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From the Bench of Editor

On behalf of the Board of the editors of 'Research Journal of India' (RJI), I am glad to present the Volume 10, Issue 1 of the journal with expectation of a warmed welcome from the researchers and educationist.

The journal established in 2014. The journal is now getting popular throughout India by different academic forums. Average download per article is increasing day by day. All these are promising signs. We could reach this stage through the constant support of Board Members and intellectual generosity of the readers and contributors (authors and reviewers).

Research draws its power from the fact that it is empirical, rather than merely theorizing about what might be effective or what could work, researchers go out into the field and design studies that give policymakers hard data on which they can base their decisions. Furthermore, good research produces results that are examinable by peers, methodologies that can be replicated, and knowledge that can be applied to real-world situations. Researchers work as a team to enhance our knowledge of how to best address the world's problems.

The spectacular success of India's moon mission, Chandrayaan-3, is a major milestone in the country's space history. India is only the fourth country in the world to achieve a soft-landing on the lunar surface and the only one to do so on the moon's icy South Pole. Moon is thought to hold important minerals but one of the major goals of Chandrayaan-3 is to hunt for water - scientists say the huge craters in the south pole region which are permanently in shadow hold ice which could support human habitation on the Moon in future.

ISRO's mission objectives for the Chandrayaan-3 mission are: 1. Engineering and implementing a lander to land safely and softly on the surface of the Moon. 2. Observing and demonstrating the rover's driving capabilities on the Moon. 3. Conducting and observing experiments on the materials available on the lunar surface to better understand the composition of the Moon.

Top United Nations leadership congratulated India on the success of its lunar mission Chandrayaan-3, describing it as a "giant step" for humanity and a "great achievement".

- **Dr. Pavan Mandavkar**
Chief Editor, RJI

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Index

	From the Bench of Editor	Dr. Pavan Mandavkar	2
	Index		3
1	The Role of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Economic Development in India	Dr. Sharayu Bonde	4-10
2	PEG-400 mediated synthesis of various derivatives of 1-(5-(2,4-disubstitutedphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)thioureas	Dr. Dasharath Chavhan	11-14
3	Replication of women in Baby Kamble's 'The Prisons We Broke'	Prof. Prashant S. Jawade	15-18
4	Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R.K. Narayan: The Torch Bearers	*Bhatt Jaimin Kumar Mukesh Kumar ** Prof. Subhash Sharma	19-22
5	Water Purification of Classical and Emerging Organic Pollutants	¹ Dr. Prachi R. Bonde ² Dr. Niranjara Chahande	23-25
6	Digitalized Domain service of public library a future vision	Asst. Prof. Surekha P. Junghare	26-28
7	A detailed study of different methods for research in Library and Information Sciences	Prof. Dhananjay Mendhule	29-33
8	An analytical study of Sports & Physical Education in context of the Indian society	Dr. Anil P. Charde	34-37
9	The Impact of Globalization on Income Distribution in Emerging Economies	Dr. Ganesh S. Maywade	38-39
10	Impact of Population growth on developmental economics - Review of India	Dr. Sanjay P. Dhok	40-41
11	Contagiosum Molluscum managed with Classical Homoeopathy following Hering's law of Cure: A Case Report	Dr. Sharmila Roy	42-45
12	Challenges of Database Security in DBMS and Threats	1. Mahajan Sachin 2. Kharde Yogita	46-51
13	Schiff Base Metal Complexes and its Potential application due to photophysical properties	S.R. Khandekar ¹ R.S. Palaspar ²	52-56
14	Valleytronics: Opportunities and Challenges on the Quantum Horizon	Kailash Nemade	57-60
15	The Study of Owl Diets: Recent Discoveries	Dr. Ved Patki	61-63
16	Indian Knowledge System (IKS)	Dr. Pavan Mandavkar	64-69
17	सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा का अध्ययन	श्रीमती श्वेता	70-75
18	भारतीय राजनीति में स्त्रियों का योगदान	प्रा. डॉ. विश्वनाथ आत्माराम दरेकार	76-80
19	विश्वशांती : एक आकलन	डॉ. विजय जाधव	81-84
20	साठोत्तरी मराठी कवितेचे स्वरूप	प्रा. डॉ. बिभीषण कांबळे	85-89
21	भाषाशास्त्र : विज्ञान की कला	प्रा.डॉ.सौ. वीरा पवन मांडवकर	90-94

Investment (FDI) in Economic Development in India

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Abstract:

This research paper explores the multifaceted relationship between Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and India's economic development. FDI has gained prominence as a pivotal catalyst for economic growth in nations at various stages of development. Its influence on India's economic landscape has been substantial, prompting an investigation into its intricate dynamics. By conducting an exhaustive analysis of FDI patterns, policy frameworks, and their consequent impacts on crucial economic metrics, this study offers a comprehensive perspective on FDI's role in steering India's trajectory toward enduring economic advancement. This research paper delves into the intricate relationship between Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and economic development in the context of India. FDI has emerged as a significant driver of economic growth for both developed and developing countries, and its impact on India's economic landscape has been profound. Through a comprehensive analysis of FDI trends, policies, and their effects on key economic indicators, this paper aims to provide insights into the role of FDI in India's journey towards sustained economic development.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Development, India, FDI Policy, Employment Generation, Technology Transfer, Economic Growth, Policy Reforms.

Introduction:

In an era of increasing globalization and interconnected economies, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has emerged as a transformative force driving economic growth and development across the globe. By fostering cross-border investments and facilitating the transfer of capital, technology, and expertise, FDI has redefined the pathways to prosperity for nations at various stages of development. India, with its remarkable demographic diversity and abundant resources, stands as a prominent example of a country that has harnessed the potential of FDI to propel its economic progress.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a critical component of globalization, facilitating cross-border investments and creating opportunities for economic growth and development. For countries like India, with its vast population and diverse resources, FDI has played a crucial role in accelerating economic progress. This paper aims to explore the various dimensions of FDI's contribution to India's economic development, including its impact on employment generation, technology transfer, export promotion, and overall economic growth.

The pivotal role of FDI in shaping India's economic trajectory cannot be overstated. As one of the world's fastest-growing economies, India has strategically embraced FDI as a catalyst for advancing its economic objectives. This paper embarks on an exploration of the multifaceted relationship between FDI and India's economic development. By delving into the intricate interplay between policy reforms, investment trends, and resultant economic outcomes, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of FDI's contributions to India's journey towards sustained and inclusive growth.

The scope of this paper encompasses an analysis of the manifold dimensions through which FDI has made its mark on India's economic landscape. It delves into the tangible impacts of FDI, spanning employment generation, technology diffusion, export augmentation, and overall macroeconomic expansion. Moreover, the examination extends to the challenges and opportunities entailed in leveraging FDI as a catalyst for equitable and comprehensive development. By shedding light on these diverse facets, this paper aspires to illuminate the intricate tapestry of FDI's role in shaping India's economic fortunes.

As the global economy becomes increasingly interconnected, the role of FDI in shaping the developmental trajectories of nations becomes ever more crucial. In this context, India's experience with FDI provides invaluable insights into the potential synergies between international investments and indigenous growth strategies. By unraveling the dynamics underpinning FDI's role in India's economic journey, this paper seeks to contribute to the ongoing discourse on effective policy formulation and sustainable economic development in the context of a rapidly evolving global landscape.

Objectives of Research:

- 1) To analyze the historical trends of FDI inflows into India over different time periods.
- 2) To assess the evolution of India's FDI policies, from a tightly regulated environment to a more liberalized framework.
- 3) To comprehensively examine the impact of FDI on various economic indicators in India.
- 4) To delve into specific sectors that have experienced substantial FDI inflows and assess the outcomes of these investments.
- 5) To identify the challenges and risks associated with heavy reliance on FDI as a driver of economic development.

Scope and Limitations of Study:

Scope of Study:

The study focuses exclusively on the impact of FDI on economic development within the context of India. It delves into the historical trends, policy reforms, sectoral impacts, and economic outcomes specifically related to FDI inflows into India. The research encompasses an analysis of FDI trends, policies, and their impacts up to the present date. However, it is important to acknowledge that ongoing developments beyond the research cutoff date may not be fully incorporated. The study explores the evolution of India's FDI policies and their impact on economic development. It analyzes policy shifts and reforms, but it does not extensively delve into broader economic policies that may indirectly affect FDI, nor does it cover policies of other countries that impact their investment decisions in India. The research includes detailed sectoral analysis of specific areas like manufacturing, services, and technology, highlighting their FDI contributions. However, due to the vastness of India's economy, it may not cover every sector equally comprehensively.

Limitations of Study:

One limitation is the availability and accuracy of data. While efforts are made to use reliable sources, discrepancies in reporting and gaps in data may affect the completeness of the analysis. Establishing a direct causal link between FDI inflows and specific economic outcomes can be challenging due to the presence of various external factors and interrelated variables. The multifaceted nature of FDI's impact makes it difficult to isolate its effects from other concurrent economic developments, policy changes, and global influences. Reporting biases in FDI data, such as underreporting of reinvested earnings or inaccuracies in sectoral classifications, might impact the accuracy of the analysis. The study's focus on quantitative analysis might limit the depth of understanding of qualitative aspects, such as the intricacies of technology transfer or the social dimensions of employment generated by FDI. The analysis might not fully capture the influence of global economic shifts, geopolitical factors, or unexpected events that can significantly affect FDI flows and their impacts. While the study provides insights into the role of FDI in India, the findings may not be directly transferable to other countries with different economic structures, policy contexts, and development trajectories. Interpretation of FDI's impact can be subjective and influenced by various perspectives, potentially leading to differing conclusions.

Literature Review:

The intricate relationship between Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and economic development has been a subject of extensive research and analysis, especially in the context of developing countries like India. The literature review presented here highlights key findings, theories, and debates that underscore the multifaceted role of FDI in India's economic growth.

Numerous studies have underscored FDI's role as a potent driver of economic growth. FDI inflows bring capital, technology, managerial expertise, and access to international markets, thereby contributing to increased production, productivity, and employment. Borensztein, De Gregorio, and Lee (1998) observed a positive correlation between FDI and economic growth, particularly in countries with adequate human capital and absorptive capacity.

FDI is often associated with the transfer of advanced technology and managerial practices to host countries. Borensztein and Lee (2002) found that FDI inflows can lead to technology spillovers, benefiting domestic firms through enhanced innovation and productivity improvements. This technology diffusion effect is particularly relevant in industries characterized by high research and development intensity.

The literature emphasizes the role of FDI in promoting exports and enhancing a country's integration into global value chains. FDI-related export expansion can result from improved production efficiency, market access, and knowledge transfer. Blomstrom and Kokko (1998) highlighted the link between FDI and export growth, indicating that foreign-owned firms tend to be more export-oriented. Studies also highlight the significance of policy frameworks in attracting FDI. Balasubramanyam, Salisu, and Sapsford (1996) noted that pro-business policies, open trade regimes, and investment incentives play a pivotal role in attracting FDI. The progressive liberalization of India's FDI policies, such as allowing 100% FDI in various sectors, is often cited as a crucial factor in India's increased FDI inflows.

The literature examines the differential impact of FDI across sectors. Aggarwal (2010) pointed out that FDI in technology-intensive sectors can significantly contribute to economic growth and innovation, while FDI in labor-intensive sectors can generate employment and export opportunities. However, concerns have been raised regarding the potential for FDI to exacerbate income inequality and regional disparities. While FDI offers substantial benefits, researchers also highlight potential challenges and risks. These include concerns about the repatriation of profits, dependence on foreign capital, and vulnerability to global economic downturns. Borensztein, Gregorio, and Lee (1995) cautioned that excessive reliance on FDI might lead to economic instability.

Recent literature has focused on the sustainability dimensions of FDI. Scholars have examined the environmental impact of FDI, emphasizing the importance of aligning FDI with sustainable development goals and addressing environmental externalities associated with industrial growth. The literature review underscores the consensus on FDI's potential to play a transformative role in India's economic development. It highlights the contribution of FDI to economic growth, technology transfer, export promotion, and sectoral diversification. However, the literature also acknowledges the challenges and calls for strategic policies to harness FDI's benefits while mitigating its associated risks. By synthesizing these insights, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of FDI's evolving role in India's journey towards sustained economic development.

Research Methodology:

The research paper has depended on secondary data.

The Role of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Economic Development in India:

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has emerged as a significant catalyst for economic development in India, with a trajectory that reflects the country's evolving policies and global economic dynamics. Understanding the historical trends of FDI inflows into India is pivotal in comprehending the role FDI has played in shaping the nation's economic landscape. India's FDI journey can be divided into distinct phases characterized by policy shifts. The initial post-

independence era was marked by a cautious approach towards foreign investments, with restrictions and controls aimed at safeguarding domestic industries. However, in 1991, India embarked on a path of economic liberalization, prompted by a balance of payments crisis. The new economic policy opened doors to FDI by relaxing regulations and promoting a more open and investor-friendly environment. This pivotal policy change marked the beginning of a surge in FDI inflows.

The liberalization of India's FDI policy framework triggered a notable increase in FDI inflows. Sectors such as telecommunications, information technology, and services became attractive destinations for foreign investors seeking opportunities in a growing market with a skilled workforce. The period post-2000 witnessed a particularly rapid increase in FDI, driven by factors such as the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and ongoing policy reforms aimed at facilitating foreign investments. Examining FDI trends at the sectoral level reveals dynamic patterns. Industries such as services, manufacturing, and telecommunications emerged as prominent recipients of FDI inflows. The services sector, encompassing segments like IT and software services, business process outsourcing (BPO), and financial services, attracted substantial FDI due to India's competitive advantage in human capital and technology capabilities.

Another dimension of FDI trends lies in the identification of major source countries. Historically, countries like the United States, Mauritius, Singapore, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands have consistently been among the leading sources of FDI for India. The presence of tax treaties and investment-friendly policies in these source countries has facilitated a significant portion of FDI flows into India through them. Over the years, the dynamics of FDI in India have undergone notable changes. While FDI initially focused on sectors like services and manufacturing, recent trends indicate diversification into sectors such as e-commerce, renewable energy, and infrastructure. Additionally, as India's economy expands and its consumer base grows, FDI inflows aimed at serving the domestic market have gained prominence.

The analysis of FDI trends in India unveils a narrative of policy evolution, sectoral shifts, and changing source countries. The journey from cautious policy regimes to progressive liberalization has resulted in a significant increase in FDI inflows, contributing to India's economic development. By providing insights into the historical patterns of FDI, this analysis sets the stage for understanding the subsequent sections of the paper, which delve deeper into the impacts of FDI on employment generation, technology transfer, export promotion, and overall economic growth in India.

India's journey towards economic development through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been significantly shaped by the evolution of its FDI policy framework. The policy reforms undertaken reflect the nation's commitment to attracting foreign investments and fostering economic growth. Historically, India's FDI policy landscape was characterized by stringent regulations and restrictive entry barriers. The closed economy approach was aimed at safeguarding domestic industries and ensuring self-sufficiency. However, the winds of change began to blow in the early 1990s when the Indian government embarked on a path of economic liberalization. The rationale behind India's shift towards a more liberalized FDI policy was multifaceted. It recognized that FDI could serve as a vehicle for technology infusion, capital inflows, job creation, and global integration. The recognition of India's untapped potential as a destination for foreign investors compelled policymakers to dismantle the barriers that hindered FDI inflows.

The transformation of India's FDI policy framework is underscored by key policy initiatives. The "Make in India" campaign, launched in 2014, aimed to position India as a global manufacturing hub. By streamlining regulatory processes, easing compliance norms, and offering incentives, this initiative aimed to attract investments across various sectors, fostering employment generation and skill development. Simultaneously, India initiated a series of "Ease of Doing Business" reforms to enhance the investment climate. These reforms focused on simplifying administrative processes, reducing bureaucratic red tape, and enhancing transparency. By creating a business-friendly environment, these reforms aimed to encourage both domestic and foreign investments. Assessing the impact of these policy initiatives is

crucial to understanding their effectiveness in promoting FDI and spurring economic development. Research indicates that policy reforms like the "Make in India" campaign have succeeded in attracting investments in sectors like electronics, automobiles, and textiles. However, challenges such as land acquisition, infrastructure gaps, and regulatory bottlenecks have at times constrained the full realization of these investments' potential.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has left an indelible mark on various economic indicators in India, transforming its economic landscape and contributing to sustained development. This section delves into the tangible effects of FDI on key economic indicators, revealing its multifaceted impact on India's economic progress. FDI has played a pivotal role in driving India's economic growth. By injecting capital into the economy, FDI has fueled investments in various sectors, leading to expanded production capacities and increased output. Empirical studies such as Chakrabarti (2001) and Alfaro, Chanda, Kalemli-Ozcan, and Sayek (2004) have demonstrated a positive correlation between FDI inflows and economic growth in India. FDI has emerged as a significant source of employment generation in India. It not only creates direct jobs within foreign-owned enterprises but also stimulates indirect job creation in supporting industries. Furthermore, FDI often brings with it improved technological know-how and managerial practices, leading to enhanced productivity and efficiency in both foreign and domestic firms.

FDI contributes to bolstering India's foreign exchange reserves and positively impacts the balance of payments. The sustained inflow of foreign capital helps finance current account deficits and reduces reliance on short-term debt. This stability in external accounts offers a buffer against external shocks and enhances economic resilience. FDI has been instrumental in fostering industrial development in India. Foreign investments have catalyzed the growth of sectors such as telecommunications, automobiles, and pharmaceuticals. The infusion of advanced technology and innovation through FDI has accelerated indigenous capabilities and facilitated the transfer of best practices across industries. Case studies of specific sectors that have experienced substantial FDI inflows provide deeper insights into FDI's contributions. For instance, the IT and software services sector showcases how FDI has been pivotal in transforming India into a global technology hub. This sector has not only created high-skilled jobs but has also propelled India's reputation as a technology leader. FDI's role in promoting exports and enhancing India's integration into global value chains is noteworthy. By establishing production facilities and export-oriented units, FDI has enabled Indian firms to tap into international markets and capitalize on their competitive advantages.

The examination of FDI's impact on economic indicators illuminates its profound contributions to India's economic development. FDI's role in stimulating economic growth, creating jobs, enhancing productivity, improving trade balances, and advancing industrial sectors is evident. Moreover, the analysis of sector-specific case studies highlights the nuanced ways in which FDI influences employment, technology infusion, and export performance. As India continues its journey towards sustainable economic development, understanding these tangible impacts remains essential for informed policy formulation and strategic decision-making.

Challenges and Opportunities:

While Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been instrumental in propelling India's economic development, it is important to recognize the challenges and risks associated with an over-reliance on foreign investments. Heavy reliance on FDI can lead to dependency on foreign capital and technology. This could potentially compromise a nation's economic sovereignty as decisions might be influenced by the interests of foreign investors. FDI often comes with the possibility of profits being repatriated to the home countries of investors. This can lead to capital outflows and impact the sustainability of foreign exchange reserves. Global economic uncertainties, such as financial crises or trade disruptions, can lead to reduced FDI inflows. This vulnerability underscores the need for a balanced economic strategy that doesn't overly depend on external sources of capital. In the face of challenges, FDI also presents opportunities for India to harness its potential for sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Beyond capital infusion, FDI can serve as a conduit for knowledge transfer, technology sharing, and innovation diffusion. Encouraging collaboration between foreign and domestic

firms can lead to the creation of innovative solutions and products. By aligning FDI with sustainable development goals, India can ensure that foreign investments contribute to social and environmental well-being. FDI could be directed towards sectors that prioritize renewable energy, clean technologies, and resource efficiency. While FDI often concentrates in urban and industrial sectors, there's an opportunity to channel investments into rural and agricultural areas. This can aid in enhancing rural infrastructure, agribusiness development, and creating new avenues for employment. Encouraging a diverse range of investors from various countries can mitigate risks associated with dependency on a single source of FDI. This can be achieved by establishing strategic partnerships with multiple nations.

The acknowledgment of challenges associated with FDI reliance underscores the need for a well-balanced approach that safeguards economic sovereignty and mitigates vulnerabilities. By addressing these challenges and capitalizing on opportunities, India can ensure that FDI continues to play a constructive role in its journey towards sustainable economic development. The effective management of FDI-related risks and the strategic utilization of opportunities can enhance its positive impact on diverse sectors and segments of the Indian economy.

Conclusion:

The intricate interplay between Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and India's economic development is a story of transformation, challenges, and opportunities. This research paper has traversed the landscape of FDI's role in India's journey towards prosperity, shedding light on key aspects that define this dynamic relationship. The paper underscores the instrumental role of FDI as a catalyst for economic growth and innovation. Through capital infusion, technology transfer, and knowledge sharing, FDI has propelled India's industries to new heights. The growth of sectors such as services, manufacturing, and technology stands as a testament to FDI's transformative power. The paper emphasizes the FDI-driven employment opportunities that have contributed to India's demographic dividend. The influx of investments has not only generated jobs but also upgraded skills and expertise across various sectors, elevating India's human capital to international standards. Furthermore, FDI's impact on export promotion and integration into global value chains has expanded India's footprint in international markets. The inflow of investments has enabled the creation of products and services with global appeal, strengthening India's trade relationships and positioning it as a hub for value-added production. However, the paper acknowledges the challenges entailed in maintaining a balanced reliance on FDI. The risks of dependency, potential repatriation of profits, and susceptibility to global economic fluctuations must be navigated with strategic prudence. The opportunities to further harness FDI's benefits through fostering innovation, promoting sustainable development, and driving rural growth offer a roadmap for mitigating these challenges. As India seeks to sustain its economic trajectory, understanding the multifaceted impacts of FDI remains paramount. The insights drawn from analyzing FDI trends, policies, impacts, challenges, and opportunities furnish policymakers with invaluable tools for informed decision-making. Strategic reforms that promote a conducive investment climate, foster innovation, and prioritize sustainable development will be pivotal in ensuring that FDI continues to be a driving force for India's progress. In sum, this research paper encapsulates the FDI story as a continuum of economic transformation. From cautious beginnings to progressive policy shifts, from sectoral diversification to employment generation, FDI has propelled India's growth engine forward. As India's economic narrative unfolds on the global stage, the multifaceted impact of FDI will continue to influence its trajectory, shaping the nation's destiny as a dynamic and vibrant player in the world economy.

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PEG-400 mediated synthesis of various derivatives of 1-(5-(2,4-disubstitutedphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)thioureas

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Abstract:

Green Synthesis of 1-(5-(2,4-disubstitutedphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)thiourea from substituted derivatives of 2-amino-4-phenylthiazole has been developed by using the readily available, stable, non flammable and environment friendly low cost reaction medium such as polyethylene glycol-400 without using any catalyst. The reaction proceeds in less time with high yield. The structures of all synthesized compounds were established on the basis of elemental analysis, IR, NMR and Mass spectral data.

Keywords: Polyethylene glycol-400, 2-amino-4-phenylthiazole, non flammable and environment friendly.

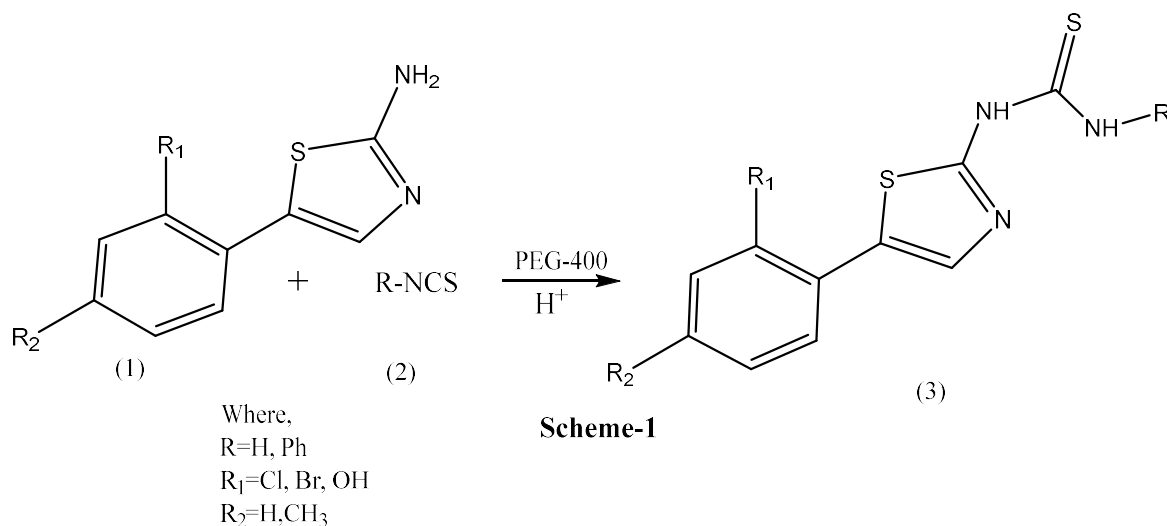
Introduction:

Thioureas are the nitrogen and sulphur containing organic compounds. The compounds containing nitrogen and sulphur are pharmaceutically and biologically active compounds. Thiourea is the widely utilized compounds in the field of organic synthesis. The derivative of thiourea shows wide application in pharmaceutical, agricultural and industrial field. Its derivatives contains mainly the $-N=C=S$ group as a functional group. The main characteristics of this group present in many compounds is found that showing toxicity to various species of fungi¹ in addition to this one of the notable properties shown by this compound is insecticidal activity. Most of the derivatives of thioureas are observed that it shows significant role as Anesthetic and Antiviral activity.²⁻⁶ Thiocarbamides and their derivatives also have remarkable tuberculostatic activity and are used by most of the medicinal practitioners.⁷⁻¹⁷ These compounds are generally applied for commercial pesticides and herbicidal activity.¹⁸⁻¹⁹ Due to its diverse application synthesis and detailed study of thiocarbamides and its derivative are still in demands. The literature survey revealed that the synthesis and application of thiocarbamide in various field, for example the compound ortho-bencarb and benthiocarb²⁰⁻²¹ used for to control the various noxious weeds. These compounds also shows Anesthetic²², Antiviral.²³ inhibitors of HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase and related viruses²⁴⁻²⁵, antihyperthyroid drugs²⁶, anti-inflammatory and analgesic agents²⁷, acaricides.²⁸ as well as for their wide spectrum of anthelmintic activity.²⁹ in recent literature it was observed that the synthesis of thiocarbamide were carried out by using various substrates.³⁰⁻³⁵ but most of the method employed for synthesis of thiocarbamide are suffer from various drawbacks such as use of hazardous catalyst and solvent medium that may harm to environment and human being. Also the time required for completion of reactions are very long, so it is necessary to develop new alternative path for synthesis of title compound by avoiding the hazardous catalyst, solvent medium and minimize the time of reactions. Considering these, facts in our present research work we were develop a new alternative path by using ecofriendly solvent medium such as Polyethylene glycol-400 and without using any catalyst.

EXPERIMENTAL:

All chemicals used were of AR grades. The chemical used for all these works were purchased from research lab fine chemical industry, Mumbai. The melting points of all the synthesized compounds were recorded using hot paraffin oil bath. The Carbon and Hydrogen analysis were

carried out on Carlo-Ebra 1106 analyser. Nitrogen estimation was carried out on Colman-N-analyzer-29. IR spectra were recorded on Bruker neo. Ltd. spectrometer in the range 4000-400 cm^{-1} in KBr pellets. NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AC-500F spectrometer with TMS as internal standard using CDCl_3 as solvent. Mass spectra were recorded on shimadzu 2010s Mass spectrometer. The purity of compound was checked on silica Gel-G plates by TLC with layer thickness of 0.3 mm.



General Procedure for synthesis of 1-(5-(2,4-disubstitutedphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)thiourea (3)

Corresponding derivatives of 5-(2,4-disubstitutedphenyl)thiazol-2-amine (0.01 mole) and particular isothiocyanate (0.01 mole) was taken in mortar and grind it with the help of pestle mechanically until the homogeneous mixture was formed. The reaction mixture was transferred in 100 ml round bottom flask containing 20ml PEG-400 medium. Refluxed the yellow reaction mixture for half an hour the white crystalline solid obtained. On cooling the reaction mixture was poured in ice cold water. Filter the products and recrystallised it with ethanol.

Synthesis of 1-(5-(2-bromophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)thiourea (3a)

Elemental Analysis: C, 38.22; H, 2.57; Br, 25.43; N, 13.37; S, 20.41 IR (KBr): 3345 cm^{-1} (N-H s), 1620 cm^{-1} (C=N s), 1302 cm^{-1} (C=S s), 765 cm^{-1} (C-S s); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 + DMSO): 6.90-7.78 ppm (Ar-H), 11.99 ppm (NH), 8.09 ppm (-NH₂), 6.0 ppm (-CH), White crystalline solid Chemical Formula: C₁₀H₈BrN₃S₂, M. P. 152^oC-154^oC.

Synthesis of 1-(5-(2-hydroxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)thiourea (3b)

Elemental Analysis: C, 47.79; H, 3.61; N, 16.72; O, 6.37; S, 25.51 IR (KBr): 3350 cm^{-1} (N-H s), 3580 cm^{-1} (O-H s), 1580 cm^{-1} (C=N s), 1310 cm^{-1} (C=S s), 770 cm^{-1} (C-S s); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 + DMSO): 7.10-7.78 ppm (Ar-H), 12.20 ppm (NH), 10.00 ppm (-NH₂), 10.60 ppm (-OH), 6.20 ppm (-CH), White Crystalline solid, Chemical Formula: C₁₀H₉N₃OS₂, M. P. 120^oC-123^oC.

Synthesis of 1-(5-(2-bromophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-3-(p-tolyl)thiourea (3c)

Elemental Analysis: C, 50.50; H, 3.49; Br, 19.76; N, 10.39; S, 15.86 IR (KBr): 3401 cm^{-1} (N-H s), 1598 cm^{-1} (C=N s), 1330 cm^{-1} (C=S s), 773 cm^{-1} (C-S s); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 + DMSO): 7.10-7.78 ppm (Ar-H), 12.09 ppm (NH), 11.02 ppm (-NH₂), 6.10 ppm (-CH), 2.40 ppm (-CH₃), Yellow Crystalline solid Chemical Formula: C₁₇H₁₄BrN₃S₂, M. P. 162^oC-1465^oC.

Results and Discussion:

Thiocarbamide or substituted thiourea due its versatile application in diverse field attracts the researcher and scientist to synthesize it in sophisticated manner. Numbers of methods were available and reported in literature for its synthesis. The use of green solvent has a tremendous demand for synthesis. The PEG 400 is a mild, and highly efficient solvent system for the synthesis of 1-(5-(2,4-disubstitutedphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)thiourea (3) in good yield. The similar derivatives were also prepared by performing same procedure.

Table: 1.1 Synthesis of Different 1-(5-(2,4-disubstitutedphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)thiourea (3)

Sr. No.	Compound	Yield in %	M.P. in °C
1	1-phenyl-3-(5-phenylthiazol-2-yl)thiourea (3d)	70	150
2	1-(5-phenylthiazol-2-yl)-3-(o-tolyl)thiourea (3e)	80	140
3	1-(5-phenylthiazol-2-yl)-3-(m-tolyl)thiourea (3f)	80	155
4	1-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(5-phenylthiazol-2-yl)thiourea (3g)	85	138
5	1-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(5-phenylthiazol-2-yl)thiourea (3h)	85	182
6	1-(5-(2-bromophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-3-phenylthiourea (3i)	75	130
7	1-(5-(2-chlorophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-3-phenylthiourea (3j)	75	160

Conclusion:

The present investigation develop new alternative path for synthesis of title compound by avoiding the hazardous catalyst and hazardous solvent medium. In present research work we were develop a new alternative path by using ecofriendly solvent medium such as Polyethylene glycol-400 and without using any catalyst.

