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THE JOURNEY OF INDIAN ECONOMY IN THE LAST 75 YEARS

(Banking, Insurance, Finance, Taxation etc.)

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© **Editors**

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OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE BUSINESS IN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. In India, 68% of the population lives in rural areas and 58% of them depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Extreme poverty appears to be a feature of the rural economy and rural poverty is a function of unemployment and underemployment. The development of agrarian nations depends on the rural development of that country and the development of agro-based industries. Local raw materials less capital less technology more employment potential etc. From the point of view, agro-based industries are established in rural areas, so their role in rural development is important.

There is a need to provide employment and self-employment opportunities in rural areas. For this, development of agriculture sector i.e. rural areas is possible by setting up agro-based industries for effective utilization of capital and manpower in rural areas. The present research paper seeks to know the importance of agro-based industries in rural areas, their problems and opportunities.

WHAT IS AGRO-BASED INDUSTRY?

The agro-based industries in India are also called agro-industries, agro-industries, rural industries, agro-industries. The industries in which various processes are carried out on agricultural products and those industries are mostly started in rural areas are called agro-based industries. Many industries fall under this category. E.g. Textile industry, oilseeds and oil products, tobacco, fruit processing, alcohol,

sugar factories, forest products, wood products, leather goods; etc. Businesses fall into this category. There is still scope for many agro-industries that can be completed on a short-term basis.

“According to the National Council of Applied Economics Research, The manufacturing industry is called agro-industry.”

INDEPENDENT FARMING BUSINESS

1. Vegetable farming
2. Silkworm rearing / Silk farming
3. Floriculture
4. Milk production
5. Mushroom production
6. Vermicompost production
7. Bee keeping
8. Cultivation of medicinal plants
9. Ware house
10. Seed production and marketing
11. Botanical pesticide production
12. Flour milling and packing unit
13. Landscape experts
14. Hydroponic farming equipment distributor
15. Establishment and management of modern nursery
16. Greenhouse technology

SOME DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF AGRIBUSINESS

1. Production Resources
2. Agricultural Commodities
3. Facilitative Services

POSSIBLE OCCUPATIONS AS A SIDE BUSINESS WITH LOW COST AGRICULTURE

1. Fertilizer business
2. Jatropha Cultivation

3. Pulse mill business
4. Cashew Processing Unit
5. Rajnigandha farming
6. Wood Farming

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF SOME OF THE SIDE JOBS THAT YOU CAN DO IN ADDITION TO FARMING.

1. Vegetable farming

Vegetable farming can be beneficial. See, vegetable poli has a major place in our daily life, especially in the life of vegetarians. According to nutritionists, for a balanced diet, an adult should consume 85 grams of fruits and 300 grams of greens and vegetables daily. Vegetables, fruits are the source of food which not only enhances the nutritional value of man but also enhances his taste. But at present the production level of greens and vegetables in our country is only 120 grams per capita.

There are two types of home grown vegetable farming and large scale vegetable farming.

I. Homemade Vegetable Farming - You can plan to grow useful vegetables in the backyard using the water available in the kitchen and bathroom. This will enable you to dispose of the collected waste water and get rid of the pollution caused by it. Moreover, growing vegetables in a limited area will also meet the household needs. Most importantly, there is no need to use chemicals in the production of vegetables. Therefore, it is a safe method and the produced vegetables will also be free from pesticides.

II. Large scale vegetable farming - Large scale vegetable farming means cultivating in a large area of 1 to 2 acres. If you have this much land, you should do this vegetable farming business. This will increase production and massive sales. You just have to be more discriminating with the help you render toward other people.

2. Silk Industry (Reshim Business)

The silk industry has become one of the leading cottage industries in India. In order to propagate silk worms, plantation like mulberry, grass, palash etc., insect rearing, silk cleaning, yarn making, fabric making etc. are included. The silk industry can be easily started in rural areas. Silkworm rearing is a business in which silk can be

produced by rearing silkworms. It can be very profitable. It is an agro-based industry. Along with farming and other activities, there are many industries through which you can earn good money. Such an industry does not require much expenditure. The silk industry is also included in this link. Many people in India are making a living from this industry.

Silk fabrics are very comfortable for all people. Silk fabrics enhance beauty. It is a type of fine shiny fiber from which clothes are woven. It is made from worms that live in filamentous cells. Silkworms need to be reared for silk production. This is called silkworm rearing or silk rearing.

3. Floriculture or Flower Farming

Friends, this could be a great opportunity for you to start your own Agriculture Based Business. Currently, Maharashtra is considered to be the leading state in floriculture, for the same reason that the land and climate required for floriculture is very much available in Maharashtra. Apart from this, the state government has also encouraged flower production in flower greenhouses and open spaces. Therefore, floriculture is expanding rapidly in Pune, Sangli, Satara, Kolhapur, Nashik, Aurangabad and Nagpur districts. A large section of Maharashtra cultivates flowers. In rural areas, there is a lot of turnover on the economy of floriculture farmers. An acre of orchard costs around Rs. 1.5 to 2 lakhs. In a diverse country like India, flowers have gained a unique significance in religious traditions. These are all indications of the sale of flower garlands outside the temple, its use in various festivals, from bouquets to festive decorations. Flowers are essential for any occasion, good or bad. Given the growing demand in the daily market, floriculture is the best, most profitable business. Maharashtra, the fifth largest flower producer in the country, has a great opportunity to become a leader in floriculture.

4. Milk Production Business

If you are looking for a business where you can invest money and make instant profit, today we are going to tell you one such business. We hear the name Dudhwala every day, don't we? What exactly does this milkman do? He wakes up in the morning feeling like milk but how much is he getting? If such questions have arisen, the only answer in one word is that 60-70% of milk traders are earning lakhs, because milk is still the main source of livelihood in rural areas. As the demand for milk is increasing day by day and the demand for dairy products is increasing day by day, this business can definitely be successful.

5. Mushroom Production

While the tendency of farmers towards mushroom cultivation has increased rapidly in the last few years, mushroom cultivation can be a great source of income. Just a few things to take care of mushrooms get a good price in the market. The use of mushrooms in food and medicine has been observed worldwide. This is because mushrooms are a very healthy and nutritious food. Mushrooms are very low in fat and are also good for heart health. Farmers in different states are making good profit from mushroom cultivation, due to less space and less time, the cost of its cultivation is also very low, while the profit is many times more than the cost. Farmers can take training in mushroom cultivation at any Agricultural Science Center or Agricultural University.

Until recently, the use of mushrooms was limited to a few regions, but due to globalization and increasing consumerism, mushrooms are used in all regions and regions today. Seeing mushrooms has made its place in cooking books and kitchens very early, which has increased the opportunities for mushroom farming i.e. mushroom farming business. The best thing about mushroom cultivation is that different varieties can be cultivated throughout the year. This keeps earning throughout the year.

6. Vermicompost Business

Earthworm manure is a scientific process of making compost using earthworms. It is also called Vermicompost. Worms live mainly in soil, eat biomass and excrete it in digested form. Vermicompost is a type of organic fertilizer. It is composted using many species of earthworms. This method of making vermicompost is called vermicompost. It can improve soil quality, increase plant productivity and suppress diseases and pests. There is a growing demand for earthworm manure worldwide because of the many benefits it receives from the nutrients and growth hormones needed for plant growth, all of which can be made possible by earthworm manure. The best growth of fruit, flower and vegetable plants can be achieved by using vermicompost. In general, earthworms not only convert waste into valuable compost but also keep the environment healthy.

7. Madhmashi Palan Business

India is currently the fifth largest producer of honey. Many organizations in the country are focusing on this business to increase the income of farmers and to promote bee keeping. This business

can be started by getting training from a recognized institute. Along with agriculture, bee keeping is also a business. With the help of this business you can get good profit as season. If you want, you can also get financial help from the government to start this business.

8. Cultivation of Medicinal Plants

You may not know but about 9500 small and big companies in the country produce Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic medicines. All of them are now competing and keeping an eye on each other for quality. Because people now see more benefits in Ayurvedic treatment, the same reason is zero side effects. Naturally, there is a shortage of medicinal plants. From this, cultivation of medicinal plants has started and the center has drawn up a program for market creation.

9. Ware House

Warehouse business is a business that you will find in every geographical area. The number of agribusinesses or agro-products in India is increasing mainly due to population and consequent increased demand. In the same way, when all the grown material of a farmer moves from one place to another, it needs space to store it, this is the place which we call ware house.

The number of these warehouses is less than 20% of manufacturing units or production. Now you can imagine how successful Paul is in this business. Of course the investment is high but it is certain that you will not need to be looking for customers in this business.

10. Seed Production

Seed is the main product in agriculture. If you sow good seeds, good yields will come. Seed is the main product in agriculture. Naturally, if you sow good seeds, you will get good yields. India is known as an agricultural country. That means we have a large number of farmers. When everyone says they are farming, farmers buy seeds for sowing and sow them in the fields. Every farmer buys seeds from a particular company because he is confident in the quality of that brand. With this in mind, if you want to do business of seed production, you cannot compromise with quality. This business is one of the never ending and ever growing businesses.

11. Botanical Pesticide Product

Botanical pesticide production is seen as the business of the future. As organic farming expands, so does the need for plant pesticides. For example, neem leaves and bark are boiled to make pesticides. There

is no doubt in the future of this business. This does not mean that the business is not doing well at present. Demand is still high and many traders are making good profits due to lack of competition.

12. Flour Milling and Packing Unit

It was heard that people living in the city want to go to the mill and become immediate flour but now even in the rural areas people do not have time to grind on a mill or that trend has to be said to have gone now. Most city dwellers have been buying packing flour from malls for a long time, and they are convinced that the quality is good. So this is a very good agribusiness idea because farmers have grains like wheat, sorghum, just for this flour packing business they have to bring good quality wheat grinders and packing materials and your business can start well.

