ती कोणत्या प्रकारे हे कौशल्य साध्य करून वापरते यावर बरच काही ठरतं. विशेषतः आजच्या जागतिकीकरणात तर या गोष्टीला अधिक महत्त्व आहे.

### **जागतिकीकरण-**

जागतिकीकरण या संदर्भात आता नव्याने काही सांगाव अस काही राहीलेल नाही. स्थानिक वस्तुंची किंवा घडामोडींची जागतिक स्तरावरच्या या स्थानांतरण प्रक्रियेला 1990 च्या सुमारास सुरुवात झाली आणि एका नव्या पर्वाचा आरंभ आपल्या देशात झाला. या पर्वाला खाजगीकरण, उदारीकरण व जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे खा.ऊ.जा. धोरण असेही आपण संबोधतो. एकविसाव्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात माहिती तंत्रज्ञान, इंटरनेट आणि विविध सेवांचा व्यापार जागतिक पातळीवर खुला झाल्याने या खाउजा धोरणाने वेग मात्र घेतला.

जागतिकीकरणाच्या या वेगवान प्रक्रियेत भौगोलिकता आणि राष्ट्रीय ओळख हे घटक मागे पडताना आणि इतिहास व राजकारण यांचा नव्याने जन्म होताना दिसतो. रा०बर्टसन या प्रकीयेला 'सार्वत्रिकतेचे विशिष्टकरण आणि विशिष्टतेचे सार्वत्रिकरण' असे संबोधतो. त्यातुन विचार जागतिक आणि कृती राष्ट्रीय असा नारा होताना दिसतो. ग्लोबल आणि लोकल यातुन 'ग्लोकल' असच हे नवं पर्व आहे. अरेनाज यांनी या अशा पर्वाला 'हायब्रीडायझेशन' असे म्हटले आहे.

या जागतिकीकरणाच्या पर्वाने अनेक बदल घडवून आणले. काही नवे तर काही जून्याचे नुतनिकरण झाले. सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक जिवनावर याचे परिणाम झालेत. समाजातल्या कुटूंब, विवाह, स्त्री-पुरूष





नातेसंबंध, जाती आणि भाषा या घटकांवर मोठ प्रभाव पडला. वृद्ध, तरूण आणि लहान मुले यांचे जीवनमानही या प्रभावात आहे. ग्राहकवादाच्या प्रभावातून एक नवा समाज उदयास येत आहे. समाजातल्या स्त्रियांसमोरही नवी आव्हाने, नवे प्रश्न आहेत. सांस्कृतिक आकृतिबंध बदलत असून कपडे, अन्न, संगीत, मनोरंजन यात नवे-नवे फंडे येत आहेत.

या नव्या फंड्यात महाराष्ट्र प्रांताची मातृभाषा असलेली मराठी भाषा कोणत्या परिणामातून जात आहे. त्यातील स्थित्यंतरे कशी आहेत हे पाहणेही गरजेचे आहे.

### **मराठीचा पूर्वकाळ आणि वर्तमान:-**

आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या पर्वात मराठी भाषा आपला परिघ राखून नक्कीच आहे. आठव्या-नवव्या शतकातून तिच्या दिसणा-या पाऊलखुणा पुढच्या काळात टप्प्याटप्प्याने ठळक होत गेल्या. यादव काळात तर या भाषेने खरे वैभव प्राप्त केले असेच म्हणावे लागेल. या मध्ययुगात संतकाव्य, पंडिती काव्य, शाहिरी काव्य, गद्य, बखरी, जेझुइटांची रचना, शिवकाल व पेशवाईत असंख्य पत्र असे वैविध्य यामध्ये आहे. हे सारे वैविध्य म्हणजे भाषा समृद्ध होत गेल्याचेच लक्षण मानले जाते. मराठीचा हा प्रवास फक्त काळापुरताच नाही तर भौगोलिक आणि क्रांतिकही आहे. संत नामदेवांनी तिला या काळात पंजाब प्रांतापर्यंत नेले. तिथे जाऊन, राहून अभंग निर्मिती केली. तर पुढच्या टप्प्यावर 18 व 19व्या शतकात मराठी जेते होते, तेव्हा त्यांनी आपल्या भाषेचा व संस्कृतीचाही प्रसार महाराष्ट्राबाहेर कर्नाटक, गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश तामिळनाडू आदी प्रदेशात केला. आज तर मराठी भाषा देशाच्या सर्वच राज्यात विखुरलेली आहे. ते मराठी भाषक आपली भाषा बोलतात, पण व्यवहारासाठी तिथल्या स्थानिक भाषेलाही स्वीकारतात.

### **आजचे वर्तमान-**

अभ्यासकांनी संशोधनातून मांडलेल्या या भाषेचे वय आज 1500 वर्ष आहे. 'इंडो-युरोपियन' या भाषाकुलातील ही मराठी भाषा जगातील पंधरावी आणि भारतातील तिस-या क्रमांकाची भाषा आहे. ती बोलणा-यांची संख्या आज 9,00,00,000/- एवढी आहे. मराठीच्या बोलींची संख्या असंख्य असून प्रत्येक बोलीचे रूप आणि संवाद हे वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण आहेत. दर बारा कोसावर भाषा बदलते म्हणतात ते या संदर्भातून. प्रत्येक प्रांतात त्या-त्या बोलींचे वेगळे-वेगळे रूप अनुभवता येते. हा या भाषेचा विशेष गुण आहे. मुख्य प्रवाहासह या अनेक बोलींना सोबत घेऊन मराठी भाषा आजच्या वर्तमानात वावरते आहे. याचे कारणही स्पष्ट आहे. ही भाषा लवचिक आहे आणि नव्या बदलांना सामावून घेत त्यांना सामोरी जाते. त्यामुळे आजची मराठी या अनेक बदलांसह समाजात व्यापकदृष्टीने स्थिर स्वरूपात आहे.

भाषेचे जेष्ठ अभ्यासक डा०. गणेश देवी यांनी तर 'घुमान' येथे झालेल्या त्यांच्या एका मुलाखतीत, मुलाखतकार चिंतामणी पत्की यांना सांगितले की, 'मराठी भाषेत आज संख्यात्मक आणि गुणात्मक वाढ झाली आहे.' त्यांचे हे विधान या भाषेचा विकासमार्गच सूचित करते. आज हा विकास ज्ञानभाषा म्हणूनही होत आहे. नव्या बदलांचे आव्हान स्वीकारण्याची क्षमता या भाषेत असल्याने जगात ज्या 25 भाषा आपले अस्तित्व टिकवून ठेवतील, त्यात मराठी असेल असेही डा०. गणेश देवींनी म्हटले आहे. मराठीचे हे आजचे वर्तमान असे



स्पष्ट आहे. ज्यात भविष्याची चिंता करण्याची गरज नाही. मात्र तिचे वर्तमान अधिक चिंतनशील करावे लागेल हे आपण समजून घ्यालया हवे.

### **जागतिकीकरणात मराठी भाषा:-**

मानवी समाजाचे एक अविभाज्य अंग म्हणजे भाषा. भाषेला वगळून मानवी समाजाकडे पाहता येत नाही. माणूस या समाजात राहूनच आपली भाषा शिकतो आणि आपल्या विकासही घडवून आणतो. हा मानवी समाज आणखी एका गोष्टीने विशेषत्व धारण करतो. विशेषत्व म्हणजे परिवर्तन किंवा बदल हा होय.

या घटकांमुळेच माणूस नेहमीच विकासाच्या, प्रगतीच्या बाबतीत आघाडीवर राहिलेला आहे. अशा त्याच्या प्रवासात या मानवी समाजाला जोडणारा भाषा हा एक धागा असतो. या भाषेच्याच आधाराने माणूस प्रगतीची एक-एक पायरी चढतो. हीच भाषा माणसाला सातत्याने पुढे नेण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील असते. समाजाजीवनात संदेशानाचे, संपर्काचे भाषा हेच प्रमुख माध्यम असते. समाजाची सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रियाही भाषेच्याच आधाराने होत असते. त्यामुळे जर काही नवे बदल समाजजीवनात होऊ लागले तर त्याचे प्रतिबिंब भाषेतही पडते. त्यानुसार भाषिक बदल होतात आणि ते समाजजीवनात बघायला मिळतात.

समाजात वेगवेगळे स्तर असतात. हे स्तर आपल्या गरजेनुसार या भाषेचा वापर करतात. या वापरातूनच भाषेलाही नवता येते. आजचा काळ तर जागतिकीकरणाच्या एका वेगळ्या पर्वाचा आहे. या पर्वाने समाजजीवनात अनेक बदल घडवून आणलेत. हे बदल सर्वच घटकांमध्ये आहेत. मग ते भौतिकदृष्ट्या सुख-सुविधा यांच्या बाबतीत असोत अगर जगण्याच्या मूल्यविचारांना अधोरेखित करणा-या नैतिकतेत असो. सर्वच बाजूने बदलाचे एक नवे जग आजच्या घडीला समाजमनात वसलेले आहे.

अगदी 'मराठी समाजा' चा जरी विचार या बाबतीत केला तरी ही नवता स्पष्टपणे दिसते. शहरांचे झपाट्याने बदलणारे वास्तव, खेड्यांचे होणारे शहरीकरण आणि तंत्रज्ञान, विज्ञानाच्या माध्यमातून वेळ-वेगाचे बदलेलेल गणित प्रकर्षाने दिसते. अर्थकारण, राजकारण या क्षेत्रातही बरीच उलथापालथ झालेली आहे. दळणवळण आणि संदेशन याची उपलब्धता सहज असल्याने एकूणच चित्र म्हणजे प्रचंड बदलाचे आहे. हा प्रचंड बदल केवळ भाषेमुळेच अनुभवता येतो, व्यक्त करता येतो. या अनुभवाला केवळ भाषेमुळेच आकार येतो. हे शब्दातून मांडताना जाणिवा-नेणिवा, आचार-विचार, वर्तन-आहार, दृष्टीकोण, अपेक्षा यातील हे सगळे बदल भाषेतूनच व्यक्त होत गेले. ज्ञानाची भर पडली ती भाषेमुळेच स्वीकारता आली. या सगळ्या घडामोडीमध्ये मराठी भाषा सक्षमपणे उभी राहिली. नव्या क्षमतेने या सगळ्या बदलांना समावून घेत गेली.

### **समाजजीवनातली मराठी:-**

समायोजनामध्ये जसे नवे काही आले त्यानुसार नवे शब्दही निर्माण झालेत. त्याचा वापरही झपाट्याने व्हायला लागला. आजच्या काळात जेतेपणाची व्याख्याही बदलली. अर्थव्यवस्थेत सक्षम असणारा देश आज जेत्यांच्या भूमिकेत असतो. पर्यायाने त्याची भाषा इतरांवर प्रभुत्व गाजवते. या नियमाने इंग्रजी भाषेचे प्रभुत्वही आज आपल्यावर आहे. मात्र इंग्रजी भाषेचे प्रभुत्व मान्य करून मराठीने हार पत्करली असे चित्र आज नाही. तर त्या भाषेला सामावून घेत मराठी व्यवहार करते. जसे मोबाईल, नेट, रिचार्ज, ऑनलाईन, फिडबॅक अशा काही शब्दांचा वापर सर्रास सगळीकडे व्हायला लागला. ग्रामीण आणि शहरी



समाज असा काही भेद त्यामध्ये राहिला नाही. उलट या नव्या शब्द स्वीकारातून एक भषिक समानता आली. असेच आजचे चित्र आहे. घरातून बाहेर पडले की, मराठी माणूस गरज बघून भाषेचा वापर करतो. हा त्याचा भाषिक न्युनगंड म्हणण्यापेक्षा समयसूचकता म्हणावी लागेल. कारण अट्टाहास करून मराठीपणाचा वरवर दिसणारा अभिनिवेश धारण करून आपली भाषा ही धरून ठेवण्यापेक्षा 'दृष्टी ग्लोबल आणि सृष्टी लोकल' अशी समन्वयवादी भूमिका त्याने स्वीकारलेली आहे. तर परदेशी संशोधक, समाजशास्त्रज्ञ, आरोग्य विषयक काम करणा-या संस्था, आर्थिक उलाढाल करणा-या लहानमोठ्या संस्था यांचे प्रतिनिधी, मराठी भाषकांशी संवाद साधताना त्यांचीही भूमिका लक्षात घेऊन मराठीतूनच संवाद साधतात. खरतर ही मराठीच्या जमेचीच बाजू आहे. त्यामुळे जागतिकीकरण जरी अवतीभवती असले तरी स्थानिक चित्र हे असे आहे. मराठी भाषक समाज आपली भाषा बोलताना हे नवे व्यवहार आपल्या भाषेतूनच करतो. अगदीच अडथळा आला तर इंग्रजी भाषेचा आधार घेतो. पण प्रथम प्राधान्य आपल्या भाषेला असते.

### **माध्यमातली मराठी-**

माध्यमातली मराठी ही आता कात टाकून नव्या रुपाने जनमानसात रुळत आहे. विशेषतः दृष्ट्य माध्यमातील मराठी प्रतिमांच्या मधून व्यक्त होते. मोबाईलच्या वापरात हे 'इमोजी' विशेष आहेत.

संगणकावर तर मराठी टंकलेखनाचे अनेक पर्याय उपलब्ध आहेत. 'इंडिक टूल', गुगल इनपूट टूल' हे तर लोकप्रिय पर्याय आहेत. कोणतेही प्रशिक्षण न घेता टंकलेखन करणा-यांसाठी हे सोयीचे वाटते. मराठी आणि OCR तंत्रज्ञानातून मराठी स्कॅन केलेले दस्तऐवज, PDF, छायाचित्रे यांचे टंकन स्वयंचलीतपणे होते. एका क्लिकवर हे मराठीकरण बघताना आनंदही वाटतो. 'मराठी विकीपिडीया' हे तर एक वेगळच विश्व आहे. कोणतीही माहिती त्याच्या सर्व संदर्भासह देणारे हे जग 'मराठीतूनच' 'नेटवर' अनुभवता येते. इथे भाषिक अडचण असा काही प्रश्नच नाही. आपण आपल्या भाषेतून ही नेटवारी करू शकतो. शिवाय याच नेटवर मायबोली, चकली, मिसळपाव, मराठी सृष्टी, बुकगंगा, मराठी साहित्य या वेबसाईट उपलब्ध आहेत. वेगवेगळी इ-वृत्तपत्र, वेगवेगळे गुप ज्यातून माहितीची देवाण-घेवाण होते. E-book वरून बसल्या ठिकाणी वाचनाचा आनंद घेता येतो. काहीवेळ स्थानिक भागात एखादे पुस्तक उपलब्ध नसेल तर त्याला हा उत्तम पर्याय असतो. Online खरेदीच्या मार्ग आता खुला झाला आहे. याच्याबरोबरीने आपल्याला हव्या त्या माणसांशी आपल्या भाषेत 'चॅटींग' करता येते. या ई-गप्पा आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळातही तितक्याच आनंददायी असतात. आपल्या भाषेतून आपण या जागतिकीकरणात वावरू शकतो. हा विश्वास दिवसेंदिवस दृढ होताना दिसतो आहे. जागतिकीकरणाची ही सकारात्मकता मराठी भाषेला पुरकच आहे.

साहित्य विश्वाच्या बाबतीतही एक आश्वासक धागा याच जागतिकीकरणातून मराठी भाषिकांच्या हाती लागला आहे. मराठी साहित्यिकाला या निमित्ताने एक नविन वाट मिळाली. या वेबसाईटच्या मध्यमातून प्रकाशकाच्या मदतीशिवाय प्रकाशन करता येऊ लागले. एवढेच नव्हे तर नवोदितांना, कुणाही लिहू लागणा-या व्यक्तीला ही वाट सोयीचीच आहे. जी आधी नव्हती. असलीतरी थोडी अडचणीची होती. आता मात्र व्यक्त होणं हेच ठळक होत जाताना दिसतं आहे. विशेषतः कला, सांस्कृतिक आणि आध्यात्मिक बाबींवर प्रभावीपणे मांडणी होत आहे. ही मांडणी म्हणजे एका अर्थाने समाजाचे संचित असते. ताकद असते. जी केवळ भाषेतून व्यक्त होते. भाषेतून अशी मिळणारी ताकद कोणत्याही समाजाला एकसंघ ठेऊ शकते.



जागतिकीकरणातून ही ताकद आज मराठी भाषकाला मिळत आहे. अगदी दिवस-रात्र कधीही उपलब्धता ही दुसरी बाजू या माध्यमांची आहे. याचेच एक पाऊल म्हणून संजय वैद्य यांनी 'सुदाम्याचे पोहे' याचे ध्वनीमुद्रन करून या माध्यमात आणले आहे.

दूरदर्शनसह आज आठ-नऊ मराठी वाहिन्या आहेत. ज्यातून मनोरंजन व कला संस्कृतीचे दर्शन घडविणा-या कार्यक्रमांची रेलचेल असते. ABP-माझा सारखी फक्त बातमीपत्र देणा-या वाहिन्याही आहेत. संपूर्ण मराठी प्रांत या वाहिन्यांमुळे जवळ आला आहे. ज्यामुळे भौगोलिक अंतर पुसट होत गेलं. जागतिकीकरणातून मराठी भाषकाला मिळलेली ही भक्कम बाजू आहे. चित्रपट क्षेत्रातही नव-नवे बदल होत मराठी सिनेमा आणखी दमदारपणे पडद्यावर येतो. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या उपलब्धतेमुळे मराठी सिनेमाचे जुने रूप कधीच मागे पडले आहे. त्यातून नव्या सांकेतिक भाषेलाही वाव मिळताना दिसतो, जो भाषिक समृद्धी वाढवणारा असतो.

### **स्थलांतरातील मराठी-**

जागतिकीकरणामुळे स्थलांतर हे प्रामुख्याने घडत गेले. त्यात मराठी प्रांतातला माणूस दुस-या प्रांतात तर दुस-या प्रांतातला मराठी मुलखात, अस स्थलांतर झाले. त्याचा फायदा उठवत परप्रांतात आपली भाषा आपण बोलावी, तर परप्रांतियांना सहज सोपी मराठी कळेल असे मराठीकरण होत आहे. या वैश्विक संधी स्वीकारताना आपली भाषा आवर्जून बोलली जाते. भाषेचा संकोच होत नाही. आजच्या काळात भाषा ही अर्थकारणाच्या संदर्भात अधिक महत्त्वाची ठरल्याने तरून पिढीचे स्थलांतर हे अधिक होते आहे. अर्थकारण म्हणजे त्यांचा भविष्यकाळ असतो. अशावेळी स्थलांतरीत तरून पिढीला त्यांचा भविष्यकाळ उज्वल करण्यासाठी त्यांच्याकडे होणारे भाषिक संक्रमण सक्षम आणि दर्जेदार होणेही गरजेचे आहे. हे भाषिक संक्रमण नव्या व्यवस्थेतील अर्थकारण सहज पेलू शकेल. हा विश्वास त्यांना मागील पिढीतील मराठी भाषकांनी घ्यायला हवा. कारण तरून पिढी ही समाजाची सर्वात मोठी भाषा वाहक म्हणून काम करणारी फळी असते. या फळीची शालेय भाषा आणी उच्चशिक्षणाची भाषा मातृभाषाच असेल याची काळजी समाजातील सर्वच जबाबदार घटकांनी घ्यायला हवी. स्थलांतरनाच्या काळात हे महत्त्वाचे आहे. कारण 'भाषा ही राष्ट्राची साधन संपत्ती आहे. तिचे आपण काय करतो? हा ही इतर साधनसंपत्तीच्या विनियोगा इतकाच निकडीचा प्रश्न आहे. भाषेचे नियोजन योग्य दिशेने केले तर आर्थिक आणि राजकीय प्रश्नांच्या सोडवणूकीला मदत होते.' असे स्पष्ट मत भाषा अभ्यासक अशोक केळकरांनीही नोंदविलेले आहे.