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Replication of women in Baby Kamble's 'The Prisons We Broke'

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Abstract:

The Dalit literature persist the different types of struggles on the various grounds/ levels against the oppression and social discrimination. In this dalit female writer's impressive nature of self writing began to appear and it is written in regional languages and translated versions came into existence. The autobiographical dalit literature by dalits who came out of their sorrows and sufferings embarked to express them to the outside world; to those who powerfully ruled over them were exploiters and victimizers. Their writing is an answer to what Gayatri Chakravati Spivak asks 'Can the Subaltern speak'. The human right was not touched to the threshold of dalit female, so social discrimination was imposed because of outcaste and gender from lower caste. The dalit women banned to participate in pavitras [pure works]. As a result the women from dalit community were used for labourship, sexual pleasure, economical and social exploitation. The present research paper explores the social condition of women depicted by Baby Kamble in the 'Prisons We Broke'

Keywords: Dalit, community, exploitation, humiliation, religion/ caste, social strata.

Literature Review:

The review of literature provides a detailed literary study in the field of relevant subject. It includes the study of select Dalit female and male autobiographies. Various researchers worked in the field of Dalit autobiography. There are several secondary sources available in the field of relevant study. J.H. Hutton's Caste in India (1969) gives critical study and examines the origin of caste system in Indian society. It also gives a detailed account of the stratification and determination of the status of particular caste. Raj Kumar's Dalit Literature and Criticism (2019), is an attempt to write and develop a critical literary history and theory of Dalit literature. The book grapples with several questions and issues that are keys to understanding Dalit voices in literature. Sharankumar Limbale's Towards Aesthetics of Dalit literature is translated from Marathi into English by Alok Mukharjee. It focuses on distinction of Dalit literature and describes the impact of Ambedkarism, Marxism and relation between Afro-American and Dalit literature. Trilok Sharma's Dalit Women: Issues and Perspectives (2011), describes place of women in the social, economical and cultural factors. Mukta Salve's essay/article published in Dnyanodaya translated by Susie Tharu and K. Lalta's Women Writing in India. This book deals with the sociological analysis and throws light on the relation between caste and gender. It is considered as the seeds of Dalit women liberation. Sharmila .Rege 'Caste and Gender: The violence against Women in India' It is referred for the violent acts faced in society and evidences of domestic violence happened in the family life.

The present literature is witnessed the Dalit literature is an emerging stream. It described the sorrows and sufferings of Dalit women. Hence the present paper is exploration of prominent writer in which she depicted her life story.

Dalit Female Autobiography:

The dalit autobiographies showed dramatic accounts of social experiences of Dalit community and the responsible social elements that surrounded by Dalits. The narratives came out from social pain, which emerged as sources to fight with wrongly established social order. As per Hindu cast hierarchy, the four tier class/caste system were declared. The Bramhins [worked as priest and do the rituals of society]. The Khatriya [warriors] The Vaishya [To develop the

trade or business] and Shudra [menial works] below this the sub caste [Atishudra / Panchams]. The dalit women from the untouchables were closely associated with the notion of pollution and purity. The upper caste Bramhnic caste was commanding the other caste/class and this fundamental stiff caste system were came in force. The dalit women suffered from imaginable tortures due to gender, caste and class. Dalit women had undergone an age old maltreatment they had to endure it patiently from which they had no escape. On account of excessive poverty, being female and member of dalit community, the trivial exploitation was destiny of dalit women. The women from dalit community were purposely denied from education on the other hand upper caste women were facilitated. The worst thing was that Dalit women automatically presented to the various forms of violence and frequently loosed her puberty by upper caste. The dalit female autobiographies were abstracted the co-relation between caste, labor and sexuality in which dalit feminist traces the lives and experiences of the lower caste. On account of dalit descent they were born and brought in the particular community which is treated as very lower in the caste based society. The dalit female made available to the racial discrimination. The existed caste system announced that women from the dalit community impure and polluted therefore socially isolated. The society contains the most underprivileged sections of dalit women, who are not aware about education deprived from other sources to upgrade their status and targeted for several kinds of harassment.

At the outset, the upper caste women received moderate treatment as compare to lower caste dalit women. Dalit female were not in good position. Hence the dalit women lived under subordination of other caste women and men used dalit women for enjoying sexual enjoyment. Naturally the women from dalit community stamped for violation as contrast to upper cast women who fulfill the criteria of purity and the custodian of chastity. The dalit women were not considered as chaste as their community was not in the range of executive and honorable class in the society.

The dalit women were the wage earners equally with men so they opposed the dominant power used by male. They were always ready to give double service both they have to finish their household duties inside and to share the family income outside. Dalit women often dealt with people in several ways every day.

The family members, husband, children,
Secondly their relatives and other community members,
the consumers who buy their goods,
other caste landlord who offer them employments.

They contributed equally in every work and they do not dependent on the male like other caste women. They were workers and not slaves to their male power of husband. They had constant resistance power, so they are referred stronger than male. They worked hard for survival, they possesses good character, careful, worthy, absence of reserve mindedness.

Beyond this, dalit females are forwarding their steps to attend conferences, meetings, training, workshops which gave the opportunity to interact with many illiterate and poor dalit women. In ancient times they had not political representation, they were used as voters for voting purpose only. Their power and rights were controlled by dalit men so they lack the participation in movement or to join any political party. Hence they had deprived to occupy or create self designation in society.

In modern times we observed that several kinds of oppression and inferior treatment regarding the dalit women. The norms given by 'Manusmriti' and other religious Scripture have dominated them. So they found atrocities and countenancing the numerous suppressions and humiliation that closed the path of social, political, economical and cultural rights which they wanted to gain. The society comprises of marginalized sections of dalit women, targeted for any kind of harassments. As they are not aware about education so they deprived from other sources to upgrade their status.

The dalit autobiographies are not only the stories of personal account but they are the narratives of helplessness, fortitude pathos despair and hope for better future it demonstrates sorrows, sufferings overpower of patriarchal system subjugation existed in the society. Baby Kamble's *The Prison We Broke* is not limited as autobiography of personal experiences and

incidents happened with individual. She exposed suppressed and depressed sections of Dalit women whose unheard voice is muted by audible voice.

As Maya Pandit examines that *The Prison We Broke* is 'an immensely expression of resistance against the inhuman conditions of survival to which caste system has subjugated the Dalit for thousands of years'.

Religion/ caste, race gender each of these can be medium to inflict the social pain. These are causes for discrimination against people on which they have no control over their descent. In case of dalit all these elements and institutions are exercised from which they became victims of social differences by upper caste community. As the caste system is deep rooted, the dalit female were challenged by various medium and proclivities are imposed in every possible way.

Portrayal of women in 'The Prison We Broke':

Baby Kamble was keen observer of his period she depicted the miserable situation of Mahar specially dalit women in Maharashtra. She traced the psychological physical and social violence to oppose to dalit women by contemporary society. In her autobiographical script she described the pathetic condition of girls from Mahar community. The girls were neglected in society/ school. The upper caste girls kept social distancing due to fear of getting polluted. If the upper caste girls pass nearby Mahar girls they used to cover their nose by cloth and took bathe when they came to home. Their mothers did not allow them as they came in contact with Mahar girls at schools, streets etc. Baby Kamble portrayed the Dalit women in filthy situation and subjugated triply due to gender, caste and patriarchy. The girls were married in early age i.e. at the eight or nine. Medically this period/ age is not suitable for marry or to do the martial duties. The girls became pregnant often at the age when their bodies were not capable to handle the pregnancy and childbirth. In pregnant stage their health is often compromised because there was absence of sufficient access to food and water in a family. The young women suffered by the senior members of family. The newly married daughter-in-law has to shoulder various duties, responsibilities of the house. They have to perform the household works like washing utensils to bring water from well outside or border of village, engaged in cooking and make bhakarries for lunch and dinner of family so that she can prove her every skill including culinary skill. The burden of family was gift to the women after marriage and they have no scope to argue or complaint about their loaded physique. They were dedicated to fulfill the wishes of her husband. There was fearful ambience provided by in-laws house she was taunted by family members if she fails to make bhakarries in appropriate manner and taste.

The annual rituals gifted with double work. They used cow dung for polish and fill the holes of walls of house, to clean the clothes and utensils of and other works related to occasion. The daughter-in-law was always targeted with taunts frequently. The mother -in- laws loved to give harsh treatment in every possible manner. The Dalit women has not scope to take good/ nutritious food while pregnancy period. The hygienic facilities were not presented and they have not concern about self-care and self hygienic conditions even in their maturity period. Even they had not leave on the ground of ill health. They were married for child production machine and would not stop till she reached to the period of menopause. When there is an incident of delivery, the midwives performed their doctrine job without any medical or professional training. The total episode was exercised on the mercy of God. The dalit women were treated as slave when they went outside to contribute the family income. The supervisor was appointed to smonitor the works at field/home of women and they were sexually exploited from their masters within community and high caste men also. They earned curses or abuses as their payment. The Dalit and dalit females not allow to go from same road if their masters/ upper caste people came across and if they saw them they must have to bow at feet with honour. The dalit women were the puppets at the hands of their husband within community and upper caste people. The dalit men offered their wives to uppercaste people to please them sexually for promotion or increments in the salary. The dalit labourer became victims of the extra martial relationships and gave birth to children; even they don't know the name of their fathers. The people insulted such children by using derogatory words.

The Dalit Women in the social context are treated as timid, yielding, dependent, self-sacrificing, emotional and hence she is exploited, sexually harassed by the upper class people and from their community people also. They were enslaved by the society and played various duties as woman, wife, daughters and mother. They were also tortured by the senior members of the family on tiny reasons. The Dalit women have accepted the dominance of patriarchal system and the social scenario were totally opposed them for equal status. The Dalit female autobiographies have portrayal of inhuman attitude of men and women of her community and other women. The social, liberation movements and education have proved the media of changes and the raised a revolt for their social, economic and political rights.

Findings and Impact of Research:

The Dalits in India is self designated group of people traditionally considered as untouchables. The Indian constitution prohibited the caste system prevention of atrocities against Dalits. In this era the issue of human right became constitutionally significant. According to the report of national Human Rights Commission every twenty minutes on average two Dalits murdered and one woman is raped. After Independence Dalits women are bearing the harsh experiences, brunt of slavery, due to tragic suicides are happened. They are suppressed economically, socially, politically and culturally in Indian society for centuries. It also aims to illustrate how they raise their voices against caste discrimination, injustice, inequality, exploitation and patriarchal domination which they experienced on every walk of life. The proposed research is an attempt to create awareness among readers about the oppressed section of our society. It will help to reconstruct the healthy society based on the foundation of liberty, fraternity, equality and social justice.

Conclusion:

Dalit women absorbed these seeds of victimization and enslavement from generation to generation. Their mental material was prepared to serve obediently to the masters. They made sandwiched between dalit patriarchal power and high class society the Dalit male community was imitating the power of dominance and enslaved the weak sex in form of daughter- in- law and life partners also. They have no platform to express them or opposed the debilitating feature created by upper caste people. Baby kamble commented that the dalit women have not security within community. Sharankumar Limbale reported in a very bold manner in his autobiographical writings that 'Her mother was kept by several Patils of village. He also asserts that none of his siblings were took birth at same father. The Patils Zamindars and other reputed / wealthy persons used to rape Dalit women Sharankumar Limbale witnessed it and choose the title for his book The Outcaste. [Akkarmashi]

'I was born out of sexual exploitation of
dalit woman by caste Hindu'

As Gabriele Dietrich In her extremely balanced article Dalit movements and Women's Movements' points out 'if women from Dalit and from Dalit consciousness create a space for themselves for fearless expressions, i.e. if they become subjects or agents or self, they will provide a new leadership to Indian society in general and to feminists and Dalit movements in particular.'

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Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R.K. Narayan: The Torch Bearers

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Abstract

The gandhian struggle for freedom ignited a flurry of activity in the literary world. The need for an independent, united country ignited a burst of creativity aimed at motivating people to take up the cudgels and push the British out of India. As a result, both the regional and national streams saw a surge in novel output. This outpouring of enthusiasm for regional literature laid the groundwork for fine-tuning and expanding the range and vibrancy of Indian English fiction. The most inventive squat tale authors of their time were R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, and Raja Rao. Short fiction became a distinct art form in Indian English literature under their guidance. Their stories gave a cultural slice of Indian ethos. In the following paper, an attempt has been made to examine the thematic issues and technological virtuositities of R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, and Raja Rao's short stories in English.

Keywords

freedom, novel, regional literature, Indian English fiction, stories, nationalism

Introduction

If we take Struggle of Independence under consideration, Anand has been actively involved in the political battle for independence. During his later years in England, he became acquainted with avant-garde groups as well as left-wing politics. Written in both the Eastern and Western intellectual traditions, Anand's vision as a writer is influenced by both. This is what he refers to as the "twin load"⁽⁵⁾ on his shoulders; "the Alps of European culture and the Himalayas of my Indian heritage."⁽⁷⁾ While critical and ambiguous, his relationship to both Indian and Western intellectual traditions cannot be overstated.

On the first hand, Anand, although adapting the rationalist and humanist traditions of the Western world, is opposed to authoritarian imperialism and authoritarian rule. A similar sentiment may be found in his vehement opposition to the discriminating inclinations of India's history, while praising the creative traditions of Indian art, literature, and philosophy. Anand's socialist faith and vision of an equal future are mostly derived from the Western world. Anand's novels are distinguished by their "wide variety, their wealth of live characters, their brutal realism, their profoundly felt anger at societal wrongs, and their great humanitarian compassion. A possible interpretation of Anand's life is that he is a perpetual warrior against societal injustice and exploitation. His sympathy for the underprivileged and humanitarian attitude toward the marginalized are what drew him to writing in the first place. Furthermore, Anand writes in a genuine way, including Indian words, phrases, expressions, and proverbs in both English and Hindi versions of the book. The lives of the marginalized was elevated to centre stage, and fiction was used as a weapon for social reform, thanks to the efforts of this author.

On the other hand, Raja Rao experienced 'emotional wavering', after experiencing it in the early 1940s, he decided to travel to India in quest of an explanation for his condition. Along with Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, he paid a visit to Gandhi's ashram and took part in the Indian independence movement. He wrestled with throughout his life as he tried to come to terms with his identity as an Indian author writing in English about Indian sensibilities in a foreign place, and as he struggled to find some measure of peace with himself.

So, it can be stated that in every area of human existence, let it be social, political, and moral – Narayan and Rao observe the balance of power in human connections, and this view leads to their own detached observation of the human scene.

This feature, more than any other, sets Narayan and Rao apart from Anand. Narayan's stories are about everyday life and ordinary people. They are not very timely, and Narayan hardly mentions the world-shaking events of the 1930s and 1940s, or India's political and social upheavals before and after independence. He is particularly good at picking circumstances and individuals that highlight the human humour.

In his stories, we find different shades of life. In *Dodu*, Narayan mocks the elderly's attitude toward the youngster. Their pockets jingle with coins, but when *Dodu* begs for one, they refuse to part with a single penny. His father never approves of his 'office', and he often orders him to empty it among the 'refuse.' Adults frequently see items that are prized possessions of children as garbage. *Dodu's* collection of 'treasures' reminds us of Tom Sawyer and his prized things. Narayan's major focus in this novel is youthful innocence.

In terms of Indianness, in Narayan's novels is not as obvious as it is in Raja Rao's literature, but it has its own distinct character. *Under the Banyan Tree* is a pastoral landscape. The novel transports us to a bygone era of peace and calm in which honourable, serious, sympathetic, helpful, and naive people lived. The story's mood is odd and wonderful at the same time. The solitary aspect of the locale adds to the story's appeal. Nothing lasts indefinitely. As a result, *Nambi's* exceptional capacity to narrate stories gently but progressively deteriorates. The villagers' naïve confidence in *Nambi's* story telling skill as a Goddess's blessing is reminiscent of *The White Flower*, a light parody on superstitions and astrology. In *Nitya*, the same naïve confidence in religion is mirrored. Blessings and good wishes may or may not come true in Narayan's novels, but the characters' oaths are always kept. *Nitya's* parents are determined about giving God his son's hair, as they promised when he was two years old. *Nitya's* teenage defiance opposes the promise of sacrificing his hair to God in exchange for his life. He makes logical justifications for why he should not shave his head. This narrative also addresses the topic of generational divides, as Narayan deftly depicts many conflicts in a single episode. Man's examination of the human problem has always been aided by fiction. However, Narayan's literature also delves into the lives of animals. Narayan's compassion extends to even the most helpless animals, such as birds. Birds and animals are introduced in stories like *A Parrot Story*, *Chippy*, and *The Blind Dog*, which impress us with the most realistic and vivid depictions of their behaviour. *Chippy's* daily battles for survival in the new neighbourhood are no different than everyone else's. This raises the question of whether Narayan is attempting to compare man's state to that of a beast. *Chippy's* battle with the Pekingese, or the shorter dog at Swami's house, is like to the struggle of the ordinary middle-class guy at work, competing for the boss's favour. In *Like the Sun*, the idealist Sekhar vows not to utter a falsehood on the day dedicated to the practice of truth, despite the fact that his commitment traps him. Only by choosing to satisfy the headmaster and gain his favour would he have been able to advance in his career.

The Serpent and the Rope, an exposition of Indian and European metaphysics; and *The Chess master and His Moves*, in which he attempted to, achieve some semblance of a metaphysical union. On the other hand, *Kanthapuram* was Rao's first full-length fictional novel, and it is in this work that he conveys his dissatisfaction with the English language that he first encountered it. His ultimate goal was to authentically transfer Indian sensibilities into English, which he considered to be a 'foreign' language. Even though Rao's idea was not entirely successful, he achieved some achievement. This novel's story possesses a distinct cadence; it follows a well-known rhythm that pulls together oral narratives from the past and incorporates them into the written language. For instance:

“Our village — I don't believe you have ever heard of it -*Kanthapura* is its name, and it is located in the province of Kara...” (Raja Rao, *Kanthapura*)

Kanthapuram is described as a “microcosm of village India” (Parthasarathy 6) and it is possible that this was Rao's ultimate goal with the work. Anand's significant concentration on the didactic element of art hinders his development as a novelist; conspicuous propaganda

causes his works to struggle to envision properly the objective conditions in which his characters find themselves.

Narayan, on the other hand, reveals societal ills without any emotional investment and with no overt intention of reforming or changing the status quo. Narayan addresses the societal issue of women being urged to marry rather than pursue further education in *The Watchman*. However, this dilemma is just used as a backdrop for the practical Watchman's attempt to prevent the girl from killing herself. In *The Watchman*, the girl thought of herself as a burden. She didn't want to rely on the kindness of others. Narayan effectively selects English phrases that accurately reflect the Indian condition, yet his choice of words is not forced into his writing. The circumstances he depicts are complex in nature. Narayan is more interested in conveying the pleasures, struggles, follies and foibles, ambitions and aspirations, tragedies and disappointments of the average man wherever than in creating an image of traditional India.

Rao's *The Serpent and the Rope* is a novel that is a near reflection of Rao's own life, and one is left wondering how much of himself can be gleaned from the narrative. While his own Brahmin upbringing forms a vital part of his psychology, the protagonist, Ramaswamy, is a young Indian kid who travels to France to study European philosophy while his own upbringing as a Brahmin is an integral part of his psyche. The author investigates the differences and parallels between life and thinking in India and Europe in an attempt to come to terms with the nature of the human self and the nature of society. Likewise, Narayan studied the significance of rural customs and ordinary people's lives even before Indian writers broke away from the passions and ideas of the independence movement and Partition. Whereas, Anand's short stories address social issues, injustice, and oppression, pit rich against poor, upper castes against lower castes, cities against villages, the British against Indians, and men against women. His short stories are a collection of short stories that are based on his novels. One of the most terrible stories is *Lullaby*, a story with a beautiful title but is deceiving in its content. Anand was well aware of the advantages that science and technology might provide. Another novel *The Chess master and His Moves* demonstrate a sort of non-dualism. There is widespread conviction among literary critics, including myself, that Rao based this work on the philosophy of *Advaita Vedanta*, which holds that the genuine self or *aatman* is the same thing as Brahman, or the greatest metaphysical reality. His books are jam-loaded with occasions and happenings to keep the reader engaged. Once in a while, there are blazes of splendid comedic situations, as well as the odd dash of parody, providing his clever ability with an expansive range of articulation. We are shocked by the newness with which he moves toward conventional conditions and exercises. Most importantly, the awesome person of his humour assists with keeping our advantage in the story alive. This urbanity comes from a thoughtful clever reasonableness, which is reflected in the work of art filled with Narayan's most huge accomplishments. It is tempting to believe that all of the stories are gloomy and sad in nature. When it comes to folklore and fairy tales, Govind points out that "Anand was heavily inspired by them in the 'Introduction' which you should avoid until after you've finished reading the stories since it includes spoilers" (Govind). These stories are at some point sweet and irreversibly heart-breaking at the other, yet the truths they teach are never overbearing. They could appear a touch too easy when read on their own, but when placed in an anthology with other, more sophisticated and darker stories, they give just the appropriate amount of tranquillity. *Little Chicks* is a squat tale in which the narrator observes: "For a minute, I witness the marvel of littleness struggling to move ahead." (Anand 39) These stories are about nature, the cycle of birth and rebirth, and the miracle of life, all of which are things that we all need to believe in at this point in our lives. We find folksy, gentle humor in these stories, which reminds the reader of legends about *Birbal*, the court jester in Akbar's court, from whom it turns out that Anand took inspiration for his work. The opening tale in this collection is one of the most poetic in the collection. In the novel *The Lost Child* at first, these are the things that the small boy expects from his parents until he suddenly learns that he has gone missing and the mood shifts quickly from one that is brimming with life to one that is darker and more solemn. *A Village Idyll* would be a nice choice for a closing song.

Conclusion and Findings

The three select authors Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R.K. Narayan wrote stories, which are divided into numerous categories, such as lyrical awareness, social scene, and so on as the topics and emotions are intertwined, these groupings are rather arbitrary. There are digressions, dramatic pauses, and, of course, poetry in this narrative inside a story, which is brilliantly knitted together. They have traced the instances of Indianness, social and political struggle in their works.

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Water Purification of Classical and Emerging Organic Pollutants

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Abstract

The main techniques for removing organic pollutants from water are adsorption, reduction and oxidative processes, phytoremediation, bioremediation, membrane separation and liquid- liquid extraction. This review discusses the strengths and weaknesses of various cleaning methods, with particular attention to recent results published in the scientific literature. This study highlighted that adsorption is the most common water treatment method because it can balance high organic pollutant removal efficiency, can treat large volumes of water semi- continuously and has reasonable costs. Adsorption has emerged as the most promising and versatile water treatment method, as it can balance high impurity removal efficiency and the possibility of semi-continuous treatment of large volumes of water. The use of a certain water treatment technology cannot be considered universal for all organic micropollutants due to the enormous diversity of compounds and the reasons that characterize their behavior in water. Common treatment solutions consist of deaeration, adsorption and oxidation, reduction and biological processes.

Introduction

There is a growing concern about environmental pollution in the world. This phenomenon affects all dimensions of the biosphere. Water pollution is of particular concern because water resources are the basis of life and all human activities. Most of this water is then returned to the environment (more than 140,000 cubic meters); however, it is often accompanied by impurities or pollutants, including hazardous chemicals, which can cause serious consequences for ecosystems and human health. Therefore, in recent years there is a growing interest in removing pollutants from water. Most of this water is then returned to the environment (more than 140,000 cubic meters); however, it is often accompanied by impurities or pollutants, including hazardous chemicals, which can cause serious consequences for ecosystems and human health. Therefore, in recent years there is a growing interest in removing pollutants from water.

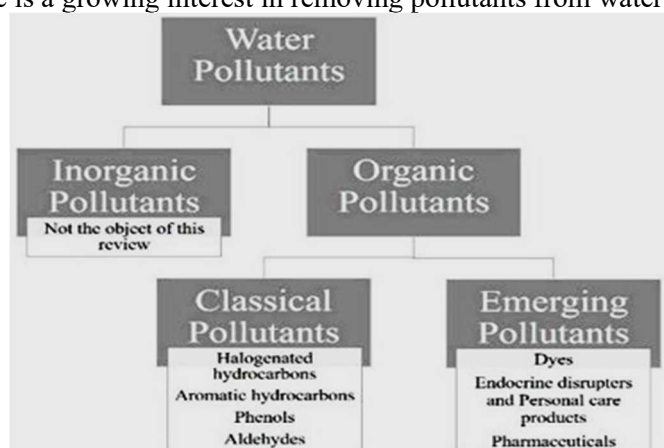


Fig-1 Main categories of water pollutants.

Emerging water pollutants are also known to be dangerous, but there are no official limits yet. The purpose of this review is to collect the latest and innovative technologies used for the removal of classic and new organic pollutants from water. The strengths and weaknesses of various cleaning techniques are reviewed, and their removal efficiencies when tested with

various contaminants are summarized in tables to facilitate direct comparison for the reader. Description of the main techniques for removing organic pollutants from water: strengths and weaknesses The main techniques used to remove organic pollutants from water are adsorption, reduction and oxidation processes, phytoremediation, bioremediation, membrane separation and liquid-liquid extraction. Adsorption consists of a physical or chemical interaction between the surface of a solid substance (adsorbent) and a dissolved substance (adsorbate); in this case, the adsorbate is the pollutant in aqueous solution. This technology makes it possible to process large quantities of water easily and compactly at reasonable costs. Since the removal mechanism takes place on the surfaces of the adsorbent, these materials are characterized by a large specific surface area. Therefore, both the surface and the pores of the adsorbent play a key role in the pollutant removal ability. For example, activated carbons are usually chosen for adsorption of organic substances due to their significant surface area and affinity.

Main categories of water pollutants

Description of the main techniques for removing organic pollutants from water: strengths and weaknesses The main techniques used to remove organic pollutants from water are adsorption, reduction and oxidation processes, phytoremediation, bioremediation, membrane separation and liquid-liquid extraction. Adsorption consists of a physical or chemical interaction between the surface of a solid substance (adsorbent) and a dissolved substance (adsorbate); in this case, the adsorbate is the pollutant in aqueous solution. This technology makes it possible to process large amounts of water simply and compactly at reasonable costs. Since the removal mechanism takes place on the surfaces of the adsorbent, these materials are characterized by a large specific surface area. Therefore, both the surface and the pores of the adsorbent play a key role in the pollutant removal ability. For example, activated carbons are usually chosen for the adsorption of organic substances due to their significant surface area and affinity for that class of substances. One of the advantages of adsorption is the possibility of regeneration and reuse of the adsorption material. A solid that is easy and convenient to regenerate is a good candidate for this purpose. This step is usually done by a chemical or thermal process. There are several ways to accomplish the first of these two regeneration options: sonication in acetone or methanol followed by several washes in deionized water; immersion in ethanol, as well as combined water; and the use of mixtures containing acid-base solutions. Thermal evaporation usually occurs at a temperature of 100

° C. However, such regeneration can damage the adsorber in the case of coated solids, leading to lower adsorption efficiency in subsequent cycles; Therefore, desorption at room temperature is preferred when dealing with chemicals with high vapor pressures. Reduction and oxidation processes are suitable alternatives for the removal of unwanted compounds from water due to their wide range of applications, the possibility of complete removal of pollutants without generating other harmful compounds, and their fast reaction rates. However, these methods have some disadvantages, such as high costs, the need to know exactly the path used during water purification, and reducing and oxidizing agents that must be removed, as in the case of hydrogen peroxide. Among others, advanced oxidation processes (AOP) are mainly based on radical mechanisms, and initiators can be O₃, H₂O₂, UV, ultrasound, microwaves, gamma radiation and accelerated electron beam; catalysts or electrochemical reactions may also be involved. For example, photocatalysis uses catalysts that can create electron-hole pairs and thus generate free radicals when light is absorbed. Therefore, semiconductors are used. Common reducing agents are zero-valent iron, metallic magnesium in supercritical carbon dioxide, sodium in dry ammonia, and sodium biphenyl. Removal of Classical Organic Pollutants from Water The use of a certain water treatment technology cannot be considered universal for all organic micropollutants due to the enormous diversity of compounds and the reasons that characterize their behavior in water. Common treatment solutions consist of deaeration, adsorption, and oxidative, reductive and biological processes. In some cases, a combination of several methods is required [40-43], especially when it is particularly difficult to remove pollutants to the legal limit. Since each technique has its limitations, researchers invest a lot of energy in this field both to improve established methods and to find new ones. The largest amount of classic organic pollutants found in water belongs to the category of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). These

substances have a vapor pressure of 0.01 kPa or higher according to Lgs at 293.15 K. D. 152/2006. This category includes many commonly used chemicals such as aliphatic, aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons, aldehydes, terpenes, alcohols, esters and ketones. Adsorption Siggins et al. investigated the adsorption capacity of various pyrolyzed waste materials for in situ remediation of trichlorethylene (TCE). This compound has been widely used as a fattening agent since the early 20th century; Despite this, it is a known cancer-causing compound and is on the Environmental Protection Agency's list of priority pollutants. Therefore, its removal from drinking water is crucial. These authors specifically tested granular activated carbon (GAC), grass litter, and spruce and oak biochar with removal efficiencies of up to 95%, 93%, and over 99.5%. A halogenated hydrocarbon similar in form and use to TCE is tetrachlorethylene (PCE). This compound has been widely used over time as a degreasing solvent and in dry cleaning; its presence in the environment is a serious problem because it is suspected of causing cancer and is toxic to the aquatic ecosystem. Gil et al. attempted to remove PCE from polluted water by an adsorption process using Moroccan stevensite. By adding 0.1 g/l adsorbent, its concentration could be reduced to 88.8%. In addition, Almasi et al. focused their work on this pollutant, trying to adsorb it with pumice stone. In particular, both granular and copper-doped pumice were tested: the results showed that the removal efficiency was approximately 90% in the first case and 98.4% in the second case. Adsorption is also the most common method for removing dichloromethane (DCM), trichloromethane (TCM, also known as chloroform) and carbon tetrachloride (CTC). The first solvent is a toxic, potentially carcinogenic compound involved in many processes such as paint and degreasing, and is also found in pharmaceutical, chemical, textile, metallurgical, and oil industry wastewater. Chloroform is a cancer-causing molecule used in the production of Freon R-22, a refrigerant. However, the use of this substance is limited due to its toxicity and the risk of phosgene formation when exposed to light and atmospheric oxygen. CTC has been widely used in fire extinguishers, as a coolant precursor, and as a cleaning agent. Today, its toxicity is known: exposure to high concentrations of this chemical can damage the central nervous system and degenerate liver and kidney function; prolonged exposure can even be fatal. Alhooshani tried to remove these three hazardous compounds from water by adsorption using activated carbon (AC) loaded with cerium oxide nanoparticles (CeO₂-NP/AC). Different parameters were studied to reach the optimum: starting from 10 mg/L pollutant at 25 °C and adding 5 g/L adsorbent, the removal efficiency is 82.72%, 99.40% and 89.42% for DCM, TCM and CTC, respectively. , respectively obtained

Conclusion

Adsorption has emerged as the most promising and versatile water treatment method, as it can balance high impurity removal efficiency and the possibility of semi-continuous treatment of large volumes of water. Furthermore, this approach can also be used with stable pollutant molecules. However, innovations and improvements in adsorption capacity/selectivity of used materials and regeneration techniques are necessary to make this separation method practical in real cases.