13. Landscape experts

First of all let's understand what a landscape expert is, a person who has years of experience in the field of landscape architecture. The study of landscape architecture includes site analysis, site inventory, land planning, planting design, grading, storm water management, sustainable design, construction features, and ensuring that all planning complies with existing building codes and local and federal ordinances. There is very little competition in this field right now, as we see everyone doing only doctor and engineering, but if you get a good education in such a different field, you will surely succeed.

14. Hydroponic Farming Instrument Distributor

Hydroponic farming is done in water, sand or gravel. Hydroponics is a unique technique for growing plants without soil in a controlled climate. Through this technique the crop grows by water and its nutrient level. According to the data, hydroponic farming requires only 10 percent more water than conventional farming.

15. Establishment and management of modern nursery

The primary horticultural nursery is the place where seeds of Biju plants are sown for root formation. For this, different types of beds like raised, flat, narrow beds and many types of pro trays, plastic crates are used. Plants like papaya, guava, lemon etc., whose seeds are small, can be sown in primary nursery and they are transferred to secondary nursery 15 to 20 days after seed germination.

16. Green House Technology

A greenhouse is a structure that is covered with a transparent or

translucent sheet or cloth. It is so large that it is completely or semi-environmentally controlled in which it is taken to achieve proper growth and productivity of flowers. The climate of our country is such that all kinds of flowers are grown. But to meet the special needs of the present time, flowers are grown in controlled environments, which are usually not grown properly in open environment.

Some different components of agribusiness

1. Productive Resources
2. Agricultural Commodities
3. Facilitative Services

Low Investment Agriculture Business

1. Fertilizer business
2. Jatropha Cultivation
3. Pulse mill business
4. Cashew Processing Unit
5. Rajnigandha farming
6. Wood Farming

CONCLUSION

If the business is related to agriculture then you do not need to invest much capital. And you can start this business on a small scale first and take it to a bigger level. As you may know, agribusiness is mainly dependent on livestock and crops; you can make good money by selling these crops and doing business in the agricultural sector by producing livestock related products. The most important thing in the business related to agriculture is the goods produced in it. India is an agrarian country, so the future of agro-based business here is very lucrative.

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Major Problems Currently Faced by the Higher Education System in India

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Introduction:

India's distinctiveness rests on its great foundations, which were built by her ancient sages who relentlessly sought after the highest integral knowledge and perfection. It is as a result of this that India's culture has sustained even through periods of decline since antiquity. Our culture has always stood for universality and common fraternity of the entire human race, and our aspirations are reflected in the educational field which is based on the highest ideals of universal peace, unity and harmony. India is regarded as the rapidly changing country. For its future prosperity, inclusive and high-quality education is of utmost importance. Presently, it has the largest youth population in the world, majorly under the age of 25 years. As per the statistics, India is likely to surpass China as the largest country in population terms on earth by the year 2022, and the United Nations projected that Delhi will become the largest city in the world with 37 million by 2028. If managed well, this demographic change could be a powerful engine of economic growth and development. It is possible with the modernization and expansion of India's education system, raise educational attainment levels, and provide skills to its youth. India can gain a significant competitive advantage over swiftly aging countries like China.

The world has realized that the economic success of the states is directly determined by their education systems. Education is a Nation's Strength. A developed nation is inevitably an educated nation. Indian higher education system is the third largest in the world, next to the United States and China. Since independence, India as a developing nation is contentiously progressing in the education field. Although there have been lot of challenges

The following are the key points in the higher education category:

- Postgraduate programs will have a duration of 1 to 2 years
- There will be no M.Phil. programmes.
- In 15 years, the college affiliation system will be gradually phased out
- Every college will develop into either a constituent college of a university or into an autonomous degree-granting institution
- There will be a new umbrella regulatory body for all higher education courses except for legal and medical courses
- An Academic Bank of Credit will be established to facilitate smoother transfer between institutions
- All standalone technical universities, legal universities, agricultural universities, and health science universities will become multi-disciplinary institutions.

The major problems currently faced by the higher education system in India:

- a) A severely fragmented higher educational ecosystem;
- b) Less emphasis on the development of cognitive skills and learning outcomes;
- c) A rigid separation of disciplines, with early specialization and streaming of students into narrow areas of study;

- d) Limited access particularly in socio-economically disadvantaged areas, with few HEIs that teach in local languages
- e) limited teacher and institutional autonomy;
- f) Inadequate mechanisms for merit-based career management and progression of faculty and institutional leaders;
- g) Lesser emphasis on research at most universities and colleges, and lack of competitive peer-reviewed research funding across disciplines;
- h) Suboptimal governance and leadership of HEIs;
 - i. an ineffective regulatory system; and
 - ii. Large affiliating universities resulting in low standards of undergraduate education.

The policy's vision includes the following key changes to the current system:

1. moving towards a higher educational system consisting of large, multidisciplinary universities and colleges, with at least one in or near every district, and with more HEIs across India that offer medium of instruction or programmes in local/Indian languages;
2. Moving towards a more multidisciplinary undergraduate education;
3. Moving towards faculty and institutional autonomy;
4. Revamping curriculum, pedagogy, assessment, and student support for enhanced student experiences;
5. Reaffirming the integrity of faculty and institutional leadership positions through merit-appointments and career progression based on teaching, research, and service;
6. Establishment of a National Research Foundation to fund outstanding peer-reviewed research and to actively seed research in universities and colleges;
7. Governance of HEIs by high qualified independent boards having academic and administrative autonomy;
8. "Light but tight" regulation by a single regulator for higher education;
 - (i) increased access, equity, and inclusion through a range of measures, including greater opportunities for outstanding public education; scholarships by private/philanthropic universities for disadvantaged and underprivileged students; online education, and Open Distance Learning (ODL); and all infrastructure and learning materials accessible and available to learners with disabilities.

Conclusion:

It is true that higher education has developed rapidly after independence. At the time of independence, the number of universities in the country was very few, today it stands at 1027 (444 State Universities, 126 Deemed Universities, 54 Central Universities, 403 Private Universities) and has declined along with the expansion of higher education. Qualitative improvement has received little attention. Due to this, even after graduating from the university, students do not get employment. This educated unemployment has become the cause of birth of other problems. Today the student's focus is less on acquiring knowledge and more on getting a degree by any means. He doesn't have the ability to be at this level. Today there are many problems at this level, which are very important to diagnose.



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Business Ethics and Modern Practices in Research

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Introduction:

A research method is a continuous systematic effort by a physician to discover facts and principles or to discover something. Researchers look for unknown information based on known information, it is called research. Research provides guidance to the new researcher. A problem enhances the ability to think logically and comprehensively. Also, in any research, the information of statistics is necessary for the researcher. Therefore, the research work is speeded up by formulating the classification and arrangement of information collection. A statement made by the researcher is a hypothesis. The researcher gets direction for the research work.

Definition of Research:

"Research' is the search for knowledge done in a purposeful and systematic way to find an answer to a problem." C.R. Kothari

"The systematic effort to acquire new knowledge is 'research'." Redmen and Mori

"Research' is systematic work under the guise of discovery and development of a well-organized body of knowledge." John Best

'Research is a systematic effort to obtain unknown, known or new knowledge. Dr. AjinathDoke

The objectives of the research can be explained as follows.

(1) **Acquiring knowledge:** Through research you gain new knowledge. Also you can add to the available knowledge. Through research you get to know the facts and issues of those entities. So you can add to old knowledge.

(2) **To solve business problems:** The main purpose of research is to solve business problems. The knowledge gained from research is very useful for solving business problems. Also new technology and knowledge is required to solve business problems. It requires solving business problems

Business Research Methods:

Formulation of Business Plan: Research is used to formulate a business plan, because any business depends on research. Knowledge gained from research can revitalize a business. Research can lead to a better plan.

Maintaining Business control: Research is used to maintain professional control. Research always yields new knowledge. It gives good knowledge to the business.

Relieving stress: Stress arises in business due to many reasons. Through research, the causes of stress can be found and solutions can be found.

Introduction to Business Research:

Advertising research allows you to advertise better because research helps people Likes, needs, inclinations etc. are quickly noticed. Useful for competitors: Research helps to compete in the market. Because available in the market Appropriate changes can be made in your product keeping in mind the existing product. Cost can be reduced: Research can reduce the cost of the item. Because of people's preferences by knowing, they can prepare similar items for you.

Importance of Business Research:

Production: Research is of great benefit to the producer while making decisions about production. While making any product, the manufacturer does research beforehand and based on that, how much he can produce. You can get information on where and when to do it. The problem was to be solved because through research the problems encountered in the business can be easily identified and remedial measures can be taken.

Banking Institutions: Research is applied to the banking sector, through research internal and external to the bank changes can be studied so errors problems in the bank can be fixed.

Formulation of government policies: Research is used to communicate and implement government policies. Research is used for economic planning of government policy, as well as for changing the economic and social structure of the country.



Human Resource Planning: The use of research is good for the human resource department. Manpower planning can be done through research. The nature of his work can be determined as well as the time of his work can be determined, due to research the HR department is getting a good rejuvenation.

Social Welfare Reform Schemes: Through research social welfare schemes can be communicated to the society. Also, you can study every level of the society and what kind of concessions can be given to them.

Guide in Social Planning: Research is used as a guide to social planning. Through research you can act as a good guide to social sources and culture.

Guide to social progress: Research makes social progress possible, because social progress depends on research. If the society progresses, the country can develop.

Types of Business Research:

Evaluation Research: In evaluation research, a program is evaluated. In this method, the success of the program is evaluated. Evaluation research works to measure the effectiveness of programs. Evaluation research is concerned with evaluating the success of programs actually implemented to implement development projects and other economic programs. There are three types of assessment namely concurrent assessment, staged assessment and final assessment. Concurrent evaluation serves to check the project that has been started. Phased evaluation evaluates them at each stage. Final evaluation is the final evaluation.

Survey Research: In the survey research method, the researcher studies the social, physical, psychological and economic factors of a community. In this type of research, the researcher selects the sample collecting information from the selected samples with the help of their personal interviews, questionnaires and personal discussions etc. The success of survey research depends on the willingness of the selected group or the interviewee if they are well interviewed; the research is of a good type. So the research depends on that group.