शासनाच्या वतीने भाषा विभागाच्या विविध विभागांतून मराठी विश्वकोष, विश्वकोषाचे व दुर्मिळ ग्रंथांचे डीजीटायझेशन, युनिकोड आणि मराठी विकीपिडीया या वापराचे प्रशिक्षण, वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रातील परिभाषा कोश, माहितीकोश, प्रादेशिक बोलींचे शब्दकोश यांची निर्मिती करणे, विविध कार्यक्रम राबविणे हे होतच आहे. शासनाचे भाषा विषयक धोरण योग्य दिशेने जातानाच शासनाच्या बरोबरीने मराठी विज्ञान परिषद, मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद, मराठी राज्यशास्त्र परिषद, कोकण मराठी साहित्य परिषद, महाराष्ट्र साहित्य परिषद, या स्वयंसेवी संस्था कार्यरत आहेत. शिवाय तेलंगणा, मराठवाडा, विदर्भ, बडोदे, इंदूर, तंजावर येथील साहित्य संस्था, मराठी अभ्यास परिषद, मराठी अभ्यास केंद्र या अशासकीय संस्थाही मराठी भाषेच्या विकास, जतन आणि संवर्धनासाठी सतत कार्यरत आहेत. जागतिकीकरणाच्या या पर्वात हे सगळेच कार्य मराठी भाषेची



समृद्धी वाढवून तिचा वर्तमान अधिक व्यापक करणारे आहे. त्यामुळेच जागतिकीकरणाच्या या पर्वात स्थलांतराच्या युगात मराठी भाषा विषयक लहानमोठे कार्यक्रम अनेक पातळ्यांवर होताना दिसतात. देशाबरोबरच देशा बाहेरही मराठी साहित्य संमेलने संपन्न होतात. परदेशात स्थिरावलेले मराठी भाषक त्या-त्या ठिकाणी मराठी भाषेचे साहित्य सोहळे आयोजित करतात. मीना नेरूरकर यांनी 'सुंदरा मनामध्ये भरली' हा असाच एक देखना लावनीप्रधान कार्यक्रम परदेशात निर्माण करून भारतामध्ये आणला. तर आजच्या घडीला 'चला हवा येवू द्या' हा मराठी वाहिनीवरील कार्यक्रम भारताबाहेर जात दिमाखात सादर झाला. मराठी चित्रपट क्षेत्रातील पुरस्कार वितरण सोहळेही आज भारताबाहेर अतिशय नियोजन पद्धतीने आणि तितकेच भरगच्चपणे साजरे होत आहेत. इतरही लहानमोठे सांस्कृतिक साहित्यिक कार्यक्रम, मराठी नाटक देशाबाहेर सहज यशस्वी प्रवास करत आपला ठसा उमटवत आहेत. एका अर्थाने हे भाषिक स्थलांतर होत आहे. जागतिकीकरणाच्या या पर्वांमुळेच हे स्थलांतर सहजपणे घडताना दिसते.

### **निष्कर्ष:-**

- जागतिकीकरणात मराठी भाषिकांची वाटचाल वेगवेगळ्या माध्यमातून होताना दिसते.
- मराठी भाषा फक्त स्थानिक प्रांतापुरती मर्यादित न राहता तिचा वावर वाढला आहे.
- नवे-नवे शब्द सामावून घेण्याची क्षमता वाढली. त्यातून भाषिक शब्दसंख्या वाढली.
- आपल्याच भाषेतून संवाद-संदेशन करणे सुलभ झाल्याने जागतिकीकरणात अडखळण्याचे प्रसंग कमी-कमी होत गेलेत.
- मराठी भाषेला जागतिक स्तरावर पोहोचण्याचा मार्ग 'नेट' च्या माध्यमातून खुला झाला. तसेच दळनवळनाच्या माध्यमातूनही खुला झाला.
- आधुनिक काळातील माध्यमांमुळे मराठी भाषेची अस्मिता ठळक होत आहे.

### **समारोप:-**

आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या या काळात आज मराठी भाषेची ही एक बाजू आपल्यासमोर आहे. जिचा विचार सकारात्मकतेतून मांडत आहे. पण असे आहे म्हणून भविष्यात तिची स्थिती अधिक भक्कम करण्यासाठी मराठी भाषकांनी आतापासून काळजीही घ्यायला हवी. इतर भाषांबद्दल आदर बाळगतांना आपल्या आपल्या भाषेचा न्यूनगंड बाळगू नये. इंग्रजी भाषासुद्धा एका अर्थाने तणावाखाली आहे. तिचेही तुकडे पडत आहेत. अशावेळी आंधळे आकर्षण न बाळगता आपले शिक्षण, व्यवहार हे जाणीवपूर्वक मराठीतूनच करावेत. आपली बोली आपल्या प्रांतात मनापासून वापरावी. त्यातून गोडवा आणि समुहभावना जागृत राहते. इतर काही नवीन मांडणी करताना मराठीत करून संज्ञा-संकल्पनाही या मराठीतूनच वापराव्यात. 'इंग्रजीच्या आजच्या वपरामुळे मराठीची गळचेपी होते आहे' असा कांगावा करण्यापेक्षा आधी स्वतःपासून आपली भाषा कशी समृद्ध करता येईल? याचा विचार कृतीत आणावा. म्हणजे जागतिकीकरणाच्या या नव्या पर्वात मराठी भाषा ही आपोआपच जागतिक स्तरावर पोहोचेल.

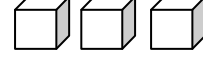
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## जागतिकीकरण आणि 'एसईझेड' कादंबरी

**डॉ. सतीश कामत**

कला आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय फोंडाघाट,

ता. कणकवली जि. सिंधुदुर्ग ४१६६०१

चलभाष ९४२२१३७२५२

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### प्रास्ताविक :

नव्वदोत्तर कालखंड हा जागतिक बदलांचा कालखंड मानला जातो प्रामुख्याने १९९० नंतर 'जागतिकीकरण' या संकल्पनेचा उदय झाला. अमेरिकेचे तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष जॉर्ज बुश यांनी मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेची मांडणी केली आणि जागतिकीकरणाचे लोण जगभर विस्तारत गेले. जागतिकीकरणाने स्पर्धा वाढून अर्थव्यवस्था अधिक सुदृढ होईल असे म्हटले गेले. असे असले तरी जागतिकीकरणाचे भलेबुरे परिणाम दिसून येतात, हे जागतिकीकरणाचे आजचे खरे वास्तव आहे. जागतिकीकरण ही मूळात एक आर्थिक व्यवस्था आहे. तो नव्या अर्थसंस्कृतीचा प्लॅटफॉर्म आहे. त्या आधारे अवघ्या जगाशी व्यवहार करता येतो. तो जसा सांस्कृतिक देवाणघेवाणीला चालना देतो तसा तो सांस्कृतिक धोकाही ठरतो. उत्तम कांबळे म्हणतात, "जागतिकीकरणाची प्रक्रिया माणसाच्या मनापासून भौतिकतेपर्यंत, आवडीनिवडीपासून वस्तूपर्यंत अनेक अंगानी पसरलेली आहे. जागतिकीकरण हा सर्वांना बऱ्या वाईट पद्धतीने व्यापणारा, गुंतागुंतीचा आणि व्यापक विषय आहे"<sup>१</sup> अशा या जागतिकीकरणाचे विविध पदर समजून घेणे शक्य आहे.

### जागतिकीकरणाचे स्वरूप :

आज आपण २१ व्या शतकात वावरत आहोत. २१ वे शतक हे माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग म्हणून सर्वश्रुत आहे. 'पृथ्वी संगणकाच्या पडद्यावर येणे म्हणजे जागतिकीकरण' असे म्हटले गेले असले तरी, जागतिकीकरणाचा थेट अर्थ म्हणजे देशादेशांमध्ये मुक्त, खुला आणि स्पर्धात्मक व्यापार. आपल्या देशात याचा दृश्य परिणाम सर्वात प्रथम माहिती तंत्रज्ञानापासून सुरू झाला याच्या महाजालात प्रसारमाध्यमे, विविध वाहिन्या आणि मोठी वृत्तपत्रे गुरफटली आणि त्याचा परिणाम तरुणाईच्या माध्यमातून थेट सामाजिक स्वास्थ्यावरही झाला. थोडक्यात शेती, लघुउद्योग, नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचा ऱ्हास होऊन समाजात कमालीची आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक अस्थिरता व विषमता निर्माण होत आहे.

जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत दोनच वर्ग ठळकपणे दिसतात. एक वस्तू विकणारा आणि दुसरा वस्तू विकत घेणारा असे हे दोन वर्ग आहेत. शंकर सखाराम एका मुलाखतीत म्हणतात, "जागतिकीकरणात सामान्य माणसाची सुधारणा हा केंद्रबिंदू नसून भांडवलदारी पोसणे हा मुख्य बिंदू आहे"<sup>२</sup> थोडक्यात जिवंत माणसाला, त्याच्या बुद्धीला आणि एकूणच मानवी संस्कृतीला येथे वस्तुवत किंमत प्राप्त झालेली आहे. जागतिकीकरणात सगळे अनुबंध आर्थिक व्यवस्थेशी निगडित झालेले दिसतात. ज्यांच्याकडे आर्थिक सत्ता तो सर्वश्रेष्ठ बाकी सर्व गुलाम, हीच नीती जागतिकीकरणाने स्वीकारलेली दिसते. येथे माणसामाणसातील जिह्वाळ्याचे संबंध दुरापास्त झालेले आढळतात.

जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे जागतिक होणे. प्रांत, राष्ट्र यांच्या सीमारेषा स्पष्ट होऊन विश्वात्मक होणे. "जागतिकीकरण ही अशी मुक्त चळवळ आहे की जिच्यात भांडवल, उत्पादक, उत्पादन, कल्पना, कला, साहित्य आणि संस्कृती तसेच याबरोबर जिवंत माणसांचा सुद्धा उत्पादक घटक म्हणून समावेश होतो"<sup>३</sup> यावरून



जागतिकीकरणाचा वारू भारतात कसा उधळला आहे, याची कल्पना येते. माणसांचे रोजगार, त्यांचे पोटपाणी आणि त्यांची साधे, त्यांचे सुख समाधान या सर्वच बाबतीत जागतिकीकरणाने धुमाकूळ घातला असून ही व्यवस्था सर्व गोष्टीकडे संसाधने, उत्पादक घटक म्हणून बघताना दिसून येते. हे भोगवादी आणि शोषण वादी जागतिकीकरण संपूर्ण जगालाच घातक वाटू लागले आहे.

जागतिकीकरण आर्थिक संधी उपलब्ध करून देण्याचे सूतोवाच करीत असले तरी सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक न्यायाविषयी ही व्यवस्था कोणतेच भाष्य करीत नाही. भालचंद्र नेमाडे म्हणतात, "जागतिकीकरणात आम्हाला सामाजिक समता हवी आहे, असं कुणी मानत नाही. असंही कुणी म्हणत नाही की सामाजिक प्रगतीसाठी आम्ही जागतिकीकरण करू इच्छितो."<sup>४</sup> थोडक्यात नवी मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था पक्की भांडवलखोर असल्याने जागतिकीकरण ही फसवी आणि भ्रमनिरास करणारी व्यवस्था आहे, असे म्हणता येते. एकूण जागतिकीकरणाने यांत्रिकीकरण, तंत्रज्ञान, भांडवलदारी, विषारी स्पर्धा, गतिमान जीवन, महासत्ता होण्यासाठी चढाओढ, भोगवादी संस्कृती या सर्वांमुळे मानवी संस्कृती हादरली आहे. मूठभर भांडवलदार सत्ता आणि संपत्तीच्या जोरावर सर्वसामान्यांची लूट करीत आहेत. असे असले तरी डॉ. राजेंद्र हावरे म्हणतात त्याप्रमाणे, "या जागतिकीकरणाच्या लाटेवर आपल्याला स्वार व्हावे लागणार आहे. सत्ता व संपत्तीचे केंद्रीकरण व विकेंद्रीकरण हे समाज, भाषा, संस्कृती घडविणारे अथवा बिघडवणारे असतात. या सर्व पार्श्वभूमीवर आपल्याला भाषा, साहित्य व संस्कृतीचा विचार करून ग्रामीण साहित्यातील नव्या पर्वाचा शोध घ्यावा लागणार आहे."<sup>५</sup> जागतिकीकरणाने सोयी सुविधा वाढल्या असल्या तरी ग्रामीण भागातील प्रश्न कायम आहेत. इतकेच नव्हे तर नव्या मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे काही नवे प्रश्न अस्तित्वात आले आहेत. एकुण जागतिकीकरणाने माणसा-माणसाला दूर केले. त्यांचा आत्मसन्मान हिरावून घेतला आणि हेच भान नव्वदोत्तर साहित्याने अधिक जोरकसपणे मांडले आहे, असे म्हणता येते.

### **जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी साहित्य :**

नव्वदोत्तर कालखंड हा विविध घटनांमुळे महत्त्वपूर्ण मानला जातो. या काळात विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञानातील अनेक शोध लागले. संपर्क साधनांची भरमसाठ वाढ झाली. इंटरनेट, यूट्यूब, ट्विटर, फेसबुक, व्हॉट्सएप, ईबुक्स, गुगल प्लस, स्काईप इत्यादी गोष्टींमुळे माणसाचे जीवन पूर्णतः बदलले. एका बाजूला माणसांमाणसातील संवाद संपला तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला या सगळ्यामुळे जीवनाची गती तुफान वाढली. मीना वैशंपायन म्हणतात त्याप्रमाणे, "विसाव्या शतकाच्या शेवटच्या आणि एकविसाव्या शतकाच्या पहिल्या दशकाने सामाजिक जीवनात अनेक बदल पाहिले."<sup>६</sup> एका माणसाचा एक समाज, दोघांचे दोन अशी भयंकर स्थिती निर्माण झाली. सारे जग एक खेडे झाले.

जागतिकीकरणाने मानवी जीवन गतिमान आणि तणावपूर्ण बनले. अनिश्चितता जीवनाला व्यापून राहिली. मानवी समाजातील या बदलाचे चित्र साहित्यात उमटणे अपरिहार्य होते. मीना वैशंपायन म्हणतात, "संपर्कसाधनांचा वापर व प्रभाव यामुळे देशादेशांमधील साहित्याची देवाण-घेवाण सुलभ झाली आणि नवीन रचनाबंध व आशयसूत्रांची नवी मांडणी यांचा परिचय लेखकांना होऊ लागला. याशिवाय महत्त्वाची बाब म्हणजे लेखक निवेदन पद्धतीचे स्वातंत्र्य घेऊ लागले....मुक्त पद्धतीने आशय विषयांची निवड लेखक करू लागले."<sup>७</sup> थोडक्यात जागतिकीकरणाच्या बदललेल्या अवकाशामुळे मराठी साहित्याच्या आशयद्रव्यात आणि मांडणीतही कमालीचा बदल झालेला दिसून येतो. मानवी जीवनातील पडझड, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक विसंगती,



वाढता चंगळवाद -भोगवाद, आत्मकेंद्रित वृत्ती, मूलविचारांची घसरण, असुरक्षिततेचे वातावरण, धार्मिक विद्वेश, दहशत यामुळे सामान्य माणूस पुरता कोलमडून गेला होता. या सगळ्याला शब्दात पकडण्याचे काम नव्वदोत्तर काळातील कवी लेखकांनी केल्याचे दिसून येते. या काळात जोमाने लेखन करणाऱ्या कवी लेखकांमध्ये प्रामुख्याने वर्जेश सोलंकी, हेमंत दिवटे, सलील वाघ, श्रीकांत देशमुख, मंगेश नारायणराव काळे, ऐश्वर्य पाटेकर, राजन खान, राजन गवस, रंगनाथ पठारे, नीरजा, मेघना पेठे, आशा बगे, ऊर्मिला पवार, जयंत पवार, प्रवीण बांदेकर, कृष्णात खोत, शंकर सखाराम यांचा समावेश होतो. (उल्लेख केलेली नावे प्रातिनिधिक आहेत) त्यांनी समकालीन वास्तव आणि त्यातील गुंतागुंत मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला दिसतो.

### **जागतिकीकरण आणि ग्रामजीवन :**

ग्रामीण समाजरचना ही कृषिकेंद्रित आहे. खेड्यातील बहुतेक व्यवसाय हे शेतीला पूरक असेच आहेत. शेती आणि शेतीशी संबंधित व्यवसाय अर्थातच निसर्गाशी बांधलेले आहेत. त्यामुळे निसर्गाच्या कृपा आणि अवकृपेशी ग्रामीण माणसाच्या जगण्याचा संबंध येतो. ग्रामीण भागात वर्तमानपत्रे, रेडिओ, टीव्ही यांचा शिरकाव होऊन बराच कालावधी लोटला आहे. ट्रॅक्टर ते साखरकारखाने यांचा विचार करता यंत्रयुगही आले आहे. ग्रामीण माणूस यंत्राच्या साह्याने शेती करतो. पंपाच्या साह्याने शेतीला पाणी देतो. दुचाकी आणि चारचाकीतून शेताकडे फेरफटका मारतो. असा बदल ग्रामजीवनात झालेला दिसतो. असे असले तरी मूळ प्रश्न कायम आहेत. शिवाय खाजगीकरण, उदारीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरणाने नवे नवे प्रश्न निर्माण होत आहेत. या परिस्थितीचे मीना वैशंपायन यांनी नेमके वर्णन केले आहे. त्या म्हणतात, "ग्रामीण जीवनात नव्वदच्या दशकानंतर जे सामाजिक राजकीय, आर्थिक व शैक्षणिक बदल घडून आले ते लक्षणीय आहेत. तेथील जीवनपद्धती बदलली. आजवर खेड्यामध्ये सामाजिक जीवनातील सामूहिक भावना, परस्परांबद्दलची आत्मीयता वाखाणण्याजोगी होती. या बदलत्या परिस्थितीत त्यांच्यामध्ये व्यक्तिकेंद्रितता व आत्मकेंद्रितता मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढली."८ थोडक्यात जागतिकीकरणाने चंगळवाद आणि बाजारूपणा वाढला असून त्याचा परिणाम ग्रामीण जीवनावर आणि मनावर झाल्याचे स्पष्ट दिसते.

जागतिकीकरणातून निर्माण होणाऱ्या आर्थिक भस्मासुराने गावखेड्याला ग्रासले आहे. भरमसाठ उत्पादन वाढ आणि चकाचक विकास याचाच विचार करणारी धोरणे यामुळे ग्रामीण जीवन धोक्यात आले आहे. यंत्रे आणि रसायनांचा वापर करून अधिकाधिक उत्पादन काढण्याचा प्रयत्न होतो आहे. त्यातून नोकरीच्या आणि व्यवसायाच्या नव्या संधी निर्माण होत आहेत. आदीमतेकडून आधुनिकतेकडे हा चांगला बदल असला तरी जागतिकीकरणामुळे अस्सल ग्रामसंस्कृती मात्र संकटात सापडली आहे. या दारुण स्थितीचे चित्र शंकर सखाराम या कार्यकर्त्या लेखकांने 'एस.ई.झेड.' या कादंबरीत अतिशय सूक्ष्मपणे रेखाटले आहे.

### **जागतिकीकरणाचे दुष्परिणाम मांडणारी कादंबरी 'एसईझेड' :**

जागतिकीकरणाचा स्वीकार भारताने केल्यानंतर अनेक प्रकारचे बदल झाले. या बदलाकडे स्वतः प्रकल्पग्रस्त असणारे शंकर सखाराम संवेदनशीलपणे पाहतात. सेझच्या आगमनाने पारंपरिक व्यवस्था नष्ट होणार आहे. पडीक नापिक जमिनीबरोबर सुपीक जमिनीही लाटल्या जाणार आहेत. हिरवागार निसर्ग उध्वस्त होणार आहे. एकूण भांडवलशाहीच्या आक्रमणाने ग्रामसंस्कृती अडचणीत सापडणार आहे. 'एसईझेड' या कादंबरीची निर्मिती प्रक्रिया उलगडताना शंकर सखाराम म्हणतात, "सेझमधून देशच विकला जातो आणि भांडवलदार गब्बर होतात. सारी ग्रामसंस्कृती, कृषीसंस्कृती, बलुतेदारी उद्ध्वस्त होते. अशा भौतिक कथानकात गुंतत गेली." ९ यावरून लेखक शोषितांच्या बाजूने उभा असल्याचे स्पष्ट दिसते.