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Digitalized Domain service of public library a future vision

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Abstract:

India's public library system is intended to remain on the margins of the real information needs of the public. It is falling into disrepair and becoming a repository of entertaining reading material, mainly in the local language. This article outlines possible measures to change the situation and outlines new technological developments that show the potential to change rural public libraries in India for the better.

Introduction:

Public Libraries are a type of organization where people from all walks of life meet their information needs; therefore, the public library is a social institution. In the 21st century, every field is digitized, why is digitization not good for public libraries? The enormous impact of the Internet on public demand for public library services and resources is an issue of vital importance (Singh, 2020) . Public libraries are social organizations that provide book-based information and services to various public groups on social, political, economic, cultural and other issues. Among the types of libraries developed by society in modern times, public libraries are the most popular because of the functions they perform. They play an essential role in social welfare. The public library fulfills its social mission and participates in the social development process. It has provided educational, entertaining and entertaining information for decades and will continue to do so. The user can read and retrieve everything available on the system. Libraries are considered safe places where people can meet and read books. Digital Libraries the creation of public digital libraries will allow more people to access libraries through digital platforms. We need a system that allows users to easily access and use the library from home or work.

1. Libraries function

As information and knowledge institutions, public libraries in developed countries are probably among the institutions within the public sector that have been most actively involved in the digital revolution. The Indian scenario in this regard still depicts the gloomy picture as only libraries of national repute have started using ICT in providing services and state public libraries and district libraries are still deprived of this vital service. However the Indian government has started taking stock of the situation and states are enacting Public Library Acts. (Mujumdar & Pal, 2022)

a) Library Networked Services-

Communication services on Internet are now more accessible for public use. Blogs, Wikis, Pod Casting, RSS feeds, email, instant messaging and SMS are powerful communication tools available through Internet. These services have the capability of changing the nature and delivery of library services. SMS, E-mail and chat services are already popular among public libraries to deliver reminder, notification and reference service. Sending SMS via on-line is comparatively cheap or free. As ICT is implemented in public Libraries in India, these would be aware of how to make use the advantage of these new age communication services to keep connected to the community (Singh, 2020) .

b) Collection of Multimedia -

ICT has changed library and information services globally. Digital media has revolutionized the information source and advances in ICTs have dramatically changed

the information provisions. The Internet has provided universal access to information (N.TAMILSELVAN, N.SIVAKUMAR, & .SEVUKAN, 2012). Technological innovation has changed the rate of conversion of knowledge, information and data into electronic format. Development in the software arena has generated powerful knowledge management software which has transformed the way knowledge is organized stored, accessed and retrieved. Therefore, in the upcoming future we can expect to have our public libraries equipped with all type of collection including multimedia (Singh, 2020) .

c) Skills of Community Development-

Functioning effectively in the information age of the 21st century is not just a matter of computer or technological competence. It also calls for a new kind of information literacy or intelligence attuned to the digital world and the changing nature of what counts for knowledge, and for what we have termed civic literacy. The main thrust of the efforts of public libraries would be in developing citizens 'capability and confidence in using ICT. In this regard, the public library would establish an in-house training team to provide a tailor-made, flexible training programmed to staff. The team would also deliver ICT training to the public on a countywide basis, focusing on those groups most marginalized in our community, for example refugees, the elderly, travellers and those on low incomes.

d) Heritage Digitized Service-

With the implementation of ICT in public Libraries, an archive of local reminiscence materials, based on citizens' stories, photographs and objects from an earlier period of the town's history, would be digitized. The resources of library will stand networked or mounted on the web and these shall be accessed from a PC located in the reference library. This application would also provide access to other information such as opening times of the cultural institutions, special exhibitions and events, and to other services such as ordering photographic prints or downloading images (N.TAMILSELVAN, N.SIVAKUMAR, & .SEVUKAN, 2012). .

e) Online Services-

The public library would facilitate remote access to the full range of library services, including the ability to renew or reserve books and other stock, and to check the user's own borrower record. Accessing an electronic database of community information, tailored to the library would be feasible. Posting an inquiry to the Ask a Librarian' service, using the electronic portal to access the digital resources of the library and partner organizations and finding information helpful to selecting reading material e.g. top ten reads' of the month would be possible. The library's catalogue being online, would allow users to perform basic search/browse functions from any networked PC.

f) Library Extension Service-

Library services have traditionally used mobile libraries as a way of reaching remote users from library service points or physically unable to access the library. Information on local community groups and in one particular case, information on local tourist attractions was presented with commentary and images alongside. With the application of ICT, the information would now be hosted on the library's website or loaded onto a CD-ROM and networked. It will further pave the way to establish gateways to information compiled in collaboration with other agencies. Examples of these include local education and training opportunities; local services and support agencies for people from minority groups; information for careers about available support services and rights entitlements; learning materials dedicated to sport education and training and alerts regarding health related issues (Yapa, 2003).

g) Education and Training for Staff-

Training is crucial in opening up online services for people using public libraries. Staff working in public libraries must be encouraged to attend continuing education programs and skill enhancement to use ICT technologies to the fullest extent in delivering public library services. The public libraries must be under the control of a full time library

professional and they should get allowances and service conditions comparable to the counterparts in academic, research and special libraries. What is needed most a competent librarian who can organize the services in a balanced manner for all sections of the community served by the library.

Findings

The challenges that face public libraries in India are listed and a vision for their future based on the concept of "ICT for development" is sketched out.

CONCLUSION

The public library system in India is condemned to remain peripheral to the actual information needs of the masses; that it is in a depressed state, and serves as little more than a warehouse of recreational reading materials, a majority of which are in regional languages. Traditional public library services themselves cannot be stretched to meet the material needs of patrons who face distinct and different challenges involving library access and information delivery. public library are need special funding arrangements, proactive planning, and promotion are necessary to deliver equivalent library services and to achieve .Its need equivalent results in community teaching and learning, and generally to maintain quality in public.\

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A detailed study of different methods for research in Library and Information Sciences

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Abstract

This article shows that the primary purpose of research is to help instill and teach librarians the skills necessary to conduct comprehensive basic research. Many of the methods, techniques, and beliefs associated with basic research are relevant to applied research, and a person conducting applied research should benefit from a thorough understanding of basic research methods. A librarian wishing to conduct a cost analysis or evaluate the activities of users in their library or academic library must be able to apply many of the lessons and techniques discussed in this book to their own projects. The more rigorous the study, the more useful the results, whether basic or applied.

Keywords:

Research, Basic research, Library, Information Science Research, literature, applied research.

Introduction

The increasing complexity and specialization of research has tied in with a further development—the professionalization of research. There are many ways of defining a “profession.” Everyone agrees that it should be related to the basic profession of the researcher and that it involves a high level of specialist knowledge, and that it should entail maintenance of appropriate standards of competence both individually and across the professional group. General acceptance that research fulfills these requirements only came in the decades around 1800. This does not mean that recognizably professional researchers had not existed before 1800. Medicine is a typical example of a profession, and some of its practitioners were famous researchers long before that time. Similarly, surveying was a well-regarded profession in North America from the early days of European settlement, and some of its members contributed to early American research. However, in virtually all these cases, the research was regarded as secondary to their work, rather than as an essential component of it. Even in the academic world, though a number of professors or fellows of colleges contributed to research, the main justification for their posts was teaching.

There is a standard existing belief which has been growing throughout the nineteenth century the that the posts in the Universities should require ability in both teaching and research grew gradually. Again, Germany led the way. For example, the different German states competed to obtain the most important staff for their universities. Such eminence was assessed most readily in terms of what they had published. Professors acquired research students to help develop their research programmes. These students needed some certificate of their research ability, and so grew up the process of awarding the Ph.D. The research reputation of German universities and the availability of doctorates attracted both German students and others from abroad (not least, from the United States and the UK). In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the possession of a German Ph.D. was a widely accepted sign of a professional researcher. Though Germany especially attracted would-be researchers in science-based fields, its importance for research training extended into other fields (theology and philosophy, for example.)

Basic Research

Mouly stated that "Research is best conceived as the process of arriving at dependable solutions to problems through the planned and systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data. Research also can be dichotomized as quantitative and qualitative. "Quantitative research methods involve a problem-solving approach that is highly structured in nature and that relies on the quantification of concepts, where possible, for purposes of measurement and evaluation." Qualitative research methods focus on observing events from the perspective of those involved and attempt to understand why individuals behave as they do. They take a more natural approach to the resolution of research problems. Some research projects utilize both quantitative and qualitative research methods to study and report behaviors and events.

Library research

According to Shera, Ralph Beals once classified library literature into three categories: Glad Tidings, Testimony, and Research. Goldhor in his text on library research, categorized library literature with regard to research as including: first, a relatively small body of published research as defined in the narrow sense; Second, more published and unpublished service or applied research. Third, more reports or clarifications or just opinions about a particular situation. And the fourth is the original date.

Library research trends

Losee and Worley explained, "There is a trend among information professionals to write and publish in the 'How I Did It Well' genre, which is a very situational genre." As textbooks point out, library-related studies were mostly applied naturally. The 1984 LA publication Library Trends is devoted to the study of library science, covering the history of library and information science, library economics, political science, sociology, psychology of information use, organizational theory, government and research. We investigated relevant studies. operation. Therefore, this study categorized library research from both methodological and thematic perspectives. In Chapter 1 of this issue of Library Trends, Mary Jo Lynch presents her own general categories for describing various research activities: practical research, bibliographic research, academic research. , and identified as academic research. She characterized practical research as problem-solving with information. Bibliographic research to sort the thoughts of others. Scientific research is the systematic collection, organization and analysis of data. and scientific research as the discovery of new knowledge. Matthews described research conducted by the US Department of Education between 1977 and 1988. 18 With an analysis of the research results. She also discussed the department's recent efforts on the research agenda and implications for future research. McClure and Bishop provided useful summaries of the state-of-the-art library research reports published between 1976 and her 1988. Some of the reports included an analysis of the types of research techniques used over different time periods. Powell summarized a number of methodological studies, ranging from an analysis of a paper published in 1925 to a review of her 1984 research paper. He also characterized recent trends including qualitative, interdisciplinary, and technology-based research. Butler analyzes papers in the Library and Information Science (LIS) field to determine author gender, most cited material types, most cited journals, non-LIS cited articles, and cited publications. Assigned the country of origin of the object. She²¹ She did not specify the type of techniques used, but LIS cited literature in her domain about 50% of the time, identifying education, computers, her sciences, health and medicine, and psychology. was reported. , Communication and Economics as disciplines influencing LIS research.

Throughout the process, and perhaps especially at this point, librarians should have a plan for solving problems. In other words, decisions need to be made about which methods and data collection techniques to use along with others in your research. Librarians may choose to conduct certain types of library instruction and then conduct experiments to test students' library skills. Alternatively, you can conduct a survey asking students about their use of the library, for example. Another characteristic of research inherent in most processes is the need to address

facts and their implications. This activity is especially important during the data collection and analysis phase. Here researchers must collect the information they need to solve a problem, organize it into meaningful categories, and analyze its implications. Data collected during library guidance studies may include test scores, attitudes toward libraries, and self-assessment of library skills.

And last, but not least, the librarian should keep in mind that this process is almost always circular in nature. The researcher's analysis and interpretation of the results of his or her study may well lead to new questions or fail to answer the original question, thereby starting the research process again. Leedy and Ormrod developed a diagram, reproduced below as Figure 1, which helps to illustrate the circular nature of research. As they state, "Every researcher soon learns that genuine research yields as many problems as it resolves". Such is the nature of the discovery of knowledge.

Growth of Basic Research of Library and Information Science

As already mentioned, one of the main purposes of basic research is to generate new knowledge. "The purpose of science (scientific research) is to go beyond experience and common sense, but they are often very limited, inadequate, and often completely wrong to promote progress and enable people to cope more effectively with their environment, achieve their goals, and resolve conflicts" (Mouly, p. 15)

"Learning to master the foundations of research, both theoretically and practically, is the best basis for continuing professional progress," notes Kunge. Perhaps even more fundamental to the progress of the profession, "it tests various myths, assumptions, rules of thumb, and other long-running conventions to combine concepts that have been tested to be valid, It's about establishing a theory specific to the field, their own."

In addition, the profession needs to advance beyond its heavy dependence on descriptive data and establish principles and theories on which libraries and information systems and services can be based. "One of the hallmarks of a profession is the ability of its members to give Advice to clientele derived from a body of generalized and systematic knowledge that comprises its theoretical core."

"Putting our Knowledge to Work: The Role of Research in Special Libraries" identified library and information science research as underdeveloped, with fewer peer-reviewed journals and grant-funded research compared to other disciplines.⁵⁴ The statement outlines ways in which special librarians, researchers, and SLA can work together to advance library and information services and build a foundation for evidence-based practice. (Special Library Association, 2001).

The Future of Library Research

The weakness so far in library research can be explained, at least in part, by the fact that library research is still relatively young. A clear idea of the goals, specifications, and methods of library science research is only now beginning to form in a solid way. (Buscha, p. 6.)

However, it seems clear that the study of many problems in librarianship today will more and more "require the use of methodologies and more generally usable methods from other departments, especially sociology, psychology, economics, linguistics and history."

Within the American Library Association, a significant number of programs and committee meetings are directly related to research and statistics. ACRL established the Research Mentor Program to assist members in various aspects of the research process. The mission of the ALA Commission on Science and Statistics is to promote research to answer questions related to library services.

The "research statement" calls for evidence-based practice that makes decisions "... based on the strongest evidence" about what works best for library patrons. As the role of library and information professionals expands and information becomes more accessible, SLA

advocates the selection, acquisition, organization, and management of information resources based on research findings. (Putting our Knowledge to Work," Special Libraries Association)

The vision of the society includes: "Advancing knowledge about information, its creation, properties, and use; providing analysis of ideas, practices, and technologies; valuing theory, research, applications, and service; nurturing new perspectives, interests, and ideas; and increasing public awareness of the information sciences and technologies and their benefits to society." ("Mission and Vision," ASIS & T: The Information Society for the Information Age)

Predicting the future is always difficult, but LIS research is likely to continue to use more interdisciplinary and qualitative methods. Studies of the impact and use of digital resources and technology are currently represented in the literature and are likely to continue to generate interest among researchers and practitioners as resources and technologies evolve and library users evolve to meet the demands and use of these resources.

Hernon and Schwartz support this assessment and add, "The problems, research designs, the tool chest of methodologies, and data analysis techniques and software are richer today than ever before."

Conclusion

Research is a never-ending process, and evidence is accumulating that the quality, if not the quantity, of library and information science research is improving. And hopefully, there will be a growing recognition that "research findings in many studies that extend far beyond librarianship will largely determine the future directions of library services and the nature of the profession itself," an ALA statement that still resonates 40 years later.

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An analytical study of Sports & Physical Education in context of the Indian society

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ABSTRACT

Exercise and sport are an important part of the education system, although it has never been given the importance it deserved. Although it was included in the curriculum from the early stages of education, it was never taken seriously by educational leaders, teachers or students. Sports is the only profession where you talk and play/perform. The concept of physical education in the mind of the general public is a big circle, play and play, not work. Abraham Lincoln quoted in one of his addresses, "Sportsman is the best Ambassador of the Nation." Therefore, the athletic director/teacher can also be the best ambassador of our institution/university. Currently, compared to previous years, and currently there may be a decline in physical education compared to today, there are obstacles and struggles to improve the condition of the surrounding structure and infrastructure to develop the general discipline of physical education and sport.

KEYWORDS:

Resistance training, Sport training, physical fitness, leg strength, back strength and education

Introduction:

Exercise and sport is one of the most important benchmarks and an integral part of education in any country ever. Therefore, every country should try to prepare an action plan for the promotion and development of physical education and sport. Paradoxically, the sport is witnessing a huge boom in the media worldwide, including in India, despite being severely neglected in educational activities. system The Physical Education Law and the provision of resources to the nation and the construction of an evaluation system for educational development, and this promotes the development of physical education in the country. Currently, compared to previous years, and currently there may be a decline in physical education compared to today, there are obstacles and struggles to improve the condition of the surrounding structure and infrastructure to develop the general discipline of physical education and sports.

Present Status of Physical Education and Sports in New Era.

Despite the efforts of member states to promote and develop physical education and sport through international cooperation; its specificity and relevance for education is an ongoing issue. Movement and sport have become a concern (especially in the educational system), which takes into account the social importance of sport and the presence in the media. Its impact can be seen in the movement of sports and sports authorities towards medium performance and media sports (at national level, public and private systems). A notable example of the lack of a clear distinction between the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Education.

The State of Physical Education and Sport convened the World Physical Education Summit in Berlin. This initiative was promoted by reports revealing the increasingly critical state of physical education and sport in many countries. The global comparative study, which collected data and literature from nearly 120 countries, produced the following key findings.

- a. Less time dedicated to physical education in the curriculum.
- b. Reduced budgets and insufficient financial, material and personal resources.
- c. The target suffers from low status.

- d. In many countries, teachers are not properly trained.
- e. Existing Physical Education guidelines are not properly applied.

Creative minds and thoughts that highlight the role of movement and sport in today's globalization:

Physical education and sport maintain an important link between exercise and sport. The Mutual Guarantee emphasized the provisions that exercise and sport as such should be considered as an integral part of education in all schools and colleges in the country, where sports should be compulsory from primary to university level. In fact, quality education includes the transmission of life skills, i.e. the essential requirements of learning

- (i) Self-motivation, creativity and problem solving
- (ii) Use interactive tools (communication, physical and IT)
- (iii) Join and live in social diving groups.

All of these government life skills are exactly what exercise and sport can develop. Therefore, it goes without saying that international organizations, state governments and local governments must actively promote physical education and sports. The education sector must coordinate and intensify these efforts to protect the subject of physical education and sport. This includes improving the balance between physical education and sport in education to improve the state of physical education and sport worldwide.

Physical Education & Sports in Indian society

Exercise and sport are an important part of the education system, although it has never been given the importance it deserved. Although it was included in the curriculum from the early stages of education, it was never taken seriously by educational leaders, teachers or students. Sports is the only profession where you talk and play/perform. The concept of physical education in the mind of the general public is a big circle, play and play, not work. Abraham Lincoln quoted in one of his addresses, "Sportsman is the best Ambassador of the Nation." Therefore, the athletic director/teacher can also be the best ambassador of our institution/university.

Physical Education Defined:

The problem with defining physical education is not only that the term is broad and complex, covering so many different phenomena, but also that it means different things to different people. Someone has argued that physical education is all that physical educators do. JP Thomas summarizes that physical education is education through physical activity for the development of the general personality of the child and for its realization and perfection in body, mind and spirit. Although these definitions differ significantly in the emphasis of different aspects, they still share many common elements. Some of them can be named as follows: Exercise is a stage of the whole learning process. It is the sum of the overall experience and associated responses. Experience grew and responses evolved from the involvement of large muscles. Comprehensive development of a person - physical, mental, social, moral is the real goal of physical education. It is the same as in general education.

In the Indian context, physical education is perhaps the only area of education that has not received enough attention. This is probably because we were satisfied with what the British gave us without making any sincere effort to develop concrete and comprehensive programs suited to our circumstances. We have continuously emphasized the academic aspects, the physics is relatively untouched. As a result, Indians increasingly neglected their bodies, for whom physical education is like physical exercise, and whose physical form is not what it should be, they are "soft". One of the main goals of sports activities is to maintain and improve the health of young people in our schools and colleges. And the school has a responsibility to ensure that all students achieve and maintain optimal health, not only from a moral perspective, but also from the conventional perspective that when optimal health is present, the educational experience is much more meaningful.

A child learns more easily and better if he is in good shape. Even human values have a lot to do with building and destroying health. Unfortunately, a large number of people suffer from "value diseases", which means they know what they need to do to be good, but they don't do it. They know that smoking can cause death from lung cancer, even if they don't quit. They understand how alcohol affects the ability to drive, but they still drive drunk. They appreciate the role of regular exercise in weight control, but they do not change their sedentary lifestyle much. Therefore, educational, health and medical institutions have long recognized that guided physical education activities are programmed into school curricula. In the developing and rapidly growing period of the elementary school acquires the basis for evaluating correct habits, attitudes and all physical activities, including play, lying and desirable civic qualities, so that in adulthood he will be equipped with knowledge, healthy thought processes, physical endurance and emotional maturity to live effectively in a constantly changing and highly complex society. In this regard, teachers have a great responsibility to respond effectively to the challenge. It is said, "An idle mind is the devil's workshop"

Why Study Physical Education and Sports?

Physical education and sport research is not only about discussing effectiveness, technique or publications, but also about examining some implicit assumptions about physical education and sport in the population. Despite the importance of sport, it was mainly an "escape" more than an educational path. Sports were seen as a distraction from daily trials. Ask your friends why they play sports. The answer probably has to do with "fun" or "pleasure".

Analysis:

Every college/university should have physical education as an elective, if not compulsory, of which 60% should be given to theory and 40% to practical. Another view is that all freshmen must pass at least the National Scheduled Physical Education Test or they will not receive a diploma. We should have 4-5 year physical education colleges like Indian Institute of Physical Education and Sports Sciences (IIPES). Movement and sport are seen not only as a playground, but also as a laboratory where theories of each discipline can be tested and/or as a phenomenon whose value and impact on people and society must be constantly studied.

Suggestions & Recommendation:

1. Review and reconstruction of the physical education curriculum to meet the needs of society.
2. Periodic strengthening course for physical education workers of a single institution.
3. Update and complete the subject and related field in collaboration with educational and sports leaders. Strict implementation and monitoring of the prescribed physical education standard.
4. Honest and open evaluation system for overall evaluation and feedback.
5. Academic study of physical education and sports can be as exciting and fun as an experience as actual participation in sports.
6. Once the rules, theme and "spirit" of both games are understood, they can be equally rewarding. General education is for the masses, so is the movement.
7. "Rest" is as important as "reading", "writing" and "calculation" in the life of an ordinary person. Physical activity is suitable for "physical education" if the focus is on the tools used, so big muscles, "liberation" if the focus is on a "life worth living" (joyful) attitude, or the use is leisure.

Conclusions:

In our profession, we should follow the three-dimensional concept of discipline, dedication and determination. Youths are the real wealth of the nation. No programming is possible without the participation of young people. Therefore, in order for a person to live a happy, enjoyable and healthy life as a member of society, he must regularly engage in games and sports and engage in

various training programs to ensure the development of physical fitness and acquire sports and game skills, make an impact. value On the other hand, society must offer its members enough opportunities to engage in activities of their choice and thus develop or maintain physical fitness. If the "general level of health" does not improve, the level of excellence in sport cannot be improved. Physical education and sports activities in educational institutions should focus on "health-related" and "performance-related" areas to ensure "performance improvement in competitive sports". Physical education therefore means promoting the systematic and versatile development of the human organism with the help of scientific technique and thus maintaining an exceptional physical shape in order to achieve cherished goals in life. Therefore, any physical education organization must start by developing a positive attitude and confidence in physical education teachers and make them feel that physical education should not be on the fringes of schools/educational institutions, but should reach the classrooms and change. the focus or center of an educational system.

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The Impact of Globalization on Income Distribution in Emerging Economies

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Abstract:

Globalization has had a profound impact on emerging economies, shaping their economic, social, and political landscapes. This research paper explores the complex relationship between globalization and income distribution in these economies. By analyzing various channels through which globalization affects income distribution, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of both the positive and negative implications. The findings underscore the importance of targeted policy measures to harness the benefits of globalization while mitigating its potential adverse effects on income inequality.

Keywords:

Globalization, income distribution, emerging economies, trade, foreign direct investment, inequality.

Introduction:

The rapid pace of globalization in recent decades has transformed the world economy, fostering greater interconnectedness among nations. Emerging economies, characterized by their integration into the global market system, have experienced substantial changes in economic dynamics. This paper delves into the intricate relationship between globalization and income distribution in these economies. As globalization facilitates the flow of capital, goods, and information across borders, it brings both opportunities and challenges for income distribution patterns. This research aims to provide insights into the multifaceted impact of globalization on income distribution and shed light on policy considerations for achieving more equitable outcomes.

Body:

Conceptualizing Globalization and Income Distribution:

Globalization encompasses various processes, including increased trade, foreign direct investment (FDI), and technological diffusion. Income distribution refers to the manner in which a nation's total income is divided among its population. Globalization can impact income distribution through mechanisms such as changes in wages, skill premiums, and capital accumulation. Understanding these concepts forms the basis for analyzing their interconnectedness.

Globalization and Income Inequality:

Research indicates that globalization can contribute to income inequality in emerging economies. Trade liberalization may disproportionately benefit industries that require higher skills, exacerbating wage gaps between skilled and unskilled workers. Foreign investment can also lead to localized disparities in income as certain regions attract more investment than others.

Factors Mitigating Inequality:

While globalization can exacerbate income inequality, it can also provide opportunities for poverty reduction and inclusive growth. Increased international trade can expand job markets and

promote skill development. Additionally, globalization enables the diffusion of technology and knowledge, potentially bridging gaps in education and productivity.

Labor Market Dynamics and Skill Premium:

Globalization's impact on labor markets is evident in the demand for skilled labor. Technological advancements associated with globalization can create a "skill premium," where skilled workers enjoy higher wages than their less-skilled counterparts. This phenomenon can contribute to income disparities if not accompanied by appropriate policies.

Social and Political Implications:

Rising income inequality resulting from globalization can have far-reaching social and political consequences. Heightened inequality may lead to social unrest and political instability, undermining development efforts. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that combines economic policies with social safety nets.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the impact of globalization on income distribution in emerging economies is a complex and multifaceted issue. While globalization can stimulate economic growth and poverty reduction, it can also exacerbate income inequality. Policymakers must implement measures that harness the benefits of globalization while mitigating its adverse effects on income distribution. A balanced approach involving investments in education, skill development, social safety nets, and equitable trade policies is crucial for promoting inclusive growth in the era of globalization.

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Impact of Population growth on developmental economics - Review of India

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Abstract:

The impact of population growth on developmental economics is a significant area of study, particularly in the context of India. This research paper aims to provide a comprehensive review of the relationship between population growth and economic development in India. By analyzing demographic trends, economic indicators, and policy interventions, this paper seeks to shed light on the complex dynamics at play. The findings suggest that while population growth can present challenges, appropriate policy measures can harness the demographic dividend for sustainable economic growth.

Keywords:

Population growth, developmental economics, India, demographic trends, economic indicators, policy interventions, demographic dividend.

Introduction:

The relationship between population growth and economic development has been a subject of intense research and debate for decades. In the case of India, a country characterized by its vast population and diverse economic landscape, this connection takes on even greater significance. Rapid population growth can pose both challenges and opportunities for a nation's development trajectory. This paper aims to explore the nuanced interplay between population growth and developmental economics in the Indian context.

Section 1: Demographic Trends in India

India's population has experienced remarkable growth over the years, making it one of the most populous countries in the world. Understanding demographic trends, such as birth rates, death rates, and age structure, is essential to grasp the implications for economic development. The demographic transition model provides a framework to analyze these trends and their potential impact on various sectors of the economy.

Section 2: Economic Indicators and Development

This section delves into key economic indicators, such as GDP growth, per capita income, poverty rates, and employment patterns. It explores how population growth can influence these indicators and shape the overall development scenario. The concept of the demographic dividend, wherein a large working-age population can drive economic growth, is examined in light of India's demographic landscape.

Section 3: Policy Interventions and Their Impact

To manage the effects of population growth on developmental economics, governments often implement policies related to education, healthcare, family planning, and employment generation. This section reviews the effectiveness of such policies in the Indian context. It also discusses challenges related to equitable distribution of resources, urbanization, and social inclusion.

Section 4: Case Studies and Sectoral Analysis

Using case studies and sector-specific analysis, this section explores how population growth influences various sectors, such as agriculture, industry, and services. It discusses the role of technology, innovation, and skill development in harnessing the demographic dividend and driving sustainable economic growth.

Conclusion:

The impact of population growth on developmental economics in India is a multi-faceted issue. While rapid population growth can strain resources and social services, it also presents an opportunity for economic growth if effectively managed. Through a combination of targeted policies, investments in human capital, and inclusive development strategies, India can navigate the challenges posed by its population dynamics and realize its potential as a global economic powerhouse.

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Contagiosum Molluscum managed with Classical Homoeopathy following Hering's law of Cure: A Case Report

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Introduction:

Molluscum contagiosum is a self-limited infectious dermatosis, where small warty bumps appear on the skin². Can be passed on by the skin contact or from contaminated towels, soft toys etc. Prevalence is commonly in children 1-4 years however it can affect adults also. Percentage of prevalence 8.28%³.

Keynotes: Molluscum Contagiosum, Hering's Law of Cure, MONARCH score

Case Detail:

A 8 years girl child suffering from some irregular distribution of warty bump around mouth, around 4-5 eruption dated on 5/5/21, has a past history of similar condition around eyes and done cauterization for the same. Family history of same condition and there complaint cured. No itching, no bleeding on examination.

Analysis of case and Discussion:

After proper repertorization by using synthesis 9.0 Rep- Causticum 30 single dose was given. Follow up came with complain of bed wetting and 2 eruption cleared from the face. After analyzing it was found that she was already suffering bed wetting in the past. Here Causticum was exact similimum hence wait and watched. Then followed by Causticum 200 single dose in 3rd follow up as complain was 50% better and after 25th day both complain got relieved completely with Holistic Mode of Treatment. Her other complain of fear got reduced and she didn't have any episode of bed wetting

This case illustration Prompt healing by classical homoeopathy and a good example for Hering Law of Cure i.e Old Symptoms Reappears according to Kents 11th Observation. A simple case and a simple remedy made a big learning.

Method:

Evaluation of this case report done by using **Modified Naranjo Criteria for Homoeopathy (MONARCH)**¹, if score is more than 6 then we can say that the case is improved. If score is below 6, then it is not improved. (Maximum Score= 13; Minimum Score= 6)

Serial No.	Domain	Yes	No	Yes/ No
1.	Was there an improvement in main symptoms or condition for which the Homoeopathic medicine was prescribed?	+2	0	0
2.	Did the clinical improvement occur within a plausible time frame relative to the medicine intake?	+1	0	0
3.	Was there a initial aggravation of symptoms?	0	-1	0
4.	Did the effect encompass more than the main symptoms or condition (i.e. were other symptoms,	+1	0	0

	not related to the main prescribing complaint, improved or changed)?			
5.	Did overall well being improve? (suggest using a validated scale or mention about changes in physical, emotional and behavioral elements)	+1	0	0
6A	Direction of Cure: did some symptoms improve in the opposite order of development of symptoms of the disease?	+1	0	0
6B	Direction of Cure: did at least one of the following aspects apply to the order of improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From organ of more important to those of less importance? - From deeper to more superficial aspects of the individual? - From the top downwards? 	+1	0	0
7.	Did “old symptoms” (defined as non seasonal and non- cyclical symptoms that were previously thought to have resolved) reappear temporarily during the course of improvement?	+2	0	0
8.	Are there alternative causes (i.e. other than the medicine) that – with a high probability – could have produced the improvement? (consider known course of disease , other forms of treatment , and other clinically relevant interventions)	0	+1	0
9.	Was the health improvement confirmed by any objective evidence? (eg. Investigations, clinical examination etc)	+1	0	0
10.	Did repeat dosing , if conducted , create similar clinical improvement?	+1	0	0

MONARCH SCORE = 11

Table 1:

Follow Up chart

Complaints	Date	Prescription
4- 5 eruption (lesion) with severe fear of stranger, night, evening , dark, concentration difficult	5/5/2021	Causticum 30 single dose
2 eruption reduced and healed totally and started with bed wetting	19/5/2021	Rubrum 30 single dose
50% reduce in complaint & bed wetting every 3-4 days occurring.	8/6/2021	Causticum 200 single dose
No complaint , no h/o of bed wetting	19/6/2021	Rubrum 200 single dose given OD
No Bed wetting since last 2 follow up, eruption totally cured	27/6/2021	Rubrum 200 2doses given OD

Result:

MONARCH score is 11 which showed proper healing without recurrence of the same complaint for next 1.5years

Conclusion:

The results shows that Molluscum Contagiosum was treated by similimum and which followed Hering’s Law of cure, It can be a good experiential learning in a given case. The scope can be seen in more cases for further evaluation.