Subject Study Research: In the subject research method, the research is done in an in-depth and detailed manner. These: Research involves a detailed study of a single factor without researching it in multiple ways. Also, in-depth information is acquired from a group. The use of this method is the study of social psychology without the study of individuals, the study of law without evidence, in this research; group organizations etc. are comprehensively studied.

Action Research: Action research deals with social, practical or practical phenomena. This type of research is used if a future plan is to be implemented in the research.. In action research, problems or events in society are studied. Also, solutions are found for the problems created in this research. Research into what causes these types of problems.

Features of a Good Business Research:

Clearly defined objectives: The objectives of the research should be clear as our objectives in conducting the research.

Research can be good if they are unambiguous. There will be no hindrance in research.

Research can go in the right direction if there are no obstacles in the research.

Research with proper planning: Research should be planned. Because the right kind of planning Research can be completed within the given time frame.

Use of high ethical standards: The researcher is completely independent in conducting the research as he wishes. He is doing research. Also he uses high ethical standards.

Clearly Stated Limitations: While conducting the research, the researcher clearly states his limitations. It is necessary to do this because research has to be done within various limits.

Adequate Analysis as needed by the Decision Maker: In research, the researcher always opts for analysis, because decision makers always have to analyze their needs.

Unambiguously state the conclusion: The researcher should conduct his research unambiguously, because heResearch should be done without accepting any pressure while doing research.

Appropriate Conclusions: The researcher should draw the appropriate conclusions of their research because of their findings. Future business progress depends on it.

Ethical Issues in Business Research:

Total Population This information includes the total population of the country. This includes people from rural and urban areas. So counting their numbers is a moral responsibility.



Male-female ratios looking at the male-female ratio in India, their purchasing sentiments are different.

This is an ethical problem in age-related data research. There are also different preferences of people of different ages in India.

Population in Rural and Urban Areas Population in rural and urban areas in India is different. So their numbers are not equal so this is an ethical issue while doing research.

Information about marriage the census registers in India contains records of married, single, divorced. So it is difficult to research it.

Family Organization: Family organization is one of the major institutions in India. Because many families live together in India, this may pose an ethical problem in sample selection.

Literacy The literacy rate in India is also a moral issue, because while doing research the literacy rate is not uniform.

Information about Language: While doing research there are different languages in different parts of India. This creates problems in research.

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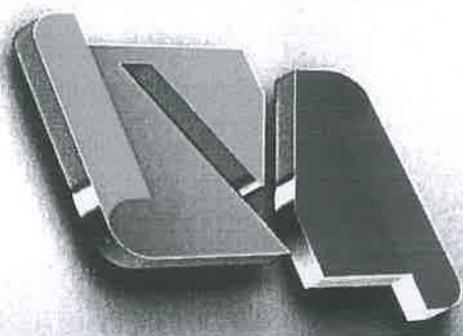
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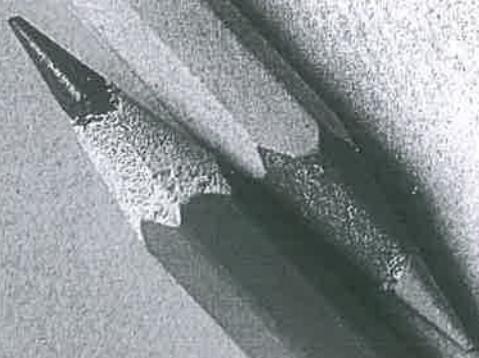


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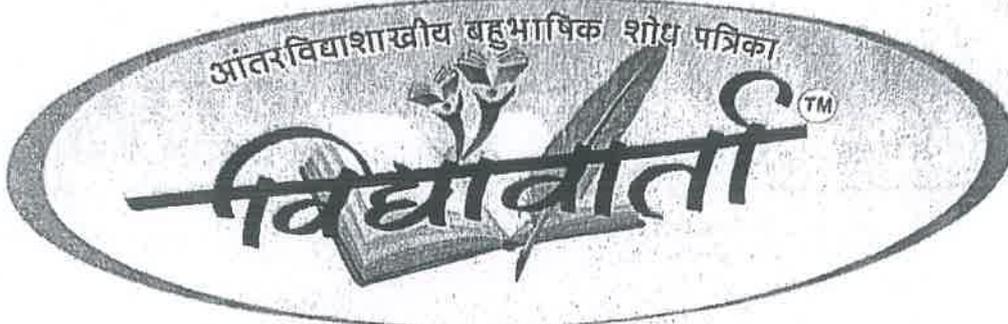
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A Study of Post-Covid -19 Industrial Situation in Maharashtra State

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Introduction:

Maharashtra is one of the most industrialized states and the state has set up a number of companies in industrial sectors. The State has always been in a state of flux and the State has always devised various sector specific policies to promote economic activities, starting regulatory activities, conducting various activities, planning incentive schemes, etc. are done from time to time. Past The state offers a ready-to-move-in-factory environment with facilities and affordable prices. The state is all set to implement a single licensing system for new industrial units. of the state due to the Covid-19 epidemic

Maharashtra is a leading industrial city that contributes substantially to the country's economy. In the state with appropriate policies Availability of well-developed industrial infrastructure makes it a preferred location for setting up industries and businesses. in the state Vehicles and Vehicle Components, Electronics Structures and Manufacturing, Medicines and Chemicals, Engineering, etc., Gems and Jewellery, Food. There are industries in various fields such as operations, logistics, systems and equipment, and information technology and information technology-based services, etc. State has adopted many reforms for ease of doing business. Magnet to attract industrial concentration in the state Activities like Maharashtra is

organized. The state has maintained its position in attracting substantial foreign direct investment is maintained.

Industrial conditions in the Maharashtra state:

The state of Maharashtra is an industrial center and the state has a great contribution in the economic growth of the country. The state The economy is mainly based on construction, financial services, international trade, mass media, technology, petroleum, fashion, forestry, gems and Sectors such as jewellery, information technology and information technology-based services and tourism are boosted. Vehicles in the state (Pune and Aurangabad Department), Electronic System Structure and Manufacturing (Pune Division), Drugs and Chemicals (Mambu e Thane, Aurangabad and Panne Division), Engineering (Ahmednagar, Naishak, Panu and Aurangabad Divisions), Textiles (Solapuru-Panu, Nagparū and Amravati Divisions), Food (Solapuru-Panu, Ahmednagar, Naishak, Nagparū and Amravati Divisions), Logistics (Mambu e-Thane and Nagparū and Amravati Divisions), Railways and Steel Industries (Vidabhar-Marathwada Division) and Information Technology and IT-Based Services (Mambu e-Thane, Panue, Nagparū and Amravati Divisions) There is a well-developed industrial infrastructure for industries. Most of the largest and most expensive cities in the country are located in the state.

With a view to providing one stop shop to the employers, the above mentioned points are available in the state as a one-stop shop. The room has been installed. All the technical infrastructure facilities are available in the state. Various industries spread across the state. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation is responsible for developing and enabling industrial infrastructure in the colonies. There is an organization. A number of initiatives like 'Magnetic Maharashtra' are in India.

to the state. Activities have been organized. Also, the state also participates in various national and international road shows.

With a view to developing emerging sectors, the State's Industrial Policy 2019 has identified 14 priority sectors has come and these areas are being given priority in land allocation and incentives. Infrastructure with vision of Industry 4.0 of the future the state is planning to increase the rate. Balasaheb Thackeray Road, Delhi-Mumbai Road, It is the objective of the State to encourage the establishment of industrial estates around special islands like Sagarmala, Bharatmala, etc. is Besides, by providing the necessary infrastructure facilities, it is easy for new entrepreneurs to exchange their ideas. The state also encourages innovative Tatars by providing them with assistance, guidance and financial support by creating an environment is To enable and encourage micro, small and medium enterprises that promote local entrepreneurship and employment generation. It is the purpose of the state. Conservation of water, light and environment to the eligible entities with a view to reducing the negative impact on the environment. Green industrialization assistance will be provided to undertake the work. State of Electricity, Rent and Charges under this Policy Incentives will be given in the form of concessions on income and service taxes as well as stamp duty and electricity charges.

Industrial Policy, 2019:

The state aims to become a global business, manufacturing and technology hub. 1st April, 2019 passed Economic Policy, 2019 Being used. State leader in attracting industrial investors by creating conducive business environment Maintaining high levels of job creation by encouraging local, mainly micro, small and medium enterprises and The objectives of this policy are to promote inclusive, geographically balanced and environmentally sustainable growth. High To promote industrial development

in technology-based emerging sectors and with a view to employment generation, the State has identified priority sectors have been determined. Some of the priority areas are as follows:

Electric Vehicles (Production, Infrastructure and Maintenance)

Industry 4.0 (Artificial Intelligence, 3D Printing, Internet of Things and Anthropology, Information Technology)

Integrated data storage package

Manufacturing with other machinery

Agriculture and Food % Working Factors

Information Technology and Information Technology Based Services

Electronic System Design and Manufacturing and Semiconductor Fabrication



Industrial investment in the Maharashtra state:

14,29,142 crore during the period till October, 2020 from the policy of liberalization (August, 1991) including 20,909 industrial projects were created. '37,887 crore in the year 2020 till October. 247 cases were reported.

15,09,811 crore from the implementation of the policy of liberalization (August, 1991) to November, 2021. 21,216 more technical assistances were sanctioned including Gantu Wanku. 74,368 Crores in 2021 258 cases of Gantuvanku were reported.

The state's share in the total industrial and commercial development of the country and its regional banks is 18.0 percent is 10.9 percent. Details of applications/letters of intent/

approved technical cards with 100 percent export orientation in selected states is given in Table 1.1.