चंद्रकांत थळे हा कादंबरीचा नायक आहे. तो सुशिक्षित आहे. मात्र अद्याप त्याला नोकरी मिळाली नाही. जमिनीचा छोटा तुकडा त्याच्या कुटुंबाकडे आहे. मात्र सेझसाठी सरकार जमिनी ताब्यात घेणार, अशी बातमी आल्यावर तो हादरून जातो. वडिलोपार्जित बकऱ्या आता कोठे चारायच्या असा प्रश्न त्याला पडतो. रायगड परिसरातील भाज्या, कंदमुळे, लाकूडफाटा विकून उपजीविका करणाऱ्या कातकरी समाजावरही सेझची कु-हाड कोसळते. एमआयडीसी ला पाणी वळवले जाते मात्र शेतकऱ्यांची पिके पाण्याअभावी करपतात कोळी बांधवांना बंदरात जहाज उभी करायला बंदी घातली जाते मात्र कोळशांच्या जहाजांची इला वाढते असे एकूणच ग्रामीण जीवन उध्वस्त करू पाहणारे आणि जागतिकीकरणाच्या पोटातून आलेले विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र भूमिपुत्रांना नागवताना दिसते.

चंदू पोल्ट्रीचा व्यवसाय सुरु करतो. वीज आणि पाण्याअभावी हा व्यवसाय करणे अडचणीचे होते. त्यातच बर्ड फ्ल्यूने प्रचंड नुकसान होते. असे कितीतरी छोटे उद्योग सेझच्या येण्यामुळे संपणार असतात. विस्थापितांचे पुनर्वसन होईल की नाही याचीही शाश्वती नसते. राजकारणी लोकांसाठी काहीच करत नाहीत. शेतकऱ्यांना न विचारता भूसंपादन केले जाते. चंदूसह सर्वच शेतकऱ्यांपुढे जीवनमरणाचा प्रश्न उभा राहतो. या अन्यायाविरुद्ध आवाज उठवला पाहिजे अशी भाषा चंदू, गुरुजी, रघु, अशोक, श्यामा, शिऱ्या, किऱ्या, मधु करतात. प्रत्येक गावातील दोन कार्यकर्ते घेऊन सेझविरुद्ध लढण्यासाठी बाविस गाव संघर्ष समिती स्थापन केली जाते. अशा प्रकारे जागतिकीकरणातून उभे ठाकलेल्या अरिष्ट टाळण्यासाठी आणि न्यायासाठी शेतकरी एकजुटीने कसा लढा उभा करतात त्याचे समर्पक चित्रण 'एसईझेड' कादंबरीत येते.

कादंबरीत महाराष्ट्रातील सेझविरुद्धचा लढा मांडला असला तरी भारतीय पातळीवर जागतिकीकरणामुळे निर्माण झालेला धोका मांडण्यात प्रस्तुत कादंबरी यशस्वी ठरलेली आहे. या कादंबरीतील सिंगूरच्या संघर्षाचे वर्णन या संदर्भात विचारात घेता येईल. खरेतर सेझमुळे पिकाऊ जमिनी नष्ट होतील. रोजगाराचा प्रश्न निर्माण होईल. प्रदूषणाची समस्या भयंकर होईल. विस्थापितांची संख्या वाढेल. शेतकऱ्यांचे अस्तित्वच नाहीसे होईल. नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा अपव्यय होईल. शिवाय ही नवी व्यवस्था दडपशाही, गुंडशाही, फसवणूक घेऊन येईल. भांडवलशाही व आर्थिक साम्राज्यवादामुळे नैतिक मूल्यांचे अधःपतन होईल. जागतिकीकरणातून आलेली ही मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था ग्रामीणांचे कंबरडे मोडणारी आहे. यासंदर्भात आपले आकलन मांडताना डॉ. बाळासाहेब लाहोर म्हणतात, "अधिकाधिक रोजगार, शेती उत्पादनाला प्राधान्य, सामान्यांचा विकास हा मूळ उद्देश बाजूला जाऊन या कायद्यामध्ये नफेखोरी, महागाई, भ्रष्टाचार, भांडवलदार, सामान्य जनता व शेतकऱ्यांची पिळवणूक करणारी व्यवस्था निर्माण होईल."<sup>१०</sup> थोडक्यात जागतिकीकरणाचा एक भाग असलेल्या सेझमुळे ग्रामीण पर्यावरण, ग्रामसंस्कृती आणि सामाजिक मूल्यांवर खूप मोठा परिणाम झाल्याचे चित्र ही कादंबरी मांडते, असे म्हणता येईल.

### **समारोप :**

'एसईझेड' ही शंकर सखाराम यांची कादंबरी जागतिकीकरणाचे भारतीय संस्कृतीवर झालेले दूरगामी परिणाम रेखाटणारी आहे. गॅट करारानंतर आलेल्या डंकल प्रस्तावात कृषीचा समावेश करण्यात आला. त्यामुळे जागतिकीकरण खेड्यांपर्यंत पोहोचले. जागतिकीकरणात सर्व सामान्यांचा प्रश्न सोडवण्याचा एकमेव मार्ग म्हणजे भांडवलशाही असे चित्र निर्माण केले गेले. मात्र सामान्यांची दुःख त्यातून कमी झाली नाहीत. उलट नवी





अर्थव्यवस्था कृषी जीवनाला पूर्णपणे उध्वस्त करते. कोणत्याही पातळीवर जाऊन दडपून टाकते. साम-दाम-दंड-भेद या नीतीचा वापर करणाऱ्या आणि भांडवलशाहीचे समर्थन करणाऱ्या व्यवस्थेचे अनेकविध पैलू 'एस.ई.झेड.' ही कादंबरी मांडते.

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## **दलित चरित्र आत्मकथन : बदलत्या दिशा**

**डॉ. नामदेव विठ्ठल गवळी**

आनंदिबाई रावराणे कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, वैभववाडी  
ता. वैभववाडी. जि. सिंधुदुर्ग. ४१६८१०

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कोणताही लेखक जे जीवनसंदर्भ घेतो, त्यांचे जे अन्वयार्थ लावतो, त्या अनुषंगाने मांडणी करतो, त्यावरून त्या साहित्याचे रंगरूप, प्रकृती निश्चित होते. दलित साहित्याची प्रकृती दलित विषयक जाणिवेने नियत झालेली असल्यामुळे त्याला 'दलित साहित्य' म्हणावयाचे. दलित साहित्याचे उगमस्थान शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न अनेकांकडून होताना दिसतो काही जण तो उगम बुद्धकाळात शोधतात, काही संतकवी चोखमेळ्यापर्यंत जातात. काही क्रांतिवीर फुल्यापर्यंत पोचतात परंतु यानी निश्चितच विषम समाज व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध बंडाचे निशाण रोवले. त्यांची शिकवण, त्यांचे आदर्श हे सतत प्रेरणादायी ठरतील यात शंका नाही. परंतु ऐतिहासिक व वस्तुनिष्ठ पद्धतीने विचार केल्यास दलित साहित्याचे बीज किंवा प्रेरणास्थान डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर विचार, त्यांची जीवनदृष्टी, व त्या अनुषंगाने केलेल्या चळवळी होय. महाराष्ट्रात दलित समाजात क्रांतिकारी विचारांची परंपरा आणि पिढी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी घडविली. या क्रांतिकारी जाणिवांचा वाङ्मयीन आविष्कार म्हणजे दलित साहित्य होय. या संदर्भात शरच्चंद्र मुक्तीबोध म्हणतात. "दलित वाङ्मय म्हणजे दलितोद्धाराचे वाङ्मय नव्हे. दलित असणे व दलित जाणिव असणे हे भिन्न आहे. दलित जाणिवेतून दलित जीवनविषयक जे वाङ्मय निर्माण होते ते दलित वाङ्मय." <sup>१</sup>

एकोणिसाव्या शतकात भारतात सुरू झालेली महत्त्वपूर्ण सामाजिक चळवळ म्हणजे जाती अंताची व अस्पृश्यता निर्मुलनाची चळवळ. या चळवळीचे फलित म्हणजे विविध साहित्य प्रकारातून फुलून आलेले दलित साहित्य. आत्तापर्यंतचे मराठी साहित्य हे साडेतिन टक्क्यांचे साहित्य आहे, अशी टिका करत वेशीबाहेरील दलित जीवनाचे चित्रण करणारी आत्मकथने आली आणि यातील दारिद्र्य, यातना, घृणा, संताप यांतून निर्माण झालेल्या दुःखमय जीवनाच्या भेदक चित्रणाने सुखवस्तू पांढरपेशा वर्गाच्या भाव विश्वात चांगलीच खळबळ माजवली. आत्मचरित्र वा आत्मकथन या साहित्यप्रकाराला नवा आयाम देण्याचे श्रेय दलित साहित्यप्रवाहाला आहे. परंपरागत आत्मचरित्रकाराला नवा आयाम देण्याचे श्रेय दलित साहित्यप्रवाहाला आहे. परंपरागत आत्मचरित्रकाराला वार्धक्यातून अलिकडे ओढून त्याला तारूण्यात लेखनप्रवृत्त करण्याचे श्रेय दलित साहित्यप्रवाहाला आहे. काहींनी तर स्वतःबरोबर स्वसमाजालाही मुक्तीचा मार्ग दाखवला. डॉ. अनिल सुर्या म्हणतात. "डॉ. आंबेडकरांना अपेक्षित समाजाची निर्मिती व्हावी, स्वाभिमानासह स्वातंत्र्य - समता बंधुतेसह एक व्यक्ती दुस-या व्यक्तीशी मिळावी असे स्वकथनांचे स्वप्न आहे. भेदभाव विरहित आणि जातिविरहीत समाज निर्माण व्हावा, असे परिवर्तन स्वकथनकारांना अपेक्षित आहे." <sup>२</sup> आपली न्याय मागणी मांडण्याचे माध्यम म्हणून दलित लेखक आत्मकथनांकडे वळलेले दिसतात. या संदर्भात शरणकुमार लिंबाळे म्हणतात. "दलित आत्मकथा गुलामीची जशी जाणिव करून देतात, तशी माणसाला त्याच्या माणूसपणाची जाणिव करून देतात. सामाजिक परिवर्तनामधली ही महत्त्वाची कृती आहे." <sup>३</sup> दलित वाङ्मय ख-या अर्थाने विकसित झालं ते आत्मकथनांच्या अंगान, या लेखकांनी कथा, कविता, कादंबरी हे वाङ्मय प्रकारही ब-यापैकी समर्थपणे हाताळले आहेत त्यांची संख्या लक्षणीय असुनही आत्मचरित्र लेखनाइतका त्यांच्या या लिखाणाचा गाजावाजा झालेला नाही. मात्र थोड बारकाईन पाहिल. तर लक्षात येते की दलित साहित्यिकांच्या कथात्मक आणि काव्यात्मक लिखाणात देखील आत्मकथाण्या लपलेल्या आहेत. म्हणजे तोही वेगळ्या आकृतिबंधातली आत्मचरित्र आहेत असे म्हणावे लागते.



दया पवार यांच्या 'बलुतं पासुन सुरु झालेली आत्मकथनांची परंपरा आजही अखंडपणे सुरु आहे. जवळपास शंभर दिडशेच्या आसपास आकडा पार केलेली आत्मकथने काही प्रमाणात सारखी वाटत असली तरी यातील समाजजीवन परस्परापेक्षा अलग आहे. या आत्मकथनांतुन गेल्या ५०-६० वर्षात दलित समाजात घडून आलेल्या बदलाचे चित्र पहावयास मिळते. साहित्याला समाजभिमुख वळण लावण्याचे जे प्रयत्न झाले त्यात दलित आत्मकथनानी महत्वाची भूमिका बजावली. याच सुमारास उदयाला आलेल्या दलित चळवळीला भक्कम वैचारिक अधिष्ठान प्राप्त झाले. दया पवारांनी स्वतःच्या जागी दगडू नावाची व्यक्तिरेखा तयार केली आणि तिच्याशी संवाद साधत आत्मकथन उभे केलं. माधव कोंडविलकरानी आत्मकथाणी सांगण्यासाठी डायरीचा आकृतीबंध निवडला. "आमचा बाप आन आम्ही" यात आपल्या वडीलांविषयी लिहिता लिहिता मुलांची आत्मकथने त्यातुन उमटत गेली. असे काही तुरळक प्रकार वगळले तर आपल्या थेट निवेदनाशी समांतर जाणारी सरळसोट निवेदनशैली त्यांनी निवडली. दलितांची आत्मकथन व्यक्तिगत अनुभवांची कथनं असली तरी ती व्यक्तिपुरती मर्यादित राहत नाहीत. "तराळ अंतराळ" मध्ये माझ्या जीवनाची कथा आहेच. पण त्याचबरोबर ती एका दलिताची कथा आहे. माझ्या कथेबरोबर ती एका समाजाची कथा आहे असं शंकरराव खरातांनी म्हटलं आहे. ही आत्मकथने व्यक्तिमनाबरोबर समाजाविषयी शोधप्रक्रिया आहे. व्यक्तिजीवनाच्या इतिहासाला मिळणारे साहित्यरूप दलित आत्मकथनांतुन अभिव्यक्त झाले असे म्हणता येते.

१९५६ साली डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे महानिर्वाण झाले आणि भारतातील शोषित समाज, विशेषतः दलित समाज शोकसागरात बुडाला. शोषितांना, दलितांना आपले वाटणारे नेतृत्व पाहता पाहता काळोखाआड झाले. आंबेडकरांच्या निधनाचा धक्का अतिशय तिघ होता आणि यातुनच त्यांच्यासंबंधी लिहिले पाहिजे, त्यांच्या आठवणी जागवल्या पाहिजेत. नव्या संघर्षाला उभे राहिले पाहिजे असे दलित विचारवंतांना, कार्यकर्त्यांना आणि संवेदनशील दलित लेखकांना वाटू लागले व नेमक्या याच प्रेरणेतुन दलित साहित्याचा प्रारंभही झाला. डॉ. आंबेडकर नसले तरी त्यांचे विचारधन आहे आणि त्याच्या प्रकाशात लेखन केले पाहिजे या जाणिवेतून दलित साहित्य चळवळ उभी राहिली. याबाबत नागनाथ कोत्तापोल्ले म्हणतात. "दलित साहित्यातील वास्तवाचे स्वरूप समजावुन घ्यावयाचे असेल तर येथील पारंपरिक जटिल जाती व्यवस्था, वाड्मयातल्या आणि जीवनातल्या वेगवेगळ्या चळवळी या आणि यासारख्या असंख्य गोष्टी समजावुन घ्याव्या लागतात."<sup>१</sup> डॉ. आंबेडकरांचा उदय ही अशीच महत्वाची घटना आहे याचे प्रत्यंतर दलित साहित्य चळवळीत येते. या प्रेरणेने व चळवळीतुन निर्माण झालेल्या या आत्मकथनाना सामाजिक दस्तऐवजाचे स्वरूप प्राप्त होण्याला अधिक महत्त्व आहे.

दलित आत्मकथनानी पहिला पायंडा मोडला तो म्हणजे उतारवयात गतजीवनाबद्दल लिहिण्याचा. आपले कृतीशील जीवन संपले की आत्मचरित्र लिहायचे हा रूढ संकेत होता परंतु दलित आत्मकथने वयाच्या चाळीशीत लिहिली आहेत. इतिहास निर्माण करणा-या या कुटुंबातील पहिल्या व्यक्ती आम्हीच आहोत ही जाणिव ही आत्मकथने व्यक्त करतात. परंपरागत समाजव्यवस्थेने आपल्याला जे व जसे जगायला लावले त्या विषयीच्या वेदना. दुःख आणि संताप - विद्रोह तीव्र शब्दांत व्यक्त करणे व पुढील पिढीला या गोष्टींची जाणीव करून देणे. तसेच सामान्य माणसांच्या आयुष्यातही सांगण्यासारखे काहीतरी आहे ही जाणीव या आत्मकथनांमध्ये आहे. महार, मांग, चांभार, ढोर, पाथरट, बेरड, गोपाळ, कुडमुडया जोशी, लमाण, वंजारा अशा विविध जाती - जमातीतील ता व्यक्ती आहेत. ज्यांना आपली जातवाचक ओळख देता येणार नाही असे (रांडेचे पोर) शरणकुमार लिंबाळे - अक्करमाशी, बारामाशी, राणीमाशी, (नाचणारणीच पोर) किशोर शांताराम काळे - कोल्हाटयांच पोर लिहिते झाले आहे तसे इब्राहिम खान सारखे मुस्लिम महार व बाळासाहेब गायकवाड यांसारखे ख्रिस्ती महार स्वतःविषयी लिहिल्या प्रवृत्त झाले. यात दलित म्हणुन वाट्याला आलेले जीवन जगणे व त्यातुन बाहेर पडण्यापर्यंतचा प्रवास ही आत्मकथने मांडतात.

भारतातही दलित स्त्रियांचे प्रश्न खुद दलित मुक्ती आंदोलनात आणि मुख्य स्त्रीवादी चळवळीत दुर्लक्षित झाले याची जाणिव दलित स्त्रियांना झाली. भगिनीभाव नाकारत त्यांनी वेगळी चूल मांडली. जात, प्रदेश, वर्ग, राष्ट्रपरत्वे



स्त्रीच्या वाट्याला येणारे दुय्यमत्व आणि पितृसत्ता वेगळी असते हे कुमुद पावाडे यांचे (अंतःस्फोट १९८१) मुक्ता सर्वगोड यांचे (मितलेली कवाडे १९८३), शांताबाई कांबळे यांचे (माज्या जल्माची चित्तरकथा १९८६), बेबी कांबळे यांचे (जिणं आमूच १९८७), शांताबाई दाणी यांचे (रात्रिदिन आम्हा १९९०), विमल मोरे यांचे (तीन दगडांची चुल २०००), व उर्मिला पवार यांचे (आयदान २००३) या आत्मचरित्रांनी दलित स्त्रीचे जीवन जातीव्यवस्था, ब्राम्हणी व दलित पितृसत्ता, भांडवलशाही यांच्या हातमिळवणीतून कसे होरपळलेले असते. याचे चित्रण केले आहे. या आत्मचरित्रांची समाजशास्त्रीय चिकित्सा डॉ. शर्मिला रेगे व श्यामल गरूड यांनी केली आहे. या आत्मकथनांत आत्मभानप्राप्त आंबेडकरावर निष्ठा व्यक्त करणा-या आणि बंडखोर स्त्रियांही आढळतात. या आत्मकथनातील आत्मभानाबाबत. डॉ. सतिश कामत म्हणतात. "शोषित पिडीत स्त्रियांच्या शक्तीवर विश्वास ठेवून डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी जे कार्य केले त्याची ही परिणीती आहे."<sup>५</sup> त्यांनी दुःखाला न कुरवळता संकटावर मात करून यश मिळवले आहे. स्त्रीत्व आणि दलितत्वाच्या दुःखावर मात करून या स्त्रियांनी व्यक्तिविकास केलेला आहे. शिक्षणाने आणि आंबेडकरी विचाराने त्यांच्या जीवनात परिवर्तन झाले हा परिवर्तनाचा आरसा आहे असे म्हणता येते.