Investigation window for remedies

125% Millennium view [progressive]

J.Sherr Display Strategy

	liv	caust.	carb.v.	calc.	puls.	sil.	ars.	Kali-c.	phos.	bar-c.	zinc.	lach.	merc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
8	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
14	13	11	10	10	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	

1. prerna madake

- MIND - CONCENTRATION - difficult (371) 1
- MIND - FEAR - strangers, of (24) 1
- MIND - FEAR - evening (51) 1
- MIND - FEAR - alone, of being - night (16) 1
- GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - sweets - aversion (73) 1
- GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - fruit - agg. (69) 1
- SKIN - ERUPTIONS - molluscum (12) 1
- FACE - ERUPTIONS - papular (26) 1

Reference:

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Challenges of Database Security in DBMS and Threats

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Abstract

With the growth and increasing sophistication of the Internet and the increasing dependence, database security has become a serious problem in the specialized world. The basic goal of database security is to prevent unnecessary data. A number of security models have been developed to achieve database security. It papered more and more services over the Internet-based database, so it increases the risks factors which affects the databases. The number of attacks against these repositories has also increased. A database that poses a risk of misuse or manipulation of confidential data to an asset. Databases and computer properties are improperly secured in many business organizations. Databases should be protected from unauthorised access. Most database security features have to be developed to secure the database environment. The aim of the paper is to underline the types of threats and database security challenges in dbms and different software tools is used to overcome these challenges and their impact on sensitive data. The assumption of this study is that it understands the various threats and challenges faced by databases.

Keywords -Database security, security threats, attacks, security challenges, SQL injections

Introduction:

In today's world with the advent of internet technology, database security is a must. Authentication and Authorization is one of the biggest challenges of database security is ensuring that only authorized users can access the database. The DBMS must authenticate users and grant them appropriate access rights based on their roles and responsibilities.

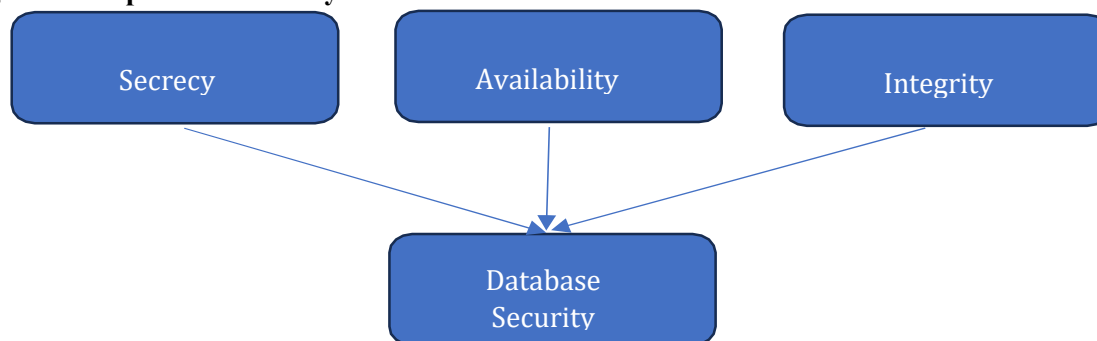
The information we receive on a webpage is the result of a query the webpage has completed to the database it is connected to. So indirectly through webpage we are connected to different database. Webpages are open to any anonymous person in the world or we can say that databases are indirectly open to everyone. We know that data in a database is the most valuable asset that can be a source of information. It is not possible to disclose all information to everyone.

Traditional database security cannot deal with malicious attacks by persons with legal entities and is not cost-effective for users having different security requirements. The multilayer security model with user, OS, DBMS and transaction level intrusion tolerance integrates redundancy and various technology by adopting integral security strategy and service-oriented intrusion tolerance technology. Several techniques, such as encryption and electronic signatures, protect data transmissions across websites. For data protection enforcement of access control policies based on data contents, subject qualifications and characteristics, and other relevant contextual information, such as time mechanisms, are used. The semantics of data is considered to specify active access control policies. This paper focuses on database security in database management systems, security threats, attacks, security challenges, SQL injections in database management systems.

Properties of Database Security:

A complete solution of data security must meet the following three requirements: Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability (CIA): These complete elements can be obtained in the database in the following ways:

Figure 1.1 Properties of Security



Secrecy: It prevents improper disclosure of information to unauthorized users. When data are related to personal information, privacy is often used as a synonym of data confidentiality. This is already further enhanced by using encryption techniques on data when stored on secondary storage or transmitted over the network.

Integrity: Integrity constraints in DBMS are used to ensure that data is consistent and accurate. There are four main types of integrity constraints: domain, entity, referential, and key.

Availability: Prevention and recovery from hardware and software errors and prevention of denial of malicious data access to inaccessible database systems. Data available on the web may be protected using techniques that protect against denial of service and such as machine learning techniques.

Database security is an essential aspect of database management systems (DBMS) as it involves protecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the data stored in the database. The challenges of database security in DBMS include:

Authentication and Authorization: One of the biggest challenges of database security is ensuring that only authorized users can access the database. The DBMS must authenticate users and grant them appropriate access rights based on their roles and responsibilities.

Encryption: Data encryption is an effective way to protect sensitive data in transit and at rest. However, it can also be a challenge to implement and manage encryption keys and ensure that encrypted data is not compromised.

Access Control: Access control involves regulating the access to data within the database. It can be challenging to implement access control mechanisms that allow authorized users to access the data they need while preventing unauthorized users from accessing it.

Auditing and Logging: DBMS must maintain an audit trail of all activities in the database. This includes monitoring who accesses the database, what data is accessed, and when it is accessed. This can be a challenge to implement and manage, especially in large databases.

Database Design: The design of the database can also impact security. A poorly designed database can lead to security vulnerabilities, such as SQL injection attacks, which can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data.

Malicious attacks: Cyber attacks such as hacking, malware, and phishing pose a significant threat to the security of databases. DBMS must have robust security measures in place to prevent and detect such attacks.

Physical Security: Physical security of the database is also important, as unauthorized physical access to the server can lead to data breaches.

Features that are used to enhance database security:

Backup and Recovery: DBMS systems include backup and recovery features that ensure that data can be restored in the event of a system failure or security breach. Backups can be created at regular intervals and stored securely to prevent unauthorized access.

Access Controls: Access controls can be used to restrict access to certain parts of the database based on user roles or permissions. For example, a DBMS can enforce rules such as not allowing a user to drop tables or granting read-only access to some users.

Database Auditing and Testing Tools: Database auditing and testing tools allow security personnel to monitor and test the security of the database. This helps in identifying security gaps and weaknesses in the system.

Data Masking: DBMS systems support data masking features which are used to protect sensitive data by obscuring it from view. This is especially useful in cases where sensitive data needs to be accessed by third-party vendors or contractors.

Types of Application Security:

Authentication: Authentication is a method of ensuring that only authorized users. A weakness known as cross-site scripting (XSS) permits an attacker to introduce client-side code into a site page. The attacker gets direct access to the user's data.rs to have access of controlling the application. Authentication methods confirm that the user is who they guarantee to be. While signing into an application, this can be performed by requiring the user to supply a user name and password. There is also multi-level authentication which ensures maximum security, for example, something you know (a password), something you have (a cell phone), and something you are (a biometric).

Authorization: After authentication, the user is allowed to access and use the application. The application of the user is only validated after comparing the identification of the user to approve the access, thus authentication has to be always before the authorization step.

Encryption: After the verification and authorization of the user while using the application other security protocols can protect the data from threats. Encryption is done to keep sensitive data safe while flowing from end-user to cloud in cloud-based applications.

Logging: Assuming a security break happens in an application, logging can help with figuring out who accessed the data and how it happened. Application log records monitor who accessed and what portions of the application have been accessed.

Application Security Testing: A strategy that guarantees that these security controls are working actually.

The security loopholes of application security in DBMS that allows hackers to drive the data are as follows:

SQL Injection: SQL injection also called SQLi, is a typical attack from the hackers that utilize malicious SQL code for controlling the backend database to get to data that was not expected to be shown. It is a code injection and the most generally utilized strategy that could destroy the database. This data might incorporate quite a few things, including delicate organization information, client records, or private client information. It is a code injection and the most generally utilized strategy that could destroy the database. The different types of SQL Injections are:

In-band SQLi: A similar channel of correspondence is used by the attackers to send off their attacks and to accumulate their outcomes. In-band SQLi's clarity and productivity make it one of the most widely recognized sorts of SQLi attacks.

Inferential (Blind) SQLi: Information payloads are sent by the attackers to the server then notice the reaction and conduct of the server to find out its structure. This strategy is called blind SQLi because the information isn't moved from the site database to the attacker, hence the attacker can't see data about the attack in-band.

Out-of-band SQLi: The attacker can complete this type of attack when certain elements are empowered on the database server utilized by the web application. The Out-of-band SQLi strategy is used when the attacker can't utilize a similar channel to send off the attack and accumulate data, or when a server is excessively slow or unstable for these activities to be performed. These methods depend on the limit of the server to make DNS or HTTP solicitations to move information to an attacker.

Cross-Site Scripting: Cross Site Scripting is a kind of injection, where the malicious content is infused into trusted websites. It is a web security vulnerability that permits an attacker to understand about cooperation that clients have with a weak application. It permits an attacker to evade a similar beginning arrangement, which is intended to isolate various websites from one another. Malicious content can be sent by the attacker utilizing XSS to a clueless client. The end client's program has no real way to realize that the content should not be relied upon, and will execute the content. Since it thinks the content came from a believed source, the malicious content can get to any cookies, session information, or other touchy data held by the program and utilized with that site.

The XSS attacks happens when Information enters a Web application through an untrusted source, most often a web demand.

The information is remembered for the dynamic substance that is sent to a web client without being approved for malicious substance.

Password Leakage: The third type of loophole is known as leakage of the passwords. This loophole leads to a problem when developers store passwords as plain text in application code scripts. When scripts are put away in a registry and can be accessed by a Web server, there is the possibility of accessing the source code of the script by an external client and gaining access to the password for the database account utilized by the application. To keep away from such issues, numerous application servers store passwords in an encrypted structure, which the server decrypts prior to giving it to the database. Such an element eliminates the requirement for putting away passwords as plain text in application programs. But, it is not fully effective as the decryption key is also vulnerable to being exposed.

Application Security Risks

From the large-scale network to cantered database altering of web apps the security issues are distributed. There are some security risks below:

The first security risk known as cross-site scripting (XSS) permits an attacker to introduce client-side code into a site page. The attacker gets direct access to the user's data.

Denial-of-service (DoS) and Distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks are used by some isolated attackers to flood a designated server or the framework that upholds it with different sorts of traffic. This traffic in the end keeps real users from getting to the server, making it shut down.

A strategy called SQL injection (SQLi) is used by hackers to take advantage of database flaws. These hackers, specifically, can uncover user personalities and passwords and can also create, modify and delete data without taking permission of the user.

Types of database security

Network security

Firewall A firewall is a separator or restrictor of network traffic, which can be configured to enforce your organisation's data security policy. If you use a firewall, you will increase security at the operating system level by providing a chokepoint where your security measures can be focused.

Access management

Authentication is the process of proving the user is who he or she claims to be by entering the correct user ID and password. Some security solutions allow administrators to centrally manage the identities and permissions of database users in one central location. This includes the minimisation of password storage and enables centralised password rotation policies.

Authorisation allows each user to access certain data objects and perform certain database operations like read but not modify data, modify but not delete data, or delete data.

Access control is managed by the system administrator who assigns permissions to a user within a database.

Threat protection

Auditing tracks database activities and helps maintain compliance with security standards by recording database events to an audit log. This allows you to monitor on-going database activities, as well as analyse and investigate historical activity to identify potential threats or suspected abuse and security violations.

Threat detection uncovers anomalous database activities that indicate a potential security threat to the database and can surface information about suspicious events directly to the administrator.

Database security solutions and tools

Recent high-profile data breaches have underscored the growing sophistication of today's threat actors and the complexity of managing business risk in an increasingly connected world. Confidently help your organisation combat threats and keep your data safe with these end-to-end security and database security products.

What are Database Security Tools?

Database security tools provide specialized protection for databases in addition to existing endpoint and network security products. In theory, databases are already protected against malicious activity by firewalls and intrusion detection systems. However, databases require their own protection. Specialized protection is necessary to protect against database-specific threats and because databases have had to become more accessible to wider ranges of users. Tools have also specialized to protect a mix of databases deployed on-premise, in the cloud, or in hybrid environments.

In broad terms, unauthorized access to a database compromises potential loss of data confidentiality, integrity and availability. Since corporate databases frequently contain valuable client data and other sensitive information, protecting databases from malicious intent is often a high priority. Proper database security can also be necessary to comply with data regulations in certain industries. Some tools will also provide security-adjacent features, such as tracking user actions and interactions with the database.

Common methods for securing databases directly include:

- Access control to prevent unauthorized access by implementing multifactor authentication and other data management controls
- Physical security of database and servers from tampering
- Monitoring or auditing databases for vulnerabilities
- Antivirus/antimalware protection
- SQL injections prevention
- Targeted data corruption or denial of service prevention
- Data encryption

Database Security Comparison

When comparing different database security tools, consider the following factors:

- **Security Features:** Database security can encompass a wide range of actual features, which will vary by product. Consider which discrete features are the highest priority for the business. Also evaluate these needs given the other preexisting endpoint or network security tools available. Dedicated database security tools should fill in any vulnerabilities left by these existing tools.
- **Implementation and Integration:** How easily can each product be implemented across the organization's databases? This is most relevant for larger organizations with multiple different databases deployed. Also consider how easily it integrates with other security systems, such as SIEM or log management platforms.

Top 10 Database Security Software

- Oracle Data Safe.
- Oracle Audit Vault and Database Firewall.
- McAfee Vulnerability Manager for Databases.
- IBM Security Guardium Insights.
- Satori Data Security Platform.
- Oracle Data Masking and Sub setting.
- Oracle Advanced Security.
- McAfee Data Center Security Suite for Databases.

Conclusion:

Data security and in particular protection of data from unauthorized accesses remain important goals of any data management system. Security of sensitive data is always amajor challenge for any organization at any level.

DBMS must have robust security measures in place to prevent and detect such attacks. Physical Security: Physical security of the database is also important, as unauthorized physical access to the server can lead to data breaches.

This study identifies the main security challenges,security risks,attacks, SQL Injections ,Software Tools. used in databases and some encryption methods that can help reduce the risks of attacks and protect sensitive data .

Future work can be done to make database security more effective and efficient.

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Schiff Base Metal Complexes and its Potential application due to photophysical properties

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Abstract:

Schiff base metal complexes have garnered significant attention in the realm of coordination chemistry due to their intriguing photophysical properties and diverse applications. This review article presents a comprehensive overview of the photophysical properties of Schiff base metal complexes. The intricate interplay between the ligand's structure and the resulting complex's electronic properties is discussed in detail, shedding light on the factors influencing absorption, emission, and photoinduced processes.

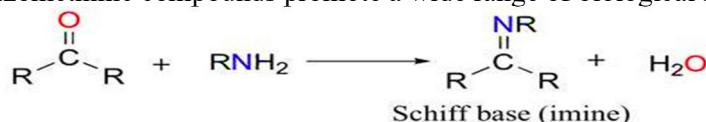
The potential applications of Schiff base metal complexes are highlighted, ranging from optoelectronic devices and sensors to catalysis and bioimaging. The tunable photophysical properties of these complexes offer unique advantages, allowing their integration into various technological platforms. This review also emphasizes recent advances in the design of Schiff base ligands, their coordination with different metal centers, and the subsequent impact on the resulting photophysical behavior.

In summary, this review underscores the significant strides taken in harnessing the photophysical properties of Schiff base metal complexes for diverse applications. It serves as a valuable resource for researchers, scientists, and engineers working at the intersection of coordination chemistry and photonics, fostering a deeper understanding of the design principles and potential breakthroughs in this exciting field.

Keywords : Schiff base, Schiff base metal complexes, photophysical properties.

Introduction:

Hugo Schiff (1834–1915), an Italian–German chemist and Nobel Prize laureate, is credited with creating this class of chemicals and is honored by the name "Schiff base" in his honor. A primary amine (R-NH₂) and an active carbonyl molecule (an aldehyde or ketone) condense to form a Schiff base (SB), which is made up of an imine group (-RC=N-) [1] [Scheme 1]. Since imine or azomethine nitrogen (C=N) coordinates with metal ions, SB often serves as organic compounds. These azomethinic compounds promote a wide range of biological functions. [2].



Scheme 1 : Synthesis of Schiff base

Numerous SBs have been used for a wide range of purposes, including pharmacological activities [3] such as anti-inflammatory [4], antitumor [5], anticonvulsant [6], antifungal [7], analgesic [8], antibacterial [9], antimalarial [10], antiviral [11], anthelmintic [12], antioxidant [13], and so on, as well as analytical, catalysis, pharmaceutical, biological, food, and dye industries. As they easily maintain the tenability of their stereo-electronic structures, SBs easily form stable complexes with main group elements, transition metals, lanthanide, and actinides elements, which is why they are referred to be "privileged ligands" [14].

The uses of Schiff base compounds in a variety of disciplines, such as materials science, chemistry, and biology, heavily depend on their photophysical properties. Wide-ranging applications exist for the photophysical characteristics of Schiff base compounds, such as their absorption, fluorescence, and phosphorescence, in areas like sensing, optoelectronics, biological imaging, and chemical analysis [15]. These characteristics make the compounds indispensable tools for researchers and innovators working in a variety of scientific and technical fields since they shed light on the electronic structure and behavior of the compounds.

The scope and objectives of the present review article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the field of Schiff base metal complexes with a specific focus on their photophysical properties and their potential applications arising from these properties. The scope encompasses various aspects, including the synthesis and characterization of Schiff base metal complexes, their photophysical behavior, and how these properties can be harnessed for diverse applications.

Furthermore, the article delves into the mechanistic insights into photoinduced processes within Schiff base metal complexes. This understanding is pivotal for optimizing the utilization of these complexes in specific applications. Challenges and future prospects in the field are also discussed, addressing the need for improved stability, enhanced quantum yields, and deeper exploration of their potential in emerging fields such as photocatalysis and phototherapy.

Photophysical Properties and application of Schiff Base Metal Complexes:

Kollur Shiva Prasad et al. using spectroscopic techniques synthesized a pyrene-naphthalene based Schiff base ligand, (N1E, N8E)-N1, N8-bis (pyren-1-ylmethylene) naphthalene-1, 8-diamine (BPND), and its Cu (II) complexes (1 and 2) (Figure 1). The rigid organic chromophore on the ligand became broad upon complexing with copper, with a significant shift in the wavelength due to the quenching of the ligand in the presence of metal, according to research on the absorption and fluorescence emission behavior of the ligand and complexes in DMF and DMSO solvents [16].

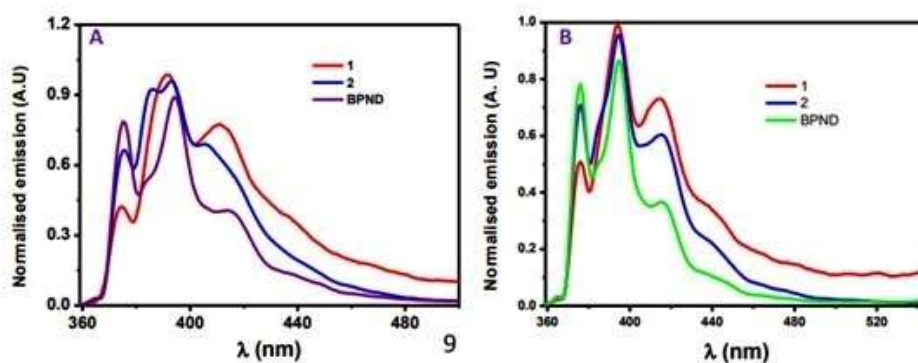
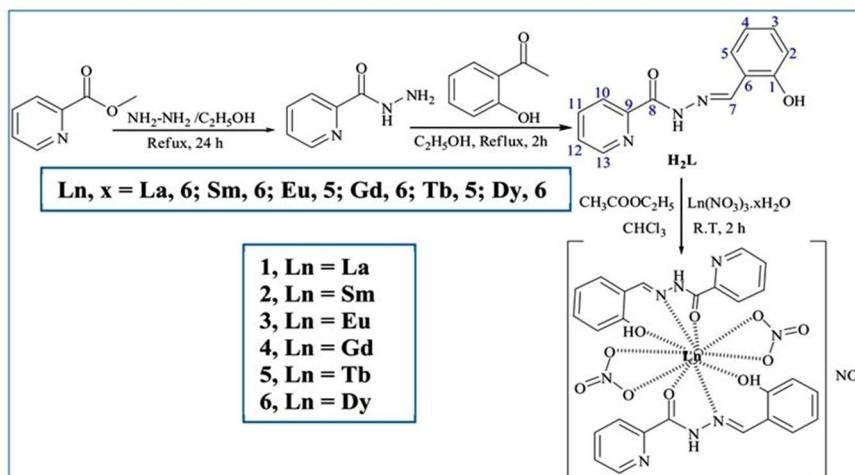
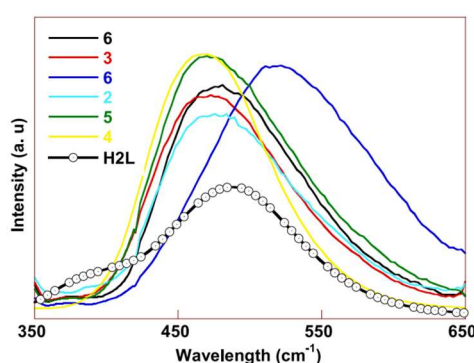


Fig.1: The emission spectra of BPND ligand and its Cu (II) complexes (1 and 2) recorded in (A) DMF and (B) DMSO solutions.

with salicylaldehyde picolinoylhydrazone (H_2L) as the Schiff base ligand. In all complexes, the ligand H_2L served as a tridentate OON ligand that coordinated to the main metal through the azomethine nitrogen, carbonyl oxygen, and phenolic oxygen atoms. Two tridentate ONO ligands and two bidentate NO_3 ions are present in eight-coordinated lanthanide (III) complexes, which have been postulated (Figure 2). According to the luminescence study, all complexes emit light that is ligand-centered (Figure 3) [17].


 Fig. 2: Synthesis of H₂L ligand and its Ln (III) complexes.

 Fig.3: Emission spectra of H₂L and its lanthanide complexes in methanol solution (1.0×10^{-6} M) at room temperature with excitation at 330 nm.

A. Vishwakarma et al. described the creation and analysis of novel complexes of the metals Terbium (III) and Europium (III) with Schiff base ligands containing 1, 2-diketone are in this study. Terbium (III) and europium (III) complexes photoluminescence characteristics have also been investigated. In the red and green areas, respectively, the complexes of Europium (III) and Terbium (III) exhibit very strong distinctive emission [18].

R. N. Prabhu et al synthesized a series of carbonyl ruthenium (II) cyclometalated complexes containing 4'-substituted acetophenone thiosemicarbazone of the general formula [Ru(L)(CO)(AsPh₃)₂] (where L = 4'-substituted acetophenone thiosemicarbazone ligands behaving as dianion terdentate C, N and S donors) from the reactions of [RuHCl(CO)(AsPh₃)₃] with 4'-substituted acetophenone thiosemicarbazone ligand (Figure 4). Despite having modest quantum yields compared to other ruthenium (II) bipyridyl complexes, all of the complexes are luminous [19].

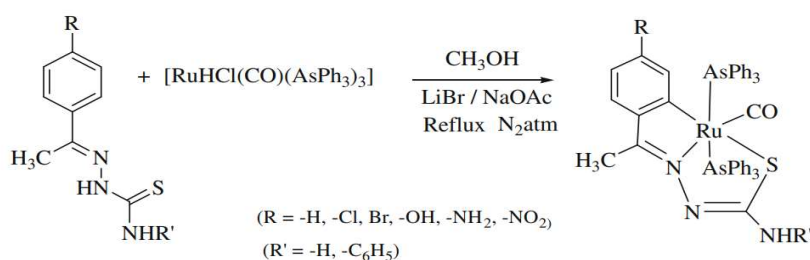


FIGURE 4: SYNTHESIS OF RU (II) CYCLOMETALATED

J. Zhang et al synthesized a number of symmetrical and asymmetric platinum (II) Schiff base complexes with good thermal stability. When compared to other previously reported analogues, yellow light-emitting devices were created with increased efficiency by using certain complexes as phosphorescent emitting materials. The highest possible current efficiency, power efficiency, and brightness are 23 cd A^{-1} , 17 lm W^{-1} , and 11106 cd m^{-2} , respectively, for the 8.0 wt% doped OLEDs. Preliminary findings suggest that these platinum (II) Schiff base complexes are suitable for phosphorescent OLEDs due to their ease of structural modification and ease of synthesis [20].

Z. Feng et al used solvothermal conditions to create two novel transition metal complexes based on Schiff base ligands. Both complexes display photoluminescence in the solid state at room temperature and have good thermal stability, indicating their potential use as light-emitting luminescent materials [21].

Conclusions:

In conclusion, the study of the photophysical properties of Schiff base metal complexes has revealed a wealth of information that not only enriches our understanding of basic photophysics but also unlocks a wide range of useful applications in a variety of scientific fields. These complexes will continue to be a focus of research and development in the field of photophysics since the future promises intriguing potential for utilizing them to tackle urgent issues in technology, energy, and healthcare. The researchers can utilize this various photophysical properties in the context of various scientific and technological fields such as sensors and probes, organic photovoltaics, organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs), light-emitting polymers, photosensitizers in photodynamic therapy (PDT), next-generation solar technologies include dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs), catalysis and in the fields of nanotechnology and information processing, molecular switches or logic gates .

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Valleytronics: Opportunities and Challenges on the Quantum Horizon

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Abstract

Valleytronics, a burgeoning field at the crossroads of condensed matter physics and quantum technology, has emerged as a promising avenue for harnessing the quantum properties of materials. This article delves into the opportunities and challenges presented by valleytronics, shedding light on its potential to revolutionize information processing and storage. Valleytronics harnesses the electronic properties of materials by utilizing the valley degree of freedom in their electronic band structure. The manipulation of electrons in different valleys offers a unique pathway for encoding and processing information, potentially overcoming some of the limitations faced by conventional electronics. This promises faster and more energy-efficient devices, with implications ranging from faster computing to secure communication.

Keywords: valleytronics; condensed matter physics; quantum technology

INTRODUCTION

In the rapidly evolving landscape of quantum science and technology, the concept of Valleytronics has emerged as a captivating frontier that holds the promise of revolutionizing the way we process, store, and manipulate information. Building upon the principles of quantum mechanics and the unique electronic properties of materials, Valleytronics represents a transformative approach to computing and electronics. This introduction provides an overview of the field, delving into its origins, fundamental principles, and its potential to reshape the technological landscape in the coming years [1].

ORIGIN OF VALLEYTRONICS

Valleytronics finds its roots in the exploration of new degrees of freedom within the electronic structure of materials. It borrows its name from the concept of "valleys" in the electronic band structure, which are minima or maxima in the energy dispersion of electrons. These valleys, often associated with specific momentum states, spin configurations, or other quantum properties, have gained prominence as a unique platform for information processing.

The field of Valleytronics gained traction in the early 21st century when researchers began to recognize its potential to overcome some of the limitations of traditional electronics. In conventional electronics, information is primarily encoded and manipulated using the charge of electrons. However, Valleytronics offers an alternative avenue by exploiting the valley degree of freedom. This concept is closely tied to the material's crystal structure and its electronic properties, paving the way for novel applications in quantum computing, data storage, and communication.

The Quantum Foundation of Valleytronics

At the heart of Valleytronics lies the principles of quantum mechanics. Quantum mechanics governs the behaviour of matter and energy at the smallest scales, and it provides the framework for understanding the unique behaviour of electrons in materials. In Valleytronics, researchers leverage these quantum properties to control and manipulate electron states in different valleys within the material's band structure.

One of the key features of valleytronics is the valley pseudospin, which is analogous to the spin of electrons but pertains to their momentum states within the valleys. The manipulation of this pseudospin allows for the creation of valley-based qubits, the fundamental units of quantum information. These qubits have distinct advantages, including robustness against certain types of decoherence and the potential for efficient manipulation.

Applications and Potential Impact

Valleytronics holds immense promise across a spectrum of applications. Quantum computing stands to benefit significantly from valleytronics. Valley-based qubits offer a new paradigm for quantum information processing, potentially addressing some of the challenges faced by traditional qubits, such as susceptibility to environmental noise.

Additionally, valleytronics could enhance data storage technologies. The unique electronic properties of valleys enable the creation of high-density, low-power memory devices with faster read and write speeds. This has the potential to revolutionize data centers and consumer electronics.

In the realm of communication, valleytronics could pave the way for more secure and efficient quantum key distribution systems, making data transmission and encryption more robust against eavesdropping and hacking attempts [2].

VALLEYTRONICS IN 2D MATERIALS

Two-dimensional (2D) materials have ignited a revolution in condensed matter physics and materials science. Among their many fascinating properties, the manipulation of valleys, electronic states within the band structure, has emerged as a promising avenue for achieving valleytronics—a burgeoning field that harnesses these valleys as a unique platform for quantum information processing. In this discussion, we delve into the exciting world of valleytronics in 2D materials, exploring its fundamental principles, recent breakthroughs, and potential applications.

Fundamental Principles of Valleytronics in 2D Materials

Valleytronics in 2D materials builds upon the intrinsic properties of these atomically thin structures. A hallmark of 2D materials, such as graphene, transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs), and black phosphorus, is their distinct electronic band structures, which feature multiple valleys. These valleys are isolated energy minima or maxima in the material's electronic structure, akin to separate energy pockets for electrons. What sets 2D materials apart is their exceptional tunability. By applying external electric fields or strain, researchers can selectively populate or depopulate these valleys, creating a valley-dependent pseudospin, like electron spin. This pseudospin can serve as a robust and stable quantum bit (qubit) for quantum information processing, with advantages over traditional charge-based qubits in terms of coherence and noise resilience [3].