APPROVED ORGANIZATION IN SELECTED STATES

Table No. 1.1

(August, 1991 to November 2021)							
Details	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Tamilnadu	Andhra Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka	All over India
Project (In numbers)	21216 (16.0)	15099 (12.8)	10014 (8.5)	9385 (8.0)	8855 (7.5)	6159 (5.2)	117897 (100.0)
Investment (Rs. In Crore)	1509811 (10.9)	2042182 (14.8)	598620 (4.3)	1088202 (7.9)	431126 (3.1)	1567277 (11.3)	13840027 (100.0)

Source : Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra
Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentages relative to All India

Magnetic Maharashtra 2.0:

1. With a view to attracting foreign investment and employment generation in the state, Magnet Maharashtra 2.0 initiative in 2020. was organized. At the World Expo Dubai 2020 conference, the state will showcase vehicles and vehicle components, logistics, electric vehicles, More than 11,000 investments worth ' 15,260 crore in priority sectors such as human resources, data centers, pharmaceuticals, bio-fuels and energy. 25 social contracts of employment were concluded. These social contracts accounted for a significant (' 2,100 crore) concentration in the pharmaceuticals and life sciences sector. And it is expected to create about 2,600 jobs. The State has partnered with the Africa-India Economic Foundation for Trade and a bilateral agreement has been signed for co-operation.

2. In December, 2021, the State will invest in Space and Defence, Information Technology, Bio-fuels and Energy and Vehicles and Vehicle Components, 12 social contracts worth ' 5,051 crores with employment of more than 9,000 people in the fields etc.

3. During the period from January, 2020 to December, 2021 in the State ' 1.88 Lakh Crores including over 3.34 Lakhs. Expected employment has increased. Information technology (22 percent), data servers (18 percent), solar and re-

newable energy (17 per cent), steel manufacturing (15 per cent), logistics (11 per cent) and vehicles and vehicle components (5 per cent) attracted the most concentrated markets.

Investments in large companies:

Since 2005, the State has been implementing a policy for large-scale projects. December 2021 in the state 702 mega projects were sanctioned with an expected investment of ' 6,03,215crore and 6.71 lakh employment generation. 1,13,089crore of this will be invested in the year 2021-22 and 1.65 lakh jobs will be created through direct investment. Eligibility certificates were awarded to 245 companies.

Investment in micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

From October, 2015, MSMEs can apply online with a 12-digit unique identification number. Aadhaar number is being provided. As of March, 2020, a total of 17.67 lakh micro, small and medium enterprises were employed in the state. Application for Aadhaar Number has been made. Out of this total, small and medium enterprises in the state had a total investment of ' 2,38,543crore. It created 91.01 lakh jobs. The Government has revised the criteria for classification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises with effect from July, 2020. Sooo, The new classification criteria for small and medium subcontractors is annual along with the maintenance of machinery and equipment. It is a composite index that includes turnover and has the same level for concentration in the manufacturing and service sectors. Sm, see and the criteria for classification of MadhyamUpakarma are as follows:

Total Subsidiaries - Plant and equipment including machinery and equipment "one crore rupees" and turnover "five crore rupees"
Small Substitutes - Plant and machinery or equipment with turnover exceeding ' 10 crore and turnover exceeding ' 50 crore
Medium Enterprises - Plant & Machinery with capital expenditure of ' 50 crores or more and

turnover of ₹ 250 crores or more.

The State Government has launched Enterprise Registration Portal for registration of MSMEs, Small and Medium Enterprises with effect from 1st July, 2020. In the case of enterprises, small and medium enterprises are able to avail government benefits. Also loans from banks in priority areas the deed is eligible to receive. All unregistered businesses in the state are required to register on this portal. Small, short and One or more subcontractors of MadhyamUpkarma are to be registered only once on this portal. May November, 2021 meanwhile, a total of 10.31 lakh micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the state have registered on the Enterprise Registration Portal and the employment 61.85 lakhs. Sector-wise registered micro, small and medium enterprises are given in Table no 1. 2.

Department wise registered micro, small and medium enterprises:

Table No.1.2

Department	Micro enterprise		Small scale enterprise		Medium enterprise	
	the number	Employment (in Lakhs)	the number	Employment (in Lakhs)	the number	Employment (in Lakhs)
Konkan (excluding Mumbai)	217133	10.01	8028	2.41	827	1.23
Mumbai	174816	9.11	14318	4.72	2833	9.92
Nashik	125830	4.89	3686	0.79	368	0.38
Pune	200785	8.57	5896	1.31	545	0.64
Aurangabad	128315	5.11	2600	0.46	331	0.24
Amaravati	56128	2.07	1333	0.16	119	0.04
Nagpur	83343	3.72	3103	0.73	380	0.34
All	986330	43.48	38954	10.58	5433	7.79

Source : Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra (Until Nov.2021)

Foreign Direct Investment:

Foreign direct investment has brought innovation and technology to the industrial sector and has increased the efficiency of the sector. It has also increased the concentration in the local markets of the state. Business friendly environment, various policies and the availability of skilled manpower has helped to position the state at the forefront of foreign direct investment in India. Selective the trend of foreign direct investment among states is given in Table 1.3.

Foreign Direct Investment in Selected States:
Table No. 1.3

State	2020-21	2021-22	Rs. Crore
			Accumulated Investment (April 2000 – Sep. 2021)
Telangana	8618	7506	130813 (3.8)
Gujarat	162830	11145	334100 (9.8)
Karnataka	56884	102866	448437 (13.2)
Maharashtra	119734	48633	959746 (28.2)
Tamilnadu	17208	8364	216092 (6.3)
All India	442569	229929	3404944

Source : Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage of total foreign direct investment in all India.

Exported from Maharashtra:

The major products exported from the state of Maharashtra are gems and jewelery petrochemicals, engineering goods, metals and metal products, pharmaceuticals and pharmaceuticals, textiles and ready-made garments, agro-based products and plastics and plastic products. The state is well connected through road, rail, air and port. To promote exports and take into consideration the efforts made by the exporters, the state has taken up initiatives such as giving awards for export performance. The state helps small enterprises to participate in international exhibitions through space rental incentive grants. As per the Industrial Policy 2019, the state government has set up the Maharashtra Export Promotion Council to promote exports. A two-day state-level export conference was organized to boost collective enthusiasm among exporters in Maharashtra. Also, one-day workshops and exhibitions were organized in each district of the state to promote exports. Exports from Maharashtra and All India are given in Table 1.4.

Exports from Maharashtra and All India:
Table No. 1.4

Year	Rs. Crore	
	Maharashtra	All India
2019-20	459637	2219854
2020-21	431532	2159043
2021-22 *	347845	1970256

Source: Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra (Until Nov.2021)

One district one product scheme is going on by the central government. To identify

exportable products from each district, to remove barriers in the export of these products, to assist local exporting producers to increase production and services, and to assist exporters and producers. The scheme aims to find potential buyers from outside India to promote manufacturing and service industries and generate employment in the district. The State Government has set up District Export Executive Councils to make each district an industrial export hub. Decoding of products related to local strengths and available resources for each district is underway and a total of 113 exportable products have been identified in the states.

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EXPULSION IN INDIAN LITERATURE

Dr. Milind K. Telang
Hinganghat

The history of the Indian English novel can thus honestly be dubbed as the story of a 'metamorphosing India.' There did exist a time when education was an infrequent opportunity and speaking English was really not necessary by natives out crying against British. The stories however were already in the location, hidden - in the myths, in the folklore and the ump-teen languages and cultures that chattered, conversed, laughed and cried all over the sub-continent. India has, since time immemorial, always served as a land of stories, the strict segregation between ritual and reality being quite a thin line.

The history of the Indian English novel had though begun to emerge from these benevolent English gentlemen themselves, precisely in the fiery talks of Henry Louis Vivian Derozio. This very timeless strand was held strongly soon after by the spiritual prose of Rabindranath Tagore and the anti-violence declarations preached by Mahatma Gandhi. With the bursting in of 'colonialism' genre in Indian literature, novel writing never did remain the same. Under men like Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R.K. Narayan, the historical journey of the Indian English novel had begun to take its gigantic strides into the world of post-colonialism and a concept of the daring Indian novelists had emerged. In "Coolie" by Mulk Raj Anand, the social discrepancy and gross inequality in India is very much laid down stripped from any social constraints. In R.K. Narayan's much-admired visionary village Malgudi, the invisible man

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MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) Business in India

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Key words : MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises), MSMED (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development).

Introduction :

MSME stands for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. In accordance with the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act in 2006, the enterprises are classified into two divisions.

Manufacturing Enterprises : Engaged in the manufacturing or production of goods in any industry.

Service Enterprises : Engaged in providing or rendering services.

Role of MSMEs in the Indian Economy :

The MSME sector has proven to be a highly dynamic factor in the forecasting of the Indian economy. Since MSMEs produce and manufacture a variety of products for both domestic as well as international markets, they have helped promote the growth and development of various product segments and industries. MSMEs have played an essential role in providing employment opportunities in underprivileged areas. They have helped in the industrialization of such areas with a low capital cost compared to the larger industries in cities. MSMEs have also contributed and played an essential role in the country's development in different areas like the requirement of low investment, flexibility in operations, low rate of imports, and a high contribution to domestic production.

Categories of Small Business :

On the basis of capital invested, small business units can be divided into the following categories :

Small Scale Industry (Before 2006) :

They invest in fixed assets of machinery and plant, which does not surpass than one crore. For export improvement and modernization, expenditure ceiling in machinery and plant is five crores.

Ancillary Small Industrial Unit :

This industry can hold the status of an ancillary small industry if it supplies a minimum 50 per cent of its product to another business, i.e. the parent unit. They can produce machine parts, components, tools or standard products for the parent unit.

Export Oriented Units :

This industry can possess the status of an export-oriented unit if it exports exceeds 50 per cent of its manufactures. It can opt for the compensations like export bonuses and other grants awarded by the government for exporting units.

Small Scale Industries Owned by Women :

An enterprise operated by women entrepreneurs in which they alone or combined share capital minimum of 51 per cent. Such units can opt for the special grants from the government, with low-interest rates on loans, etc.

Tiny Industrial Units :

It is an Industrial or a company whose expenditure on machinery and plant does not exceed Rs. 25 lakhs.