दलित आत्मकथनामधील आक्रस्ताळेपणाबाबत काहीची तक्रार आहे. पण दाहक अनुभवातून जन्मलेला भावनिक उद्रेक समजून घेणे गरजेचे आहे. उरबडवेपणा, आक्रस्ताळेपणा हे काही सर्व दलित आत्मकथनात सामाईक लक्षण नाही. आठवणींचे पक्षी मध्ये लेखकाने जे दिसल, जे अनुभवले ते लिहिलं अशा वृत्तीने आपले भयानक व खडतर अनुभव अत्यंत थंडपणे मांडलेत. मी असा घडलो (२००८), या आत्मकथनात भालचंद्र मुणगेकर यांनी वयाच्या अठराव्या वर्षापर्यंतच्या आठवणी सांगितल्या आहेत. त्यानंतरच्या काळात जीवनाच्या विविध क्षेत्रात त्यांचा संबंध आला, महत्त्वाची अधिकारपदे भूवली, पण व्यक्तिगत आणि सार्वजनिक जीवनात जगण्याच्या त्यांचा मुलभूत प्रेरणा अठरा वर्षातच निर्माण झाल्या हे त्यांनी आवर्जून मांडले आहे. जाती व अस्पृशतानिर्मूलन, स्त्री पुरुष समानता, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, लोकशाही समाजवाद आणि मानवतावाद या त्या प्रेरणा होय. ही पंचसुत्रे आपल्या जगण्याचे मूलाधार आहेत. जगण्याचे प्रयोजन आहे असे मुणगेकरानी म्हटले आहे. याबाबत मीना गोखले म्हणतात, "खरे तर ही मूल्ये हा समाज परिवर्तनवादी विचार व चळवळी यांचा गाभा आहे हे लक्षात येते."<sup>६</sup> कोकणातील दलित स्त्रीजीवनाचे अनुभवविश्व मराठी साहित्यात "आयदान" ने प्रकट केले. डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांमुळे आत्मभान आलेली स्त्री स्वतःच्या उर्जा सिद्ध करताना जीवनाशी खंबीरपणे कसा लढा देते, त्यातून तिचे स्वतंत्र, प्रगल्भ, परिपक्व, आत्मनिर्भर असे व्यक्तिमत्व कसे घडत जाते, स्वतःच्या जगण्याचा अर्थ शोधण्याची कुवत तिच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वात कशी निर्माण होते, हा सारा प्रवास "आयदान" मध्ये येतो. यात स्त्री जीवनाचे दोन प्रवाह आहेत. एक कष्टकरी, खेडूत, प्रवाहपतीत दलित स्त्रीचा तर दुसरा महानगरांमध्ये अर्थाजन करून कुटुंब सांभाळणा-या आत्मनिर्भर स्त्रियांचा. "आमचा बाप आन आम्ही" या आत्मकथनात डॉ. आंबेडकरांना अभिप्रेत असलेले कुटुंब पहावयास मिळते. आईवडील, स्वतः नरेंद्र जाधव आणि त्यांची कन्या अपूर्वा या तिन पिढ्यांमधील एक महत्त्वाचा परिवर्तनाचा प्रवास आहे. शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक जीवनातील प्रवास हा दलित चळवळीशी बांधिलकी असणारा आहे. "जग बदल घालुनी घाव" हे एकनाथ आवाड (शब्दांकन - प्रशांत खुंटे) यांचेही आत्मकथन वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण आहे. ते म्हणतात. माझ्या आयुष्याच्या दुःख दारिद्र्या बद्दल सांगण्यापेक्षा न्याय मिळविण्यासाठी मी जी पद्धत अंगीकारली त्या पद्धतीला केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून पुस्तक लिहू या. ही आवडीची भूमिका आहे. बापासरखे पोतराज होणे व जातीची पारंपरिक कामे नाकारून आपली वाट शोधली. अस्पृशता आणि जातिभेद यांच्या विरोधात गावोगाव संघर्ष मांडला. हजारो भूमिहीनांना गायरान जमिनी मिळवून दिल्या. त्यांना सेंद्रिय शेती शिकवली, व्यवसायाची प्रेरणा दिली. अन्यायावर घाला घालत नवे जग घडवण्याचा पॅटर्न उभा केला यामागे फुले - आंबेडकरांची प्रेरणा होती. हे आत्मकथन म्हणूनच विलक्षण उर्जा देणारे आहे.

सारांशपणे असे म्हणता येईल की, आंबेडकरी विचाराची मशाल हाती घेऊन दलित समाजाला जागे करण्याचे व परिवर्तनाच्या दिशेने वाटचाल करण्याचे कार्य या आत्मकथनांनी केले आहे. शिक्षणाने आत्मभान आलेल्या संघर्षमय जीवनाच्या उद्धारकथा आहेत. समाजातील चळवळी, वैचारिक आंदोलने यामुळे बदलत जाणारा समाज



यांचेही दर्शन घडवितात. मात्र असे म्हणता येईल की दलित आत्मकथनांतील अनुभव व त्यातून होणारी अभिव्यक्ती यात तोच तोचपणा येण्याची शक्यता असून ही आत्मकथने एकसुरी होण्याचा संभव आहेत. नाही म्हटल तरी आजची दलित आत्मकथन ही एका पिढीची आत्मकथन आहेत. सभोवतालची गुंता वाढत चालला आहे. खाऊजा व संगणकीय तंत्रज्ञानाने निर्माण झालेली परिस्थिती, फेसबुक ते इ - बुक, खेड्यांचे शहरीकरण आणि शहरांचे बकालीकरण, प्रगतीची मायावी रूपे, सत्तेचे राजकारण, मराठी भाषेचा प्रश्न यातून निर्माण झालेले अनेक गुंतागुंतीचे वास्तवातील प्रश्न व आंबेडकरी चळवळीची पुढील दिशा यांतूनच व पुढील आत्मकथनांची समिक्षा करावी लागेल.

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## **भाषा व बोली यांचा परस्पर संबंध: एक अभ्यास**

### **उन्मेष शेकडे**

विश्वात असलेल्या प्रत्येक देशात अनेक भाषा बोलल्या जातात. भाषा व बोली या परस्परास पोषक अशाच असतात. त्यांच्या रूपात त्या त्या काळानुसार बदल होत असतात. मूळात भाषा परिवर्तनशील अशी असते. त्यामुळे भाषेमध्ये बदल अथवा परिवर्तन होते.

#### **उद्देश :**

१. भाषेचे स्वरूप लक्षात घेणे.
२. बोलीचे स्वरूप लक्षात घेणे.
३. भाषा व बोली परस्परसंबंध लक्षात घेणे.

भाषा हा शब्द सर्वसाधारणपणे प्रमाणभाषा या अर्थाने वापरला जातो. त्यात प्रामुख्याने निर्धारित केलेली भाषा येते. भाषा ही एकाच देशात एकच बोलली जाते असे नाही. तर भाषेची एकाच देशात अनेक रूपे असतात. सृष्टीतील या भाषा रूपाची कल्पना 'मराठीचा भाषिक अभ्यास' या डॉ.मु.श्री.कानडे यांच्या ग्रंथातील पुढील विवेचनावरून लक्षात येते. ती अशी—

“जगातल्या एकूण भाषांची संख्या जगातल्या एकूण देशांच्या संख्येपेक्षा कितीतरी पटीने अधिक आहे. कारण एका देशात एकच भाषा बोलली जाते, असे नाही. उदाहरणार्थ आपल्या भारत देशात मराठी, गुजराती, पंजाबी, सिंधी, हिन्दी, ओरिया, बंगाली, असामी, तेलुगु, कन्नड, मल्याळम, तामीळ अशा कितीतरी भाषा बोलल्या जातात. भारतापेक्षा आकारमानाने छोट्या असणाऱ्या स्वित्झर्लंडसारख्या देशातही एकापेक्षा अधिक भाषा बोलल्या जातात.” १

भाषा या समाजाच्या वर्धनाचे कार्य करत असतात. समाज विकासात भाषेचे योगदान मौलिक असे आहे. समाजच आपल्या जीवनात जगण्यासाठी भाषा स्वीकारतो. मानवी जीवनात, कुटूंब, विवाह, जात, शिक्षण, न्यायदान, राजव्यवहार इत्यादी काही सामाजिक संस्था आलेल्या आढळतात. परंतु या सर्व सामाजिक संस्थांचा व्यवहार भाषा नसेल, तर पूर्णत्वास जाणार नाही. त्यामुळे भाषा या संस्थेचा स्वतंत्र विचार करावा लागतो. ना.गो. कालेलकर यांनी 'भाषा आणि संस्कृती' या ग्रंथात याविषयी केलेले विवेचन यादृष्टीने महत्वाचे असल्याने ते लक्षात घेण्यासारखे आहे. ते असे—

“हा व्यवहार भाषेने शक्य होतो, म्हणून भाषा ही सर्वश्रेष्ठ सामाजिक संस्था आहे. मागच्या पिढ्यांचे अनुभव व ज्ञान भाषेमुळेच पुढच्या पिढीपर्यंत येऊन पोचतात आणि ते ज्ञान मिळविण्यासाठी पुन्हा प्रयत्न करण्याचे टाळता येणे शक्य झाल्यामुळे त्या ज्ञानात नव्या पिढीला भर घालता येते. म्हणजेच भाषा हे मानवी प्रगतीचे सर्वश्रेष्ठ साधन आहे.” २

मानवी समुहाचा घटक असलेला व्यक्ती भाषा कोठे शिकतो ? हा प्रश्न महत्वाचा आहे. अनेकांचा असा गैरसमज आहे की, भाषा ही व्यक्ती शाळेत गेल्यावरच शिकते. पण तसे नसून व्यक्ती ही भाषा शाळेत जाण्यापूर्वी आत्मसात करत असते. यामुळे हे लक्षात घ्यावे लागते की, शाळेत गेल्यानंतर भाषा शिकली जाते असे नाही. तर शाळेत जाण्यापूर्वी भाषा शिकली जाते. यादृष्टीने 'भाषा आणि समाज' या ग्रंथात ना.गो. कालेलकर यांनी केलेले पुढील विवेचन यादृष्टीने महत्वाचे आहे. ते असे—



“ते शाळेत गेले नसते तरी वयाच्या पाच—सात वर्षांपर्यंत मिळविलेले भाषेचे ज्ञान त्याला जन्मभर पुरले असते. अशी लक्षावधी मुले या देशात आहेत. ज्या साधनाने मनुष्याचा समाजाशी संबंध जोडला जातो आणि ज्यामुळे जीवनाच्या आवश्यक क्षेत्रात भाग घेणे त्याला शक्य होते, ते साधन शाळेत प्रवेश करण्यापूर्वीच त्याला मिळालेले असते.

शाळेत गेल्यावर मात्र त्याला एका नव्या परिस्थितीला तोंड द्यावे लागते. जे ध्वनी ते कानांनी ओळखू शकत होते ते आता त्याला डोळ्यांनी ओळखावे लागतात. अक्षर ओळख आणि पुढे लेखन या दोन साधनांवर प्रभुत्व मिळविल्याशिवाय ज्ञानग्रहण करणे त्याला शक्य नसते.” ३

मानवी जीवनातील जो प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहार हा चालत असतो. तो भाषेच्याप्रमाण रूपात नसतो. तर त्या त्या समाजगटाची जी बोलीभाषा असते. त्या बोली भाषेत तो व्यवहार होत असतो. यामुळे मानवी व्यवहार सुकर करण्यासाठी या बोलभाषेचा वापर हा महत्वाचा असतो. ना.गो.कालेलकर यांनी ‘भाषा आणि संस्कृती’ या ग्रंथात केलेले विवेचन यादृष्टीने लक्षात घ्यावे लागते. ते असे—

“त्यामुळे केवळ लिखित भाषेचे ज्ञान हे प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहारात फारसे उपयोगी पडणार नाही. लेखनपद्धतीचा परिचय हा केवळ जुने ग्रंथ वाचण्यासाठी नसून नवे विचार आणि अनुभव व्यक्त करण्यासाठी आहे आणि व्यवहारात उपयोगात आणली जाणारी बोली हे काम जितक्या परिणामकारक रीतीने करू शकेल तितके ते लिपिबद्ध, रूढ भाषेतून होणार नाही”. ४

भाषा आणि बोली या परस्परांशी पोषक अशाच आहेत. तरीही त्यात फरक कशाच्या आधारे होतो? हे लक्षात घेणे महत्वाचे आहे. बोलभाषाच पुढे प्रमाण भाषा होताना आढळतात. ‘सामाजिक भाषाविज्ञान’ नावाच्या ग्रंथात डॉ.रमेश धोंगडे यांनी याविषयी केलेले विवेचन यादृष्टीने लक्षात घेण्यासारखे आहे. ते असे—

“भाषा आणि बोली हा फरक कसा करायचा ? याला एक उत्तर असे की, भाषा व बोली यांच्या आकारामध्ये फरक असतो. भाषेचा आकार मोठा, बालीचा लहान आकार कशावरून ठरतो ? तर आतमध्ये असलेल्या ‘भाषा बाबी’वरून, ध्वनी, रचना आणि शब्द हे या बाबीचे प्रमुख तीन वर्ग. विरुद्धार्थी शब्द ही शब्दवर्गातील एक बाब.

‘म’ ‘न’ ‘ड’ ‘ण’ ही नासिक्य व्यंजने ध्वनीवर्गातील बाबी. ‘मी येईन म्हणाला तो,’ ‘तो म्हणाला मी येईन,’ ‘तो म्हणाला येईल म्हणून,’ ‘तो म्हणाला की, मी/तो येईन/येईल,’ ‘मी/तो येईन/येईल असं तो म्हणाला,’ हे पर्याय ही रचनेची बाब” ५

भाषा आणि बोली या दोन्ही प्रवर्गातील भाषामुळे समाजाचा विकास साधला जातो. म्हणजेच भाषा व बोली या परस्परास पोषक अशाच आहेत. भाषा व बोली यांच्या वापरामुळे राष्ट्रीय समाजाची विकासात्मक जडण घडणं होवून त्याची प्रगती होते. त्या त्या प्रसंगानुरूप वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या रूपांमुळे एकूण मराठी भाषेची संपन्नता वाढते. ‘मराठीचा भाषिक अभ्यास’ या ग्रंथात डॉ.मु.श्री.कानडे यांनी केलेले पुढील विवेचन यादृष्टीने लक्षात घेण्यासारखे आहे. ते असे—

“समाजातील सर्व घटकांची समान प्रगती साधायची असेल तर प्रारंभिक व प्राथमिक शिक्षण प्रमाणभाषेऐवजी बोलीमधून दिले जाते असा एक विचार प्रवाह आहे. अर्थात या दिशेने जर पावले उचलायची असतील तर, बोलीचा अभ्यास आपोआप महत्त्व धारण करतो. असे विविध बोलीमधून शिक्षण न देता प्रमाणभाषेतूनच एकात्मशिक्षण योजना राबवायची म्हटले तरीही बोलीचा किमान अभ्यास होणे गरजेचे आहे. एकूण समाजाच्या भाषिक व शैक्षणिक गरजांची ओळख अशा अभ्यासामधूनच होणार असते.” ६



समाजाची प्रगती आधुनिक युगात मोठ्या प्रमाणात होताना दिसून येते. विज्ञानाने सर्वच क्षेत्रातील प्रचंड असलेले ज्ञान हे माणसा-माणसापर्यंत पोहचलेले आहे. आजच्या लोकशाही व्यवस्थेत नव्या समाजाची मांडणी होताना आढळून येत आहे. एकूण सर्वच समाजाच्या प्रगतीच्या दृष्टीने वाटचाल सुरू असल्याने भाषा या माध्यमाचे स्वरूपसुद्धा अधिक व्यापक होणे जरूरीचे आहे. यादृष्टीने भाषा(प्रमाण) आणि बोली यांच्या परस्पर समन्वयातून ही पोषक अवस्था निर्माण करावयाची आहे. भाषा आणि बोली यांचा परस्पर विकासात्मक संबंध यासाठी उपयुक्त ठरतो. ना.गो.कालेलकर यांनी 'भाषा आणि संस्कृती' या ग्रंथातील केलेले पुढील विवेचन यादृष्टीने लक्षात घेणे गरजेचे आहे. ते असे—

“लोकशाहीच्या नव्या युगात समाजाचे स्वरूप सर्वस्वी पूर्वीच्यासारखे राहिलेले नाही.सर्व समाजाने एकत्र येवून करावयाच्या गोष्टी आणि सर्व समाजाच्या प्रगतीसाठी करावयाच्या गोष्टी यांच्यामुळे सर्व वर्गाचा एकत्र व्यवहार होणे अपरिहार्य झाले आहे. त्यामुळे भाषा या माध्यमाचे स्वरूपही अधिक व्यापक आणि चिंतनीय बनणे स्वाभाविक आहे.” ७

समाजाच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टीने भाषा व बोली यांच्या परस्पर पुरक संबंधाचा अभ्यास आवश्यक असतो. भाषेस बोलीसंपन्न बनवितात. मराठी भाषेस भाषा आणि बोली व्यापक व संपन्न बनवितात. भाषा व बोली यांचा परस्पर संबंध हा एकूणच भाषा विकासास पोषक असाच असतो. विश्वातील कोणतीही भाषा असो त्यात हा विचार येताना दिसतो.

#### **निष्कर्ष :**

१. भाषेचे स्वरूप लक्षात येते.
२. बोलीचे स्वरूप लक्षात येते.
३. भाषा आणि बोली संबंध कळून येतो.



#### **संदर्भग्रंथ :**

१. 'मराठीचा भाषिक अभ्यास : ऐतिहासिक आणि वर्णनात्मक' : डॉ.मु.श्री.कानडे, प्रकाशन, श्री.व्ही.एल. तावरे, प्रकाशन, स्नेहवर्धन पब्लिशिंग हाऊस,पुणे,१९९४पृष्ठ क्रमांक—१८६
२. 'भाषा आणि संस्कृती':ना.गो.कालेलकर, प्रकाशक, श्री.पु.भागवत, प्रकाशन, मौज प्रकाशन, मुंबई, आवृत्ती पहिली, १९६२, पृष्ठ क्रमांक—६१
३. तत्रैव, पृष्ठ क्रमांक— ६५
४. तत्रैव, पृष्ठ क्रमांक— ६९
५. 'सामाजिक भाषा विज्ञान'डॉ रमेश धोंडगे, प्रकाशक,राजीव बर्वे, प्रकाशन, दिलीपराज प्रकाशन प्रा.लि. पुणे, प्रथमावृत्ती—२००६, पृष्ठ क्रमांक—२१
६. 'मराठीचा भाषिक अभ्यास:ऐतिहासिक आणि वर्णनात्मक' डॉ.मु.श्री.कानडे, प्रकाशक, श्री.एल.व्ही.तावरे, प्रकाशन, स्नेहवर्धन पब्लिशिंग हाऊस,पुणे,पृथमावृत्ती१९९४, पृष्ठ क्रमांक— २०६
७. 'भाषा आणि संस्कृती:' ना.गो.कालेलकर, प्रकाशक, श्री.पु.भागवत,प्रकाशन, मौज प्रकाशन, मुंबई, आवृत्ती पहिली, १९६२, पृष्ठ क्रमांक—६५



## **इतिहासकार्य वि. का. राजवाडे**

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वैभववाडी, जि. सिंधुदुर्ग – ४१६८१०

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### **प्रस्तावना:**

इतिहास म्हणजे भूतकाळ आणि वर्तमानकाळ यांच्यातील कधीही न संपणारा संवाद आहे. हा संवाद जाणून घेण्याची जिज्ञासा माणसाला सतत राहिली आहे. या जिज्ञासेतूनच इतिहास लेखनाचा प्रारंभ झाला. इ.स.पू. पाचव्या शतकापासून इतिहास नोंदवण्याची परंपरा निर्माण झालेली दिसते. प्राचीन ग्रीक साम्राज्यातला इतिहासकार हिरोडोटस हा जगातील पहिला इतिहासकार मानला जातो.

ग्रीक, रोमन या युरोपीयन इतिहासकारांप्रमाणेच आशियायी देशातही इतिहास लेखनाची परंपरा दिसून येते. इतिहासाची नोंद ठेवण्याच्या पद्धती, इतिहासाकडे पाहण्याची दृष्टी वेगळी असेल. परंतु पौर्वात्य देशातील लोकांना म्हणजे आशिया खंडातील चीनी आणि भारतीयांना इतिहासाची जाणच नव्हती असे म्हणता येणार नाही. एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचा कारभार स्थिरावला होता. याच काळात भारतात इतिहास लेखनाला ख-या अर्थाने प्रारंभ झाला. मराठ्यांचा इतिहास, सातारचा पोलिटीकल एजंट ग्रॅंड डफ याने लिहीला. परंतु मराठ्यांचा सविस्तर आणि शास्त्र शुद्ध इतिहास लिखानाचे महान कार्य विश्वनाथ काशीनाथ राजवाडे यांनी केले. म्हणूनच त्यांना आद्य मराठी इतिहास संशोधक म्हणून ओळखले जाते. इतिहाससंशोधनाचे अग्रणी व मराठीचे जाज्वल्य अभिमानी असलेले वि. का. राजवाडे यांच्या जीवनकार्याचा आढावा या शोधलेखात घेतला आहे.