Recent Breakthroughs in Valleytronics with 2D Materials

Valleytronics research in 2D materials has witnessed remarkable progress in recent years, driven by the unique characteristics of these materials and cutting-edge experimental techniques. Some notable breakthroughs include:

Valley Control:

Scientists have developed innovative methods to control valley pseudospin in 2D materials. By using gate voltages, strain engineering, and even optical excitation, they can manipulate the valley properties with unprecedented precision. This control is essential for encoding, storing, and processing quantum information.

Valley-Based Qubits:

2D materials, particularly TMDs like MoS₂ and WSe₂, have emerged as promising candidates for valley-based qubits. These materials exhibit long valley lifetime, which is crucial for

quantum coherence. Researchers have demonstrated the creation and manipulation of valley qubits, taking significant steps toward practical applications in quantum computing.

Valleytronics in Optoelectronics:

Valleytronics in 2D materials has found applications in optoelectronic devices. The valley degree of freedom allows for efficient control of electron-hole recombination, enabling the development of valley-polarized light sources and photodetectors, with potential applications in quantum communication and imaging [4].

POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The potential applications of valleytronics in 2D materials are far-reaching:

Quantum Computing:

Valley-based qubits in 2D materials offer a promising avenue for building robust and scalable quantum computers. Their resistance to certain forms of decoherence makes them attractive for quantum logic gates and quantum error correction.

Data Storage:

The unique electronic properties of 2D materials make them suitable candidates for high-density, low-power memory devices. Valleytronics could usher in a new era of data storage technologies, enhancing both capacity and speed.

Quantum Communication:

Valleytronics-based quantum key distribution systems could provide secure communication channels immune to eavesdropping. These systems could be integrated into existing networks to ensure the privacy and security of sensitive data.

While the progress in valleytronics with 2D materials is promising, several challenges lie ahead. Researchers must continue to explore new materials, enhance control techniques, and address scalability issues to unlock the full potential of valleytronics. Moreover, developing room-temperature valleytronic devices remains a significant challenge.

In conclusion, valleytronics in 2D materials represents an exciting frontier in quantum science and technology. The remarkable properties of 2D materials and their potential for manipulating valleys as quantum resources have opened doors to a new realm of possibilities in computing, storage, and communication. As researchers continue to push the boundaries of knowledge and innovation in this field, valleytronics in 2D materials holds the potential to reshape the technological landscape in profound ways, bringing us closer to the era of practical quantum technologies [5].

CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

While the potential of valleytronics is tantalizing, it is not without its challenges. One of the primary obstacles is the search for suitable materials that exhibit robust valley properties at room temperature. Many promising materials are restricted to extremely low temperatures, limiting their practicality for real-world applications.

Moreover, controlling and manipulating valley states with precision demands breakthroughs in device design and fabrication techniques. Researchers are exploring various strategies, including electric and magnetic fields, as well as novel material engineering approaches, to achieve the necessary level of control [6].

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, Valleytronics represents a promising and burgeoning field at the intersection of quantum science and materials engineering. Its potential applications in quantum computing, data storage, and secure communication are driving intensive research efforts. However, significant challenges must be overcome to harness the full potential of Valleytronics, and this journey promises to reshape the landscape of electronics and information technology in the years

to come. This exploration of Valleytronics will delve deeper into its fundamental principles, recent advancements, and the trajectory of future research in the field.

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The Study of Owl Diets: Recent Discoveries

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Abstract:

Recent research on owl diets has yielded fascinating insights into the dietary habits and ecological roles of these nocturnal birds of prey. This article explores the diverse spectrum of owl diets, ranging from specialized adaptations to unique prey choices. It discusses the impact of urbanization on owl diets and highlights the importance of understanding these dietary preferences for conservation efforts. Additionally, the article delves into the specialized hunting techniques that make owls exceptional hunters. With the information gathered from recent studies, it is evident that owls continue to inspire and play crucial roles in maintaining ecological balance.

Keywords: Owl diets, Nocturnal predators, Dietary diversity, Urbanization and owls, Conservation implications, Specialized hunting techniques, Prey preferences, Ecological roles, Avian predators.

Introduction:

Owls, with their mysterious nocturnal habits and remarkable hunting abilities, have long captured the human imagination. Recent research into owl diets has shed new light on these enigmatic birds of prey, uncovering intriguing discoveries about their feeding preferences and dietary habits. From specialized adaptations to unique prey choices, the latest studies have provided valuable insights into the ecological roles owls play in their respective habitats.

The diversity of prey items taken by different predator species constitutes ecological studies of sympatric or coexisting species. Studies on food partitioning are relatively scarce for raptors, and especially owls in India, but considerable reports are available regarding coexisting owls in various geographical ranges (Jones and K., 1952; Reed, 1957; Rickart, 1972; Marti, 1973; Czaplewski, 1976).

Owl pellets are accumulations of the undigested portions of prey which are regurgitated and ejected through the mouth in compact units. Strigidae (typical owls) prey mainly upon small rodents or insects and usually prey of a suitable size is swallowed whole. Their ability to digest bone is poor, and pellets contain a good skeletal record of the small mammals consumed. Owl pellet analysis serves two primary purposes. Foremost, pellet analysis serves as a non-destructive means of diet determination. Obtained diet information can include prey species eaten (Marti et al., 1974; Hedrick et al., 1989), preferences of prey species (Gubanyi et al., 1992; Hedrick et al., 1989), and estimates of contributions of prey biomass. Owl pellet analysis is also a useful method for gaining additional insight into small mammal communities and distribution (Long and C.A., 1963; Choate, 1971; Jain and Advani, 1983).

The Owl Diet Spectrum - One of the most remarkable aspects of owl diets is their diversity. Researchers have identified over 200 owl species worldwide, each with its own unique dietary preferences (König, Weick, & Becking, 1999). Traditionally, owls were classified as either raptors (carnivores) or insectivores, but more recent studies have revealed a broader spectrum of dietary choices. Some owls, like the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*), primarily feed on rodents (Mikkola, 2013), while others, such as the Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*), prefer insects (Mikkola, 2013). Moreover, larger owl species like the Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) are known to hunt mammals as large as skunks and raccoons (Holt et al., 1999). These varied dietary preferences highlight the adaptability and resourcefulness of these birds.

The Role of Urbanization - As urbanization continues to encroach upon natural habitats, owls have had to adapt to increasingly urban environments. These urban-dwelling owls have adapted their diets to include prey such as rats, mice, and insects commonly found in human-populated areas (Duncan & Forsman, 2019).

This adaptability suggests that owls are not only resilient but may also play a vital role in urban ecosystems by helping control pest populations (Duncan & Forsman, 2019).

Specialized Hunting Techniques - Owls possess a range of specialized adaptations that make them exceptional hunters. Their unique facial discs, consisting of concentric rings of feathers, help direct sound to their ears, giving them exceptional hearing abilities (Marti, 2018). Recent research using advanced technology has shown that owls can pinpoint the location of prey solely based on sound (Marti, 2018). Moreover, studies have revealed that different owl species employ various hunting strategies. Some, like the Snowy Owl (*Bubo scandiacus*), rely on visual cues to hunt during the day, while others, like the Barn Owl, are specialized in hunting at night using their extraordinary auditory capabilities (Mikkola, 2013). Understanding these specialized techniques allows researchers to appreciate the incredible diversity and evolutionary history of owls.

Owl Conservation - The insights gained from recent research on owl diets have important implications for conservation efforts. With habitat destruction and climate change posing significant threats to owl populations, understanding their dietary requirements is crucial for conservationists (Duncan & Forsman, 2019). For instance, the loss of key prey species can negatively impact owl populations. Researchers are now working to identify the specific dietary needs of different owl species and the availability of their prey in changing environments (Duncan & Forsman, 2019). This knowledge can guide conservationists in creating targeted conservation strategies to protect these magnificent birds.

Conclusion:

Recent research on owl diets has provided a deeper understanding of the remarkable diversity of these birds, their adaptability to changing environments, and their essential roles in ecosystems. As researchers continue to uncover new aspects of owl biology and ecology, it is evident that these enigmatic birds will continue to fascinate and inspire us while playing vital roles in maintaining the balance of our natural world (Mikkola, 2013). Protecting these creatures and their habitats remain essential for preserving the intricate web of life in which they are a critical component (König, Weick, & Becking, 1999).

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Indian Knowledge System (IKS)

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Abstract:

Indian knowledge system aims to support and facilitate further research to solve contemporary societal issues. IKS is based on Vedic literature, the Vedas and the Upanishads. Existing IKS courses may be synced to digital learning platforms. Modules for training and orientation of educators may be designed to improve quality of classroom delivery on IKS courses. Specialised teacher training centres will be set up to train teachers on specific topics related to the Indian Knowledge Systems. There will be encouragement for innovation in IKS through Grand National Challenges, National Competitions, Hackathons, and incentivizing innovation. Institutions may access global collaborations through institutions such as Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) for conducting India-centric research. Initial seed funding will be provided for the establishment of IKS Centers in various HEIs. There will be a approach to public through various mechanisms to disseminate and popularize authentic IKS knowledge to develop informed and confident citizenry. People will be involved in various IKS initiatives through Jan Bhagidari programs similar to citizen science initiatives. Employment opportunities for youth through skill-based programs will be created. IKS will promote heritage technology by bringing technology solutions to showcase the Indian heritage to Indians and the world. Its aim is to capture 10% of the world tourism and provide massive employment opportunities to our youth.

Introduction:

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is the systematic transmission of knowledge from one generation to next generation. It is a structured system and a process of knowledge transfer rather than a tradition. The Indian Knowledge System is based on the Vedic literature, the Upanishads, the Vedas, and the Upvedas. The NEP-2020 (National Education Policy) recognizes this rich heritage of ancient and eternal Indian knowledge and thought as a guiding principle. The Indian Knowledge Systems comprise of Jnan, Vignan, and Jeevan Darshan that have evolved out of experience, observation, experimentation, and rigorous analysis. This tradition of validating and putting into practice has impacted our education, arts, administration, law, justice, health, manufacturing, and commerce. This has influenced classical and other languages of Bharat, that were transmitted through textual, oral, and artistic traditions. It includes knowledge from ancient India and, its successes and challenges, and a sense of India's future aspirations specific to education, health, environment and indeed all aspects of life.

Objectives of Indian knowledge system:

Indian knowledge system aims to support and facilitate further research to solve the contemporary societal issues in several fields such as Holistic health, Psychology, Neuroscience, Nature, Environment & Sustainable development. The primary aim of drawing from the past and integration of the Indian knowledge systems is to solve the contemporary and emerging problems of India and world by using our ancient knowledge systems represented by uninterrupted tradition of knowledge transfer and unique point of view (Bhāratīyu Drishti).

IKS cell:

Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is an innovative cell under Ministry of Education (MoE) at AICTE, New Delhi. It is established to promote interdisciplinary research on all aspects of IKS, preserve and disseminate IKS for further research and societal applications. It will actively

engage for spreading the rich heritage of our country and traditional knowledge in the field of Arts and literature, Agriculture, Basic Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Architecture, Management, Economics, etc.

Functions of IKS Division:

The main function of IKS division is to facilitate and coordinate IKS based/related inter and trans disciplinary work done by various institutions in India and abroad including universities, institutions of national importance, R&D laboratories and different ministries and inspire private sector organizations to engage with it. Other one is to establish, guide and monitor subject-wise interdisciplinary research groups comprising of researchers from institutes, centers and individuals. Also, to create and promote popularization schemes, to facilitate funding of various projects and develop mechanisms to undertake research and to make policy recommendations wherever required for the promotion of IKS.

Vision:

To promote interdisciplinary research on all aspects of 'Indian Knowledge Systems', preserve and disseminate 'Indian Knowledge Systems' for further research and societal applications.

Mission:

1. Create a database of individuals and organizations who have contributed by way of Research, Teaching, Publication and Preservation of ancient and contemporary rich Indian knowledge systems ranging from Art, Music, Dance, Drama, to Mathematics, Astronomy, Science, Technology, Life Sciences, Environment and Natural sciences, Health care, Yoga, Law, Jurisprudence, Economics, Social sciences, Psychology, Philosophy, Management, Linguistics, oral traditions of India, knowledge hidden in Sanskrit, Prakrit,, Tamil, Pali, etc.
2. Create portal for archival and dissemination of this rich knowledge and also create an open portal and keep it dynamic and live like wiki, in a PPP mode.
3. Promote and enable further research to address the societal challenges faced today in several areas including Holistic health, Psychology, Neuroscience, Nature, Environment, and Sustainable development.
4. To identify scholars and institutions who have worked in various areas of IKS and their works and to categorize the major areas.
5. To get reports of work done by all people who have contributed to IKS and bring out regular publications.
6. To promote research in IKS for providing proof of concepts, new knowledge generation, effective interdisciplinary work useful for society.
7. To create research fellowships or fellowships of visiting Professors/ Scientists/ Scholars: Sanskrit Professors in IITs/ IISERs/IIMs/ Universities and Professors of Science and Technology in Sanskrit universities.
8. To provide financial assistance to research activities, workshops, seminars and publications for furthering the cause of IKS. To suggest measures to integrate IKS in text books and reference books of modern disciplines of knowledge offered at school and higher education.
9. To establish IKS cells in General universities, Sanskrit Universities, and other institutions under MoE. 10. To initiate collaboration/ coordination between institutions under Ministry of Education (MoE), other ministries, departments, independent scholars, NGOs and private institutions working in the field of IKS to promote interdisciplinary research involving modern streams and ancient Shastras.
11. To explore and adopt a PPP model, wherever feasible (e.g. creating a wiki type platform and comprehensive IKS portal).
12. To constitute Expert Groups and committees to plan, execute and oversee the objectives of IKS division.
13. To take up any step, work, project or activity to further the cause of IKS.

Subjects under Indian knowledge system:

Humanities, Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, Community knowledge systems, Fine and Performing arts, Vocational skills, etc, which have IKS content. As per the guidelines, the courses must have a clear mapping of the traditional subjects in IKS with the modern subjects such as Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, Agriculture, etc.

Indian knowledge system in Education:

The IKS will be introduced in a scientific way in school and higher education curricula. The IKS will include tribal knowledge as well as indigenous and traditional learning methods which will cover and include mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, yoga, architecture, medicine, agriculture, engineering, linguistics, literature, sports, games, as well as governance, polity and conservation. Specific courses in tribal ethno-medicinal practices, forest management, traditional (organic) crop cultivation, natural farming, etc. will also be made available. An engaging course on Indian Knowledge Systems will also be available to students in secondary school as an elective.

The policy recognizes that the knowledge of the rich diversity of India should be imbibed first hand by learners. This would include simple activities, such as student tours to various regions of the country. This will not only promote tourism but also help in developing an awareness and appreciation of India's diversity, culture and traditions, as well as knowledge of various parts of the nation. Towards this direction under 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat', 100 tourist destinations in the country will be identified where educational institutions will send students to study these destinations and their history, scientific contributions, traditions, indigenous literature, and knowledge, etc., as a part of augmenting their knowledge about these areas.

At present, 32 IKS Centres established to catalyse original research, education, and dissemination of IKS. Ongoing 75 high end inter-disciplinary research facility like ancient metallurgy, ancient town planning and water resource management, ancient rasayanshastra etc. projects are being put in place. Around 5200 internships on IKS have been offered. Conducted 50 faculty development programs, workshops, and National/International conference. More than 8000 HEIs have started adopting IKS in their curriculum and worked on digitization of 1.5 Lakhs book.

The IKS Division has brought together leading thinkers and practitioners of various knowledge domains to develop Vision 2047 documenting a roadmap for establishing thriving Bhāratīya Gnana Paramparā.

By drawing from our vast knowledge, it would be easier to promote and enable further research to address the challenges of our present times. Inclusion of these courses in mainstream education would provide inspiration while preserving the heritage of our learning systems. Through exposure to both traditional and contemporary concepts, students can gain a better understanding of their culture, expand their intellectual development, and enhance their confidence.

Guidelines by the Ministry and Regulatory Bodies:

For achieving the goals of NEP 2020, activities have been undertaken by the Ministry, Regulatory Bodies like UGC & AICTE and HEIs.

Guidelines for Incorporating Indian Knowledge in Higher Education Curricula has been issued on 13.06.2023:

It emphasizes on the promotion of Indian Languages, Arts and Culture, and tries to remove the discontinuity in the flow of Indian Knowledge System (IKS) by integrating IKS into curriculums at all levels of education. It prescribes that every student enrolled in a UG or PG programme should be encouraged to take credit courses in IKS amounting in all to at least 5% of the total mandated credits (interested students may be allowed to take a larger fraction of the total mandated credits). At least 50% of the credits apportioned to the IKS should be related to the major discipline and should be accounted for the credits assigned to the major discipline. The medium of instruction for the IKS courses could be any of the Indian languages.

Guidelines for Training/Orientation of Faculty on Indian Knowledge System (IKS) has been issued on 13.04.2023:

It enables the faculties to generate a positive attitude towards IKS and promote interest in knowing and exploring more through induction programs and refresher courses.

Guidelines for Empanelment of Artists/Artisans-in-Residence in Higher Educational Institutions has been issued on 08.05.2023:

To create collaboration between Artists and HEIs, to develop an effective structure of art education, involving skilled Kala Gurus in teaching, research, and other academic activities on a regular basis, which will synergize the artistic experience with the conventional education to be more productive and beneficial for the students.

Guidelines for the introduction of courses based on Indian heritage and culture have been issued on 08.05.2023:

To make people familiar with the rich cultural and intellectual heritage of India and offer short term multi-tier credit based modular programme with multiple entry and exit based on Indian heritage and culture. It includes dissemination and imparting of knowledge of various dimensions of learning in the spheres of Universal human values, Vedic Maths, Yoga, Ayurveda, Sanskrit, Indian Languages, sacrosanct religious regions located in the Indian subcontinent, Archaeological sites and monuments, Heritage of India, Indian Literature, Indian Sculpture, Indian Music and dance forms, Drama, Visual Arts, Performing Arts, Crafts and Craftsmanship etc. The IKS has made provision has been established for awarding minor degree to students who complete 18 to 20 credits in IKS.

Mandatory credit component:

Universities may introduce learner credits or IKS electives in all courses for imbibing learners across all disciplines with traditional knowledge and pride. UGC has already made it mandatory to include 5% of the total credits in the curriculum related to the IKS courses. AICTE has introduced IKS course for the first-year students in Engineering colleges.

Designing regional courses:

States/UTs may document their respective native cultures, arts, crafts, traditions, architecture, food habits, languages, etc to tailor dedicated courses for learners.

Scope of collaborations:

Given the globalized history of India, multidisciplinary courses designed by universities may consider the scope of collaborating internationally wherever possible. For example, NCERT is undertaking inclusion of text highlighting historical ties between India and Indonesia at school level.

Online/ODL courses:

Existing IKS courses may be synced to digital learning platforms (SWAYAM, NPTEL) and via ODL for learners across geographies.

Recruitment:

Entrance exam syllabus may be launched as a subject for testing under UGC-NET to create a cadre of specialized IKS faculty and researchers.

Regularized faculty training:

Modules for training and orientation of educators may be designed to improve quality of classroom delivery on IKS courses. Establishment of specialized teacher training centers for training teachers in specialized topics of the Indian Knowledge Systems by specialized IKS faculty.

Provide hands on learning opportunities:

IKS Internships – Provide avenues for student internships/apprenticeships and provide counselling to IKS learners in convergence with BGSamvahan Karyakram, the internship programme launched by the IKS Division of MoE.

Hands-on-workshops: Provide opportunities for students to learn various skills in hands on workshops from the experts.

Hackathons: Conduct specialized IKS themed Hackathons and include IKS related topics in the Smart India Hackathon in synergy with the topics given by IKS Division of MoE.

Translation of academic content:

Translation of Teaching Learning Materials for all disciplines into local languages may be done by IKS Centres to engage diverse learners & preserve indigenous identity.

Support research and innovation in IKS:

Priority research funding - Dedicated research grants may be proposed through NRF in the future to boost IKS-related research proposals.

Make catalytic grants that encourage original, serious, and deep scholarly research in the IKS and rejuvenate IKS research in India.

Introduce IKS into the prestigious schemes such as PMRF for attracting best talent into the interdisciplinary IKS research.

Promote innovation in the IKS through various grand national challenges, national competitions, and hackathons and incentivizing the innovation.

International collaborations – Institutions may access global collaborations through institutions such as Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) for conducting India-centric research. Include IKS as a theme in the ASEAN fellowships to foster collaborations among scholars and nurture next generation of scholars.

Fund institutional support mechanisms:

Establish institutional support mechanisms through the establishment of the IKS centers which will be catalysts for initiating research, education, and outreach activities in various parts of the country.

Provide initial seed funding for the establishment of IKS Centers in various HEIs. Provide additional funding to establish global Centers of Excellence in focused areas.

Promote Jan Bhagidari:

Reach out to public through various mechanisms (MyGOV competitions, conferences, exhibitions, programs on radio and television, social media, etc) to disseminate and popularize authentic IKS knowledge to develop informed and confident citizenry.

Involve people in various IKS initiatives through Jan Bhagidari programs similar to citizen science initiatives.

Create employment opportunities:

Create employment opportunities for youth through skill based IKS based programs such as IKS based beautician and cosmetician training programs, Ayurveda based dietician programs, Gandhasastra based perfumery, among many uniquely IKS based skills.

Promote heritage technology by bringing technology solutions to showcase the Indian heritage to Indians and the world. Aim to capture 10% of the world tourism market and provide massive employment opportunities to our youth.

Conclusion:

IKS includes knowledge from ancient India and, its successes and challenges, and a sense of India's future aspirations specific to education, health, environment and indeed all aspects of life. Indian knowledge system aims to support and facilitate further research to solve the contemporary societal issues in several fields such as Holistic health, Psychology, Neuroscience, Nature, Environment & Sustainable development. Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is an innovative cell established to promote interdisciplinary research on all aspects of IKS, preserve and disseminate IKS for further research and societal applications. It will actively engage for spreading the rich heritage of our country and traditional knowledge. The IKS will include tribal knowledge as well as indigenous and traditional learning methods which will cover and include mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, yoga, architecture, medicine, agriculture, engineering, linguistics, literature, sports, games, as well as governance, polity and conservation. This will not only promote tourism but also help in developing an awareness and appreciation of India's diversity, culture and traditions, as well as knowledge of various parts of the nation. It includes dissemination and imparting of knowledge of various dimensions of learning in the spheres of

Universal human values, Vedic Maths, Yoga, Ayurveda, Sanskrit, Indian Languages, sacrosanct religious regions located in the Indian subcontinent, Archaeological sites and monuments, Heritage of India, Indian Literature, Indian Sculpture, Indian Music and dance forms, Drama, Visual Arts, Performing Arts, Crafts and Craftsmanship etc. Universities may introduce learner credits or IKS electives in all courses for imbining learners across all disciplines with traditional knowledge and pride.

UGC has already made it mandatory to include 5% of the total credits in the curriculum related to the IKS courses. Establish institutional support mechanisms through the establishment of the IKS centers which will be catalysts for initiating research, education, and outreach activities in various parts of the country.

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सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा का अध्ययन

श्रीमती श्वेता

शोधार्थी (शिक्षा)

कला, शिक्षा एवं समाज विज्ञान संकाय

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शोध सारांश

साधारणतया: यह धारणा बनाई जाती है कि शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा सामान्य विद्यार्थियों की तुलना में सामान्यतः निम्न होती है। इसी प्रकार शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की मानसिक समस्याएँ सामान्यतः अधिक होती है। इस संदर्भ में इन समस्याओं का वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से अध्ययन करना आवश्यक है। क्या इस धारणा का कोई औचित्य है? यदि है तो शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के स्तर को उठाने के लिए प्रयास किये जाने चाहिए तथा उनकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में स्वधारणा के कारण आने वाली समस्या को दूर किया जाना चाहिये। इन तथ्यों की जानकारी तभी हासिल की जा सकती है जब सामान्य व शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया जाए। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में उक्त धारणा की जांच करने का प्रयास किया है। अतः शोधार्थी ने माध्यमिक स्तर के सामान्य और शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया है। उपकरण के रूप में एस.पी. आहलुवालिया द्वारा निर्मित एवं प्रमापीकृत चिल्ड्रनस सेल्फ कॉन्सेप्ट स्केल का प्रयोग किया है। प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन में जोधपुर जिले के विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत् कुल 80 विद्यार्थियों का चयन यादृच्छिक विधि से किया। इस शोध हेतु जोधपुर जिले के 40 सामान्य विद्यार्थियों एवं 40 शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों का चयन किया गया है।

की वर्ड

सामान्य विद्यार्थी, शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थी, स्वधारणा

प्रस्तावना

प्रकृति ने मनुष्य को सुखी एवं उत्कृष्ट जीने के लिए कुछ वरदान दिए हैं जिनमें प्रमुख है – स्वस्थ शरीर एवं चुस्त दिमाग। यदि शरीर अस्वस्थ होता है तो मनुष्य न तो समायोजन कर पाता है और न ही अपना विकास कर पाता है, इसीलिए मनुष्य जीवन में स्वस्थ शरीर का अत्यधिक महत्व है। परन्तु कुछ मनुष्य गर्भकाल अथवा जीवन में कुछ अप्रत्याशित दुर्घटनाओं के कारण शारीरिक अक्षमताओं से ग्रसित हो जाते हैं। परिणामतः उन्हें कुछ अपूर्णताओं, विकृतियों और अक्षमताओं के साथ जीना पड़ता है। जब समाज के विभिन्न पक्ष इनके साथ भेदभाव, असमानतापूर्ण व उपेक्षा का व्यवहार करते हैं तो उन अक्षम व्यक्तियों का मनोबल और टूट जाता है। मनोबल टूटने के कारण शारीरिक अक्षम बालक की स्वधारणा भी प्रभावित होती है। वह अपने आपको हीन व तुच्छ महसूस करने लगता है। उसका आत्मविश्वास डगमगाने लगता है। वह अपनी स्वधारणा (अपने प्रति सोच) का स्तर उच्च करने का प्रयास नहीं करता है। इनकी भावनाओं, व्यक्तित्व, स्वधारणाओं और समस्याओं को समझकर ही हम शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों के सर्वांगीण विकास में सहयोग दे सकते हैं। मानवता, लोकतंत्र, समानता, प्रेम, बंधुत्व के सामान्य विश्वासों के आधार पर शारीरिक अक्षम व्यक्तियों को दया नहीं सहयोग, प्रोत्साहन व समान अवसरों की आवश्यकता होती है। विश्नीई कविता (2000) ने अपने शोध "A study of self-concept as related to Academic

Achievement of Secondary School Student of Lucknow City" में पाया कि जिन छात्र-छात्राओं की उच्च स्वधारणा होती है उनकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि भी उच्च होती है व उच्च स्वधारणा उन्हें अधिक श्रम करके उच्च उपलब्धि प्राप्त करने को अग्रसर करती है। सक्सेना एस.के. (2011) ने अपने शोध "Self concept as a function of Socio-Economic and cultural setting in first divisoners of high school students" में पाया कि सामान्य व मध्यम सामाजिक आर्थिक स्तर वालों विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा उच्च होती है। उक्त तथ्यों से प्रेरणा लेकर, विभिन्न साहित्यों का अध्ययन करने एवं अपने अनुभव एवं अवलोकन के पश्चात् शोधार्थी ने "सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा का अध्ययन" करने का प्रयास किया है।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य

किसी भी कार्य की सफलता उसके निर्धारित किए गए उद्देश्यों पर बहुत निर्भर करती है। उद्देश्यों व लक्ष्यों का निर्धारण ही कार्य का गति प्रदान करता है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में शोधार्थी ने निम्न उद्देश्य निर्धारित किये हैं ताकि शोध को उचित दिशा मिल सके –

- सामान्य विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के विभिन्न आयामों का अध्ययन करना।
- शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के विभिन्न आयामों का अध्ययन करना।
- सामान्य व शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम व्यवहार का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।
- सामान्य व शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम बुद्धिमता व विद्यालयी स्तर का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।
- सामान्य व शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम बाह्य आयाम एवं गुणारोपण का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।
- सामान्य व शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम दुश्चिंता का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।
- सामान्य व शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम लोकप्रियता का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।
- सामान्य व शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम खुशी व संतुष्टि का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।
- सामान्य व शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की कुल स्वधारणा का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।

परिकल्पना

वैज्ञानिकों ने प्राक्कल्पना को एक अस्थायी अनुमान परीक्षण के लिए प्रस्तुत की गई प्रास्थापना, कामचलाऊ सामान्यीकरण, कल्पनात्मक विचार, पूर्वानुमान, दो या अधिक परिवर्त्यों के बीच संबंधों को स्पष्ट करने वाला अनुमानात्मक कथन बताया है।

इस शोध के लिए शोधार्थी ने निम्नलिखित परिकल्पनाएँ बनाई –

- सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम व्यवहार में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है।
- सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम बुद्धिमता व विद्यालयी स्तर में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है।
- सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की बाह्य आयाम एवं गुणारोपण में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है।
- सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम दुश्चिंता में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है।

- सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम लोकप्रियता में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है।
- सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम खुशी व संतुष्टि में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है।
- सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की कुल स्वधारणा में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है।

अध्ययन में प्रयुक्त विधि

प्रस्तुत अनुसंधान कार्य के लिये सर्वेक्षण विधि को प्रयुक्त किया गया है क्योंकि अध्ययन के उद्देश्य के अनुसार यही एकमात्र उपयुक्त विधि है जिसके माध्यम से प्रदत्तों को एकत्र किया जा सकता है।

अध्ययन में प्रयुक्त न्यादर्श

प्रस्तुत अनुसंधान में राजकीय अल्पभाषा माध्यमिक विद्यालय, राजमहल के 40 सामान्य विद्यार्थियों व सुचेता कृपलानी विशेष विकलांग सीनियर माध्यमिक विद्यालय के 40 शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों का चयन किया गया।

अध्ययन में प्रयुक्त उपकरण

प्रस्तुत शोध में चिल्ड्रेनस सेल्फ कॉन्सेप्ट स्केल एस.पी. आहलुवालिया द्वारा निर्मित उपकरण का प्रयोग किया है। इस मापनी द्वारा स्वधारणा का मापन "पद्धति मूलक" उपागम के आधार पर किया जा सकता है। वर्तमान पैमाना **Piers-Harris** (पियर्स-हैरिस) चिल्ड्रेनस सेल्फ कॉन्सेप्ट स्केल (1969) के आधार पर बनाया गया है। इस टेस्ट में 80 प्रश्न हैं जिनका उत्तर 'हाँ' या 'ना' में दिया जाना है। इसमें 14 "झूठ पद" (**Lie items**) भी हैं जिससे यह पता लगाया जा सकता है कि छात्र या युवा ने सही जवाब दिये हैं या नहीं। यह एक मौखिक पेपर-पेन्सिल टेस्ट है। इस स्वधारणा स्केल के छः आयाम हैं –

सारणी संख्या – 1 चिल्ड्रेनस सेल्फ कॉन्सेप्ट स्केल के आयाम

क्रमांक	चिल्ड्रेनस सेल्फ कॉन्सेप्ट के आयाम
1	व्यवहार
2	बुद्धिमता व विद्यालयी स्तर
3	बाह्य आयाम एवं गुणारोपण
4	दुश्चिंता
5	लोकप्रियता
6	खुशी व संतुष्टि