Small Scale Service and Business :

It is a fixed asset investment on machinery and plant excluding land and building should not surplus Rs. 10 lakhs.

Micro Business Enterprises :

It is a tiny and small business sector. The investment in machinery and plant should not exceed Rs.1 lakh.

Village Industries :

The industries which are located in rural areas and manufacture any product performs any service with or without the utilization of power is called village industries.

They have fixed investments on capital as per head, workers, and artisan, which does not exceed Rs.50, 000.

Cottage Industries :

It is also known traditional or rural industries. These industries are not covered by the capital investment criterion.

Types of Small business :

Tuition/ Coaching Classes :

What was your favorite subject in school? Did you sail through Mathematics like a wizard or did you have a special chemistry with Chemistry? If yes, a room, some chairs, a board, marker and duster are all you would need to start teaching a subject. If you know a

foreign language like French, Spanish or German, you could easily impart lessons in such languages and start a small business without any great investment. There is always a demand for foreign language classes from students and professionals hence you need not worry about the pipeline drying up as an entrepreneur. The idea is not only about low investment and high returns, it also has a certain sense of cash inflow and demand predictability. For such businesses, you can start with a very small business loan too and there is no dearth of avenues from where you can get a basic loan to start this type of business.

Event / Wedding Planner :

Weddings never go out of fashion. Whether the economy is booming or going through a recession, there is always a market for weddings. To add to it, weddings range from the "big fat Indian weddings" to very private gatherings. To put things in perspective, the Indian wedding market was estimated to be around \$50 billion (around ₹ 33,000 crores) in the year 2017 and it is growing at a rate of 20 percent per year. This presents a huge opportunity for wedding planners who can ensure wedding themes, planners, decorators, and caterers are in place and immaculately plan and organize the entire wedding ceremony. It requires initial capital investment for staff, logistics, and arrangements for which a plethora of small business loan options are available at your disposal. While the initial investment is low, the returns that can be made once the business scales are significant.

Driving School / Cab Service :

If one has good driving skills and can buy a vehicle such as a car, driving lessons can be imparted to people. With the same vehicle, the person can teach 10-15 customers in a month and earn a decent amount with minimum investment. It might not be very difficult to avail of a small business loan and buy a car. A part of the earnings from the driving school can be used towards repayments to service the loan. Depending on the savings, the fleet of cars can be expanded, more driving instructors can be hired, and the business can flourish. A person may also avail of a small business loan to buy a new car. If he has the required driving skills, he can enroll in a ride-hailing service such as an Ola or Uber. Once he does that, he can offer rides through the ride-hailing app and make money to pay off his loans and save for further business expansion.

Fitness Centers :

More than 65% of India's population is less than 35 years old. The youth are a health-conscious

many of them are members of a fitness center or gym. They love to hit the gym and burn a few excess calories. The remaining 35% also comprises a lot of fitness enthusiasts and health-conscious people. Anyone who has trained in an area of fitness can start a fitness center. The space or infrastructure and equipment can be leased or bought. The space can be used for almost 16 hours a day as people like to walk into the fitness center at various times during the day. The idea of opening a fitness center is a business idea with low investment. Even if the person interested in opening this center cannot afford it, he has multiple avenues at his disposal to avail of a small business loan. It is a very profitable business idea as subscribers of the fitness center find it difficult to keep coming to the fitness center regularly but most of them pay an annual subscription.

Computer Training Center :

We are in an era wherein there is a lot of demand for computer literacy and proficiency. If one has a basic idea of how to operate a computer and how to work with simple tools such as the Microsoft Office suite of products – Word, Excel, and PowerPoint, the chances of employment of the person are much brighter. Hence, there is a great demand to learn computers, programming and the booming areas in technology such as artificial intelligence, block chain, data analytics, IoT, etc. Are you an expert in any such area? If yes, you can start a training center equipped with an internet connection, a few computers and learning aids such as whiteboards, projectors, etc. The business is driven by knowledge and hence the subsequent investment after the initial capex outgo is low. Multiple batches can be run for college students, working professionals, etc. and a handsome profit can be made on a very small initial investment. What's more, a small business loan for such initiatives is easily available. You can visit Lendingkart.com for a business loan.

Boutique, Salon, Spa, etc. :

There is always a demand for personal hygiene, fashion and grooming-related services. Once you make an initial investment in the store and raw material, if you can focus on selling and brand partnerships, you are highly likely to turn it into a profitable business idea. A small business loan for the same can be easily availed. If you are interested in becoming your own boss with any such venture, the right time is now!

Web / Social Media Agency :

In the digital

you have a good knowledge of marketing, communications, branding, web presence management and social media, you could start your own venture to help companies establish a strong digital footprint. All you need is an office, a few computers, some skilled professionals and you are good to start. Are funds to start up a problem? You needn't worry as there are many options to avail of a small business loan to start a web/ social media agency.

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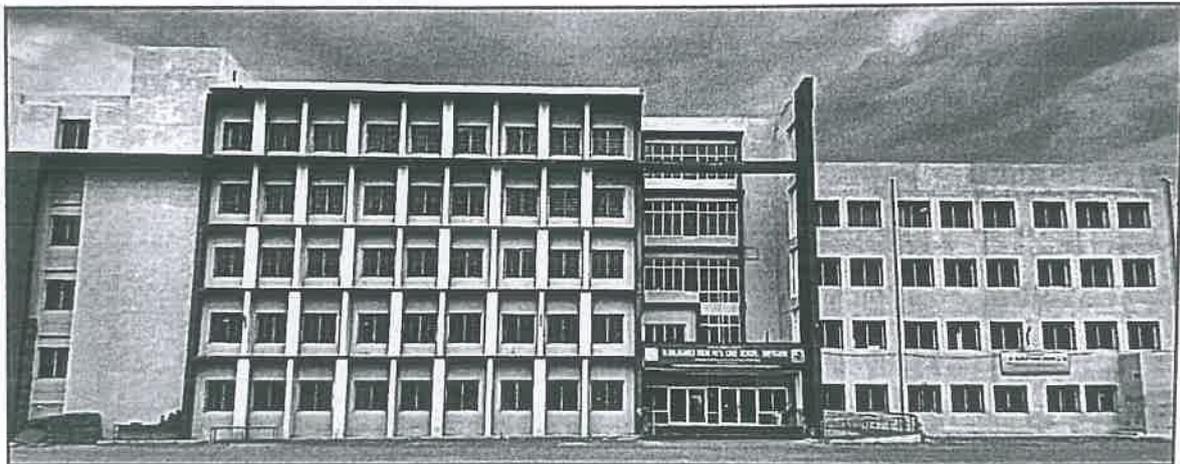
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6. E-mail Marketing: Advantages and Disadvantages

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Introduction

E-mail marketing is a method of marketing your product or service. This method has been used for a long time but even today it works and gives good results. Now, there are many new methods to reach customers. 4.6 billion people are having an e-mail. E-mail marketing is considered the king of marketing. In today's world of information it is one of the main resources and asset of recognized organizations. Literature and other resources are best tools for effective management of assets (Financial resources, manpower, etc.) E-mail marketing is also of importance and has special value. But this value will be achievable only if the researcher uses this data at the right time, with quality and safety, acceptable to the appropriate people adhering to the optimal organization. Hence information technology, transport, handling, use and management of effective information is of crucial importance. Therefore, in line with Iran's twenty-year vision of a developed society with regard to the impact of ICT on various aspects of human life, it is especially crucial and sensitive aspects of cultural, economic, security, social, commercial and political.

In simple terms, e-mail marketing means that we use e-mail to reach out customers to sell our services or advertise to them. In this, we have an e-mail list of people.

An Example is e-mail Marketing

You must have done online shopping, while opening an account on a shopping website. You have to provide an e-mail account and when you buy something, you have to enter your address along with your e-mail. Then you will receive messages in E-mail form from the same companies giving new offers or Diwali bumper sale offers. These multiple messages in the form of e-mails are called e-mail marketing. You may know that e-mail address is like this `pustakpur@gmail.com` and marketing means promoting your product or service. E-mail marketing means we reach our customers through e-mail.

Types of E-mail Marketing

1. Transactional e-mail

Transactional e-mail means when we visit any website or e-commerce website, a pop e-mail comes in front of us, if you enter your e-mail on that pop e-mail and subscribe, we call it transactional e-mail. This simply means you will receive an e-mail whenever a post is published on that website or blog.

2. Direct e-mail

Direct e-mail means when you go to a website or an e-commerce website like Amazon and Flipkart to buy a product. You have to enter your information and it also asks you to enter your e-mail. This type is called direct e-mail. In direct e-mail you get an e-mail about shopping, discounts and various offers from that website.

Use of e-mail Marketing

- We can use e-mail marketing to drive traffic to the website so that our website ranks high and also increase our income.
- In order to maintain good relationship between seller and the customer, we can directly contact customer through e-mail and we can offer and advertise our services. We can give greetings to our customer on festival days.
- We can give more information about our services.
- After you sent an e-mail to a customer, did that customer open the e-mail, how long did they open it and did they purchase your service? And does he see the e-mails send about the offers? We can get answers to all these questions. From this, we can improve our service / product and increase our business.
- We can send our advertisement or offer to the right people in a very professional manner at low cost and that is called targeted marketing which we can do with the help of e-mail marketing.

Advantages of e-mail Marketing

- 4 billion people worldwide are on e-mail and this is a great option if you are looking for a way to reach customers.
- According to a 2020 survey, every \$1 spent on e-mail marketing has a return of \$36, so you can understand how cheap and profitable marketing medium e-mail marketing is.
- E-mail marketing is one of the top 3 methods used by 79 percent of marketers.
- We can create content as we want and deliver it to the audience.
- Feedback and surveys are great way to reach people easily and get their opinion.
- Helps to improve sales.

- We can reach customers at low cost.
- There is a medium of communication with customers through which we can communicate
- E-mail marketing can help to increase your website traffic.
- We can reach the right people at the right time.
- We can provide important information to our readers / customers.
- Through this we get contacts.
- Leads can be used to sell the product or service we are offering (leads are customers who are interested in buying your service).