### **समस्यासुत्रण-**

भारतात इतिहास लेखनाची खूप मोठी परंपरा आहे. अगदी प्राचीन, मध्ययुगीन आणि आधुनिक काळातही इतिहास लेखनाचे काम झालेले आहे. परंतु आपल्या नोकरी आणि सांसारिक जीवनापेक्षा इतिहास लेखनाला फार महत्त्व देऊन संदर्भ साधने गोळा करून वि. का. राजवाडे यांनी इतिहास लेखनात मोलाचे भर घातली आहे. वि. का. राजवाडे यांची आद्य मराठी इतिहास लेखक म्हणून तसेच एक थोर इतिहासकार म्हणून त्यांच्या जीवनकार्यावर फारसा प्रकाश टाकलेला दिसत नाही. वि. का. राजवाडे यांचे जीवनकार्य पुढे यावे तसेच त्यांच्या जीवन कार्यातून आधुनिक काळातील अभ्यासक व इतिहासकारांना प्रेरणा मिळावी या मुख्य उद्देशाने हा शोध निबंध लिहीलेला आहे.

### **संशोधनाची उद्दीष्टे:**

1. इतिहास लेखनाचा मागोवा घेणे.
2. वि. का. राजवाडे यांचे इतिहास लेखन समजून घेणे



### 3. इतिहासकार वि. का. राजवाडे यांच्या जीवनकार्याचा शोध घेणे

#### संशोधन पद्धती:-

सदर शोध लेखनासाठी दुय्यम दर्जाची साधने यांचा वापर केला आहे. ग्रंथालयातील अनेक पुस्तके, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मराठी विश्वकोश व इंटरनेट वरून माहिती गोळा करून सदर शोधनिबंध तयार केलेला आहे.

#### गृहितक:

1. भारतात इतिहास लेखनाची परंपरा होती.
2. वि. का. राजवाडे हे एक मराठी इतिहासकार होते.
3. राजवाडे यांनी मराठी इतिहासाची साधने गोळा केली.
4. राजवाडे यांनी अनेक ग्रंथ लिहिले.

#### इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे (इ.स.1864-1926)

विश्वनाथ काशीनाथ राजवाडे यांचा जन्म पुणे येथे 12 जुलै 1864 रोजी झाला. त्यांचे कुटूंब साधारणतः गरीबच पण आदरणीय होते. राजवाड्यांचे मूळ आडनाव जोशी होते. परंतु त्यांच्या पुर्वजांपैकी एकजण पेशव्यांकडे राजवाड्यात नोकरीस होते. म्हणून त्या घराण्यास राजवाडे म्हणण्याचा प्रघात पडला असावा. दुसरे मत असे की, कोकणात राजवाडी म्हणून एक गाव आहे. या गावाच्या नावावरून जोशी घराण्यास राजवाडे म्हणण्याचा प्रघात पडला असावा असे शंकर रामचंद्र राजवाडे यांचे मत आहे. राजवाडे तीन वर्षांचे असतानाच त्यांच्या वडीलांचे निधन झाले. त्यानंतर राजवाड्यांची आई यमुनाबाई, वैजनाथ व विश्वनाथ या आपल्या दोन मुलांना घेऊन आपल्या वडीलांकडे घेऊन वसईला गेली. राजवाडे बंधूचे प्राथमिक शिक्षण पुण्यात झाले. 1882 मध्ये राजवाडे मॅट्रिकची परीक्षा पास झाल्यावर मुंबईस एलफिन्स्टन काॅलेजमध्ये दाखल झाले. परंतु त्यांना शिक्षण पूर्ण करता आले नाही. ग्रंथालयातील ग्रंथांना त्यांनी आपले गुरू मानले आणि इतिहास, अर्थशास्त्र, नितिशास्त्र, राज्यशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र, तत्वज्ञान व समाजशास्त्र इ. विषयांवरील अनेक ग्रंथांचा मनापासून अभ्यास केला. या सुमारास त्यांनी फारसी व फ्रेंच भाषेची जुजबी तोंड ओळख करून घेतली. नियमित व्यायाम करून त्यांनी शरीर संपंदाही कमविली. 1890 मध्ये राजवाडे बी.ए. पास झाले. पोटापाण्यासाठी पुण्याच्या न्यु इंग्लिश स्कूल मध्ये शिक्षकाची नोकरी पत्करली. याच दरम्यान त्यांचा विवाह झाला. 1891 च्या सुमारास एक मुलगा झाला. पण दोन महिन्यांचा होऊन मरण पावला. दुस-या वेळेस मुलगी अपु-या दिवसांची जन्मली व ती आणि तिची आई या दोन्ही स्वर्गवासी झाल्या. राजवाड्यांची संसारयात्रा लौकिक अर्थाने येथेच संपली. या महान आपत्तीनंतर 1893 मध्ये त्यांनी नोकरी सोडून दिली. राजवाड्यांनी आपले जीवन इतिहास, समाजशास्त्र व भाषाशास्त्र या विषयातील संशोधनास वाहून घेण्याचे ठरविले. निर्वाहाच्या समस्येकडे मुळीच लक्ष न देता त्यांनी 1893 पासून मृत्यूपर्यंतचे आयुष्य संशोधनाची साधनसामग्री जमविण्यात आणि आपल्या अभ्यासाचे निष्कर्ष प्रसिध्द करण्यास घालविले. स्वतः निवडलेल्या जीवनपथावरून ते कधीही बाजूला ढळले नाहीत. हस्तलिखिते, शिलालेख व जुन्या नोंदी यांसारखी ऐतिहासिक व सांस्कृतिक माहिती गोळा करण्याच्या उद्देशाने जवळ एक पैसाही नसताना मोठ्या शहरात किंवा जेथे साधा बैलगाडीचा रस्ताही नाही अशा दुरच्या खेड्यात पायपीट करत जाणा-या या मानसाची कल्पनाच





केलेली बरी. त्यांना ज्या कठीन प्रसंगातून जावे लागले त्याची आपण कल्पनाही करू शकत नाही. आजन्म इतिहासाचे खडतर व्रत घेणा-या तपस्वी राजवाड्यांचे धुळे येथे वयाच्या 63 व्या वर्षी 31 डिसेंबर 1926 रोजी देहावसान झाले.

### **राजवाडे यांचे इतिहासलेखन-**

राजवाडे यांनी सुरवातीला कोल्हापूरच्या 'समर्थ' या वृत्तपत्रातून काही लेख प्रसिध्द केले. 1893 मध्ये त्यांनी 'भाषांतर' मासिक सुरू केले. 1894 मध्ये भाषांतराचा पहिला अंक प्रसिध्द केला. राजवाड्यांनी या सुमारास कोल्हापूरला प्रो.विजापूरकर ग्रंथमाला नावाचे मासिक चालवले. यानंतर मात्र त्यांनी मुळ नोंदीवरून चिरस्मरणीय अशा ऐतिहासिक साधनसामग्रीची लेखमाला- "मराठ्यांच्या इतिहासाची साधने" या नावाने प्रसिद्ध करण्याचे काम त्यांनी हाती घेतले. इ.स. 1898 ते 1921 याकाळात त्यांनी अत्यंत परिश्रमाने या मालेतून 22 खंड प्रसिध्द केले. राजवाड्यांनी इतिहास संशोधन कसे केले त्यामागची प्रेरणा म्हणजे स्वदेशाभिमान होय. 'राजवाडे विचारदर्शन'चे लेखक डा०. प्र. न. जोशी म्हणतात, "आपला इतिहास आपणच लिहील पाहिजे. हे एक राजवाडे यांच्या कार्याचे मुख्य सूत्र होते. परकियांनी लिहीलेले आपले इतिहास आपल्यासाठी नसतात. त्यात अनेक बाबींचा जाणीवपूर्वक विपर्यास केलेला असतो. सत्याचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न त्यात बुद्ध्याच नसतो".

### **राजवाड्यांची इतिहासाविषयी कल्पना:-**

डा०. प्र. न. जोशी म्हणतात की, "इतिहासाच्या शास्त्रशुध्द स्वरूपाचे व तत्त्वज्ञानाचे संपूर्ण तपशिलासहीत वर्णन अखिल भारतात प्रथम राजवाडे यांनी केलेले आहे. राजवाड्यांचे इतिहासाविषयीचे विचार त्यांच्या विस्तृत प्रस्तावनेमध्ये पहावयास मिळतात. सहाव्या खंडात त्यांनी इतिहासाचे प्रकार व इतिहासशास्त्र या विषयाची माहिती दिली आहे. राजवाड्यांनी इतिहासाच्या स्वरूपाची तर चर्चा केली आहेच. पण त्याच बरोबर पाश्चिमात्यांनी सांगितलेले इतिहासाचे स्वरूप हे एकांगी आहे. हे त्यांनी सप्रमाण दाखवून दिले आहे.

### **इतिहास लिहीण्याच्या पद्धतीवर राजवाड्यांचे विचार -**

इतिहास लेखनाचे तीन प्रकार राजवाड्यांनी सांगितले आहेत. त्यामध्ये 1)कालानुक्रम पद्धती- या पद्धतीमध्ये ऐतिहासिक काळापासून दरवर्षी किंवा दर शंभरवर्षांनी पृथीवर काय काय वृत्ते घडली त्यांची कालानुक्रमे माहिती लिहीली जाते. राजवाड्यांच्या मते ही पद्धती फारसी प्रशस्त नाही.

1. **दैशिक पद्धती-** या पद्धतीमध्ये विवक्षित देशांचा इतिहास लिहीतात ही सुद्धा पद्धती राजवाड्यांना मान्य नाही. कारण देशाचा म्हणजे देशातील लोकांचा इतिहास वेगळा असतो. त्यांच्यामते इतिहास केवळ काळ किंवा देशाचा लिहावयाचा नसतो. इतिहास लोकांचा म्हणजे मानव समाजाच्या लिहावयाचा असतो.
2. **कौलिक पद्धती-** मनुष्य समाजात निरनिराळी कुले, अंतःप्रवृत्ती असतात. त्यांचा इतिहास लिहीला पाहिजे. या पद्धतीने समाजाची उत्तम प्रगती होईल. असा राजवाड्यांना विश्वास वाटतो. व्यक्ती, वर्ग, लोक, राष्ट्र, कुल, उपकुल यांचे व्यवहार अंतस्थ व बहिस्थ अशा दोन प्रकारचे असतात.



### **राजवाडे यांचे इतिहासलेखनशास्त्र-**

इतिहासाचे स्वरूप, प्रकार, गुणदोश, लेखन पद्धती व तत्त्वज्ञान या सर्वच बाबींमध्ये राजवाड्यांचे विचार अतिशय मुलगामी स्वरूपाचे आहेत. त्यांच्या विचारांमध्ये आजही मार्गदर्शन करण्याची क्षमता आहे. इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राचा विचार केला असता त्यांची कामगिरी अतिशय भरीव स्वरूपाची आहे असे दिसून येते.

### **सारांश-**

वि.का.राजवाडे यांची वृत्ती मुळ संशोधनाची होती. पण नुसतेच संशोधन करून न थांबता त्यावर निश्चित अभ्यास करून ठाम निष्कर्षही त्यांनी काढले आणि ग्रंथ लिहून हा सर्व अभ्यास त्यांनी वाचक व इतर संशोधकांपुढे ठेवला. त्यांनी केलेले हे काम त्यांच्यापूर्वी कोणीही केलेले नव्हते. अशा पद्धतीने संशोधन करण्यासाठी इतर अभ्यासक पुढे यावेत या हेतूने त्यांनी 07 जुलै 1910 रोजी भारत इतिहास संशोधक मंडळाची स्थापना केली आणि ते कार्य पुढे चालू ठेवण्यासाठी चालना दिली. इतिहास, साहित्य आणि भाषा ही त्यांच्या संशोधनाची क्षेत्रे होती. त्यांच्या पश्चात ऐतिहासिक खजिना असलेल्या दुर्मिळ ठेव्याचे धुळे येथील इ. वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ आजही कार्यरत आहे. पाश्चात्य देशात चालू असलेली इतिहास- तत्त्वमीमांसा अंगिकारणारा पहिला भारतीय इतिहास संशोधक म्हणून राजवाड्यांचा उल्लेख रास्त ठरतो.

### **संदर्भ ग्रंथसूची-**

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## **शेती क्षेत्रातील अरिष्ट आणि शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या**

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### **प्रस्तावना:-**

भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश आहे. भारतातील 65% लोक प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्ष शेती व्यवसायावर अवलंबून आहेत. 2020 साली आर्थिक महासत्ता होण्याचे स्वप्न पाहण्याचा भारतात प्रचंड प्रमाणात विषमता वाढत आहे. आज 10 टक्के लोकांकडे देशाची 90 टक्के संपत्ती आहे. तर 90 टक्के लोकांकडे फक्त 10 टक्के संपत्ती आहे. गरीब व श्रीमंत यामधील अंतर सातत्याने वाढत आहे. पावसाचे प्रमाण कमी, हमीभावाचा अभाव, हुंडाबळी, स्त्रीभूण हत्या बालमजूरी, दारिद्र्य, भ्रष्टाचार, बलात्कार, कुपोशन व शेतकरी आत्महत्या या समस्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढल्या आहेत. राष्ट्रीय गुन्हे निमंत्रण ब्युरो निमंत्रण ब्युरो (NCRB) 2016 च्या हंगामी आकडेवाडीनुसार भारतात 11,370/- शेतकरी व शेतमजुरांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत. यामध्ये सर्वाधिक शेतकरी आत्महत्या 3661/- महाराष्ट्रात झाल्या आहेत. तर त्यानंतर कर्नाटक 2079, मध्यप्रदेश 2016 या राज्यातील शेतक-यांनी आत्महत्या केलेल्या आहेत.

भारतातील काही शेतकरी जसे निराशाग्रस्त होऊन आत्महत्या करतात त्याचप्रमाणे शहरी कामगार, विद्यार्थी, स्त्रिया असे समाजातील विविध गट निराशाने ग्रासल्यामुळे आत्महत्या करीत आसल्याची महिती नॅशनल क्राईम ब्युरोने उघड केली आहे. अशा सर्वच आत्महत्या रोखण्यासाठी सरकारने व समाजाने प्रयत्न करायला हवेत. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात यातील कोणतीच गोष्ट झालेली नाही. यासंदर्भात कोणतीही पावले उचलली गेली नाहीत आणि नजिकच्या भविष्यात उचलली जाणारही नाहीत.

### **भारतातील शेतकरी आत्महत्येचे वास्तव-**

भारत सरकारच्या नॅशनल क्राईम रेकार्ड्स ब्युरोच्या (NCRB) अहवालानुसार 1995-2015 या 20 वर्षात देशातील 3,21,401 शेतक-यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत. भारताने 1981 नंतर उदारीकरण, सबलीकरण व जागतीकीकरण (LPG) धोरण स्वीकारल्यानंतर आपल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत फार मोठे बदल झाले. जागतिकरणामुळे आपली अर्थव्यवस्था जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेशी जोडली जाऊन परकीयांसाठी आपली द्वारे खुली करण्यात आली. मात्र या स्पर्धेत शेतकरी शासनाच्या ढिसाळ धोरणामुळे तग धरू शकले नाही.

आपली शेतीतील उत्पादकता आधीच कमी होती पण जागतिकीकरणानंतर ती आणखी घटली. ब्राझील, अमेरिका, चीन आणि आस्ट्रेलिया या देशांच्या मानानं आपल्या शेतीतली उत्पादकता खूपच कमी आहे. उदाहरणार्थ दर हेक्टर मागे फ्रान्स आपल्या तिप्पट तर चीन आपल्या दुप्पट गहू पिकवतो. तर आपल्या उत्पादकतेत दरवर्षी फक्त 2%च वाढ होते. शिवाय उत्पादनात वाढ झाली तर शेतक-यांच्या उत्पन्नात त्या



प्रमाणात वाढ होत नाही हेही तितकेच महत्वाचे आहे. 1980 च्या दशकाच्या सुरवातीला शेतीच्या वाढीचा दर हा उद्योग आणि सेवा क्षेत्राच्या वाढीच्या दरापेक्षा जास्त होता. पण 1991 साली सुरू झालेल्या जागतिकीकरणानंतर शेतीची घसरण सुरू झाली.

1980 ते 1995 दरम्यान शेतीमधल्या उत्पन्नाची वाढ सरासरी 3.3% नं झाली तर जागतिकीकरणानंतर शेतीची घसरण सुरू झाली. तर जागतिकीकरणाच्या 1995 ते 2005 या दशकात हाच दर 2% वर घसरला. त्यानंतरच्या काळात वर जाण्यापूर्वी तो चक्क 1% झाला होता. आश्चर्य म्हणजे या काळात पर्जन्यवृष्टी चांगली होऊनही हा दर घसरला आणि हे प्रत्येकच महत्वाच्या पिकाच्या बाबतीत घडलं. तांदूळ, गहू, तेलबीया आणि इतर धान्यांच्या बाबतीत तर उत्पादनांच्या वाढीचा दर जागतिकीकरणाच्या आधीच्या वाढीच्या दराच्याही निम्म्याहून कमी झाला. कडधान्याच्या बाबतीत हे उत्पादन पूर्वीच्या वाढीच्या काळापेक्षा घटलं. म्हणजे उत्पादन वाढीचा दर ऋण झाला. याच काळात शेतकऱ्यांनी धान्य, कडधान्य यासाठीची जमीन नगदी पिकांसाठी आणि फलोत्पादनासाठी वापरायला सुरवात केली. शिवाय याच काळात लोकसंख्याही वाढली. त्यामुळ एकूणच दरडोई धान्याची आणि विशेषतः कडधान्याची उपलब्धता कमीच झाली हे उघडच आहे.

1991 सालापासून धान्याची दरडोई उपलब्धता ही 10% नं घटली. 1991 साली दरडोई दररोज धान्यपूरवठा 510 ग्रॅम होता, तो 2006 साली दरडोई, दररोज 437 ग्रॅम झाला. 2005-10 च्या काळात तर हा दर हरित क्रांती होण्याच्या आधीच्या दरापेक्षाही कमी झाला. खुली अर्थव्यवस्था स्वीकारण्याच्या आधीची जर 20 वर्ष बघितली (1971 ते 1991) आणि त्यांना पाच वर्षात विभागलं. तर या काळात दर पाच वर्षांनी दररोज दरडोई धान्याची उपलब्धता वाढतच गेलेली दिसेल. याउलट नंतरची वीस वर्ष घेतली (1991 ते 2010) तर हा आकडा दर पाच वर्षांनी कमी होताना दिसेल. चीनच्या तुलनेत भारतात हे चित्र फारच विदारक होतं आणि कुठलाही पक्ष सत्तेवर असला तरीही हे घडलं.

कमाल जमीन धारण कायदा जगातल्या ज्या ज्या देशात अस्तित्वात नाही, त्या देशातले शेतकरी सरकारी अनुदानाशिवाय शेती करतच नाहीत. अमेरिकेत हजारो एकर शेती असलेले शेतकरी भारतात संपूर्ण वर्षभरात मिळालेल्या सरकारी अनुदानाच्या रकमेच्या अधिक रक्कम केवळ एका दिवसात मिळवतात. मग आम्हालाच हा कायदा हटला तर शेती फायद्याची होईल हे स्वप्न का दाखले जात आहे? आणि तेही अशा वेळी जेव्हा सध्याचे भारत सरकार हा कायदा स्वतःच रद्द करण्याच्या तयारीत आहे. नव्हे हक समितीने शेतजमीन लीजवर देण्यासंबंधीचा अहवाल नीती आयोगाने स्वीकारल्याची बातमी 14 एप्रिल 2016 ला प्रसारित झालेली आहे.

हक समितीची नेमणूकच जमीन लीजवर देण्या/घेण्याची प्रक्रीया कशी करावी हे ठरवण्यासाठी केली गेली आहे आणि समितीचा अहवाल एप्रिल 2016 मध्येच शासनाने मंजूर केला आहे तर कमाल जमीन धारणा कायद्याला काय अर्थ राहिला? त्यासाठी आंदोलन करायची गरजच काय? उलट अमर्याद जमिनी लीजवर घेण्याची परवानगी असूनही मोठ्या प्रमाणात कंपन्या शेती करायला येत नाही आहेत, हा चिंतेचा विषय असायल हवा.