अध्ययन में प्रयुक्त सांख्यिकी

प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य में प्राप्त प्रदत्तों के विश्लेषण एवं अर्थापान हेतु मध्यमान, प्रमाप विचलन, क्रान्तिक अनुपात (टी-परीक्षण) का प्रयोग किया गया।

अध्ययन में प्रयुक्त प्रक्रिया

प्रयोज्यों पर उपकरण पर दिए गए निर्देशों के अनुसार उपकरण का सामुहिक प्रशासन किया गया। मैनुअल, प्रश्न पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की सहायता से उपकरण का प्रशासन किया गया।

शोध अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष

प्राप्त आँकड़ों के विश्लेषण एवं व्याख्या के पश्चात् निम्न परिणाम प्राप्त हुए –

सारणी संख्या – 2

सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा से संबंधित विश्लेषण

क्र.स	स्वधारणा के आयाम	मध्यमान		प्रमाप विचलन		टी मूल्य	सार्थकता
		सामान्य विद्यार्थी	शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थी	सामान्य विद्यार्थी	शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थी		
1	(A) व्यवहार	13.125	11.8	1.90	2.74	2.54	सार्थक
2	(B) बुद्धिमत्ता व विद्यालयी स्तर	14.7	14.075	2.52	2.80	1.05	असार्थक
3	(C) बाह्य आयाम एवं गुणारोपण	10.7	9.5	1.6	2.01	2.96	सार्थक
4	(D) दुश्चिंता	9.95	8.5	1.96	2.29	3.04	सार्थक
5	(E) लोकप्रियता	8.6	8.75	1.786	1.867	0.36	असार्थक
6	(F) खुशी व संतुष्टि	6.9	6.95	1.37	1.43	6.64	सार्थक
7	कुल स्वधारणा	64.5	60.7	8.66	9.31	1.89	असार्थक

* टी मूल्य 0.05 विश्वास स्तर के मूल्य पर

उपरोक्त तालिका के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि—

- स्वधारणा के आयाम (A) व्यवहार पर सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों का मध्यमान क्रमशः 13.125 व 11.8 प्राप्त हुआ। इनका प्रमाप विचलन क्रमशः 1.90 व 2.74 प्राप्त हुआ। दोनों प्रकार के विद्यार्थियों के मध्यमानों के अंतर की सार्थकता की जाँच हेतु प्राप्त टी-मूल्य 2.54 है प्राप्त टी-मूल्य 0.05 विश्वास स्तर के सारणी मूल्य 1.96 से ज्यादा है। अतः इस आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम व्यवहार में सार्थक अंतर है। अतः परिकल्पना सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम व्यवहार में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है, अस्वीकृत की जाती है।
- स्वधारणा के आयाम (B) बुद्धिमत्ता व विद्यालयी स्तर पर सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों का मध्यमान क्रमशः 14.7 व 14.075 प्राप्त हुआ। इनका प्रमाप विचलन क्रमशः 2.52 व 2.80 प्राप्त हुआ। दोनों प्रकार के विद्यार्थियों के मध्यमानों के अंतर की सार्थकता की जाँच हेतु प्राप्त टी-मूल्य 1.05 है। प्राप्त टी-मूल्य 0.05 विश्वास स्तर के सारणी मूल्य 1.96 से कम है। अतः इस आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम (B) बुद्धिमत्ता व विद्यालयी स्तर में सार्थक अंतर नहीं है। अतः परिकल्पना सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम बुद्धिमत्ता व विद्यालयी स्तर में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है, स्वीकृत की जाती है।
- स्वधारणा के आयाम (C) बाह्य आयाम एवं गुणारोपण पर सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों का मध्यमान क्रमशः 10.7 एवं 9.5 प्राप्त हुआ। इनका प्रमाप विचलन क्रमशः 1.6 एवं 2.01 प्राप्त हुआ। दोनों प्रकार के विद्यार्थियों के मध्यमानों के अंतर की सार्थकता की जाँच हेतु प्राप्त टी-मूल्य 2.96 है। प्राप्त टी-मूल्य 0.05 विश्वास स्तर के सारणी मान 1.96 से ज्यादा है। अतः इस आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम (C) बाह्य आयाम एवं गुणारोपण में सार्थक अंतर होता है। अतः परिकल्पना सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम बाह्य आयाम एवं गुणारोपण में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है, अस्वीकृत की जाती है।

- स्वधारणा के आयाम (D) दुश्चिंता पर सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों का मध्यमान क्रमशः 9.95 एवं 8.5 आया। इनका प्रमाप विचलन 1.96 एवं 2.90 आया। दोनों प्रकार के विद्यार्थियों के मध्यमानों के अंतर की सार्थकता जाँच हेतु प्राप्त टी-मूल्य 3.04 है। प्राप्त टी-मूल्य 0.05 विश्वास स्तर के सारणी मान 1.96 से ज्यादा है। अतः इस आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम (D) दुश्चिंता में सार्थक अंतर है। अतः परिकल्पना सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम दुश्चिंता में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है, अस्वीकृत की जाती है।
- स्वधारणा के आयाम (E) लोकप्रियता पर सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों का मध्यमान क्रमशः 8.6 एवं 8.75 प्राप्त हुआ। इनका प्रमाप विचलन 1.786 व 1.867 प्राप्त हुआ। दोनों प्रकार के विद्यार्थियों के मध्यमानों के अंतर की सार्थकता की जाँच हेतु प्राप्त टी-मूल्य 0.36 है प्राप्त टी-मूल्य 0.05 विश्वास स्तर के सारणी मान 1.96 से कम है। अतः इस आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम (E) लोकप्रियता में सार्थक अंतर नहीं है। अतः परिकल्पना सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम लोकप्रियता में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है, स्वीकृत की जाती है।
- स्वधारणा के आयाम (F) खुशी व संतुष्टि पर सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों का मध्यमान क्रमशः 6.9 एवं 6.95 प्राप्त हुआ। इनका प्रमाप विचलन क्रमशः 1.37 एवं 1.43 प्राप्त हुआ। दोनों प्रकार के विद्यार्थियों के मध्यमानों के अंतर की सार्थकता की जाँच हेतु प्राप्त टी-मूल्य 6.64 है। प्राप्त टी-मूल्य 0.05 विश्वास स्तर के सारणी मान 1.96 से कम है। अतः इस आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम (F) खुशी व संतुष्टि में सार्थक अंतर है। अतः परिकल्पना सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा के आयाम खुशी व संतुष्टि में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है, अस्वीकृत की जाती है।
- सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की कुल स्वधारणा का मध्यमान क्रमशः 64.5 एवं 60.7 प्राप्त हुआ। इनका प्रमाप विचलन 8.66 व 9.31 प्राप्त हुआ। दोनों प्रकार के विद्यार्थियों के मध्यमानों के अंतर की सार्थकता की जाँच हेतु प्राप्त टी-मूल्य 1.89 है। प्राप्त टी-मूल्य 0.05 विश्वास स्तर के सारणी मान 1.96 से कम है। अतः इस आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की कुल स्वधारणा में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं है। अतः परिकल्पना सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की कुल स्वधारणा में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं होता है, स्वीकृत की जाती है।

परिणाम

प्राप्त निष्कर्षों एवं आंकड़ों की व्याख्या के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि सामान्य एवं शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा में अंतर नहीं होता है। परंतु स्वधारणा के आयाम व्यवहार, बाह्य आयाम एवं गुणारोपण, दुश्चिंता, खुशी व संतुष्टि में अंतर पाया गया। सामान्य विद्यार्थियों की स्वधारणा शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की तुलना में उच्च एवं अच्छी होती है। इसका कारण सामान्य विद्यार्थियों के प्रति समाज का सकारात्मक रवैया है।

उपसंहार

भारत एक प्रजातान्त्रिक देश है। यहां सभी को अपने विकास की स्वतंत्रता है। सरकारी नीतियों एवं शिक्षा को माध्यम बनाकर शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों का विकास संभव है। इसके लिए शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों को पहला कदम स्वयं अपने स्वधारणा के विकास की ओर बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। शिक्षक इन शारीरिक अक्षम विद्यार्थियों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देकर उन्हें देश की अग्रिम पंक्ति में खड़ा होने के लिए सहयोग कर सकते हैं।

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची

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भारतीय राजनीति में स्त्रियों का योगदान

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सारांश

वर्तमान युग में भारतीय राजनीति में स्त्री अहम भूमिका निभा रही है। हाँ! इसमें कोई दोराय नहीं है कि बरसों पहले युगो युगो तक यही नारी घर की केवल चार दिवारी तक सिमीत रही। किंतु इसके लिए बहुत से घटक जिम्मेदार हैं। जाती और वर्णव्यवस्था के तहत पिछड़े जाति के लोगों पर जिस तरह जुल्म होते रहे, ठीक उसी तरह नारी भी उत्पीडन एवं उपेक्षा का शिकार होती रही। रामचरितमानस के रचयिता, तुलसीदासजी ने लिखा है, “ढोल, गंवार, शूद्र, पशु, नारी, ये सब ताड़न के अधिकारी।” और मनुस्मृति में भी इसी बात की री ओढ़ी गई। जहाँ एक तरफ पुरुषों को सभी अधिकार मिलते रहे, वही दूसरी तरफ नारी घूट घूटकर जिती रही। किंतु विश्वरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहब आंबेडकर ने भारत का संविधान लिखकर नारी को अब तक की सबसे अमूल्य भेट दी है। भारतीय संविधान में नारी को पुरुषों के बराबर दर्जा दिलाकर पिढ़ी दर पिढ़ी उस के उपर हो रहे जुल्म, अन्याय, अत्याचार से आजादी दिलाई। उसी का फलस्वरूप आज की नारी जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में पुरुषों के कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर आगे बढ़ रही है। आज जीवन का ऐसा कोई क्षेत्र नहीं है जो स्त्री की कर्तबगारी से अछुता हो। आए दिन नारी कामयाबी की नई सिढ़ी चढ़ती नजर आ रही है। स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात सर्वप्रथम श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का प्रधानमंत्री पद पर सत्तारूढ़ होना और श्रीमती प्रतिभाताई पाटील का राष्ट्रपती पद पर सत्तारूढ़ होना महिलाओं की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धी रही है। तब से लेकर आज तक बहुत सी महिलाएँ अनेक शीर्ष पदों पर विराजमान हुई हैं। इस प्रकार भारत में अनेक महिलाएँ हैं जिन्होंने चुनाव लड़ने में सक्रिय भूमिका निभाई है, यद्यपि महिलाओं की संख्या जनसंख्या के अनुपात में बहुत कम है।

बीज शब्द :- राजनीतिक, लोकतांत्रिक, समान अधिकार, सशक्तीकरण, आरक्षण, प्रजातंत्र, पंचायती राज

प्रस्तावना

१५ अगस्त १९४७ को भारत परतंत्र से आज़ाद हुआ। राष्ट्र के सर्वांगिण विकास हेतु २६ जनवरी १९५० को भारत में गणतंत्र व्यवस्था का स्विकार हुआ। लोकतांत्रिक शासन प्रणाली शासन का श्रेष्ठतम रूप है। इसका सार जनता की सहभागिता एवं नियंत्रण में निहित है। यह महिला एवं पुरुष दोनों को उन्नती तथा उत्थान के समान अवसर प्रदान करती है। आज विश्व के अधिकांश देशों में लोकतांत्रिक शासनप्रणाली विद्यमान है। प्रजातंत्र की भावना के अनुरूप संपूर्ण विश्व में महिलाओं के विकास तथा कल्याण के लिए आवश्यक समानता, स्वतंत्रता एवं निर्णायकारी संस्थाओं में भागीदारी हेतु अनेक राजनीतिक अधिकार प्रदान किये गये हैं। आज विकसीत एवं विकासशील सभी देशों में महिलाओं की आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक स्थिति में सुधार करने तथा उनकी स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करने के प्रयास हर स्थान और स्तर पर किये जा रहे हैं। परिणामस्वरूप आज सभी स्थान एवं क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के समुचित विकास के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण विकसीत हो रहा है।

संविधान में सभी नागरिकों को राजनीतिक सहभागिता हेतु समान अधिकार प्रदान किये गये हैं। जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्य के नागरिक शासन संचालन का दायित्व अपने मताधिकारद्वारा निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को सौंपते हैं।

अतः मताधिकार की प्रक्रिया जो निर्णय—निर्माण में अहम् भूमिका अदा करती है, राजनीतिक सहभागिता है। नार्मन एच. नीई तथा सिडनी बर्बा के शब्दों में, “राजनीतिक सहभागिता आम लोगों की वे विधिसंमत गतिविधियाँ हैं जिनका उद्देश्य राजनीतिक पदाधिकारियों के चयन और उनके द्वारा लिये जाने वाले निर्णयों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित करना होता है।” किन्तु वर्तमान समय में लोकतंत्रीय विकेन्द्रीकरण के कारण राजनीतिक सहभागिता मात्र मतदान एवं राजनीतिक सक्रियता तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि राजनीतिक “सत्ता” में भागीदारी से भी जुड़ गई है। “सत्ता” में भागीदारी होने का अर्थ है— शक्ति प्राप्त करना। वर्तमान में राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन ‘शक्ति’ सम्बन्धों के तहत ही किया जाता है और वैध शक्ति (सत्ता) ही वह प्रमुख प्रक्रिया है जो समाज की अन्य उपलब्ध व्यवस्थाओं एवं संरचनाओं को निर्देशित, संचालित व प्रभावित करती है। इसलिए राजनीतिक सहभागिता महिलाओं में जागरूकता लाने हेतु एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया है, जहाँ से “शक्ति” प्राप्त कर अन्य क्षेत्रों में उपस्थित महिला सहभागिता के मार्ग के बाधक तत्वों को शीघ्र समाप्त किया जा सकता है। इसी कारण राजनीतिक सहभागिता, महिलाओं के लिए महत्वपूर्ण मांग बन गई है। इस हेतु महिला वर्ग, महिला आरक्षण विधेयक पारित करवाने हेतु संघर्षरत है, जो महिलाओं को राज्य विधानसभाओं व संसद में एक तिहाई सीटें आरक्षित करने का प्रावधान करता है।

राजनीति में महिलाओं की भूमिका:

राजनीति में महिलाओं की भूमिका एक बहुत व्यापक प्रभाव है जो न सिर्फ वोटिंग अधिकार, वयस्क फ्रैंचाइजी और सत्तारूढ पार्टी की आलोचना करने पर निर्भर करता है, बल्कि निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया, राजनीतिक सक्रियता, राजनीतिक चेतना आदि में भागीदारी से संबंधित है। हालांकि भारत में महिलाएँ मतदान में भाग लेती हैं, बड़ी संख्या में निचले स्तर पर सार्वजनिक कार्यालयों और राजनीतिक दलों में प्रस्तुत हैं, लेकिन भारतीय राजनीति के उच्च राजनीतिक स्तरों के बीच समानता के कुछ अपवादों के अलावा महिलाओं की उपस्थिति नगण्य है। भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था पुरुषों और महिलाओं को उनके लिंग के बावजूद समान शक्तियाँ और भूमिका देती है। भारत में लगभग १५ वर्षों के लिए देश की प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी थी। भारत की पहिली महिला राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती प्रतिभाताई पाटील और विदेश मंत्री श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज, लोकसभा अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सुमित्रा महाजन, रक्षामंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सितारमण, सुचना एवं प्रसारणमंत्री स्मृती इराणी, कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी, राजस्थान की मुख्यमंत्री सुश्री वसुंधरा राजे सिंधिया, पश्चिम बंगाल की मुख्यमंत्री ममता बॅनर्जी, जम्मू और कश्मिर की मुख्यमंत्री महबुब मुफ्ती को किसी भी परीचय की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

पंचायत राज व्यवस्था में हालांकि, ७३ वा संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम और ७४ वा संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम दोनों निकायों में ३३ फीसदी आरक्षण प्रदान करते हैं और ११० वे संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम निकाय में ५० फीसदी आरक्षण प्रदान हुआ है। इसने चुनाव प्रक्रिया में महिलाओं की भागीदारी को भी जन्म दिया है, लेकिन ज्यादातर मौकों पर चुने गए सदस्य किसी व्यक्ती की कठपुतलीओं के रूप में सामने आते हैं, जिससे उन्हें अपने अधिकार के वास्तविक महत्व का एहसास करने के लिए बहुत कड़ी मेहनत की आवश्यकता होती है। पंचायत के नेताओं के रूप में भारतीय महिलाओं का उदय एक शानदार उपलब्धि है।

भारतीय राजनीति में महिला सहभाग के लिए की गई परियोजनाएँ

१९१७ में स्थापित अखिल भारतीय महिला संघ द्वारा महिलाओं को विधानसभा तथा नगरपालिकाओं के चुनावों में मत देने तथा निर्वाचित होने का अधिकार दिलाने की मांग की। सरोजीनी नायडू, मिठान टाटा, हीराबाई टाटा आदि ने महिलाओं के अधिकारों की मांग के लिए ब्रिटेन की यात्रा भी की, जिसे ब्रिटिश महिलाओं द्वारा भी समर्थन दिया गया। इसी के परिणाम स्वरूप १९१९ के भारत शासन अधिनियम में भारतीय महिलाओं को स्थानीय निकायों में निर्वाचित होने तथा मत देने का अधिकार दिया गया। भारत में सबसे पहले सन १९२० में मद्रास विधानसभा के चुनावों में महिलाओं को मत देने का अधिकार प्रदान किया गया। १९२१ में महिलाओं को मुम्बई में

स्थानीय निकायों में मत देने का अधिकार दिया गया। सन १९२९ में भारत के सभी निकायों में महिला मताधिकार को मान्यता प्रदान कर दी गई। १९३५ के भारत शासन अधिनियम में भारतीय महिलाओं को मत देने व चुनाव लड़ने दोनों ही अधिकार प्रदान किये गये। सन १९३७ के आम चुनावों में ८० महिलाएँ स्थानीय निकायों में निर्वाचित की गईं, जो कि अमरीका (१४०), रूस (१३०) के पश्चात् विश्व में तृतीय स्थान था।

भारत में प्रतिनिधी संस्थाओं में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व का भी इतिहास बहुत पुराना रहा है। २० वीं सदी में भारतीय संस्था, राष्ट्रीय महिला परिषद तथा अखिल भारतीय महिला संघ जैसी अनेक संस्थाओं का जन्म हुआ। १९१७ में सरोजिनी नायडू के नेतृत्व में भारतीय महिलाओं के एक शिखर मण्डल ने, पुरुषों के साथ बराबरी के आधार पर मताधिकार की मांग, ब्रिटिश संसद के सामने पेश करके स्त्रियों के अधिकार के लिए आवाज उठाई। बाद में मार्गरेट कंजिस ने सवैधानिक सुधारों के लिए बनी मांटेस्क्यू और चेम्सफोर्ड समिति के सामने मताधिकार की मांग रखी तब यह बात प्रान्तीय सरकारों के विवेक पर छोड़ दी गई। अंततः १९२१ के सुधार अधिनियम के अधीन महिलाओं को वयस्क मताधिकार और चुनाव लड़ने का अधिकार प्रदान किया गया। सबसे पहले मद्रास में महिलाओं को मताधिकार मिला। १९२६ तक सभी प्रांतों में महिलाओं को सीमित मताधिकार और प्रांतीय विधानसभा में चुनाव लड़ने का अधिकार मिल गया। १९२५ में भारतीय महिला परिषद की सरोजनी नायडू कांग्रेस की अध्यक्ष बनी। १९२७ में 'आल इंडिया वूमैस कांग्रेस' की स्थापना हुई जिसने सामाजिक सुधारों के साथ राजनीतिक जागृती लाने और महिलाओं के सामने अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष किया और सफलता भी पाई। १९३० में सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन में गांधीजी के नेतृत्व में हजारों महिलाओं ने समुद्र तटपर नमक कानून का उल्लंघन किया।

भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की सहभागिता

महिलाओं के समुचे उत्थान के लिए उसे न सिर्फ सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्तर पर उँचा उठना है, बल्कि राजनीति में भी अपनी स्वतंत्र पहचान बनाना ज़रूरी है। इस हेतु स्वतंत्रता पश्चात किए गए हर मुमकीन प्रयासों के बावजूद भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं का सहभाग निराशाजनक रहा है। ग्रामीण स्तर पर जहाँ स्थानीक स्वराज्य संस्थानों में महिलाओं की बदलती तस्वीर सामने आ रही है, वही देश स्तर पर राजनीति में महिलाओं की सहभागिता बढ़ाने की ज़रूरत मालूम होती है।

१९५२ से अब तक लोकसभा में महिलाओं की संख्या

अ. क्र.	वर्ष	कुल सदस्य	महिलाओं की संख्या	प्रतिशत
१	१९५२	४८९	२२	०४.४९
२	१९५७	४९४	२७	०५.४६
३	१९६२	४९४	३४	०६.८८
४	१९६७	५२३	३१	०५.८३
५	१९७१	५२१	२२	०४.२२
६	१९७७	५४४	१९	०३.४९
७	१९८०	५४४	२८	०५.१४
८	१९८४	५४४	४४	०८.०८
९	१९८९	५२९	२८	०५.२९
१०	१९९१	५०९	३६	०७.०७
११	१९९६	५४१	४०	०७.३९

१२	१९९८	५४५	४४	०८.०७
१३	१९९९	५४३	४८	०८.८३
१४	२००४	५४३	४५	०८.९८
१५	२००९	५४३	५९	१०.८६
१६	२०१४	५४३	६१	११.२३
१७	२०१९	५४३	७८	१४.३६

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राजनीति में महिलाओं की बेहतर सहभागिता करने के लिये ज़रूरी है कि राजनीति में महिला रिज़र्वेशन लाया जाये, जो पिछले कई सालोंसे अधर में अटका पड़ा है। संसद में महिलाओं को ३३ फीसदी आरक्षण का बिल २०१० में पास करा लिया गया था। लेकिन लोकसभा में समाजवादी पार्टी, बीएसपी और राष्ट्रीय जनता दल जैसे पार्टियों के भारी विरोध के वजह से यह बिल पास नहीं हो सका। उस वक्त कॉंग्रेस की सरकार थी और कॉंग्रेस के पास बहुमत नहीं था लेकिन आज मोदी सरकार के पास बहुमत होने के बावजूद यह बिल पास नहीं हो पाया है। देवेगौड़ा की सरकार ने सबसे पहले १९९६ में संसद में महिला आरक्षण बिल पेश किया था। २०१० में राज्य सभा में बिल पास तो हो गया लेकिन लोकसभा में कॉंग्रेस को बहुमत नहीं होने की वजह से यह बिल पास नहीं हो सका।

विद्यमान परीस्थिति में हुकूमत निश्चित रूप से एक भूमिका निभाता है यद्यपि महिलाओं को उनके निष्पक्ष भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आरक्षण दिया गया है, फिर भी ज्यादातर प्रभावशाली परिवारों की महिलाओं को, प्राथमिक रूप से राजनीतिक परिवारों से उनकी पकड़ मजबूत करने में सफल हो जाती हैं। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि हर तरह से जहाँ राजनीति में भी आरक्षण का वास्तविक उद्देश्य निरर्थक हो जाता है, इस तथ्य को मानते हुए कि महिलाओं को उच्च पदों में लेना आसान नहीं है, इसलिए नहीं की कोई योग्य महिला है ही नहीं, अपितु इसलिए की योग्य और सक्षम महिलाओं के मार्ग में अवरोध एवम् कठिनाईयाँ बहुत हैं। वर्तमान में नरेंद्र मोदी सरकार ने कई राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों से सभी बाधाओं और विपक्षों के खिलाफ भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में अंतर्निहित इन कुरीतियों को खत्म करने के लिए बहुत कठोर लेकिन आवश्यक कदम उठाए हैं और इसी तरह महिलाओं की बिरादरी और मोदीजी की समर्थक महिलाओं की महिला सशक्तिकरण नीतियों के प्रति मजबूत समर्थन की आवश्यकता है। यह नहीं भूलना कि पहली बार, वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा रक्षा मंत्रालय को निर्मला सीतारमणजी को सबसे ज़्यादा जिम्मेदार और संवेदनशील प्रोफाइल के साथ एक महिला को नियुक्त किया गया है। महिलाओं के लिए राजनीतिक सुधार आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता, बेहतर स्वस्थ देखभाल और सुधार शिक्षा शामिल होना चाहिए। हमें एक स्वस्थ राजनीतिक व्यवस्था विकसित करने की जरूरत है जो कि वोट बैंक, पैसा और बाहुबल के गंदे खेल नहीं बल्कि एक बड़े संयुक्त परिवार के रूप में राष्ट्र के समग्र विकास के लिए एक सकारात्मकता लाएँ। इसलिए वास्तव में निष्पक्ष राजनीतिक संस्कृति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि राजनीति को दशकों से पल रही कुरीतियों से मुक्त किया जाए। केवल विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त परिवारों से महिलाएं बैंकअप और पितृसत्तात्मक समर्थन के साथ सत्ता में नहीं आती है। लेकिन वास्तव में प्रतिभाशाली और समर्पित महिलाओं को भी भारत की राजनीतिक तस्वीर को बढ़ाने और चमकने का एक उचित मौका मिलता है।

निष्कर्ष

ग्रामीण महिलाओं की स्थिति ७३ वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के कारण बदलने लगी है। इस विधेयक अंतर्गत गांव, ब्लॉक समिती एवं जिला स्तर पर महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ रही है। दिल्ली स्थित लेडी इरविन कॉलेज के कम्युनिटी रिसोर्स मॉनेजमेंट तथा एक्सटेंशन विभाग की प्रमुख डॉ. अंजली कपिला कहती है, “इस कानून से ग्रामीण महिलाओं में जागृती आई है और उनमें वैचारीक परीवर्तन हो रहे है।” सत्ता के विकेंद्रीकरण एवं स्थानीय प्रशासन में महिलाओं की भागीदारी से उनकी स्थिति में होने वाले परिवर्तन का पता लगाने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण

किया। अखिल भारतीय संघ की सहायता से होने वाला सर्वेक्षण पांच राज्यों (राजस्थान, हरियाना, उत्तरप्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश) में किया गया।

यह निर्विवाद तथ्य है कि भारत में महिलाओं की राजनीतिक सहभागिता वर्तमान में अपेक्षित स्तर पर विद्यमान नहीं है। यह सामान्यतः स्वीकार किया जाता है कि महिलाओं को सामाजिक, आर्थिक, कानूनी और राजनीतिक रूप से मजबूत बनाने के लिए कई कानून बनाए गए हैं। देश के मेरूदंड, ग्रामीण भारत की भूमिका को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने महिलाओं की सक्रिय भागीदारी के साथ पंचायती राज प्रणाली को सशक्त बनाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। लेकिन सुधार के नतीजे आसानी से देखने में नहीं आते इसलिए निराशा का भाव आना स्वाभाविक है। वंचित, पीड़ित एवं प्रताड़ित दलित महिलाओं के प्रति हिंसा की घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं। संवैधानिक और कानूनी रूप से समानता की घोषणा के पश्चात् भी यदि महिलाओं की समाज व राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया में समान रूप से भागीदारी नहीं है तो इसके लिए भारतीय सामाजिक व्यवस्था ही उत्तरदायी रही है। अतः स्पष्ट है कि महिलाओं को राजनीतिक जीवन का पूर्णतः ज्ञान और अनुभव तब ही होगा, जब उन्हें अवसर दिया जायेगा क्योंकि अवसर मिलने पर महिलाओं ने अपनी दक्षता का परिचय दिया है। लेकिन भारतीय समाज ने ही महिलाओं के हितों को अनदेखा किया है। जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप अभी तक १९९६ से लम्बित पडा संशोधन विधेयक इसी का परिचय है। पुरुष सांसदों और राजनीतिक दलों के शीर्ष नेताओं को इससे अनेक भय व आशंकाएँ हैं लेकिन इस विधेयक से लोकसभा व विधान सभाओं में महिलाओं की राजनीतिक चेतना निश्चित रूप से बढ़ेगी। संवैधानिक रूप से महिलाओं की सहभागिता बढ़ेगी तथा उनमें राजनीतिक जागृति होगी।

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झपाट्यानं बदलण्याबरोबरच जगात अशांतता आणि प्रचंड कलह आपले हातपाय पसरवीत आहे. जगाच्या धावत्या प्रवासात मानसिक स्वास्थ्य हे लोकजीवनापासून तुटत तुटत चाललेलं आहे. शांतताच नसेल तर जीवन निरर्थक, निकस होऊन जाते. समृद्ध जीवनाला विशिष्ट गंध, विशिष्ट चव आणि विशिष्ट असा अर्थ असतो. सद्द जीवन हे अर्थपूर्ण असते; परंतु त्यासाठी स्थैर्य, शांतता हवी असते. नेमकी तीच मानवाच्या अतिरेकी हव्यासामुळे कमालीची बाधित झालेली आहे. विशेषतः शांततेला मारक म्हणून जगात काही अघोरी सत्तास्थानं कार्यरत झालेली आहेत. एक कारण असंही, हुकूमशाही ही मानवताविरोधी असते आणि त्यामुळेच ती लोकशाहीच्या नैसर्गिक मूल्यांवर सतत आक्रमण करीत राहते. याचा परिणाम असा होतो की, शांतता, करुणा आणि विशेष म्हणजे मानवी मूल्यं संकटांत सापडतात. ती क्रूर अराजकाच्या नजरकैदेत असतात. एकूणच, काही ठिकाणी हुकूमशाहीची सत्ता आणि काही ठिकाणी मनुष्य हा स्वतःच शांततेचा, करुणेचा कर्दनकाळ ठरतो. शांततेच्या अभावी जग आणि मनुष्यजीवन हे वाळवंटासमान होते, त्याला ओसाडपण प्राप्त होते. आणि असं होणं ही काही मनुष्यजीवनाची खरीखुरी ओळख असू शकत नाही.

वर्तमानातल्या जगात पिसाळलेलं अराजक हे शांततेच्या आणि समानतेच्या विरोधात भयंकर कारवाया करण्यात गुंतलेलं आहे. बंधुता, करुणा आणि मैत्री स्फोटकांच्या रडारवर आहे. मानवी जीवनातल्या नैतिक सौंदर्याला सतत धारदार नखं लावण्यात विकृती धन्यता मानत आहे. माणसामाणसांत पोलादी भिंती उभारल्या जात असून माणसातून माणूस बाहेर काढून तो दूरवर फेकला जात आहे. विशेष म्हणजे, पुढारलेले देशही अशांततेच्या विरोधात ताकदीनिशी झुंजताना दिसत नाहीत. दुसऱ्या बाजूला, वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्रांत माणसांनी प्रचंड हेवा करावा इतकी क्रांती केलेली आहे. दिनानुदिन तो वाखाणण्याजोगीच प्रगती करताना दिसत आहे. म्हणजे, सौंदर्यनिर्माता मनुष्यच आणि सौंदर्यविध्वंसकही मनुष्यच!!