Disadvantage of E-mail Marketing

- **Undelivered e-mail:** Now, these days many ISP's use complex junk-mail filters so there is no guarantee that your e-mails are getting into your audience inbox. Also, it is possible that individuals delete an E-mail from someone who is not in their contact list. This is increasingly becoming a disadvantage of e-mail marketing.
- **E-mail Response Decay:** It's not easy to keep subscribers actively engaged with your company in the long-term.
- **Render Ability:** Difficulty of displaying the creative as intended within the in-box of different E-mail reading systems. Your subscribers may want a message with "unsecured" items such as color, graphics and links that no tall browsers will support them. Finally, your recipient will instantly close the window or you will have to just settle for the drab all-text E-mail.
- **Expenses:** Some people and technology resources are required to deliver a sophisticated E-mail newsletter that engages the consumer. Even though E-mail marketing is very inexpensive to propagate, the outcome could wind up costing a lot more if a judge deems your messages "useless spam"
- **E-mail Overload:** When an E-mail gets through to the consumer, there is so much E-mail that needs to be looked at sometimes. It is difficult for the individual to distinguish between solicited and unsolicited E-mail, as well as have time to read through the E-mail.

Conclusion

Most e-mail marketing tools provide the ability to track what happens when you send e-mails. This allows you to specifically track delivery rate, bounce rate, unsubscribe rate, click rate, and open rate. This gives you a better understanding of how your e-mail marketing

campaigns are performing and which people aren't accepting it. You cannot ignore all these things. They have an important part to play in your internet marketing campaign. Your customers can even unsubscribe from your e-mails if they get annoyed with the daily e-mails. That's why you have to keep in mind that you do not e-mail too much. This is purely to know our customers and provide them better content.

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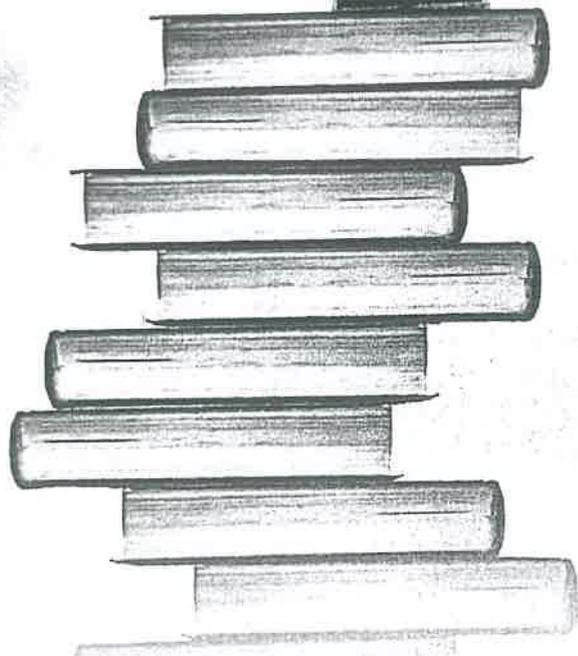
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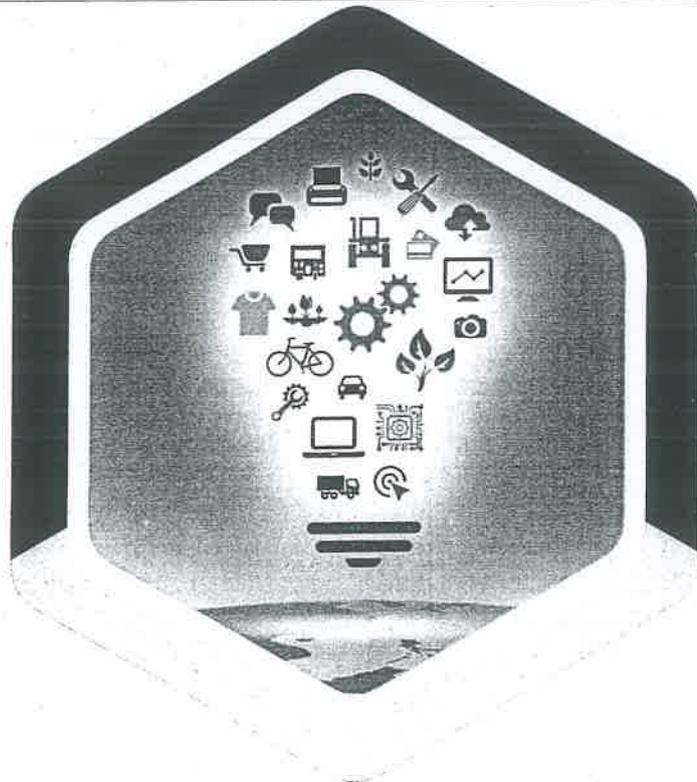
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प्र. के. अत्रे : व्यक्ती आणि वाङ्मय

डॉ. राजाराम सोनटक्के
अॅड. बी. डी. हंबर्डे महाविद्यालय, आष्टी, जि. बीड

प्रल्हाद केशव अत्रे मराठी वाङ्मयातील एक आगळेवेगळे व्यक्तिमत्त्व साहित्यिक म्हणून ओळखले जाते. त्यांचा जन्म पुणे येथील सासवडजवळ 'कोटीत' या गावी एका सुशिक्षित व सुसंस्कारी कुटुंबात झाला. सासवड, पुणे, मुंबई व त्यानंतर लंडन येथे त्यांनी बी. ए.बी.टी.डी. पर्यंतचे शिक्षण घेतले. 'मकरंद' आणि 'केशवकुमार' या नावांनी त्यांनी आपले लिखाण सुरू केले. आपल्या शुद्ध वाणीने - लेखणीने व कर्तृत्वाने अजरामर झालेल्या या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे आणि त्यांच्या नाटकाची वाङ्मयीन ओळख व्हावी या दृष्टिकोनातून पाहण्याचा मानस या लेखातून केला आहे.

नाटककार प्र. के. अत्रे :-

१९३३ ते १९६० हा अत्र्यांच्या नाट्यलेखनाचा कालखंड मानला जातो. मराठी रंगभूमीचा हा अवनत काळ असल्यामुळे संगीत नाटके व नाटककार, गायकी नटवर्ग यांची परंपरा संपुष्टात येऊ लागली होती. चित्रपटाविषयीचे वाढते आकर्षण आणि प्रभाव यामुळे मराठी रंगभूमीला अवकळा आली होती. प्रेक्षकांची नाट्याभिरुची बदलली होती. या काळात अत्र्यांनी मुख्यतः उपहासात्मक व विनोदी नाट्यरचना करून एकूणच मराठी रंगभूमीला नवसंजीवनी दिली. याशिवाय नाटकातून सामाजिक दोषदर्शन, दंभस्फोट, उपहास, उपरोध, विडंबन व अतिशयोक्ती ह्या वाङ्मयीन विशेषाने परिपूर्ण असणारी त्यांची नाटके विशेष गाजली.

'राम गणेश गडकरी' यांना ते आपला नाट्यक्षेत्रातील गुरू मानीत असत. प्रहसनकार 'मेलिएट' यांचा प्रभाव त्यांच्या नाटकावर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर जाणवतो. या प्रभावातून साकारलेली 'साष्टांग नमस्कार' (१९३३), 'भ्रष्टामाचा भोपळा' (१९३५) व 'लग्नाची बेडी' (१९३६) ही नाटके लोकप्रिय झाली. 'घराबाहेर' (१९३४) व 'उद्याचा संसार' (१९३६) ही त्यांची गंभीर व सामाजिक समस्या यावर कठोर भाष्य करणारी नाटके होत. 'इब्सेन' या नॉर्वेजियम नाटककाराचा संस्कार या दोन नाटकांवर झाल्यासारखा वाटतो. 'तो मी नव्हेच' (१९६२) व 'डॉक्टर लागू' (१९६७) ही सत्यघटनेवरील आधारित नाटके कल्पनातीत गाजली. 'मोरुची मावशी' या नाटकाचे प्रयोग आजही होतात. यावरून मराठी रंगभूमीच्या सुरुवातीच्या काळात अत्रे यांनी लेखन करून नाट्यसृष्टीला उर्जितावस्था दिली असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरू नये.

काव्य :-

प्रल्हाद केशव अत्रे यांच्या वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण काव्यामधील 'झेंडूची फुले' हा विनोदी व विडंबनात्मक कवितांचा संग्रह मराठी विनोदी काव्यात विशेष उल्लेखनीय मानला जातो. या कवितासंग्रहात त्यांनी जुन्या पारंपरिक वळणाच्या कवींचे विशेषतः रविकिरण मंडळातील कवी व त्यांच्या कविता यांच्या शैली, लकबी, वैगुण्याचे विडंबन केले आहे. या कवितासंग्रहातून

मराठी वाङ्मयात विडंबनात्मक काव्याची लेखनपरंपरा सुरू झाली.

“तू छोकरी नही सुंदरी । मिष्किल बाळ
चिचुंदरी काळा कडा मी फत्तरी ।

तू काश्मीरातील गुलदारी ।”

श्यामले याकवितेतील वरील ओळीतून कवीचा मिष्किलपणा दिसून येतो. संस्कृत प्रचूर भाषेचा हव्यास, भव्यदिव्य उपमा देण्याच्या कवीच्या सवयीवर त्यांनी टीका केली आहे. सदर कविता त्यांना ‘मौलाना उल्ला उद्दिन खिलजी’ या टोपणनावाने प्रकाशात आणली. कवीची काव्यप्रवृत्ती प्रेरणा आणि शैली, टोपणनावांचा वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण वापर यामुळे अत्रे कवी म्हणून सजग, गंभीरपणे चिंतन करणारे आणि नवकवींचा उणेपणा दूर करून त्यास योग्य मार्गदर्शन करणारे साक्षेपी काव्य समीक्षक वाटतात. केवळ मराठी, हिंदी, इंग्रजीच नव्हे तर उर्दूचाही अभ्यास त्यांनी केला होता. याशिवाय इतर भाषेतील वाङ्मय त्यांनी वाचलेले होते. हे त्यांच्या काव्यप्रवृत्तीवरून दिसून येते. म्हणून प्र. के. अत्रे यांचे काव्य मराठीतील नवकवींना आदर्श व प्रेरणादायी ठरले आहे.