आवश्यक वस्तूंचा कायदा असल्यामुळे शेतमालाला भाव मिळत नाही. हाही एक भ्रमच आहे. गेल्या 25 वर्षात शेतमालाचे भाव पाडण्यासाठी या कायद्याचा उपयोग करून शेतमाल निर्यातीवर बंदी आणण्याचा प्रकार फार तर 3-4 महिन्यांपुरता झालेला आहे. तोही कांदा-बटाच्यापुरता. 2010-11 मध्ये कापसाच्या निर्यातीवर बंदी आणण्याची चर्चा सुरू झाली होती. पण आणली गेली नाही. मग तरीही गेल्या 25 वर्षात सर्वच शेतमालाचे भाव कायम पडतेच का राहिले? कांद्याचे भाव 60-70 रु. किलो झाले म्हणून कांदा निर्यातीवर बंदी घालण्याची वेळ 25 वर्षात एकूण कितीदा आली? उलट निर्यातबंदी नसूनही भाव मिळाले नाहीत अशी स्थिती कायम राहिली. 2016-17 या वर्षात सरकारच्या 6% निर्यात अनुदानाच्या मदतीने सर्वाधिक कांदा निर्यात केला गेला. तरीही भाव नाही.

तुरीच्या डाळीवर निर्यातबंदी असली तरी भारत सरकारच्या हमी भावापेक्षा जास्त भाव आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारात मिळण्याची – तुर निर्यात करण्यासारखी स्थिती गेल्या 25 वर्षात केवळ गेल्यावर्षी होती. आज निर्यातबंदी हटली तरी निर्यात सबसिडी दिल्याशिवाय निर्यात होऊ शकत नाही. निर्यात खुली करा. ही मागणी खुल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचे समर्थन करतात. पण निर्यात अनुदानाची मागणी त्यांच्या भूमिकेत कशी बसेल?

### **शेतक-यांचे आंदोलने:-**

भारतात स्वातंत्र्यानंतर देखील शेतक-यांनी मोठ्या प्रमाणात आपल्या हक्कासाठी मोठी आंदोलने केली आहेत. हमीभाव असेल, दुधाचे कापसाचे भाव यासाठी देशात शेतक-यांनी अनेक वेळेस चक्काजाम आंदोलने केली आहेत. मात्र त्यांच्या मागण्या पूर्ण होऊ शकल्या नाहीत. आज देशामध्ये महाराष्ट्रात मराठा समाज, हरियाणात जाट, गुजरातमध्ये पटीदार, राजस्थानमधील गुज्जर गेली अनेक वर्षे शासनाकडे आरक्षणाची मागणी करीत आहे. अनेकांनी या आंदोलनात बलिदान दिले मात्र यावर अजून मार्ग निघाला नाही. साधारणपणे मराठा, जाट, पाटीदार, गुज्जर हा समाज शेती करणारा शेतकरी आहे. शासनाच्या चुकीच्या धोरणामुळे शेती व्यवसाय हा आज परवडात नाही. त्यामुळे या समाजातील लोकांना मुलामुलींचे शिक्षण, आरोग्य लग्न यासाठी पैसा नाही. प्रामुख्याने ग्रामीण भागात हा समाज अत्यंत दयनीय अवस्थेत आहे. या समाजातील मूठभर लोक अमदार, खासदार, मंत्री आहेत. याचा अर्थ हा समाज फार पुढारलेला आहे असे नाही. हा समाज आजही शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक व आर्थिक दृष्ट्या देखील मागासलेला आहे आणि म्हणूनच आरक्षणाची मागणी करत आहे. पाऊस कमी, शासनाचे चुकीचे धोरण, सरकार आरक्षण देत नाही, उत्पन्न कमी यामुळे भारतातील हा शेतकरी समाज आत्महत्येसारखा मार्ग अवलंबत आहे. म्हणून शासनाने 65 टक्के शेती करणा-या शेतकरी समाजाला किमान आरक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून न्याय द्यावा. अन्यथा, एक दिवस शेतक-यांनी शेती स्वतःसाठीच पिकविली तर भारतात भयानक अवस्था निर्माण होईल; म्हणून शेतक-यांचा आक्रोश शासनाने ऐकावा. कारण भारत हा कृषिप्रधान देश आहे म्हणजेच शेती व शेतक-यांना प्राधान्य देणे हे क्रमप्राप्त आहे. मात्र भारतात तसे होताना दिसून येत नाही. म्हणून शेतकरी मोठ्या प्रमाणात आत्महत्या करत आहे. म्हणून आज शेतकरी समाज हा दयनीय अवस्थेत असल्यामुळे तो आरक्षणासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात संघर्ष करत आहे. भारतातील शेतकरी आत्महत्या राज्यनिहाय खालील तक्त्यात दर्शविले आहे.



**तक्ता क्र.1 भारतातील शेतकरी आत्महत्या**

वर्ष	महाराष्ट्र	आंध्रप्रदेश	कर्नाटक छत्तीसगड	मध्यप्रदेश आत्महत्या	पाच राज्यातील एकूण शेतकरी	देशातील आत्महत्या	पाच बड्या राज्यांचा वाटा
<b>1995</b>	<b>1083</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2490</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>6808</b>	<b>10720</b>	<b>56.04</b>
<b>1996</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1706</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>1809</b>	<b>7507</b>	<b>13729</b>	<b>54.68</b>
वर्ष	महाराष्ट्र	आंध्रप्रदेश	कर्नाटक छत्तीसगड	मध्यप्रदेश आत्महत्या	पाच राज्यातील एकूण शेतकरी	देशातील आत्महत्या	पाच बड्या राज्यांचा वाटा
1997	1917	1097	1832	2390	7236	13622	53.12
1998	2409	1813	1883	2278	8383	16015	52.34
1999	2423	1974	2379	2654	9430	16082	58.64
2000	3022	1525	2630	2660	9837	16603	59.25
2001	3536	1509	2505	2824	10374	16415	63.20
2002	3695	1896	2340	2578	10509	17971	58.48
एकूण-	20066	12716	18070	18432	69284	121157	57.19
2003	3836	1800	2678	2511	10825	17164	63.07
2004	4147	2666	1963	3033	11809	18241	64.74
2005	3926	2490	1883	2660	10959	13131	63.97
2006	4453	2407	1720	2858	11738	17060	68.22
2007	4238	1797	2135	2856	11026	16632	66.29
2008	3808	2105	1737	3152	10796	16196	66.26
2009	2872	2414	2282	3197	10765	17368	61.98
2010	2141	2525	5885	2663	10714	15964	66.49
2011	3337	2206	2100	1326	8969	14027	63.94
एकूण	33752	20610	19083	23956	97401	149783	65.03
1995 ते 2011	53818	33326	37153	42388	166685	270940	61.52
2012	3786	2572	1875	1178	9411	13727	68.55
2013	3146	2014	1403	1090	7653	11772	65.01
2014	4004	632	768	1553	7353	12380	59.49
2015	4291	916	1569	2244	9020	12602	71.57
एकूण	15227	6134	5615	6465	33437	50461	66.26
1995 ते 2015	69045	39460	42768	48853	200122	321401	62.26



**Source:** Accidental Deaths & Scuides in India, Reports 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 india, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Ministri of Home Affairs

उपरोक्त तक्रता क्र.01 वरून असे दिसून येते की, भारतासारख्या कृषिप्रधान देशात शेतकरी आत्महत्या ही फार मोठी समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे. भारतात 65 टक्के लोक शेती व्यवसायाशी निगडित आहे. मात्र शासनाच्या चुकीच्या धोरणामुळे शेती व्यवसाय हा तोड्यात सुरू आहे. 1995 ते 2015 या वीस वर्षांच्या कालखंडात NCRB च्या अहवालानुसार भारतात 3,21,401

शेतक-यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत. प्रसिध्द पत्रकार पी.साईनाथ यांनी 'द हिन्दू' मधील लेखात भारतातील शेतकरी आत्महत्येची 1995 ते 2011 या कालावधीमधील आकडेवारीचे विश्लेषण अत्यंत सखोल केले आहे. 1995 ते 2015 या वीस वर्षांत सर्वाधिक शेतकरी आत्महत्या असलेल्या पाच राज्यांतील संख्या 2,00,122 एवढी आहे. एकूण शेतकरी आत्महत्येचे हे प्रमाण 62.26 टक्के एवढे आहे. याचा अर्थ भारतातील पाच राज्यांत एकूण आत्महत्येपैकी मोठ्या (62.26 टक्के) प्रमाणात आत्महत्या होतात. भारतात 1995 ते 2015 या वीस वर्षांत सर्वात जास्त शेतकरी आत्महत्या महाराष्ट्र राज्यात झाल्या असून ही संख्या 69045 एवढी आहे. भारतातील एकूण शेतकरी आत्महत्येच्या 21.48 टक्के आत्महत्या महाराष्ट्र राज्यात होतात. त्यानंतर मध्यप्रदेश/छत्तीसगढ 48853 (15.20 टक्के), कर्नाटक 42768 (13.30 टक्के) व आंध्रप्रदेश 39460 (12.27 टक्के).

भारतासारख्या कृषिप्रधान देशात लाखो शेतकरी आत्महत्या करत असेल तर ही मोठी शोकांतिका आहे. भारताला स्वतंत्र्य मिळून 70 वर्षे झाले तरी ही आज शेतक-यांची आर्थिक स्थिती अत्यंत बिकट आहे. दुसरीकडे भारतात गरीब व श्रीमंत यामधील दरी सातत्याने वाढत आहे. 2020 साली आर्थिक महासत्तेचे स्वप्न बघणा-या कृषिप्रधान देशात मागील वीस वर्षांमि 3,21,401 शेतकरी आत्महत्या करत असेल तर ही मोठी गंभीर समस्या आहे.

आमच्या देशातील फक्त भांडवलदार मोठा होत आहे. अनेक भांडवलदार बँकांचे हजारो कोटी रुपये बुडवून विदेशात पळून गेले आहेत. आज लाखो कोटी रुपये या भांडवलदारांनी बुडविल्यामुळे राष्ट्रीयकृत बँका तोड्यात आहेत. 21 राष्ट्रीयकृत बँकांपैकी 19 बँकांना 80,282 कोटी रुपये तोटा झाला आहे. नुकतेच केंद्रीय मंत्री पियुष गोयल यांनी जून, 2018 मध्ये हे बुडीत कर्ज सरकार भरणार असल्याची घोषणा केली म्हणजे भांडवलदारांनी बुडविलेले कर्ज सरकार भरणार आहे; मात्र शेतक-यांचे कर्ज फेडण्यासाठी सरकारकडे पैसे नाही, ही मोठी शोकांतिका आहे. म्हणून कृषिप्रधान भारत नुसता म्हणायचा आणि सर्व खिरापत मात्र भांडवलदारांना वाटायची अशी परिस्थिती सध्या देशात सुरू आहे. NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (NCRB) ने 2015 नंतर ADSI (Accidental Deaths & suicides in India) अहवाल प्रकाशितच केला नाही, असे केंद्रीय कृषी राज्यमंत्री पुरुषोत्तम रुपाला यांनी जून, 2018 मध्ये लोकसभेत सांगिले आहे. याचा अर्थ सरकारला शेतकरी आत्महत्या व इतर गुन्हे भारतात किती घडले याची माहिती



बाहेर येऊ द्यायची नाही का? ती बाहेर आली तर आपले अपयश उघडे पडेल का? असे प्रश्न निर्माण होतात. यामधून सरकार शेतकरी आत्महत्या संदर्भात किती संवेदनशील आहे. याची अनुभूती येते. म्हणून जोपर्यंत भारतातील धोरणे शेतकरी, शेतमजुरी व सर्वसामान्यांना केंद्रविंदू मानून तयार होणार नाही. तसेच त्यांची काटेकोरपणे अंमलबजावणी होत नाही. तोपर्यंत भारतातील शेतकरी आत्महत्या थांबणार नाहीत. म्हणून मायबाप सरकारने आमच्या बळीराजाचा विचार करावा. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज, फुले, शाहू व आंबेडकरांच्या देशात शेतक-यांनी लाखोंच्या संख्येने आत्महत्या करणे ही फार मोठी शोकांतिका आहे. राजकीय पक्ष, राजकीय नेते व सरकारमधील मंत्री व प्रशासनाने या संदर्भात आत्मचिंतन करावे व आमच्या शेतक-यांचा बळी घेणे थांबवावे. अन्यथा, आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर **शेतकरी आत्महत्या करणारा भारत** अशी भारताची ओळख निर्माण होण्यास वेळ लगणार नाही. हे गांभीर्य सरकारने ओळखले पाहिजे.

### **शेतकरी आत्महत्या थांबविण्यासाठी उपाय:-**

1. स्वामीनाथन आयोग लागू करावा.
2. विकसीत देशाच्या हरीत व नील पेटीकेअंतर्गत असणा-या कृषी अनुदानाबाबत शासनाने जागतिक व्यापारसंघटनेत आवाज उठवावा. समान अनुदान पातळीद्वारेच जागतीक किमतीमध्ये समतोल साधला जाईल.
3. शेतमालाच्या उत्पादनाला खर्चावर आधारित खर्चाच्या 50 टक्के नफा अधिक धरून शेतमालाला दर द्यावे.
4. हंगामात उत्पादक व विक्रेते बियाने खते किटकनाशकांची कृत्रिम टंचाई निर्माण करतात. त्यांच्यावर कडक कारवाई करावी.
5. विनापरवाना सावकारांना शोधून त्यांच्यावर कडक कारवाई सरकारने करावी.
6. जलसिंचन सुविधांमध्ये वाढ करून जल सिंचनाच्या व्यवस्थापनाबाबत शेतक-यांना प्रशिक्षण द्यावे.
7. जमिनीचा पोत, हवामानाची अनुकूलता, आदानांची उपलब्धता यांचा विचार करून पिक रचना कशी असावी याबाबत तज्ज्ञांमार्फत शेतक-यांना मार्गदर्शन व प्रशिक्षण दिले पाहिजे.
8. हवामानातील अनिश्चितता विचारात घेऊन पिक बीमा आणि पशु बीमा योजना प्रभावीपणे राबविण्यात यावी.
9. एखादा शेतकरी कर्जबाजारी असेल तर त्याला समाजाने त्यांना मानसिक व आर्थिक आधार द्यावा.
10. शेतक-यांना दरमहा रु.5000/- मानधन देण्यात यावे. कारण, 11400 लक्षकोटी रुपये व्यापारी घटक व उद्योगपतींचे कर्ज माफ होऊ शकते. तर देशातील 12 कोटी शेतक-यांना दरमहा रु.5000/- वेतन निश्चित देता येईल.
11. देशातील उद्योगपती व्यापारी पगारी नोकर, राजकारणी यांच्या उत्पादनावर जादा 3 टक्के कर आकारून एक निधी निर्माण करावा व तो शेतक-यांच्या कल्याणासाठी वापरण्यात यावा.
12. शेतक-यांच्या मुलांना आर्थिक निकषाच्या आधारावर शिक्षण व नोकरीमध्ये आरक्षण द्यावे.



**सारांश:-**

भारतातील शेतक-यांच्या सर्वाधिक आत्महत्या कर्जबाजारीपणातून झाल्या आहेत. याच बरोबर नापिक आणि नैसर्गिक आपत्ती, आजारपण बिगरशेतीसाठी कर्जाचा वापर यामुळेही शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या वाढल्या आहेत. जागतिक स्पर्धेत भारतातील अल्पभुधारक शेतकरी टिकाव धरू शकत नाहीत. देशातील 90 टक्के शेतकरी आत्महत्या महाराष्ट्र, तेलंगणा, मध्यप्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ कर्नाटक या पाच राज्यात झाल्या आहेत.

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## **पर्यटनाच्या दृष्टीने सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यातील देवगड तालुक्याचा अभ्यास**

**डॉ. देविदास विक्रम हारगिले**

स. का. पाटील सिंधुदुर्ग महाविद्यालय, मालवण.

### **प्रस्तावना :-**

३१ मार्च १९९७ रोजी भारत सरकारने सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हा पहिला पर्यटन जिल्हा म्हणून घोषित केला. तेव्हा पासून संपूर्ण सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यात पर्यटनाचे वारे वाहू लागले.

देवगड तालुका हा सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यातील एक प्रसिद्ध व प्रगतशील तालुका. जगप्रसिद्ध हापूस आंबा उत्पादन करणारा आणि मासेमारी व्यवसाय असणारा हा तालुका. या तालुक्याला ६४ कि. मी. सागरी किनारा लाभलेला आहे.

### **उद्दिष्टे :-**

१. सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यातील देवगड तालुक्यातील पर्यटन स्थळांचा आढावा घेणे.
२. देवगड तालुक्यातील पर्यटनासमोरील समस्या अभ्यासणे.
३. देवगड तालुक्यातील पर्यटनामध्ये वाढ होण्यासाठी उपाययोजना सुचविणे.

### **देवगड तालुक्यातील पर्यटन स्थळे :-**

#### **देवगड बंदर :-**

देवगड शहरातील शेवटचे टोक म्हणजे देवगड बंदर होय. देवगड बंदराकडे जाताना पूर्व बाजूला आनंदवाडी जेटी तर पश्चिमेला समुद्र किनारा लागतो. या बंदराचे उद्घाटन ३ मे १९५८ रोजी झाले. या बंदराला कोकणचे प्रवेशद्वार असे म्हणतात.

#### **देवगड समुद्र किनारा (बीच) :-**

देवगड एस्. टी. बस स्थानकापासून दीड किलो मीटर अंतरावर देवगड शहरानजीक, देवगड पवन ऊर्जा प्रकल्प आणि देवगड किल्ला-दीपगृह-बंदर यांच्यामध्ये हा समुद्र किनारा आहे. हा किनारा दोन डोंगराच्यामध्ये निसर्ग सौंदर्याने नटलेला आहे.

#### **आनंदवाडी जेटी :-**

अत्याधुनिक मच्छिमार बंदर म्हणून 'आनंदवाडी जेटी' ओळखले जाते. याठिकाणी सर्व प्रकारच्या मासळीचा लिलाव चालतो. याठिकाणी सुरमई, झिंगा/कोळंबी, पापलेट, सरंगा, म्हाकूल, स्टाफ्लफिश या जातीचे मासे मोठ्या प्रमाणात मिळतात.

#### **पवन विद्युत प्रकल्प (पवनचक्क्या) :-**

तीस वर्षांपूर्वी महाराष्ट्रातील पहिला 'पवन विद्युत प्रकल्प' देवगड येथे उभारण्यात आला. येथे वीस अजस्र पवनचक्क्यांपासून वीजनिर्मिती केली जात आहे.

#### **खवळे महागणपती, तारामुंबरी :-**

देवगडच्या दक्षिणेला २ कि. मी. वर तारामुंबरी हे एक सागर किनाऱ्यावरील गांव, डोंगराच्या उतरणीला, नारळाच्या आणि हापूस आंब्याच्या गर्द राईत कोकणातील खेडेगावाची सुंदरता घेऊन नटलेले गांव. मिठमुंबरी खाडी, मिठमुंबरी किनारा आणि कुणकेश्वरला समुद्रकाठाने जाताना वाटेतच खवळे महागणपती लागतो. जामसंडे येथील श्री. दिर्बादेवीचे हे माहेर घर समजले जाते.





### **श्री दिर्बादेवी मंदिर, जामसंडे :-**

देवगडपासून ३ कि. मी. अंतरावरील जामसंडे गावात ३०० वर्षांपूर्वी श्री दिर्बादेवी आणि रामेश्वर अशी दोन मंदिरे एकाच ठिकाणी अतिशय निसर्गरम्य शांत ठिकाणी आहेत. ही मूर्ती गाबित समाजातील खवळे-ढवळे मंडळींना मासेमारी करताना देवगड-मिठमुंबरी समुद्र परिसरात सापडली. मूर्ती दर्यात सापडली म्हणून दर्यादेवी नांव पडले. पुढे कालांतराने दर्यादेवीचे दिर्बादेवी झाले.

### **श्री क्षेत्र कुणकेश्वर :-**

दक्षिण कोकणची काशी म्हणून ओळखले जाणारे तीर्थक्षेत्र म्हणजे श्री क्षेत्र कुणकेश्वर. देवगडपासून अगदी १५ कि. मी. अंतरावर आहे. अरबी समुद्राच्या किनाऱ्यावर अत्यंत निसर्गरम्य परिसरात हे स्थळ आहे. या ठिकाणी श्री शंकराचे मंदिर आहे.