मानवी मेंदूला अतिभयंकर कल्पनांची वखारही म्हणता येऊ शकते. जगात आपापलं वर्चस्व सिद्ध करण्यासाठी देश वाटेल ते करायला तयार आहेत. त्यासाठी अघोरी मार्ग त्याज्य म्हणून ठरवण्याला ते अनुकूल नाहीत. त्यांच्यापुढं करुणा, मैत्री ही मानवी सौंदर्यस्थळं निरर्थक असतात. कित्येक देश सर्वाधिक खर्च हा अतिविघातक शस्त्रनिर्मितीवर करतात. जगातल्या कैक देशांकडं प्रचंड क्षमता असलेले अणुबॉम्बचे साठे आहेत, प्रचंड क्षमतेची क्षेपणास्त्रं आहेत. अशा शस्त्रांचा वापर केला तर परिणाम काय होईल? भविष्यात कुठल्याशा खलप्रवृत्तीच्या राष्ट्रप्रमुखानं मनात आणलं आणि खरोखरच प्रचंड क्षमतेच्या अणुबॉम्बचा स्फोट घडवून आणला तर? खरंच जग बेचिराख वा होत्याचं नव्हतं व्हायला कितीसा वेळ लागेल? जेव्हा प्रजा, शील, करुणा आणि मैत्री ही ताकदीची मार्गदर्शक स्थळं संकटांत झोकली जातात तेव्हा चांगलं म्हणून काहीच घडणार नाही. हे प्रथमतः ध्यानात घ्यावं लागते. दुसरी एक बाजू फारच सुंदर असते. ती म्हणजे, सतत चांगले परिणाम दिसावेत म्हणून कवी, लेखक, विचारवंत आणि काही प्रबोधनकार चांगल्या मूल्यबीजांची पेरणी करत राहतात. त्यांच्या प्रयत्नांचाही लोकमनावर यथोचित परिणाम होतच असतो.

व्यवस्थेतल्या असमानतेच्या कट्टर भूमिकेतून दारिद्र्य जन्मास येते आणि ते मजबूतही होते. आणि त्यातून पुन्हा अशांतता जन्मास येते. लक्षात घ्यावंच लागेल की, जगभरात उपासमारीत वा अर्धपोटी अवस्थेत दिवस काढणाऱ्यांची संख्या फार मोठी आहे. त्यातून निर्माण होणाऱ्या अशांततेला कसे नामोहरण कराल? ह्या अशा अशांततेस प्रामुख्याने सत्ता जबाबदार असते. व्यक्ती किंवा कुटुंबं अपवाद म्हणूनच अशांततेचे आमंत्रक असतात. तशी धनसंपन्न कुटुंबातही अघोरी अशा लालसांमुळे अशांतता माजली जाते. कुठलीही असो, आपल्या स्वच्छ

आचरणाद्वारे अशांततेचं निर्दालन करणं ही माणसांच्या मानसिक स्वास्थ्यासाठी अत्यावश्यक अशी गरज आहे. कारण शांतता हीच खरीखुरी प्रमुख सौंदर्यभूमी आहे. अशा काही महत्त्वपूर्ण गोष्टी नजरेआड करून चालत नाही.

खरं म्हणजे, शांतता हीच अत्यावश्यक अशी वैश्विक स्वास्थ्याची गरज आहे.

हे एवढं का सांगावं लागत आहे? कारण एवढंच की, डॉ. दिनेश काळे यांची 'विश्वशांती' ही कविता वाचण्यात आली. ती मनाला भावली. मी विचारप्रवृत्त झालो. लगेच वाटलं की, त्या कवितेविषयी मी काहीतरी लिहिलं पाहिजे. विश्वशांती हा विषयच असीम आहे. तो वैश्विक स्तरावरचा आहे. अखिल मानवजातीच्या कल्याणाचा आहे. जीवनाच्या समृद्धतेवर विशेष जोर देणारा आहे. तो माणसाची कक्षा रुंदावेल असा उपयुक्त विचार आहे. भेदरेषा भुईसपाट करण्याची प्रचंड ताकद वैश्विक शांततेच्या मूल्यांमध्ये सामावलेली आहे. कवीनं ह्या चिंतनगर्भ कवितेतून मोलाचा संदेश पेरण्याचं अतिशय महत्त्वाचं काम केलेलं आहे. कवितेतून कवीची प्रामाणिक तळमळ दिसून येते. म्हणूनच 'विश्वशांती' झटकून लगेच मोकळं होता येत नाही.

डॉ. दिनेश काळे हे साहित्यिक क्षेत्रांमध्ये नवखे नसून सुपरिचित आहेत. कथा, कविता, कादंबरी, नाटक आणि बालवाङ्मयातही त्यांचं लेखनसातत्य आहे. शिवाय ते वक्ता आणि चित्रपट अभिनेता म्हणूनही प्रसिद्ध आहेत. एकूणच त्यांचा आवाका पाहता त्यांची 'विश्वशांती' गंभीरपणेच मनात रुजवावी लागते. त्यांची ही कविता म्हणजे सामान्य मनातलं सामान्य उत्पादन नाही. कवितेचा आशय गंभीर आहे आणि कवीची भूमिका स्पष्ट तशीच ती पारदर्शी आहे. कवीला हेच अंतःकरणपूर्वक वाटते - वैश्विक स्तरावरचे ताणतणाव, शिगेला पोहोचलेले मतभेद संपुष्टात आणावयाचे असतील तर मनामनात शांतीचं सकस बीज रुजविणं गरजेच आहे. त्यानंतर त्याचं अकुरणं, बहरणंही तितकंच गरजेचं आहे. याशिवाय अशांती ही शांततेत रूपांतरित होणं शक्य नाही.

आपण बघतो, की समाजजीवनात काही लोक शांततेला महत्त्व देतात आणि आपल्या आचरणात त्याच मार्गाचा अवलंब करतात. काही लोक असेही जे केवळ अशांतीवरच प्रेम करताना दिसतात. प्रश्न असा की, काहीच लोक शांततेचे पुरस्कर्ते आणि काही लोक शांततेचे विरोधक असं का दिसते? ही परस्परविरोधी चित्रं स्पष्टपणे का दृष्टोत्पत्तीस येतात? यावर राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज म्हणतात,

'शांती कुणाला कशी लाभते

वाढत तसेच ज्वाला |

विचारा जाऊनी शहाण्याला ||

काही लोक वैचारिक मूल्यांशी बांधिलकी बाळगून असतात, ते बुद्धिमान असतात, त्यांचा वाचनाशी अधिक संबंध असतो. त्याचमुळे त्यांची वैचारिक पातळी उंचावलेली असते. असे बुद्धीप्रामाणवादी म्हणजेच शहाणपण असलेले लोक शांततेवर अगदी मनापासून प्रेम करतात. निर्बुद्ध लोकच स्वतः अशांत राहतात आणि तेच समाजात सतत अशांती पसरविण्याचं अनैसर्गिक कृत्य करतात. म्हणूनच समाजजीवन सौंदर्यसंपन्न व्हावं यासाठी शहाण्या लोकांची आवश्यकता आहे. त्यांची प्रेरणा, त्यांची शिकवण गरजेची आहे. नेमका हाच आशय डॉ. दिनेश काळे यांना अभिप्रेत आहे. म्हणूनच त्यांची ही 'विश्वशांती' कविता महत्त्वाची आहे. ते म्हणतात,

'शांती आणि

शांतीतूनच निर्मिला

व्यक्तीच्या कल्याणाचा विचार

इच्छा, आकांक्षा, अपेक्षा, कल्पना

या मानवी मनात आणि संवेदनेत

दडून बसलेल्या आकृतीबंधांना

विभक्त नि विरक्त होऊ न देता

आकारहीनतेकडून परत विशिष्ट रचनाबद्ध

कौशल्य प्राप्त करून देणे म्हणजेच शांती!

म्हणजेच, व्यक्तीचं कल्याण केवळ शांतीतूनच होऊ शकते. मानवी इच्छा, आकांक्षा, अपेक्षा आणि कल्पना पूर्णत्वास न्यायच्या असतील, तर मानवाला निःसंदेश केवळ शांतीचाच मार्ग अवलंबावा लागेल. तसा मनुष्य हा काही मुळात परिपूर्ण म्हणून नसतो; परंतु त्याच्यात अपेक्षित क्षमता मात्र निर्माण होऊ शकतात. आणि हे सहजशक्य वा सहजसाध्य नाही. त्यासाठी त्याला निश्चयपूर्वक रचनाबद्ध अशी कौशल्यं प्राप्त करावीच लागतील. आणि हे शांतीचा एकमेव मार्ग अवलंबल्याशिवाय शक्य नाही. भगवान गौतम बुद्धांनी सर्वप्रथम अखिल विश्वाला शांतीच्याच मूल्यानं जिंकलेलं आहे. त्यांनी सम्यक मार्गाचा अवलंब करून शांतीला बळच पुरविलेलं आहे. बुद्ध हे शांतीचं अप्रतिम आणि सर्वोत्तम प्रतीक म्हणून जगानं मान्य केलेलं आहे. संतांनीही म्हटलंय,

'खरी शांती आपुल्याच दिढी |

काळ करा वश उठाउठी ||'

हे सर्वानी समजून घेण्यासारखंच आहे.

मानवाचं कल्याण आणि त्याच्या उल्लेखनीय उन्नतीसाठी जाणीवपूर्वक भरीव प्रयत्न करणं म्हणजे एकप्रकारे माणुसकी जपणंच होय. यामुळे विश्वातत्या माणसामाणसांत समानता, बंधुता, स्वतंत्र आणि न्यायाची रुजवण व्हायला सशक्त मदत होऊ शकते. वैश्विक स्तरावर कारुण्याला मोल प्राप्त होऊ शकते. हीच शांतीसाठी सुपीक आणि पोषक भूमी आहे. शांतीच्या फायद्याविषयी डॉ. दिनेश काळे आग्रहपूर्वक सांगतात,

'शांतीतूनच निर्माण होतो सार्वत्रिक विचार

शांतीतूनच निर्माण होतो मांगल्याचा विचार !'

खरं म्हणजे, मानवी कल्याणाचा मूळस्त्रोत शांतीच आहे. तीच नसेल तर जगातली युद्धं अविरामपणे चालतच राहतील. शिवाय आतंकवाद, अत्याचार, झुंडशाहीसुद्धा माघार घेणार नाही. शांतीच्या प्रस्थापनेतूनच उपासमार, कुपोषण, बालमृत्यू आणि पुष्कळशा अप्रिय घटना रोखता येऊ शकतील. परंतु सदगुण पचवणारेच अनुपलब्ध असतील तर प्रबोधनाचा काहीएक उपयोग होणं शक्य नाही. असं असेल तर अराजक आपली ओळख करून देतच राहणार. आणि विपरीत काही घडू नये म्हणूनच शांतीचा संदेश सर्वांसाठी सुखकारकच असेल. राष्ट्रसंत म्हणतात,

'पेटले हे रान सारे

कोण विझवी याला

विचारा जाऊनी शहाण्याला || धु||'

सारी दुनियाच पेटलेली आहे. पेटविणारे पुष्कळ आहेत. मुद्दा आहे की, विझविणार कोण? हे ज्याला कळते त्याच्यापाशी शांती पोहोचते. शांतीला संपही आवडीत नाही. कारण संपात कधी दहा, तर कधी पन्नास लोकांचे बळी जातात. युद्धं, दंगली आणि मारामारीत आजवर लाखोंच्या वर लोकांचे मुडदे पडलेत. पश्चात त्यांच्या कुटुंबीयांचं काय होते? याचा कुणी गंभीरपणे विचार करतो? म्हणून माणसांची मनं ही विकृतीमुक्त होण्याची अत्यावश्यकता आहे. जीवनास्वाद घेता यावा यासाठी मानवी मनात संवेदनशीलतेला मोठं स्थान असावं लागते. परंतु वास्तव हे निराशाजनक आहे. प्रत्यक्ष समाजात विघ्नसंतोषी लोकांचंच प्रमाण अत्यधिक आहे. लोक विघातक तेच पहिल्यांदा करतात आणि अशा कृत्यांना जनपाठिंबाही मिळतो. हे वाईट आहे. राष्ट्रसंत म्हणतात ते लक्षात ठेवणंजोगं आहे,

'कर्तव्याचे काम जिथे

दुर्बल तेथे घात करी |

उपदेशाचे काम नसे

तेथे वाचा मौन बरी ||

चला पुढे स्थिर मने परि

हेच सांगते मित्रा! गीता तुझ्या अर्जुनाला

विचार जाऊन शहाण्याला ||२||'

गीतेचं तत्त्वज्ञान माणसाला स्थिर बनविते. जे झालं ते चांगलं झालं. जे होईल तेसुद्धा चांगलं होईल. शांती ठेवा... आपल्यासाठी आपलं जीवन नसून ते समूहासाठी आहे हे ज्याला कळेल, त्यालाच खरी शांती कळेल. सोबतच जन्मभर सेवाव्रत स्वीकारलं पाहिजे. आपल्यापाशी स्वार्थाला अल्पशीही जागा देऊ नये. हे कळल्यास जीवनाचं सार्थक होते.

डॉ. दिनेश काळे यांची मनोवृत्ती विश्वव्यापी आहे. पाकिस्तान, चीन, अमेरिका आदी सर्व राष्ट्रांसोबत त्यांना मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध हवे आहेत. हातांत बंदुका घेऊन उभे राहणाऱ्या सैनिकांची गरजच नसावी असं त्यांना मनोमन वाटते. ते म्हणतात,

'हाती बंदूक घेऊन सीमेवर उभा असणारा
सैनिक नव्हे तर
सहिष्णुतेनं गुलाबाचं फूल देऊन
प्रेमाचा संदेश देणारा
शांतिदूत अपेक्षित आहे.'

असे शांतिदूत प्रत्येक राष्ट्रात निर्माण होऊ शकले तर वैश्विक पातळीवर शांतता निर्माण व्हायला वाव असेल. प्रत्येकाला सुख आणि समाधान मिळायला हवं. कुणीच कुणाला छळणार नाही अशी निर्जंतुक वातावरणनिर्मिती व्हायला हवी. खून, बलात्कार, दंगली आणि कुणाचं कुणाकडून कसल्याही प्रकारचं शोषण होणार नाही अशी प्रतिज्ञा लोकांच्या आचरणात उतरायला हवी. कसलेच दरोडे पडणार नाहीत, संपतीसाठी भावाभावांत तंटे उत्पन्न होणार नाहीत, हंडा वा अन्य कारणांसाठी नवविवाहितांना वा महिलांना पेटविले जाणार नाही वा त्यांचा कसलाच छळ होणार नाही, माणसांना पोलीस स्टेशनांची गरजच पडणार नाही, सर्वत्र आनंदीआनंद दरवळत राहावा - अशा अनेक प्रकारच्या जिवंत भावना कवीच्या अंतर्मनात वास्तव्यास आहेत. ते म्हणतात,

'मग उदयाचा सूर्य
क्षितिजाच्या वर येताना
सान्या जगावर शांतीची
कोवळी कोवळी किरणे
पसरवीतच सांगू लागेल
जगा आणि इतरांना जगू द्या !'

थोडक्यात, कवीचा 'विश्वशांती' विषयक ध्यास हा निःसंदेह अनन्यसाधारणच आहे.



साठोत्तरी मराठी कवितेचे स्वरूप

प्रा. डॉ. विभीषण कांबळे

मराठी विभाग,
आझाद महाविद्यालय, औसा, जि. लातूर
9765768832

साहित्य आणि समाज याचा अत्यंत जवळचा संबंध आहे. साहित्याचा निर्माता साहित्यिक एका बाजूला साहित्याशी आणि दुसऱ्या बाजूला समाजाशी बांधलेला असतो. तो ज्या समाजात वाढतो, वावरतो त्या समाजाचे संस्कार त्याच्यावर होतात. त्याच्या लेखनातून हे स्पष्टपणे जाणवते. बदलत्या काळानुसार साहित्य बदलते. मानवी जीवनातील विविध घटना प्रसंग साहित्यातून चित्रित होतात. साठोत्तरी मराठी कवितेचे स्वरूप वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण आहे. 1947 नंतर देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर देशात समता, स्वातंत्र्य, समानतेचे वारे वाहू लागले. त्यातही मराठी साहित्यात 1960 नंतर शिक्षणाचा प्रसार आणि प्रचार होऊन शिक्षण सर्वापर्यंत पोचण्यास सुरुवात झाली. ग्रामीण भागातील, बहुजन, दलित मुले शिक्षणामुळे स्वतः लिहिते झाले. स्वतःचे अनुभव स्वतः लिहू लागले. परिणामी साठोत्तरी नंतर मराठी कवितेच्या प्रांतात अनेक प्रवाह रूढ झाले. पुढीलप्रमाणे त्यांचा विचार करू.

उद्दिष्टे -

1. साठोत्तरी मराठी कवितेतील विविध प्रवाहांचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. साठोत्तरीनंतर लिहिल्या गेलेल्या कवितेचे नेमके स्वरूप समजून घेणे.
3. कवितेतून व्यक्त झालेल्या आशयाचा अभ्यास करणे.
4. विविध प्रवाह आणि त्याचे स्वतंत्र अभिव्यक्ती तंत्र याचा आढावा घेणे.

गृहितके -

1. साठोत्तरी नंतर मराठी जीवनात आमूलाग्र बदल झाले.
2. शिक्षणाचा प्रचार आणि प्रसार झाल्यामुळे बहुजनांची पहिली पिढी लिहिती झाली.
3. स्वतःचे अनुभव स्वतःच कवितेतून मांडल्यामुळे हे लेखन जिवंत, वास्तववादी उतरले आहे.
4. साठोत्तरी मराठी कवितेने अखिल मराठी कवितेस समृद्ध केले आहे.

विषय प्रवेश -

साठोत्तरी मराठी कवितेचे आधुनिक मराठी कवितेला अधिक समृद्ध झाले आहे. विविध समाज घटकातील नवोदित कवी याकाळात उदयास आले. जे समकालीन समाज जीवनाशी समांतर होते. डॉ. सदा कऱ्हाडे यांनी म्हटल्याप्रमाणे "साहित्य हे जीवनसापेक्ष आणि समाजसापेक्ष असते. त्याचप्रमाणे कालसापेक्ष असते."¹ एकूण 'साहित्य, साहित्यिक आणि त्याच्या वाट्याला आलेली सामाजिक परिस्थिती' यांच्यातील संबंध अभ्यासल्यानंतर साठोत्तरी कवितेचे नेमके स्वरूप समजून घेणे सहज शक्य होते.

साठोत्तरी ग्रामीण कवितेतील प्रवाह -

वर नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे 1960 नंतर मराठी भाषिक राज्याची निर्मिती होऊन शिक्षण सर्वदूर पसरले. परिणामी ग्रामीण भागात राहणारा शेतकरी, गावकुसाबहेर राहणारा दलित, स्त्रिया तसेच गावकुसाबाहेर जंगलात, दऱ्या खोऱ्यात राहणारा आदिवासी या वर्गातील तरुण शिक्षणाच्या प्रवाहात येऊन स्वतः लिहिती झाली. शहरातील पुढारलेले जगणे

आणि त्यामानाने ग्रामीण भागातील अशिक्षित, अडाणी लोकांचे मागासलेले राहणे यात खूप अंतर असल्याचे या तरुणांना जाणवले. शिक्षण सर्वापर्यंत पोचाण्यापूर्वी शहरातील लेखक ग्रामीण वळणाचे लेखन करीत. जे वास्तव नसे.

1960 नंतर ही स्थिती पालटण्यास सुरुवात झाली. साहित्यातून वेदनेला अभिव्यक्त केले जाऊ लागले. इथे साठोतरी मराठी कवितेतील विविध प्रवाहांचा संक्षेपाने विचार करू.

1. ग्रामीण कविता -

प्रस्तुत कवितेत ग्रामीण जीवन केंद्रस्थानी येते. ज्यात शेती, शेतीशी निगडित असलेले सण, उत्सव, समारंभ यांचा समावेश होतो. शेतीमध्ये राबणारा समाज, त्यांची विचार करण्याची पध्दत, त्यांचे सुखदुःख याचे चित्रण ग्रामीण कवितेतून येणे अपेक्षित असते. जे प्रामुख्याने शेतीवर अवलंबून असते. परिणामी अस्मानी, सुलतानी संकटे, निसर्ग आणि पर्यावरणाचा लहरीपणा, शेतीवर अवलंबून असलेले इतर घटकांचे एकूण जगणे याचे चित्रण ग्रामीण कवितेतून होणे अपेक्षित असते. ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांचे खानपान, राहणीमान खास करून ग्रामीण संस्कृतीशी निगडित असलेली बोलीभाषेची अभिव्यक्ती हे ग्रामीण कवितेचे महत्वाचे वैशिष्ट्य असतात. ग्रामीण जीवनात अर्थकारण, समाजकारण, धर्मकारण याला विशेष महत्त्व असल्या कारणाने यातून निर्माण होणाऱ्या विविध ताण तणावाचे चित्र ग्रामीण कवितेतून शब्दबद्ध होते. ग्रामीण जीवनातील नातेसंबंध, भाऊबंधकी, जित्राब हा एकूण गोतवाळा ग्रामीण कवितेचा अविभाज्य घटक आहे. थोडक्यात ग्रामीण संवेदनशीलतेतून ग्रामीण कविता आकारास येत जाते. केवळ शब्द, बोली वा प्रस्तुत कवी वा कवयित्री ग्रामीण भागातील असणे म्हणजे ग्रामीण कविता असे मात्र म्हणता येत नाही.

बहिणाबाई चौधरी, आनंद यादव, इंद्रजित भालेराव, ना. धो. महानोर, विठ्ठल वाघ, केशव सखाराम देशमुख, इंद्रजित भालेराव आदि मराठीतील महत्वाचे ग्रामीण कवी होत. इथे इंद्रजित भालेराव यांच्या 'तिन्ही त्रिकाळ' या कवितेचे स्वरूप समजून घेऊ.

'तिन्ही त्रिकाळ घास घेताना
पिकविणाराची ज्यांना आठवण येत नाही
ते शहरातले दुश्मन
आणि सीतेच्या शोधासाठी पाठवलेले
पण रावणाच्या लंकेत रमलेले
आपल्याच पोटचे हनुमान
लाखभर कुणबी विधवांचे
कुंकू पुसणारे हे हात
कुणाला मारावी हा आपले म्हणून ?'²

प्रस्तुत कवितेत कवी सततच्या अस्मानी-सुलतानी संकटांमुळे जर्जर झालेले शेतकरी जीवन चित्रित करतो. याउलट शहरात राहणारा व्यापारी, नोकरदार माणूस शेतकऱ्याच्या कष्टाचा कधी विचारच करत नसल्याची खंत कवी इथे व्यक्त करतो. तसे पाहता नेते शेतकऱ्याचे नाव सतत घेतात पण निवडून आल्यानंतर ते कधीच शेतकऱ्यांकडे फिरून पाहत नाहीत, हे वास्तव कवी इथे व्यक्त करतो.

सतत नशिबी असणारे कर्जबाजारीपण, त्यात राज्यकर्त्यांची उदासीनता, दुर्लक्ष करणारा नोकरदार, सतत लुबाडणाऱ्या भांडवलदार - कारखानदाराचे चित्र शोषणाची तीव्रता दर्शवते. म्हणूनच सततच्या आसमानी व सुलतानी संकटांमुळे जर्जर झालेला शेतकरी, शेती विकून शहरात मोलमजुरी करण्याकडे आकर्षित होताना दिसतो. थोडक्यात ग्रामीण जीवनाचे आजचे वास्तव चित्र कवी शब्दबद्ध करतो.

2. दलित कविता -

दलित कविता साठोतरी कवितेतील एक अत्यंत महत्वाचा प्रवाह आहे, हे नाकारण्याचे कारण नाही. प्रबोधनाच्या चळवळीमुळे आत्मभान प्राप्त झालेला दलित तरुण साठोतरीनंतर शिक्षणाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात आला. या नवशिक्षित

तरुणांनी स्वतःचे जीवनानुभव व्यक्त करण्याच्या जाणिवेतून लेखनास सुरुवात केली. केवळ जन्माने दलित म्हणून गावाबाहेर राहणारा; सामाजिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक जीवनातून कायम हृदयपार केला गेलेला समाज आपल्या वेदना दलित कवितेतून मांडत राहिला. म. फुले, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांचे विचार कार्यास प्रमाण मानून विद्रोह, नकार, संघर्ष, चीड या मूल्यांना जोपासणारी कविता त्याने लिहिली. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे दलित कवितेचे प्रमुख प्रेरणास्त्रोत असल्यामुळे पुढील काळात दलित कवितेस 'आंबेडकरवादी कविता' असेही संबोधले जात आहे. अण्णाभाऊ साठे, दया पवार, नारायण सुर्वे, नामदेव ढसाळ, यशवंत मनोहर, अरुण काळे, आदिनाथ इंगोले, प्रकाश मोगले, लहू कानडे, प्रजा दया पवार आदि दलित कवी सातत्याने लेखन करून मराठी कवितेच्या वैभवात भर घालत आले आहेत.

'जग बदल घालुनी घाव
सांगून गेले मला भीमराव |
गुलामगिरीच्या या चिखलात
रुतून बसला का ऐरावत
अंग झाडुनी निघ बाहेरी
घे बिनीवरती घाव।'³

'जग बदल घालुनी घाव' या कवितेत अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांनी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या विचार आणि कार्यातून प्रेरणा घेऊन गुलामगिरीचे जोखड फेकून देण्याचा क्रांतिकारी विचार व्यक्त केले आहे. समाजास परिवर्तनाच्या दिशेने घेऊन जाणे हा त्यांच्या लेखनाचा मुख्य हेतू आहे. परिणामी संघर्ष होणे अटळ होते. याकामी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर ही शक्ती निर्णायकी ठरेल असा आशा कवीला वाटते, हे स्वाभाविक आहे.

3. स्त्रीवादी कविता -

पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती हा भारतीय समाज जीवनाचे अविभाज्य घटक आहे. आदिम काळापासून कायम दुय्यमपणाची वागणूक वाट्याला आलेल्या स्त्रिया साठोत्तरीनंतर शिक्षित झाल्या. स्वतःचे दुःख स्वतःच लिहित्या झाल्या. म. फुले आणि सावित्रीबाई फुले यांनी स्त्रियांना शिक्षणाची दारे खुली करून दिली तर भारतीय संविधानाने स्त्रियांना शिक्षणाचा मूलभूत हक्क दिला होता. परिणामी समाजाची अर्धी शक्ती असलेली स्त्री, माणूस म्हणून आत्मभान प्राप्त झालेली स्त्री स्वतःला अभिव्यक्त करू लागली. स्वतःचे जगणे वास्तवतेने चित्रित करू लागली. पुढे स्त्रीवादी कवितेचा नवीन प्रवाह जोरकसपणे विकसित होत गेला. स्त्रियांच्या वाट्याला आलेले जगणे, सुख दुःख, वेदना, अवहेलना, अपमान, शोषण केवळ तीच समर्थपणे मांडू शकते या भावनेतून ती लिहिती झाली. रजनी परुळेकर, अश्विनी धोंगडे, अनुराधा पाटील, ज्योती लांजेवार, प्रजा पवार, नीरजा, आदि काही महत्वाच्या स्त्रीवादी कवयित्रींची नोंद घेणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते.

'विकणे आहे
एक उत्साही कामसू देखणे
जिवंत तरुण यंत्र
स्वयंपाक करते
कपडे धुते
नोकरी करून
पैसा मिळवित
पाहुण्यांची सरबराई करते
घर सुद्धा झकपक ठेवते...'⁴

प्रस्तुत 'यंत्र' ही कविता अश्विनी धोंगडे यांची आहे. ज्यातून पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीत स्त्रीचे दुय्यम स्थान, उपभोग्य वस्तू म्हणून वापर तसेच तिची एकंदर दारुण अवस्था याकडे वाचकांचे लक्ष वेधण्याचा प्रयत्न कवयित्री करते. एखाद्या जिवंत यंत्रप्रमाणे स्त्रिला समाज वापरतो ही बाब अत्यंत खेदाची आहे. समाजाची आधी शक्ती, हाडामासाचा जिवंत माणूस असूनही एखाद्या वस्तूप्रमाणे तिच्याकडे पाहिले जाणे हा दृष्टीकोन बदलणे नितांत आवश्यक असल्याचे प्रस्तुत कवितेतून सांगितले गेले आहे.

4. मुस्लिम मराठी कविता -

1960 नंतर मराठी कवितेतील महत्वाचा प्रवाह म्हणून 'मुस्लिम मराठी कविता' विचार करता येतो. स्वातंत्र्याच्या पूर्वसंध्येला हिंदू आणि मुस्लिम असे धर्माच्या नावाखाली भारताचे विभाजन होऊन अखंड भारताची कायमची फाळणी झाली. दरम्यान असंख्य कतली झाल्या. कित्येक निरपराध मारले गेले. जनजीवन विस्कळीत झाले. आजही राजकारण धर्म याच कळीच्या मुद्यावर लढले जाते. आजही भारतातील मुस्लिमांना काहीसे संशयाने पाहिले जाते. सातत्याने भारताविरुद्ध होणाऱ्या आतंकवादी कारवाया देशाच्या बाहेरून होतात हे खरे असले तरी देशाच्या सीमारेषेवर आतंकवादी कारवाईस मदत केली जाते, हे नाकारता येत नाही. हे खरे असले तरी भारतातील सामान्य मुस्लीम माणूस जो कायम आपल्या दोन वेळच्या जेवणासाठी प्रयत्नशील असतो, त्याच्याकडे मात्र संशयाने पाहणे चुकीचे असल्याचे मत मुस्लिम कवी व्यक्त करतात. या देशाचा नागरिक म्हणून, एक माणूस म्हणून, येथील समाजाचा एक महत्वाचा घटक म्हणून, मुस्लिम लोकांकडे पाहिले जावे, ही माफक आणि तितकीच मानवीय अपेक्षा मुस्लिम मराठी कविता सातत्याने व्यक्त करते. फ. म. शहाजिंदे, एहतेशाम देशमुख, डी. के. शेख, शफी बोलडेकर, डॉ. इकबाल मिंने, मुबारक शेख आदि मुस्लिम मराठी कवी कसदारपणे लेखन करतात.

'मंदिर-मस्जिद, धर्म - धर्मग्रंथ
जातीय दंगली आणि भारत पाकिस्तानची
क्रिकेट मॅच सोडून
दुसऱ्या विषयावरती
बोलता येणारच नाही का आपल्याला?'¹⁵

प्रस्तुत 'एक कविता' या कवितेत डी. के. शेख यांनी भारतीय समाजात वाढत असलेल्या धर्मांधतेची बीजे गाजरगवताप्रमाणे फोफावत असल्याचे कथन केले आहे. परिणामी निकोप संस्कृतीचा न्हास होत असल्याची खंत व्यक्त केली आहे. माणूस म्हणून माणसाकडे पाहिले जावे आणि आपल्यातील माणुसकी जिवंत राहावी, ही आशा मुस्लिम मराठी कविता सातत्याने व्यक्त करते.