व्यक्तिचित्रण व ललितलेखन :-

प्र. के अत्रे अपैलू साहित्यिक म्हणून महत्त्वाचे वाटतात. त्यांनी त्यांच्या लेखनामधून ‘महात्मा फुले’ (१९५८), पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरूंवरील ‘सूर्यास्त’ (१९६४), ‘समाधीवरील अश्रू’ (१९५६), ‘केल्याने देशाटन’ (१९६१), ‘अत्रे उवाच’ (१९३७), ‘ललित वाङ्मय’ (१९४४), ‘हशा आणि टाळ्या’ (१९५८) ही त्यांची काही उल्लेखनीय पुस्तके आहेत. त्यांच्या ‘नवयुग वाचनमाला’ (१९६२) यांनी मराठी व मराठी भाषा साहित्यविषयक शालेय पाठ्यपुस्तकाचा मराठीत एक आदर्श निर्माण केला होता. ‘अप्रकाशित गडकरी’ (१९६२) हा त्यांनी संपादित केलेला ग्रंथ अभ्यासनीय असा आहे. ‘मी कसा झालो?’ (१९५३) या त्यांच्या वाङ्मयीन आत्मशोधनातून लेखक म्हणून झालेली जडण-घडण व्यक्त झाली आहे. अत्यंत रसाळ व भावपूर्ण शैलीने लिहिलेले हे ‘आत्मशोधन’ मराठी आत्मचरित्रावर साहित्यात विशेष उंचीवर मानले जाते. ‘कऱ्हेचे पाणी’ (१९६३, १९६४, १९६५, १९६७ व १९६८) या पाच खंडातील प्रदीर्घ आत्मचरित्रातून त्यांनी केवळ जीवनकथाच नव्हे तर तत्कालीन राजकीय, सामाजिक, वाङ्मयीन व ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितीवर अत्यंत अभ्यासपूर्ण भाष्य केले आहे. या कालखंडात एवढे सक्षमपणे लेखन इतर कोणत्याही साहित्यिकाकडून अभावानेच झाले असेल.

पत्रकार अत्रे :-

इतर साहित्यलेखनाबरोबरच वृत्तपत्र व्यवसायात पत्रकार म्हणूनही भरीव कामगिरी केली असल्याचे दिसून येते. ‘साप्ताहिक नवयुग’ (१९४०-१९६२), ‘जयहिंद’ (१९४८) नावाचे ‘सायंदैनिक’, ‘तुकाराम’ (१९५४) नावाचे साप्ताहिक व नंतर ‘दैनिक मराठा’ (१९५६ ते अखेरपर्यंत) ही त्यांनी सुरू केलेली वृत्तपत्रे व साप्ताहिके अत्यंत वाचनीय असून, लातू

समाजप्रबोधनाचे फार मोठे कार्य अत्रेनी साधले होते. याची साक्ष तत्कालीन वाचक व समीक्षक देतात.

अष्यांचे मृत्यूलेख इतके महनीय असत की, त्याकाळी थोर व्यक्ती "मरावे तर अष्यां समोर मरावे!" असे भाषणातून म्हणत असत. त्यांचा 'देशभक्त बापट' हा व इतर मृत्यूलेखन वाङ्मयीन दृष्ट्या दर्जेदार झाले होते. त्यातील त्यांचा नम्रपणा नतमस्तक होण्याची प्रवृत्ती, कार्याची घेतलेली दखल, हे वाचून लोक भारावून जात. त्यांच्या या कार्यातून देशभक्ती प्रत्ययाला येते.

चित्रपट :-

अनेक गाजलेली नाटके लिहिलेल्या प्र. के. अत्रे यांना इतरसंप्रमाणेच त्या काळी आकर्षण ठरलेल्या चित्रपट निर्माते, पटकथा लेखक, गीतकार म्हणूनही महत्त्वाचे कार्य केल्याचे लक्षात येते. 'धर्मवीर', 'प्रेमवीर', 'ब्रह्मचारी', 'ब्रँडीची बाटली' हे त्यांचे गाजलेले चित्रपट होत. 'श्यामची आई' या सानेगुरुजींच्या जीवनावरील चित्रपटाला 'रूपती सुवर्णपदक' (१९५४) ला तर 'महात्मा फुले' या चित्रपटास रौप्यपदक (१९५५) देऊन गौरविण्यात आले. या सर्वावरून अत्रेचे चित्रपट स्त्रीतील योगदान निर्माता, पटकथाकार, गीतकार म्हणून केलेले कार्य विशेष उल्लेखनीय वाटते.

संयुक्त महाराची चळवळ :-

मुंबईसह महारा निर्माण व्हावी यासाठीची चळवळ, अण्णाभाऊ साठे - गवाणकर - अमरशेख यांच्या शाहिरी चळवळीने जशी गाजली, तशीच ती आचार्य अत्रे यांच्या घणाघाती भाषणाने देखील गाजली. या आंदोलनात वक्तृत्व व वृत्तपत्र या साधनांद्वारे त्यांच्या राजकीय कर्तृत्वाचा उत्कर्ष झाला असे म्हणता येते. त्यांच्या सभाना व भाषणांना विराट गर्दी होत असे. मुद्देसूद, व्यासंगी आणि प्रक्षोभक वक्तव्यासाठी ते प्रसिद्ध होते. त्यांच्या या स्वभावामुळे श्री. म. माटे, भा. वि. वरेरकर, ना. सी. फडके, पु. भा. भावे इत्यादी व्यक्तींशी वाङ्मयीन वाद झालेत. हे वाद मराठी साहित्यात व एकूणच महारात विशेष गाजले असल्याचे दिसून येते. साहित्य संमेलने :-

नाशिक येथे भरलेल्या १९४२ च्या सत्ताविसाव्या 'महारा साहित्य संमेलना'चे ते अध्यक्ष होते. बेळगाव येथे १९५५ साली झालेल्या नाट्यसंमेलनाचेही ते अध्यक्ष होते. दहावे मराठी पत्रकार संमेलन (१९५०) आणि बडोदे, इंदूर व ग्वालहेर येथील प्रादेशिक साहित्य संमेलने यांची अध्यक्षपदे त्यांनी भूषविली होती. त्यावेळची त्यांची भाषणे मराठी साहित्याला नवे वळण देणारी मार्गदर्शक अशी आहेत.

अत्र्यांची साहित्यसृष्टी :-

एकूणच साहित्यामध्ये जीवनविषयक तत्त्वज्ञानाची बैठक आणि त्याविषयीचे चिंतन असणारे अत्रे आपला साहित्यविषयक किोन साहित्यातून दाखवून देतात. "लेखनाचा छंद, नाद, लेखनाची हौस हीच केवळ माझ्या लेखनाची प्रेरणा होय असे अष्यांचे प्रतिपादन आहे.

त्यांचा पेशा शिक्षकी होता. जन्मजात विनोदबुद्धी, तशीच काहीशी खट्याळपणाची वृत्ती, इर्ष्या आणि महत्त्वाकांक्षा, बालकवी, गडकरी यांची महाराष्ट्र व मराठी भाषा यावरील अनन्यसाधारण निष्ठा या सर्वांची जोड लाभलीव त्यातूनच अष्ट्यांमधील अपैलू लेखक व समीक्षक घडत गेला.” जाणकारांचे हे मत प्रत्यंतरणीय आहे.

कथाकार प्र. के. अत्रे :-

विनोदी लेखक म्हणून प्र. के. अत्रे यांचे नाव मराठी साहित्यात विशेष उल्लेखनीय आहे. “नाटक, काव्य आणि बोलपट या क्षेत्रातील त्यांची कामगिरी सर्वश्रुत आहे. त्यांच्या लेखात व भाषणात विनोदाची भरपूर खैरात असतेच असते, पण त्यांनी खास विनोदी अशा गोंही लिहिलेल्या आहेत. लघुकथेच्या तंत्रात कदाचित त्या बसणार नाहीत, पण त्यातील कल्पनाविलास, कोटीबाजपणा व बुद्धिचापल्य आपणास कडकऱ्यांच्या प्रतिमेची आठवण करून देईल यात शंका नाही.” त्यांच्या या विशेष शैलीने साकारलेली कथा म्हणून स्पपणे केलेले अत्र्यांचे लेखन ‘साखरपुडा’ (१९४२), ‘ब्रँडीची बाटली’ (१९४४), ‘वामकुक्षी’ (१९४९), ‘बत्ताशी व इतर कथा’ (१९५४), ‘हास्यकथा भाग-१’ (१९५८), भाग-२ (१९५९), ‘अत्रेय कथा’, ‘निवडक कथासंग्रह’, ‘कावळ्यांची शाळा’ (१९८१), फुले आणि मुले’ (१९८२) ‘मुर्खाचा बाजार’ व ‘अशा गों अशा गमती’ (१९६४) हे कथासंग्रह असल्याचे दिसून येते.

कथाविचार :-

भरीव अशा दहा कथासंग्रहांपैकी काही निवडक कथाविषयी विचार करून त्याद्वारे अत्रेच्या कथाविषयावर भाष्य करून कथेचे विशेष समजून घेता यावेत यासाठी कथेची निवड व त्यावरचे संशोधन प्रस्तुत ठिकाणी गरजेचे वाटते.