### **पोखरबाव गणपती :-**

देवगड-आचरा-मालवण मार्गावर देवगड पासून १३ किमी अंतरावर रस्त्याला लागूनच पोखरबाव येथे एक प्राचीन गणपती मंदिर आहे. हल्ली तेथे भव्य देखणे मंदिर तयार केलेले आहे. मंदिराच्या खालील बाजूस बारमाई पाण्याचा झरा आहे. या झऱ्याच्या काठाला दत्तमंदिर व गजानन महाराजांचे छोटे मंदिर आहे. निसर्गाचे देखणे स्वरूप येथे पहायला मिळते.

### **श्री भगवती मंदिर, कोटकामते :-**

देवगड पासून सुमारे ३० किमी अंतरावरील कोटकामते या ठिकाणी सुमारे २८० वर्षांपूर्वी (शके १६४७) सेना सरखेल कान्होजी आंग्रे यांनी बांधलेले हे श्री भगवती मंदिर इतिहासकालीन आहे. या अर्थाचा एक शिलालेख या मंदिराच्या भिंतीत बसविलेला आहे.

### **श्री रामेश्वर मंदिर, गिर्ये :-**

श्री देव रामेश्वर मंदिर हे इतिहासकालीन आहे. विजयदुर्गजवळ रामेश्वर हे गांव असून खाडीकडेने दिड ते दोन किमी वर एक जांभ्यादगडाचा माळ लागतो. रामेश्वर मंदिरात प्रवेशात १५० मीटर लांबीचा व १५ मीटर उंचीचा पायऱ्यांचा रस्ता कोरून काढलेला आहे. रामेश्वराचे कौलारु मंदिर, विस्तीर्ण पटांगण, भिंतीवर प्राचीन व रंगीत चित्रांची आरास, मंदिरातील मजबूत खांब व त्यावरील कलाकुसर पाहण्यासारखी आहे.

### **श्री दत्तमंदिर, पाटगांव :-**

विजयदुर्गापासून १८ किमी अंतरावर पाटगांव येथे हे दत्तमंदिर आहे. प्रसिद्ध यात्रास्थळांपैकी हे एक आहे. हे दत्तमंदिर उंच टेकडीवर आहे. दरवर्षी या ठिकाणी दत्तजयंती मोठ्या प्रमाणात साजरी केली जाते. या दिवशी येथे मोठी यात्रा भरते.

### **श्री विमलेश्वर मंदिर आणि पांडवकालीन लेणी, वाडा :-**

देवगडपासून १४ किमी अंतरावर वाडा या गावाजवळ पांडवकालीन असे प्रसिद्ध विमलेश्वर मंदिर आहे. वनराईत जांभ्या कातळाच्या गुंफेत अतिशय मनमोहक अशा कोरीव कलाकुसरीने नटलेल्या शिल्पामध्ये हे मंदिर उभे आहे.

### **देवगड किल्ला :-**

देवगड एस. टी. बसस्थानकापासून २ कि. मी. अंतरावर देवगड किल्ला आहे. हा किल्ला अरबी समुद्र, आनंदवाडी जेटी आणि वाडातर खाडी या संगमावर उभा आहे. १७०५ साली हा किल्ला बांधण्यात आला. त्यावेळी



कान्होजी आंग्रे यांनी मोलाचा हातभार लावला. देवगड किल्ला हा प्रामुख्याने टेहळणी केंद्र म्हणूनच उपयोगात आणलेला होता. सुमारे १२० एकर एवढे विस्तृत क्षेत्रफळ या किल्ल्याचे आहे.

### **विजयदुर्ग किल्ला :-**

जलदुर्गातील एक प्रसिद्ध किल्ला म्हणजे विजयदुर्ग, पाण्यात पसरलेला, ऐतिहासिक, वैभवशाली, सामर्थ्यवान, मराठ्यांचा आरमारी सामर्थ्याचा तेजबिंदू, आंग्रे घराण्याचा बलस्थान हा विजयदुर्ग किल्ला. हा आरमारी किल्ला म्हणून ओळखला जातो. विजयदुर्ग किल्ला इ. स. १६५३ मध्ये आदिलशहाकडून ताब्यात घेतला. स्वराज्याचा भगवा ध्वज तेथे फडकविला. त्यावरूनच या किल्ल्याचे नांव विजयदुर्ग असे ठेवले.

### **देवगड तालुक्यातील पर्यटनासमोरील समस्या :-**

१९९७ ला सिंधदुर्ग जिल्हा हा पर्यटन जिल्हा म्हणून घोषित केला. परंतु, आज तेरा वर्षे होऊन सुद्धा हा व्यवसाय वाढू शकलेला नाही. पर्यटन व्यवसायासमोर आज देवगड तालुक्यात अनेक समस्या आहे. त्यापैकी काही समस्या खालील प्रकारे स्पष्ट करता येतात.

१. अपुऱ्या वाहतूक सुविधा.
२. पायाभूत सुविधांचा अभाव.
३. मार्गदर्शक / माहिती देणाऱ्या लोकांचा अभाव.
४. देवगडच्या स्थानिक लोकांचा दृष्टीकोन.
५. जाहिरात आणि पर्यटन स्थळांच्या माहिती प्रसारणाचा अभाव.
६. पर्यटन स्थळांच्या विकासाकडे सरकारचे दुर्लक्ष.
७. पर्यटकांना आकर्षित करणाऱ्या बाजारपेठांचा अभाव.
८. सांस्कृतिक कलादर्शन व मनोरंजनाचा अभाव.
९. सागरी पर्यटन विकासाकडे दुर्लक्ष.

RESEARCH JOURNEY

### **देवगड तालुक्याच्या पर्यटनामध्ये वाढ होण्यासाठीच्या उपाययोजना :-**

१. देवगडच्या सर्व पर्यटन स्थळांचे सुशोभीकरण व आधुनिकीकरण करावे.
२. पर्यटन स्थळांकडे जाण्यासाठी पक्क्या रस्त्यांची बांधणी करावी.
३. तालुक्यामध्ये प्रवेश करताना, जिल्ह्याच्या मध्यवर्ती ठिकाणी आणि सर्व प्रसिद्ध ठिकाणी तसेच पर्यटन स्थळांच्या ठिकाणी माहिती फलक लावावे.
४. बदलत्या व आधुनिक प्रसारमाध्यमांचा वापर करून पर्यटन स्थळांची जाहिरात करावी.
५. पर्यटकांना आकर्षक, माफक आणि योग्य पद्धतीची निवासव्यवस्था उपलब्ध करून द्यावी.
६. पर्यटकांना सर्व सोयीनीयुक्त, सर्व खाद्यपदार्थ उपलब्ध असणारे आधुनिक स्वरूपाची हॉटेल व्यवस्था उपलब्ध करून द्यावी.
७. पर्यटन स्थळे स्वयंविकसित करण्यासाठी प्रत्येक पर्यटन स्थळांना स्वतंत्र उत्पन्नाचे मार्ग उभा करण्याच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून द्याव्यात.
८. पर्यटन वाढीसाठी प्रत्येक पर्यटन स्थळाजवळ किमान पाणी, वीज, रस्ते यासारख्या पायाभूत सुविधा निर्माण करून द्याव्यात.
९. परिसरातील लोकांना पर्यटन व्यवसाय माहिती व जनजागृती करण्यासाठी व त्यांना प्रशिक्षित करण्यासाठी सातत्याने प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम राबवावेत.



१०. सागरी पर्यटन वाढीसाठी गोव्याप्रमाणेच देवगड तालुक्यात जाणीवपूर्वक प्रयत्न करावेत.
११. सहकारी तत्त्वावर पर्यटन संस्था निर्माण करून परिसरातील लोकांचा विकास करणे.
१२. महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ आणि राज्यसरकारचा सहभाग वाढवून पर्यटन विकास करणे.

**संदर्भ :-**

१. पाटील सी. श्री., २००९. 'देवगड - विजयदुर्ग परिसर पर्यटन गाईड' मे. स्नेहल एजन्सीज, देवगड.
२. साप्ताहिक अणूरेणू ५/०३/२००८, 'महाशिवरात्री विशेषांक'.





## **श्रीमती पुतळाबेन शाह कॉलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशन, सांगली मधील मुक्त विद्यापीठाच्या प्रथम वर्षाच्या शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थीच्या वाचन सवयीचा अभ्यास**

**सौ. संध्या गिरीश यादव**

ग्रंथपाल

श्रीमती पुतळाबेन शाह कॉलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशन, सांगली  
सल्लग्रीत शिवाजी विद्यापीठ कोल्हापूर.

### **सारांश :-**

तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात माहितीचा परीस्फोट मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाला आहे. अभ्यासाविषयीच्या निरनिराळ्या शाखा स्वतंत्रपणे विकास पावत आहे. प्रत्येक विषयात शेकडो शोध लागत आहेत. नवनवीन संशोधन पत्रिका आणि ग्रंथ प्रसिद्ध होत आहेत. वर्तमानपत्रे व मासिके वाढत्या संख्येने निघत आहेत. ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा झपाट्याने वाढत आहेत. म्हणूनच या स्पर्धेच्या युगात टिकण्यासाठी वाचन करणे अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे. मुक्त विद्यापीठाच्या बी. एड . कोर्सला प्रवेश घेतलेले शिक्षक प्रशिक्षक हे जिल्हा परिषदेच्या शाळेवर शिक्षक म्हणून कार्यरत आहेत. वाचनाची आवड विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये रुजवण्यासाठी शिक्षकांना वाचनाची सवय चांगली असणे गरजेचे आहे. श्रीमती पुतळाबेन शाह कॉलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशन, सांगली या महाविद्यालयातील सन २०१९-२० या शैक्षणिक वर्षातील मुक्त विद्यापीठाच्या प्रथम वर्षातील शिक्षक प्रशिक्षकांची वाचनाची सवय नेमकी कशी आहे याबद्दल माहिती मिळवावी असे अभ्यासकाला वाटले. त्यासाठी या शिक्षणक्रमास भाग घेतलेल्या ३० विद्यार्थ्यांना एक प्रश्नावली दिली गेली. मिळालेल्या प्रतिसादांचे विश्लेषण करून निष्कर्ष काढले गेले. हा पेपर शिक्षक प्रशिक्षकांच्या वाचन सवयीच्या सद्यस्थितीवर प्रकाश टाकतो.

### **प्रास्ताविक :**

वाचन हे मानवी व्यक्तिमत्वाला प्रभावी बनविणारे एक महत्वाचे कौशल्य आहे. वाचनातून विपुल माहिती व ज्ञान प्राप्त होते. शहाणपण येते, विचारांच्या कक्षा रुंदावतात. बुद्धीच्या चौकटीला संस्काराची झालर येवून व्यक्ती प्रगल्भ बनते. अध्यापनामध्ये वाचनाचे महत्व अनन्यसाधारण आहे. आजच्या माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात रोज नवीन माहिती उदयाला येत आहे. निर्माण होणारी ही माहिती निरनिराळ्या वाचन साहित्यामधून साठवून ठेवली जात आहे. हे ज्ञान ग्रहण करण्यासाठी वाचनाची सवय अंगी असणे गरजेचे आहे. देशाच्या भावी पिढीला सुसंकृत, ज्ञान, संपन्न, प्रभावी घडविण्याचे महत्वाचे कार्य शिक्षक- प्रशिक्षणार्थी करित असतात. शिक्षक- प्रशिक्षणार्थीना वाचनाची आवड असेल तर त्याचा चांगला परिणाम पाठ घेताना दिसून येतो. पाठ घेण्यापूर्वी विषयाला अनुसरून निरनिराळ्या संदर्भ साहित्याचे वाचन, अवघड शब्दांचे अर्थ माहित करून घेण्यासाठी विश्वकोश/ ज्ञानकोश यांचे वाचन करणे तसेच वर्तमानपत्रांचे, नियतकालिकांचे वाचन करून अद्ययावत माहिती गोळा करणे, व मिळवलेली माहिती विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत पोहचवणे हे शिक्षक-प्रशिक्षणार्थीच्या वाचन सवयी मधून अपेक्षित आहे. मुक्त विद्यापीठाच्या बी. एड . कोर्सला प्रवेश घेणारे विद्यार्थी सांगली जिल्ह्यातील जिल्हा परिषदेच्या शाळेमधून काम करणारे शिक्षक आहेत. म्हणून त्यांच्या वाचन सवयीची सद्यस्थिती जाणून घेण्याची आवश्यकता संशोधाकला जाणवली.

प्रस्तुत संशोधन श्रीमती पुतळाबेन शाह कॉलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशन, सांगली या महाविद्यालयातील मुक्त विद्यापीठाच्या बी. एड. कोर्सला प्रवेश घेतलेल्या शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थीच्या वाचन सवयीच्या सद्यस्थितीवर प्रकाश टाकतो.



### **संशोधनाची गरज व महत्व :**

आजच्या माहितीच्या युगामध्ये रोज जग बदलत आहे. क्षणाक्षणाला नवीन माहिती उदयाला येत आहे. माहितीच्या कक्षा रुंदावल्या आहेत. या माहितीमधून ज्ञान मिळवण्यासाठी वाचन करायला हवे. वाचनाचे महत्व अध्ययन व अध्यापन या प्रक्रियेमध्ये खूप मोठे आहे. म्हणून वाचन सवयी पर्यायी वाचन संस्कृतीच्या संवर्धनाची गरज निर्माण झाली आहे. शिक्षक- प्रशिक्षक देशाची भावी पिढी घडवण्याचे महत्वाचे कार्य करत असतात. यासाठी ते सुसंकृत व ज्ञान संपन्न असले पाहिजे. पूर्वीपासून निरनिराळ्या विषयांचे ज्ञान ग्रंथामधून साठवून ठेवलेले आहे. तर माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात ते इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरूपात साठवून ठेवलेले आहे. हे ज्ञान एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे प्रवाहित करण्यासाठी शिक्षक-प्रशिक्षकांनी वाचन साहित्याचे वाचन करणे गरजेचे व महत्वाचे आहे. म्हणून शिक्षक-प्रशिक्षकांच्या वाचन सवयींचा अभ्यास करण्याची गरज संशोधकाला जाणवली.

सद्यस्थितीचा अभ्यास केल्यानंतर वाचन सवयी विकसित करण्याच्या संदर्भात अजून कोणत्या गोष्टी करता येऊ शकतात हे समजू शकेल. काही नवीन गोष्टी सुचविता येऊ शकतील वाचन सवयींचे महत्व शिक्षक-प्रशिक्षणार्थी पर्यंत पोहचू शकेल त्यासाठी हा अभ्यास महत्वाचा आहे.

### **शीर्षक :-**

श्रीमती पुतळाबेन शाह कॉलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशन, सांगली मधील मुक्त विद्यापीठाच्या प्रथम वर्षाच्या शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थीच्या वाचन सवयींचा अभ्यास.

### **उद्दिष्टे :-**

1. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी क्रमिक पुस्तकांचे वाचन करतात याचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी संदर्भ साहित्याचे वाचन करतात याचा अभ्यास करणे.
3. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी नियतकालिकांचे वाचन करतात याचा अभ्यास करणे .
4. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी वर्तमानपत्रांचे वाचन करतात याचा अभ्यास करणे.
5. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर वाचन करण्यासाठी करतात याचा अभ्यास करणे.
6. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी साहित्य विषयक पुस्तकांचे वाचन करतात याचा अभ्यास करणे .
7. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थीना वाचनामुळे होणाऱ्या फायद्याचा अभ्यास करणे.

### **व्याप्ती व मर्यादा :-**

1. प्रस्तुत संशोधन श्रीमती पुतळाबेन शाह कॉलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशन, सांगली या महाविद्यालयातील २०१९-२० या शैक्षणिक वर्षातील मुक्त विद्यापीठातील प्रथम वर्षातील शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी पुरते मर्यादित आहे.
2. प्रस्तुत संशोधन शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थीच्या ज्ञान विकासासाठी उपयुक्त असणाऱ्या वाचन सवय या एका घटकापुरते मर्यादित आहे.

### **संशोधांची कार्यपद्धती :-**

**संशोधन पद्धती :-** प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी संशोधकाने सर्वेक्षण पद्धतीचा वापर केला आहे.



**नमुना निवड :-**

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी श्रीमती पुतळावेन शाह कॉलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशन सांगली मधील मुक्त विद्यापीठाच्या प्रथम वर्षातील ४६ शिक्षक-प्रशिक्षणार्थी पैकी ३० शिक्षक- प्रशिक्षणार्थी यादृष्टीक पद्धतीने निवडले.

**साधने :-** माहिती गोळा करण्यासाठी प्रस्तुत संशोधनात प्रशानावालीचा वापर करण्यात आला.

**माहितीचे विश्लेषण :-**

३० शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थींना दिलेल्या प्रश्नावलीद्वारे मिळालेल्या माहितीचे वर्गीकरण करून टक्केवारी काढून त्यावरून निष्कर्ष काढण्यात आले.

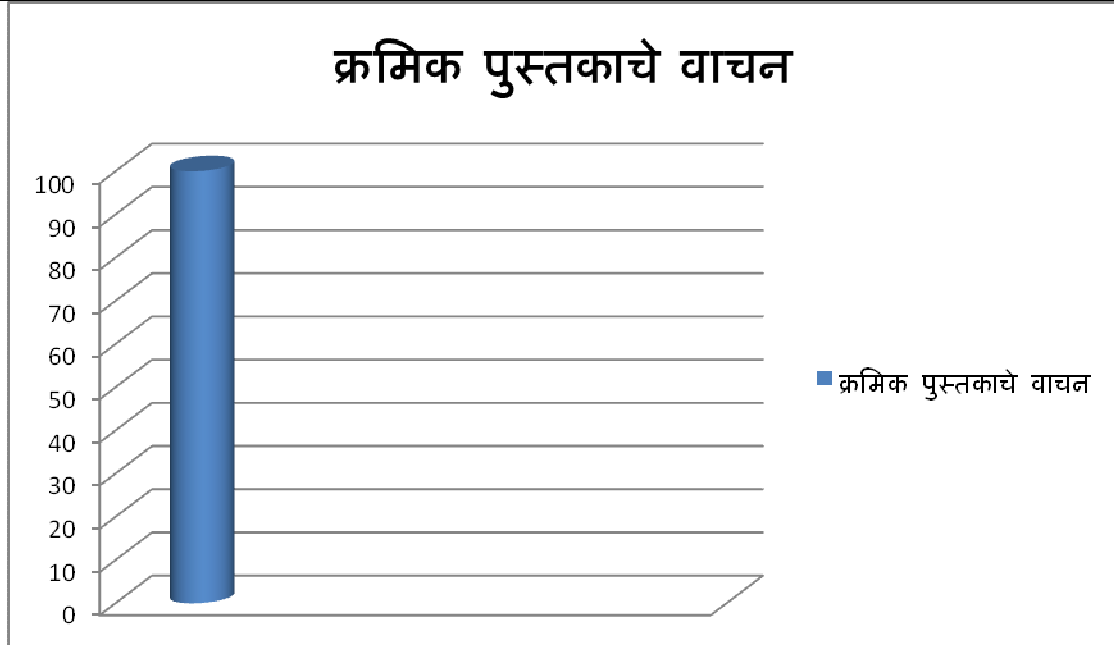
**उद्दिष्ट :१**

**शिक्षक – प्रशिक्षणार्थी क्रमिक पुस्तकांचे वाचन करतात.**

**कोष्टक क्र. १**

**क्रमिक पुस्तकांचे वाचन**

विधान	होय	नाही
क्रमिक पुस्तकांचे वाचन करतात	१००%	०%



**निरीक्षण व अर्थनिर्वचन**

१) १००% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी क्रमिक पुस्तकांचे वाचन करतात.