5. आदिवासी कविता -

गावाबाहेर, गावकुसाच्याही बाहेर जंगल, दऱ्या - खोऱ्यात राहून आपले पारंपरिक जीवन जगणारा, शहर, शहरी आणि शहरीकरणापासून कायम दूर राहणारा आदिवासी समाज येथील मूलनिवासी आहे. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर शिक्षणाची दारे सर्वासाठी खुली झाली असली तरी आदिवासी मात्र अजूनही शिक्षणापासून वंचित आहेत, हे वास्तव आहे. आधुनिकीकरणाच्या नावाखाली जंगल संपवले गेले. आदिवासींचे हक्काचे ठिकाण त्याच्याकडून हिरावून घेतले. मूळचे मालक असलेले आदिवासी गुलाम झाले. विस्थापित होऊन भटकू लागले. असे असले तरी वरकरणी अडाणी, अशिक्षित, अप्रगत वाटणाऱ्या आदिवासींची स्वतंत्र आणि तितकीच प्रगत संस्कृती आहे. स्त्री - पुरुष समता जोपासणारी त्यांची समाजरचना आहे. लिपी नसली तरी त्यांची स्वतंत्र बोली भाषा आहे. एकूण प्रगत समाजापासून फटकून वागणाऱ्या आदिवासींचे समग्र जगणे आदिवासी कवितेतून व्यक्त होते. 'बिरसा मुंडा' या महान क्रांतिकारकास आदर्श मानून आदिवासी कवितेतून विद्रोह, चीड नकार ही जीवनमूल्ये व्यक्त होताना दिसतात.

उषाकिरण आत्राम, विनायक तुमराम, बाबाराव मडावी, भुजंग मेश्राम ही आदिवासी कवितेतील काही महत्वाची नावे आहेत. गोंडी, परधाणी, लभान या आदिवासी बोलीभाषेतून आदिवासी कविता लिहिली गेली आहे.

'मी वनवासी आहे
आणि शोधतो आहे आजही
माझ्या मरणांचा संदर्भ गिळणारा अंधार
निःशब्द पहाडाच्या गर्भात
माझ्या जखमांना शब्द देणाऱ्या
रानकुसात - '6

वरील 'मी वनवासी' ही कविता विनायक तुमराम यांची आहे. आदिवासी जीवनातील दुःख, त्यांच्या मनातील खदखद, सल या कवितेतून व्यक्त होते. अनंत दुःखे भोगून, पूर्वाजांच्या भूतकाळातील वेदना प्रकट करताना हा सर्व अंधार नष्ट करणाऱ्या निळा पहाटेच्या शोधात आपण निघावे ही आशावादी भूमिका कवी व्यक्त करतो. विद्रोह हा आदिवासी कवितेचा स्थायीभाव असल्याचे वरील अवतरणातून व्यक्त होते.

समारोप -

वरीलप्रमाणे 1960 नंतर मराठी कवितेत रूढ असलेल्या विविध काव्य प्रवाहांचा थोडक्यात आढावा घेता येईल. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर समाजजीवनात होत गेले. शिक्षणामुळे अमुलाग्र बदल होत गेले. समाजातील विविध घटकांना आत्मभान प्राप्त झाले. याचा फायदा साहित्यनिर्मितीत झाला. वरील काव्य प्रवाह याचेच लक्षण आहे. थोडक्यात समाज, साहित्य, संस्कृती आणि कलेच्या प्रांतात झालेले बदल हे साठोत्तरी नंतर झपाट्याने होऊ लागले, हे वरील काही महत्वाच्या उदाहरणावरून स्पष्टपणे सांगता येते. या प्रवाहांनी मराठी माणूस, मन आणि कविता समृद्ध केली आहे, हे वास्तव मान्यच करावे लागते.

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भाषाशास्त्र : विज्ञान की कला

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प्रस्तावना :

भाषाशास्त्र ही भाषेच्या अभ्यासाची ती शाखा आहे ज्यामध्ये भाषेची उत्पत्ती, स्वरूप, विकास इत्यादींचा वैज्ञानिक आणि विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यास केला जातो. भाषा हा माणसाच्या जीवनाचा एक अविभाज्य भाग आहे. ज्याला भाषाच येत नाही, असा मानवसमूह शोधूनही सापडणार नाही. "इतर प्राणीमात्रांच्या तुलनेने माणसाने स्वतःची जी प्रगती करून घेतली आहे, तिच्या मुळाशी त्याची भाषा आहे. भाषेमुळेच माणसाला समाजात राहणे, सामाजिक संस्था निर्माण करणे आणि संस्कृतीचा विकास करणे शक्य झाले."¹ -भाषाशास्त्र भाषेचे स्वरूप, अर्थ आणि संदर्भ यांचे विश्लेषण करते. भाषेचे दस्तऐवजीकरण आणि अर्थ लावण्याचे सर्वात जुने काम 6 व्या शतकातील महान भारतीय व्याकरणकार पाणिनी यांनी त्यांच्या प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ अष्टाध्यायीमध्ये केले होते. भाषाशास्त्राच्या विद्वानांना 'भाषाशास्त्रज्ञ' म्हणतात. भाषाशास्त्र हे व्याकरणापेक्षा वेगळे आहे. भाषेचा कार्यात्मक अभ्यास व्याकरणामध्ये केला जातो तर भाषाशास्त्र याच्या पलीकडे जाऊन ते भाषेचा अतिशय व्यापक पद्धतीने अभ्यास करते. अभ्यासाच्या अनेक विषयांपैकी आजकाल भाषाशास्त्राला विशेष महत्त्व दिले जात आहे. भाषाशास्त्र, भाषेला भाषा म्हणून ओळखून, तिचा शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने अभ्यास करते.

बीजशब्द : भाषाभ्यास, समाज, संस्कृती, व्याकरण, तत्वज्ञान, काव्यशास्त्र, विज्ञान, अभ्यास, परंपरा

भाषाशास्त्राचा इतिहास

सध्याच्या स्वरूपातील भाषाशास्त्र हे पाश्चात्य विद्वानांच्या बुद्धीची उपज आहे असे म्हटले जाते. फार प्राचीन काळापासून साहित्यात भाषिक अभ्यासाचा कल दिसून येतो. साहित्यातील तत्वज्ञान आणि साहित्यिक ग्रंथांमध्येही आपल्याला 'शब्द', 'अर्थ', 'रस' आणि 'भावना' या सूक्ष्म विश्लेषणाखाली भाषिक चर्चेचे संकेत मिळतात. संस्कृत साहित्यातील भाषा आणि विचारांशी संबंधित साहित्य हे सध्याच्या भाषाशास्त्राचा पाया आहे, असे निश्चितच म्हणता येईल. 'पाश्चात्य जगात भाषाभ्यासाची परंपरा सर्वप्रथम ग्रीसमध्ये विकसित झाली. सॉक्रेटिस, प्लेटो, अॅरिस्टॉटल यांनी उच्चारणप्रक्रिया, लिंगविचार, इत्यादिसंबंधी विवेचन कधी व्याकरणाच्या अंगाने तर कधी काव्यशास्त्राच्या अंगाने केले.² आधुनिक विषय म्हणून भाषाशास्त्राची सुरुवात युरोपमध्ये सर विल्यम जोन्स नावाच्या विद्वानाने १७८६ मध्ये केली असे मानले जाते. संस्कृत भाषेच्या अभ्यासाच्या संदर्भात, सर विल्यम जोन्स यांनी ग्रीक आणि लॅटिन भाषांचा तौलनिक अभ्यास करताना ही शक्यता व्यक्त केली की कदाचित एकच भाषा या तीन भाषांच्या उत्पत्तीचा आधार आहे. म्हणून, या तीन भाषांमध्ये (संस्कृत, ग्रीक आणि लॅटिन) निश्चितपणे सूक्ष्म संबंध आहे. भाषांच्या तौलनिक अभ्यासाचा हा प्रकार आधुनिक भाषाशास्त्राच्या क्षेत्रातील पहिली पायरी ठरला.

भाषाशास्त्र: कला आहे की विज्ञान?

भाषा ही एक नैसर्गिक गोष्ट आहे जी मानवाला दैवी देणगी म्हणून दिली गेली आहे. माणसाच्या तोंडातून नैसर्गिकरित्या बाहेर पडणाऱ्या ध्वनी (वर्ण) द्वारे भाषा निर्माण होते. भाषा बोलणाऱ्या आणि ऐकणाऱ्या प्रत्येकाला तिचे सामान्य ज्ञान असते. याला भाषेचे सामान्य ज्ञान असे म्हणतात. पुढे, भाषा कधी निर्माण झाली, कशी तयार झाली? त्याचे प्रारंभिक आणि प्राचीन स्वरूप काय होते? त्यात कधी, कोणते बदल झाले आणि त्या बदलांची कारणे काय? किंवा भाषेचा सर्वांगीण विकास कसा झाला? त्या विकासाची कारणे काय आहेत? कोणती भाषा दुसऱ्या भाषेशी किती समान किंवा भिन्न आहे? या सगळ्याला भाषेचे विशेष ज्ञान किंवा 'भाषाशास्त्र' असे म्हटले जाईल.

उच्च वर्गाच्या अभ्यासक्रमात जेव्हा भाषाशास्त्राचा अभ्यासाच्या विषयांमध्ये समावेश करण्यात आला तेव्हा पहिला स्वाभाविक प्रश्न निर्माण झाला की भाषाशास्त्राची गणना कला किंवा विज्ञानाच्या अंतर्गत करायची का. म्हणजेच भाषाशास्त्र ही एक कला किंवा विज्ञान आहे. अभ्यासाच्या प्रक्रियेबद्दल आणि निष्कर्षाबद्दल, हे निश्चित केले गेले की ते खरोखर भौतिकशास्त्र, रसायनशास्त्र इत्यादीसारखे शुद्ध विज्ञान मानले जावे की ते चित्रकला, संगीत, शिल्पकला, कविता इत्यादी कला म्हणून स्वीकारले जावे.

भाषाशास्त्र ही कला नाही

कला ही मानवाच्या वस्तू किंवा विषयांशी संबंधित आहे. यामुळेच कला ही अंशतः वैयक्तिक किंवा पूर्णपणे वैयक्तिक असते. व्यक्ती सापेक्ष असण्याबरोबरच विशिष्ट देश आणि काळ यांचाही कलेवर प्रभाव असतो. याचा अर्थ असा की कलेसाठी एके काळी असलेली मूल्ये कालांतराने नवीन बदल घडवून आणतात आणि ती इतर कोणत्याही देशात स्वीकारली जावीत असे नाही. एखाद्या व्यक्तीला एखाद्या वस्तूमध्ये उच्च कलात्मक अभिव्यक्ती आढळते. पण इतरांनी तिला असे पाहिले नसेल. त्यामुळे कलेची धारणा व्यक्तीपरत्वे बदलते.

कलेचा संबंध मानवी अंतःकरणाच्या भावनिक प्रवृत्तीशी आहे. माणसाच्या सौंदर्यानुभवाचे सार त्यात मिसळलेले असते. कलेचा उद्देश सौंदर्याची अनुभूती देणे किंवा आनंद प्रदान करणे हा आहे, एखाद्या गोष्टीच्या साराचे विश्लेषण करणे नाही. कलेच्या स्वरूपाची ही सर्व वैशिष्ट्ये तपासली असता, भाषाशास्त्र ही कला नाही हे कळते. कारण त्याचा संबंध अंतःकरणाच्या इंद्रियाशी नसून बुद्धीच्या ज्ञानेंद्रियेशी आहे. भाषाशास्त्राचे उद्दिष्ट सौंदर्य प्रदान करणे किंवा मनोरंजन करणे देखील नाही. ते आपल्या बौद्धिक विचारांना तीक्ष्ण करते. भाषेच्या अस्तित्वाचे मूलभूत मूल्यांकन करते. त्याचा दृष्टिकोन तर्कसंगत आहे. भाषाशास्त्राचे निष्कर्ष कोणत्याही व्यक्ती, राष्ट्र किंवा काळ आणि भाषा यांच्या आधारे बदलत नाहीत जे भाषाशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासाचा मूळ आधार आहे हा मानवीकृत पदार्थ नाही. त्यामुळे कलेच्या क्षेत्रात आपण भाषाशास्त्राची गणना करू शकत नाही. भाषाशास्त्राची उपयुक्तता यात आहे की ते भाषा शिकवण्याच्या कलेचे ज्ञान देते. या कारणास्तव, स्वीटने व्याकरणाला भाषेची कला आणि विज्ञान असे म्हटले आहे. योग्य उच्चार आणि भाषेचा प्रभावी वापर याला कला या श्रेणीत ठेवता येईल.

भाषाशास्त्र हे शास्त्र आहे

भाषाशास्त्र हे कलेच्या मर्यादेत ठेवता येत नाही हे एकदा ठरवले की, भाषाशास्त्र हे भौतिकशास्त्र, रसायनशास्त्र इत्यादी विषयांप्रमाणे एक पूर्ण विज्ञान आहे का? अनेक विद्वानांच्या मते, भाषाशास्त्र हे शुद्ध शास्त्र नाही. त्यांच्या समजुतीनुसार, भाषाशास्त्राचे सर्व प्रयोग अद्याप पूर्ण झालेले नाहीत आणि त्यामुळे त्यातील निष्कर्षांना अंतिम निष्कर्ष म्हणता येणार नाही. यासोबतच भाषाशास्त्राचे सर्व निष्कर्ष विज्ञानासारखे सार्वत्रिक आणि शाश्वत नाहीत. ज्याप्रमाणे गणितात $2 + 2 = 4$ हा एक सार्वत्रिक निष्कर्ष आहे जो सर्वत्र स्वीकारला जातो, भाषाशास्त्रात असा निर्विवाद निष्कर्ष नाही. विज्ञानामध्ये, तथ्ये एकत्रित केली जातात आणि त्यांचे विश्लेषण केले जाते आणि ध्वनीचे नियम बहुतेक पर्यायी नसतात, म्हणून काही विद्वानांच्या मते, भाषाशास्त्र मानवता (कला) आणि विज्ञान यांच्यामध्ये ठेवता येते.

आजच्या विज्ञानाच्या झपाट्याने प्रगतीच्या काळात प्रत्येक विशेष ज्ञान त्याच्या आगामी ज्ञानापुढे कालबाह्य आणि अवैज्ञानिक असल्याचे सिद्ध होत आहे. आजच्या रोजच्या नवनवीन शोधांच्या युगात वैज्ञानिक दृष्टी अधिकाधिक सूक्ष्म आणि नवनवीन होत आहे. आजच्या प्रगत ज्ञान-क्षेत्राकडे पाहता अनेक वैज्ञानिक समजुती जुन्या आणि पुसट झाल्या आहेत. न्यूटनच्या प्रकाश सिद्धांताकडेही आता संशयाने पाहिले जात आहे. यावरून हे सिद्ध होते की नवीन ज्ञानाच्या प्रकाशात प्राचीन ज्ञान देखील विज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्राबाहेर फेकले जाते.

शुद्ध ज्ञानाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून विचार केल्यास, आपल्याला विज्ञानाच्या मर्यादित क्षेत्रात भाषाशास्त्र आढळते. भाषाशास्त्र हे निश्चितच एक शास्त्र आहे ज्याच्या अंतर्गत आपण भाषेचे विशेष ज्ञान प्राप्त करतो. हे खरे आहे की भाषाशास्त्र अद्याप वैज्ञानिक पातळीवर पूर्णपणे विकसित झालेले नाही. याच कारणामुळे ग्रासमन आणि वर्नर यांना नंतर प्रसिद्ध ग्रिमच्या कायद्यात सुधारणा करावी लागली. उक्त सुधारणापूर्वी, ग्रिमचा आवाजाचा नियम

हा एक निश्चित नियम मानला जात होता आणि सुधारणांनंतरही तो एक निश्चित नियम मानला जातो. अशाप्रकारे, नवीन ज्ञानाच्या प्रकाशात जुन्या सिद्धांतांचे खंडन केल्यास विज्ञानाला विरोध नाही. खरे तर हे शुद्ध विज्ञान आहे.

1930 नंतर, जेथे वर्णनात्मक भाषाशास्त्राला पुन्हा महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले, तेव्हापासून तेथे झपाट्याने विकास झाला. जेव्हापासून यंत्रांच्या साहाय्याने ध्वनीच्या क्षेत्रात नवनवीन चाचण्या सुरु झाल्या आहेत आणि मिळालेले निकाल पूर्णपणे नियमित होऊ लागले आहेत, तेव्हापासून भाषाशास्त्र हळूहळू प्रगती करत आहे आणि विज्ञानाच्या श्रेणीत गणले जात आहे. विज्ञानाचे एक मोठे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे ते प्रायोगिक आहे. अमेरिकन विद्वान ब्लूम फील्ड्स (1933 AD) नंतर, अमेरिकन भाषाशास्त्रज्ञांनी उच्चारशास्त्र आणि आकारविज्ञान इत्यादींसह भाषाविज्ञानाची एक नवीन पद्धत म्हणून प्रयोगात्मक भाषाशास्त्र मोठ्या तीव्रतेने विकसित केले आहे. या पद्धतीतर्गत भाषाशास्त्र हा प्रयोगशाळांचा विषय बनत असून त्यासाठी अनेक उपकरणांचा शोध लागला आहे. हे बघून या विषयाला नक्कीच विज्ञान म्हटले जाईल, यात शंका नाही.

आजकाल जेव्हा समाजशास्त्र, मानसशास्त्र इत्यादी शास्त्रीय विषयांसाठी विज्ञान हा शब्द वापरण्याची परंपरा सुरु झाली आहे, तेव्हा शुद्ध कारण-परिणाम परंपरेवर आधारित भाषाशास्त्राला विज्ञान म्हणणे कोणत्याही दृष्टिकोनातून अयोग्य मानले जाऊ शकत नाही.

व्याकरण आणि भाषाशास्त्रातील फरक

1. व्याकरणामध्ये, विशिष्ट भाषेचे नियम स्पष्ट केले जातात, म्हणून तिचा दृष्टीकोन एका भाषेवर केंद्रित असतो, परंतु भाषाशास्त्रात, इतर भाषांचे नियम तुलनेसाठी अभ्यासाचा आधार बनवले जातात. अशा प्रकारे, व्याकरणाची व्याप्ती मर्यादित आहे आणि भाषाशास्त्राची व्याप्ती विस्तृत आहे.
2. व्याकरण हे वर्णनाभिमुख आहे. तो भाषेचे नियम आणि तिचे स्वरूप मांडतो. व्याकरण भाषेचे व्यावहारिक पैलू सूचित करतो आणि त्याची कारणे आणि इतिहासावर चर्चा करत नाही. प्रचलित स्वरूप सांगून व्याकरण शांत राहिल पण भाषाशास्त्र याहून पुढे जाईल, त्यामागे कोणत्या जवळच्या भाषांचा प्रभाव आहे हे सांगेल. अशाप्रकारे, भाषाशास्त्र हे व्याकरणाचे व्याकरण देखील आहे.
3. भाषाशास्त्रात भाषेतील बदलांना तिचा विकास मानला जातो, त्याला व्याकरणातील अपभ्रंश म्हणतात. यामुळेच संस्कृत नंतर प्राकृत (= विकृत) वगैरे नावे दिली गेली. भाषाशास्त्र 'धर्म' या शब्दाच्या विकासाला 'धम्म' किंवा 'धर्म' असे म्हणतात आणि व्याकरण त्याला विकार म्हणतात.

भाषाशास्त्राचा इतर अभ्यासक्षेत्रांशी संबंध

1. साहित्य आणि भाषाशास्त्र

भाषेचे सध्याचे प्रचलित स्वरूप वगळता उर्वरित अभ्यास साहित्य केवळ साहित्यातून भाषाशास्त्राला उपलब्ध आहे. "वाङ्मयीन घडामोडी हे सांस्कृतिक जीवनाचेच एक अंग असले तरी भाषिक अभ्यासाच्या संदर्भात त्याचे महत्त्व विशेषत्वाने मानावे लागते. "कोणत्याही काळातील भाषा ही त्या काळातील राजकीय, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक घटनांनी प्रभावित होत असतक व तिचे रूप आकारास येत असते. भाषेच्या ज्या मूलभूत प्रवृत्ती असतात त्याचाही या भाषिक घडणीत वाटा असतोच. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीची समाजगटाची, विशिष्ट प्रदेशाची भाषा कोणत्या ना कोणत्या स्वरूपात वेगळी असते."³ आज आपल्यासमोर संस्कृत, ग्रीक आणि अवेस्ता साहित्य नसतं, तर या तीन भाषा एकाच मूळ भाषेतून निर्माण झाल्या आहेत हे जाणून घेण्यात भाषाशास्त्र कधीच यशस्वी झाले नसते. त्याचप्रमाणे प्राचीन काळापासून आधुनिक काळापर्यंतचे मराठी साहित्य आपल्यासमोर नसते, तर भाषाशास्त्र मराठी भाषेच्या ऐतिहासिक विकासाचा अभ्यास करू शकले नसते. भाषाशास्त्राच्या सहाय्याने अनेक समस्यांवर उपाय शोधण्यातही साहित्यिक यशस्वी होतात. त्यामुळे साहित्य आणि भाषाशास्त्र दोन्ही एकमेकांना उपयुक्त आहेत.

2. मानसशास्त्र आणि भाषाशास्त्र

भाषा ही आपल्या विचारांचे आणि भावनांचे प्रतिबिंब असते, त्यामुळे भाषेच्या मदतीने अनेक समस्या सोडवता येतात. विशेषतः अर्थशास्त्र पूर्णपणे मानसशास्त्रावर आधारित आहे. वाक्यरचनेच्या अभ्यासात

मानसशास्त्रही पुरेशी मदत करते. कधीकधी मानसशास्त्र देखील आपल्याला आवाज बदलण्याचे कारण जाणून घेण्यास मदत करते. बाल मानसशास्त्र आणि अविकसित लोकांचे मानसशास्त्रदेखील आपल्याला भाषेचे मूळ आणि प्रारंभिक स्वरूप जाणून घेण्यास मदत करते. रुग्णाच्या गोंधळलेल्या शब्दांचा अर्थ समजून घेण्यासाठी मानसशास्त्रालाही त्याच्या वैद्यकीय उपचारात भाषाशास्त्राची मदत घ्यावी लागते. त्यामुळे भाषाशास्त्राच्या मदतीने रुग्णाची मानसिक स्थिती जाणून घेण्यात मानसशास्त्रज्ञ यशस्वी होऊ शकतो. भाषाशास्त्र आणि मानसशास्त्र यांच्यातील घनिष्ठ संबंधांमुळे, आजकाल भाषिक मानसशास्त्र नावाची नवीन अभ्यास पद्धत विकसित होत आहे.

3. शरीरविज्ञान आणि भाषाशास्त्र

भाषा म्हणजे तोंडातून बाहेर पडणारा आवाज, म्हणून भाषाशास्त्रात हवा आतून कशी फिरते, स्वरयंत्र, स्वरयंत्र, अनुनासिक पोकळी, कावळा, टाळू, दात, जीभ, ओठ, घसा, घशाची पोकळी आणि नाक यामुळे त्यात कोणते बदल होतात. आणि कानाला आवाज कसा प्राप्त होतो, हे सर्व अभ्यासावे लागेल. यामध्ये केवळ शरीरविज्ञान त्याला मदत करते. लिखित भाषा डोळ्याद्वारे प्राप्त होते आणि या प्रक्रियेचा भाषाशास्त्राच्या अंतर्गत अभ्यास देखील केला जातो. त्यासाठी शरीरविज्ञानाचेही ऋणी राहावे लागेल.

4. भूगोल आणि भाषाशास्त्र

भाषाशास्त्र आणि भूगोल यांचाही खोल संबंध आहे. काही लोकांच्या मते, एखाद्या ठिकाणच्या भौगोलिक परिस्थितीचा तिथल्या भाषेवर खोलवर परिणाम होतो. एखाद्या ठिकाणी बोलल्या जाणार्या भाषेत झाडे, झाडे, पक्षी, प्राणी आणि अन्न इत्यादी शब्द निश्चितच असतात, परंतु त्यातील कोणताही शब्द संपला तर त्याचे नाव तेथील भाषेपासून वेगळे होते. 'सोमलता' हा शब्द आज आपल्या भाषेत वापरला जात नाही. हे वगळण्याचे कारण बहुधा भौगोलिक असावे. एखाद्या ठिकाणी भाषेचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर प्रसार होत नसणे, भाषेचा कमी विकास आणि त्या ठिकाणी अनेक बोलीभाषा असणे हे देखील भौगोलिक परिस्थितीचे परिणाम आहेत. दुर्गम पर्वतावर राहणाऱ्या जातींमधील कमी संपर्कांमुळे त्यांच्या बोलीचा प्रसार होऊ शकला नाही. नद्यांच्या पलीकडे राहणाऱ्या लोकांची बोलली जाणारी भाषा सामान्य भाषेपेक्षा वेगळी आहे. भूगोल देश, शहरे, नद्या आणि प्रांत इत्यादींच्या भाषिक अभ्यासात बरीच मनोरंजक सामग्री प्रदान करते. शब्दार्थाच्या क्षेत्रातही भूगोल भाषाशास्त्राला मदत करते. भाषाशास्त्राची एक शाखा, भाषिक भूगोलाच्या अभ्यासाची पद्धत भूगोलाप्रमाणेच आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे एखाद्या ठिकाणच्या प्रागैतिहासिक भूगोलाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी भाषाशास्त्र देखील खूप उपयुक्त आहे.

5. इतिहास आणि भाषाशास्त्र

इतिहासाचा भाषाशास्त्राशीही जवळचा संबंध आहे. इतिहासाची तीन रूपे (१) राजकीय इतिहास, (२) धार्मिक इतिहास, (३) सामाजिक इतिहास येथे दाखवून त्यांचा भाषाशास्त्राशी असलेला संबंध दाखवला जात आहे

(5.1) राजकीय इतिहास: एखाद्या देशात दुसऱ्या देशाच्या उपस्थितीचा त्या दोन्ही देशांच्या भाषांवर परिणाम होतो. हिंदी आणि इतर भारतीय भाषांमध्ये अनेक हजार इंग्रजी शब्दांचा प्रवेश आणि भारतीय भाषांमधील हजारो शब्दांचा इंग्रजी भाषेत प्रवेश हा भारताच्या राजकीय अधीनता किंवा दोन्ही देशांमधील परस्पर संबंधांचा परिणाम आहे. अरबी, फारसी, तुर्की आणि पोर्तुगीज शब्द हिंदीत येण्याची कारणे जाणून घेण्यासाठी आपल्याला राजकीय इतिहासाची मदत घ्यावी लागेल.

(5.2) धार्मिक इतिहास: भारतातील हिंदी-उर्दू समस्या धर्म किंवा जातीयवादाचा परिणाम आहे. धर्माचा भाषेशी जवळचा संबंध आहे. धर्माचे रूप बदलले की भाषेचे रूपही बदलते. लोकधर्मातून यज्ञ गायब होण्याचे कारण म्हणजे यज्ञाशी संबंधित अनेक शब्द आज आपल्या भाषेतून नाहीसे झाले आहेत. व्यक्तींच्या नावांवरही धर्माचा प्रभाव पडतो. हिंदूंच्या भाषेत संस्कृत शब्दांची मुबलकता असेल, तर मुस्लिमांच्या भाषेत अरबी-फारसी शब्दांची मुबलकता असेल. त्याचप्रमाणे भाषाशास्त्राच्या मदतीने अनेक प्राचीन धार्मिक कोडी सोडवता येतात. कधी कधी धर्माच्या बळावर इतर बोलींना मागे टाकून बोली भाषेला विशेष महत्त्व प्राप्त होते. अवधी आणि ब्रज यांना मध्ययुगात विशेष महत्त्व असण्याचे कारण आपल्याला केवळ धार्मिक इतिहासात सापडते.

(5.3) सामाजिक इतिहास: सामाजिक व्यवस्था आणि आपल्या परंपरांचाही भाषेवर प्रभाव पडतो. भाषेच्या मदतीने एखाद्या जातीच्या सामाजिक इतिहासाचे ज्ञानही सहज मिळू शकते. भारतीय समाजात कौटुंबिक संबंधांना विशेष महत्त्व दिले जाते. त्यामुळे भारतीय भाषांमध्ये आई-वडील, बहीण-भाऊ, मामा, मावशी, भाऊ-वहिनी, भाचा, पुतण्या, आत्या, काका, काकू, सासू, सासरे असे अनेक शब्द वापरले जातात, पण युरोपीय समाजात ही सर्व नाती दाखविण्यासाठी फक्त काका, काकू, आई, वडील, भाऊ, बहीण, असे शब्द आहेत जे काही शब्द जोडून व्यक्त होतात. जसे 'सासू' या शब्दासाठी मदर इन लॉ इ. यावरून असे लक्षात येते की, भाषाशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासात सामाजिक इतिहास पूर्णपणे मदत करतो. त्याचप्रमाणे समाजव्यवस्थेत शब्द कसे तयार होतात यावर भाषाशास्त्र प्रकाश टाकतो. समाजाच्या भाषेत आढळणारे शब्द त्याच्या समाजव्यवस्थेची माहिती देतात. समाजात संयुक्त कुटुंबपद्धती आहे की नाही, मोठी कुटुंबव्यवस्था आहे की विभक्त कुटुंबव्यवस्था आहे, हे त्यात वापरलेल्या शब्दांवरून ठरवता येते.

6. भाषाशास्त्र आणि ज्ञानाची इतर क्षेत्रे

तर्कशास्त्र, भौतिकशास्त्र आणि मानववंशशास्त्र यासारख्या ज्ञानाची इतर क्षेत्रे देखील भाषाशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासात खूप मदत करतात. मानवामध्ये अनेक प्रकारच्या अंधश्रद्धा निर्माण होतात ज्यामुळे त्यांच्या भाषेवर परिणाम होतो. भारतीय समाजात स्त्रिया आपल्या पतीचे नाव सरधोपटपणे नव्हे तर वळणदार पद्धतीने घेतात. रात्रीच्या वेळी राक्षस कीटक, साप यांची नावे घेत नाही. अंधश्रद्धेशिवाय सामाजिक मानसशास्त्राशी संबंधित इतर अनेक कोडी उलगडण्यासाठी मानववंशशास्त्राच्या विविध शाखांची मदत घ्यावी लागते.

अशाप्रकारे, ज्ञानाच्या अनेक क्षेत्रांचा – सांस्कृतिक अभ्यास, अध्यापनशास्त्र, सांख्यिकी, मजकूर विज्ञान – इत्यादींचा भाषाशास्त्राशी खोल संबंध आहे.

निष्कर्ष :

1. भाषाशास्त्र, भाषेला भाषा म्हणून ओळखून, तिचा शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने अभ्यास करते.
2. कलेच्या स्वरूपाची ही सर्व वैशिष्ट्ये तपासली असता, भाषाशास्त्र ही कला नाही हे कळते.
3. व्याकरणाची व्याप्ती मर्यादित आहे आणि भाषाशास्त्राची व्याप्ती विस्तृत आहे.
4. भाषाशास्त्राच्या सहाय्याने आपल्या अनेक समस्यांवर उपाय शोधण्यातही साहित्यिक यशस्वी होते.. त्यामुळे साहित्य आणि भाषाशास्त्र दोन्ही एकमेकांना उपयुक्त आहेत.
5. भाषाशास्त्र आणि मानसशास्त्र यांच्यातील घनिष्ठ संबंधांमुळे, आजकाल भाषिक मानसशास्त्र नावाची नवीन अभ्यास पद्धत विकसित होत आहे.
6. तर्कशास्त्र, भौतिकशास्त्र आणि मानववंशशास्त्र, सांख्यिकी, मजकूर विज्ञान यासारख्या ज्ञानाची इतर क्षेत्रेदेखील भाषाशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासात खूप मदत करतात.

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