**उद्दिष्ट २**

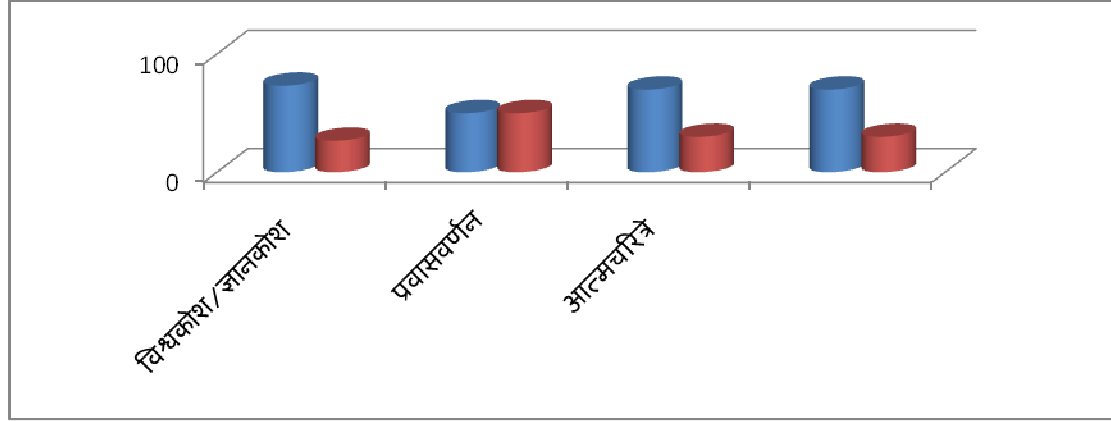
**शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी संदर्भसाहित्यांचे वाचन करतात**

**कोष्टक क्र. २**

**संदर्भसाहित्यांचे वाचन**

विधान	होय	क्वचित	नाही
विश्वकोश/ज्ञानकोश	७३.३%	२६.७%	०

प्रवासवर्णन	५०%	५०%	०
आत्मचरित्रे	७०%	३०%	०
निरनिराळ्या लेखकांची पुस्तके	७०%	३०%	०



**निरीक्षणार्थनिर्वचन :-** कोष्टक क्र. २ वरून असे दिसून येते की,

- ७३.३ % शिक्षक- प्रशिक्षणार्थी विश्वकोश/ज्ञानकोश या संदर्भसाहित्यांचे वाचन करतात तर २६.७% शिक्षक- प्रशिक्षणार्थी संदर्भसाहित्यांचे क्वचित वाचन करतात.
- शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी प्रवास वर्णनांचे ५०% वाचन करतात तर ५०% क्वचित वाचन करतात.
- शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी आत्मचरित्रांचे ७०% वाचन करतात तर ३०% क्वचित वाचन करतात.
- शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी निरनिराळ्या लेखकांची पुस्तके ७०% वाचन करतात तर ३०% क्वचित वाचन करतात.

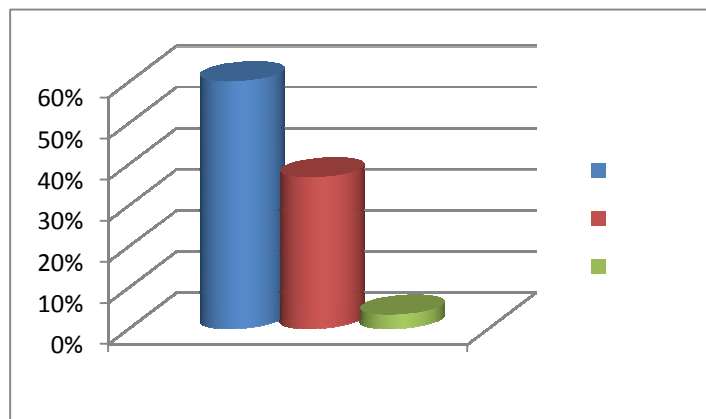
**उद्दिष्टे ३**

**शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी नियतकालीकांचे वाचन करतात.**

**कोष्टक क्र. ३**

**नियतकालीकांचे वाचन**

विधान	होय	क्वचित	नाही
नियतकालीकांचे वाचन	60%	3६.७%	३.३%



**निरीक्षण व अर्थनिर्वचन :-** कोष्टक क्र.३ वरून असे दिसून येते की,

- १) ६०% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी नियतकालीकांचे वाचन करतात. ३६.७ % क्वचित वाचन करतात तर ३.३% करत नाही.

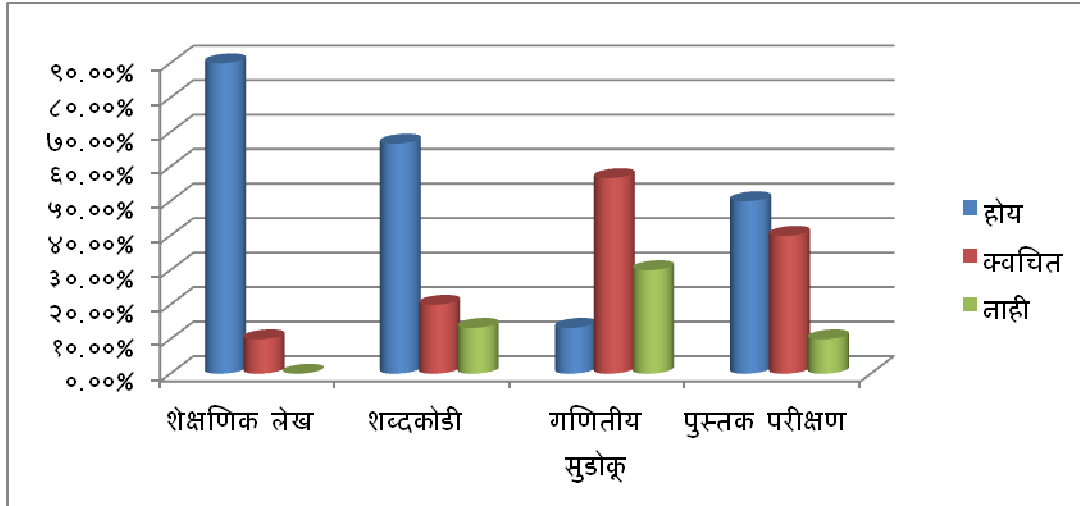
**उद्दिष्टे क्र. ४**

**शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी वर्तमानपत्रांचे वाचन करतात.**

**कोष्टक क्र. ४**

**वर्तमानपत्रांचे वाचन**

विधान	होय	क्वचित	नाही
शैक्षणिक लेख	९०%	१०%	०%
शब्दकोडी	६६.७%	२०%	१३.३%
गणितीय सुडोकू	१३.३%	५६.७%	३०%
पुस्तक परीक्षण	५०%	४०%	१०%



**निरीक्षण व अर्थ निर्वचन :-** कोष्टक क्र.४ वरून असे दिसून येते की,

१. ९०% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी शैक्षणिक लेखाचे वाचन करतात. १० % क्वचित वाचन करतात.
२. ६६.७% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी शब्दकोडी सोडवतात २०% क्वचित सोडवतात तर १३.३% सोडवत नाहीत.
३. १३.३% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी गणितीय सुडोकू सोडवतात ५६% क्वचित सोडवतात तर ३०% सोडवत नाहीत.
४. ५०% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी पुस्तक परीक्षण वाचतात ४०% क्वचित वाचतात तर १०% वाचत नाहीत.

**उद्दिष्टे क्र. ५**

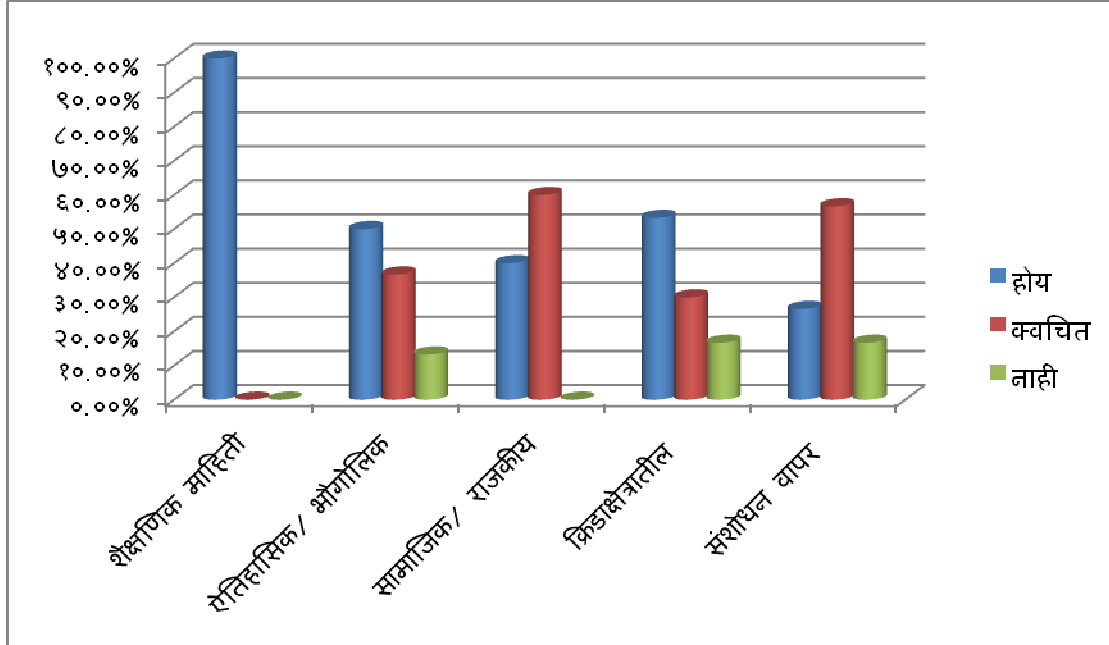
**शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करण्यासाठी करतात.**

**कोष्टक क्र. ५**

**माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा वाचनात वापर**

विधान	होय	क्वचित	नाही
शैक्षणिक माहिती	१००%	०%	०%

ऐतिहासिक/ भौगोलिक	५०%	३६.७%	१३.३%
सामाजिक/ राजकीय	४०%	६०%	०%
क्रिडाक्षेत्रातील	५३.३%	३०%	१६.७%
संशोधनपर	२६.६%	५६.७%	१६.७%



**निरीक्षण व अर्थनिर्वचन :-** कोष्टक क्र. ५ वरून असे दिसून येते की,

- १००% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून शैक्षणिक माहिती वाचतात.
- ८७.७ % शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून ऐतिहासिक/ भौगोलिक माहिती वाचतात तर १३.३% वाचत नाहीत.
- ४०% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी सामाजिक/ राजकीय माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून माहिती वाचतात तर ६०% क्वचित वाचतात.
- ५३.३% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी क्रिडाक्षेत्र याची माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून माहिती वाचतात तर ३०% क्वचित तर १६.७% वाचत नाहीत.
- २६.६% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी संशोधनपर माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून माहिती वाचतात तर ५६.७% वापर करीत नाहीत १६.७% क्वचित वापर करतात.

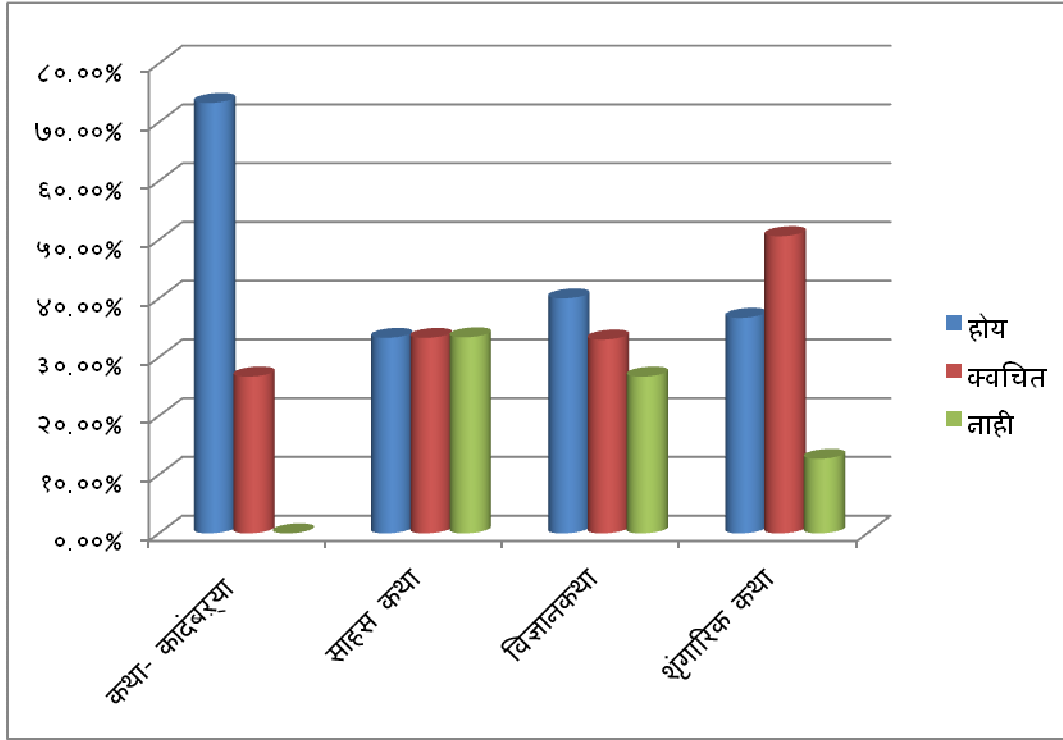
#### उद्दिष्टे क्र. 6

**शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी साहित्य विषयक पुस्तकांचे वाचन करतात.**

#### कोष्टक क्र. 6

#### साहित्य विषयक पुस्तकांचे वाचन

विधान	होय	क्वचित	नाही
कथा- कादंबऱ्या	७३.३%	२६.७%	०%
साहस कथा	३३.३%	३३.३%	३३.४%
विज्ञानकथा	४०.०%	३३.०%	२६.७%
शृंगारिक कथा	३६.७%	५०.६%	१२.७%



**निरीक्षण व अर्थनिर्वचन :-** कोष्टक क्र. ६ वरून असे दिसून येते,

- ७३.३% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी साहसकथा वाचतात.
- ३३.३% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी साहसकथा वाचतात ३३.३% क्वचित वाचतात तर ३३.४% वाचत नाहीत.
- ४०% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी विज्ञानकथा वाचतात ३०% क्वचित वाचतात तर २६.७% वाचत नाहीत.
- ३६.७% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी शृंगारिक कथा वाचतात ५०.६% क्वचित वाचतात तर १२.७% वाचत नाहीत.

**उद्दिष्टे क्र. ७**

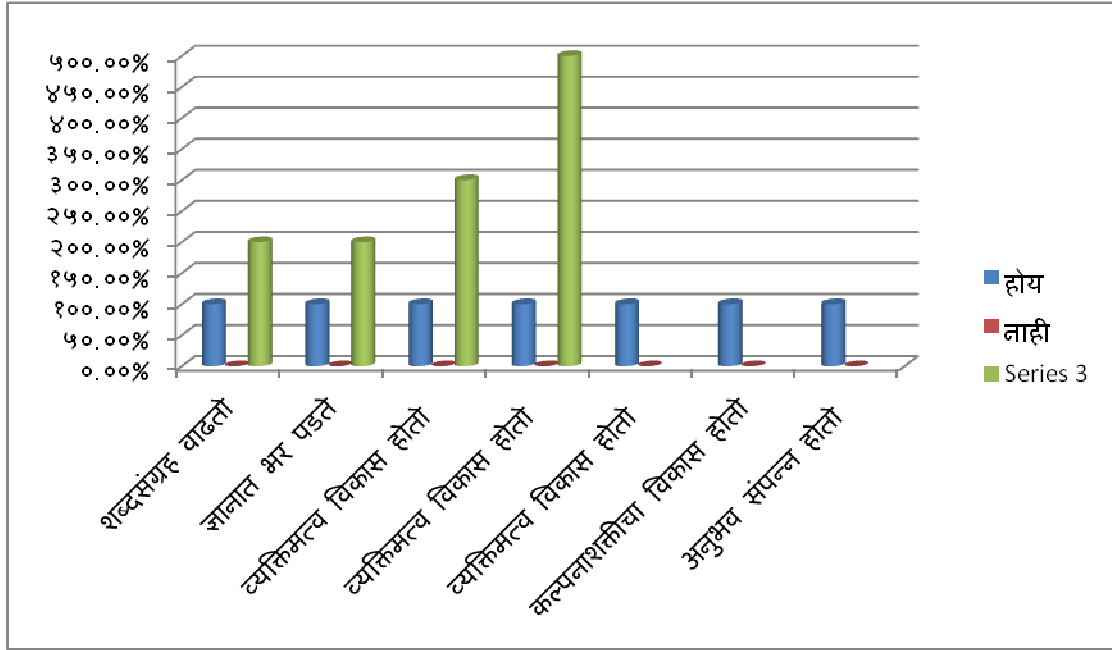
**शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थीना वाचनामुळे होणारे फायदे**

**कोष्टक क्र. ७**

**वाचनामुळे होणारे फायदे**

विधान	होय	नाही
शब्दसंग्रह वाढतो.	१००%	०%
ज्ञानात भर पडते.	१००%	०%
व्यक्तिमत्व विकास होतो.	१००%	०%
व्यक्तिमत्व विकास होतो.	१००%	०%
व्यक्तिमत्व विकास होतो.	१००%	०%
कल्पनाशक्तीचा विकास होतो.	१००%	०%
अनुभव संपन्न होतो.	१००%	०%





#### निरीक्षण व अर्थनिर्वचन:

कोष्टक क्र. ७ वरून असे दिसून येते की,

१००% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थीना वाटते की, वाचनामुळे शब्दसंग्रह वाढतो, ज्ञानात भर पडते, व्यक्तिमत्व विकास होतो, कल्पनाशक्तीचा विकास होतो आणि व्यक्ती अनुभव संपन्न होतो.

#### निष्कर्ष :

- १००% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थी क्रमिक पुस्तकांचे वाचन करतात.
- प्रवास वर्णनांच्या तुलनेत शिक्षक प्रशिक्षकांचे विश्वकोश/ ज्ञानकोश, आत्मचरित्रे, निरनिराळ्या लेखकांच्या वाचनाचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे.
- शिक्षक प्रशिक्षकांच्या नियतकालीकांच्या वाचनाचे प्रमाण कमी आहे.
- शिक्षक प्रशिक्षकांचे शैक्षणिक लेख वाचनाचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे. शब्दकोडी सोडवण्याचे प्रमाण मध्यम आहे, गणितीय सुडोकू सोडवण्याचे व पुस्तक परीक्षण वाचण्याचे प्रमाण मध्यम आहे.
- शिक्षक प्रशिक्षक यांचे साहस कथा व शृंगारिक कथा वाचण्याचे प्रमाण कमी आहे.
- कथा/ कादंबऱ्या वाचनाचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे. विज्ञान कथा वाचण्याचे प्रमाण मध्यम आहे.
- माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून शैक्षणिक माहिती वाचनाच्या तुलनेत इतर विषयांचे वाचन कमी आहे.
- वाचनामुळे शब्दसंग्रह वाढतो, ज्ञानात भर पडते, व्यक्तिमत्व विकास होतो, कल्पनाशक्तीचा विकास होतो तसेच व्यक्ती अनुभव संपन्न होतो असे फायदे होतात याबद्दल शिक्षक प्रशिक्षक सहमत आहेत.

#### शिफारशी :

- शिक्षक प्रशिक्षकांनी संदर्भ साहित्यांच्या वाचनाचे प्रमाण वाढवले पाहिजे.
- शिक्षक प्रशिक्षकांनी गणितीय सुडोकू सोडवण्याचे प्रमाण वाढवले पाहिजे याचा गणितीय अध्यापनात उपयोग होतो.



3. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षकांनी माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर निरनिराळ्या विषयांचे वाचन करण्यासाठी अधिक केला पाहिजे.
4. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षकांनीनियतकालीकांचे वाचनाचे प्रमाण वाढवावे. विषयाचे ज्ञान अद्यायवत करण्यासाठी याचा फायदा होतो.
5. पाठ्यपुस्तक व्यतिरीक्त अन्य साहित्यविषयक पुस्तकांच्या वाचनाकडेही शिक्षकांनी लक्ष केंद्रित करावे.

**संदर्भ :**

1. पंडित बी. बी.( २००८), शैक्षणिक कृती संशोधन, पुणे: नित्यनुतन प्रकाशन.
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Web Site	www.researchjourney.net
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Indexed	Yes
Email	researchjourney2014@gmail.com
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