‘जांबुवंत दंतमंजन’ या कथेत अत्रे बगाराम मारवाड्यांच्या जुन्या पुस्तकाच्या दुकानातून कल्पनेने सुंद्रीच्या दारापर्यंत येऊन पोहचतात त्यावेळी पुणे म्युनिसिपालिटीच्या दुरुस्तीसाठी उखडलेल्या रस्त्यापासून ते एम.एस.एम. रेल्वेपर्यंतच्या व्यवस्थेशी संबंधित सर्व घटकांना त्यामध्ये मार्मिकपणे गुंफतात. त्यातील वैगुण्य, व्यंग यावर उपहासात्मक भाष्य करून वाचकांना एकाचवेळी हसवणे आणि जागृती हा उद्योग आरंभतात. ‘ब्रँडीची बाटली’ या कथेत विनोदापेक्षा कारुण्यच जास्त आहे असे दिसून येते. एकीकडे त्रिंबकराव औषधासाठी ब्रँडीची बाटली मिळवण्याकरिता धडपड करत असतात. त्यांच्या या प्रयत्नाबद्दल व अज्ञानाबद्दल हास्य निर्माण होते तर दुसरीकडे बाटली न मिळाल्यामुळे त्यांच्यावर कोसळलेल्या दुःखाबद्दल वाईटही वाटत राहाते. ‘माझा व्यापार बारा आण्याला घोडे’ या कथेत विनोदपूर्ण घटना, त्या घडण्यामधील पार्श्वभूमी आणि नाट्यात्मकता याचा तोल अष्ट्यांनी नीटपणे सांभाळल्याचे लक्षात येते. ‘गुत्यातील नारद’ ही आणखी एक विनोदी अंगाने जाणारी कथा चमत्कृती व प्रसंगनिष्ठ विनोद आणि शेवटी दिलेली कलाटणी यामुळे ही कथा विशेष लक्षात राहाते. नारदाच्या वेशभूषेतील कलाकार दारू गुत्यावर जातो तेव्हा त्यास स्वर्गातून नारद आल्याचे

समजून दारूबाज गिऱ्हाईक त्याची फजिती करतात. यातून प्रसंगनिष्ठ विनोद निर्माण होतो.

‘गांधीवादी पाहुणा’ या कथेत पाहुण्यांचा आदर, सत्कार, सोय करण्याची आवड असणाऱ्या एका सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्याला कोणत्या परिस्थितीस सामोरे जावे लागते याचे परखड व विनोदी चित्रण अत्रे करतात. स्वतःला गुरुजी म्हणून घेणारे गांधीवादी पाहुणे जेव्हा सेवेसाठी आलेल्या परिचारिकेबरोबर ब्रह्मचर्य पालनाचा प्रयोग करतांना दिसतात तेव्हा ते या प्रसंगामधून वास्तवता आणि कटू सत्य वाचकासमोर मांडतात. ‘महापुरात बुडालेला विष्णू’ या कथेतून गावातील विष्णू नावाचा तरुण महापुरात बुडून वाहून जातो. पण गावकरी समजतात की, तो हत्ती खडकाच्या खाली असणाऱ्या सातीआसरा अप्सरा यांच्याबरोबर संसार करण्यासाठी गेला आहे. हा लोकमानस, अंधश्रद्धा, प्रमक समजुती यावर भाष्य करतो.

‘मुरारजींची दिवाळी’ या कथेतील घटना हे लेखकास पडलेले स्वप्न असून, त्या स्वप्नात लेखक संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राची चळवळ, त्यावेळच्या आंदोलनातील सहभाग, त्यामुळे झालेली फाशीची शिक्षा, शेवटी स्वप्नातून जागे होऊन कथाकार या चळवळीशी किती एकरूप होऊन काम करत होते, याचे मनोज्ञ दर्शन घडते. अशाच स्वरूपाची ‘गौतम बुद्धाचे मुंबईत आगमन’ या कथेतून राजकारणी लोकांचे कुटील डाव, कारस्थाने, सम्राट अशोक यांचा काळ व आजचा काळ, मोरारजी देसाई यांचे सरकार तुलनात्मक विसंगती दाखवून कथेच्या शेवटी गौतम बुद्ध आणि सम्राट अशोक सोबत आणलेल्या चार सिंहांबरोबर परत आकाशाच्या दिशेने जातात अशी काल्पनिक कथावस्तू मांडून राज्यकर्त्यांमधील होणारे विसंवाद यातील मार्मिक विनोद टिपतांना दिसून येतात.

त्यांच्या या विनोदी कथा स्वरूपाबरोबरच गंभीर स्वरूपाच्या कथाही तितक्याच भावतात. शालेय जीवनातील लहान-सहान अनुभवावर आधारित ‘कुणी बोलायचे नाही’, ‘ठोकळ्यांचे चित्र’ व छोट्या मुलांच्या नैसर्गिक भावना व प्रौढांची यांत्रिक शिस्त याचे बारकाईने निरीक्षण करून कथेची गुंफण केल्याचे लक्षात येते. ‘पाठीवरचे वळ’ यासारखी गंभीर कथा याचे उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण होय. ‘समुद्राची देणगी’ या कथेतील भावनांची आंदोलने, रॉबिन व सॅरा यांची व्यक्तिचित्रे आणि शेवटची कारुण्यमय कलाटणी वाचकांच्या अंतःकरणाला चटका लावणारी आहे. एकूणच विनोदाइतकाच करुणरसही साधतो. याची साक्षच जणू या कथेमधून त्यांनी दिली आहे ही गो पटते.

‘बहिरी ससाणा’ या प्रेमकथेत ते प्रेयसीसाठी नायक बहिरी ससाणा कापून जेवण बनवतो व तोच ससाणा त्याच्या आजारी मुलास औषध उपचार ठरणार असतो. अशावेळी होणारी भावनिक घालमेल व दुःखाचे प्रकरण प्रभावीपणे मांडले आहे. गडकऱ्यांचा ‘एकच प्याला’ या नाटकातील सिंधूच्या वडिलांवर आलेला प्रसंग व त्यांची व्यक्तिरेखा समोर यावी यासाठी ‘सिंधूचा बाप’ या शीर्षकाची कथा ते लिहितात. गुरुच्या नाटकावर केलेले कठोर भाष्य या कथेत दिसून येते. ‘बत्ताशी’ या वेश्येच्या जीवनावरील कथेत भारत-पाकिस्तान फाळणीच्या संदर्भाने सीमेवर गाडीमधील इतर उच्चपंजा जीव वाचवण्यासाठी स्वतःचे स्वत्व

देऊन इतरांची मुक्ती करते. ही तिची करुण कथा सामर्थ्यामुळे अष्यांची कथा विशेष लक्षात राहते व वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण ठरते.

कथात्म दृष्टीकोन :-

अत्रे यांच्या कथाविषयक किोनाविषयी समीक्षक लिहितात, ‘‘तत्कालीन कथाकारांशी स्पर्धात्मकदृष्टिकोन ठेवला असता ही बाब अष्यांच्या एकूणच साहित्यसृष्टी व जीवनसृष्टी संभवनीय नव्हती. अष्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वात हुकमी व चित्तवेधक गोष्टी वेल्हाळपणा होता. पण गौचा कलावंत नव्हता. प्रत्यक्ष जीवनातील गोष्टी, माणसे, वातावरण यांना नेटाने भिडणे, त्यांचा जिद्दीने पाठपुरावा करणे, त्यांचे अर्थ हुडकण्यासाठी न कंटाळता लावून धरणे व या सर्व आटापिट्यात संयम व सहनशक्ती टाकून देणे यासारख्या कथा—कादंबरीला आवश्यक असणाऱ्या गुणविशेषांना आत्रेय व्यक्तिमत्त्वात मान असला तरी स्थान मात्र नव्हते. कथा—कादंबरीच्या क्षेत्रात सामने खेळण्यासाठी अष्यांनी बाराव्या खेळाडूची म्हणजे अधूनमधून बदली खेळाडू म्हणून भाग घेण्याची जी निवड केली ती त्यांच्या नेमक्या सर्जनशील आत्मभानाची खूण आहे असे म्हणता येईल. यावरून अत्र्यांचा कथात्म दृष्टिकोन स्पष्टपणे समजून घेता येतो.

समारोप :-

मुख्यतः विनोदी लेखक म्हणून स्वतःची ओळख असणारे हे साहित्यिक एखाद्या गौचे महत्त्व सांगतांना गेल्या दहा हजार वर्षात असे झाले नाही अशी विधाने अतिशयोक्त शैलीत सहजपणे करीत. त्यांच्या लेखणीला एक अस्सल मराठमोळेपण लाभले असल्याचे अभ्यासावरून म्हणता येते. अपैलू साहित्यिक, शिक्षणतज्ञ, चित्रपट निर्माता, दिग्दर्शक, वृत्तपत्रकार, हजरजबाबी वक्ता आणि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीतील धुरंधर नेता असे बहुआयामी व्यक्तिमत्त्व ‘आचार्य’ या पदवीने सुशोभित होते. म्हणून आचार्य अत्रे हे मराठी वाङ्मयातील जाणते लेखक, समीक्षक म्हणून योग्यतेने श्रेष्ठ ठरतात.

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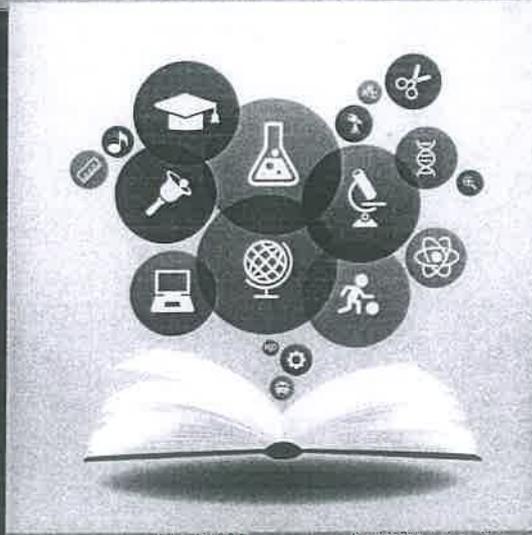
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पटकथा व स्तंभलेखन

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प्रस्तावना

मराठी साहित्यात लेखनाचे अनेक प्रकार आहेत. कथा कादंबरी कविता नाटक निबंध इत्यादी प्रकारचे लेखन केले जाते. या पत्येक लेखनाचा विषय वेगळा असतो यामध्ये सामाजिक राजकीय कौटुंबिक ऐतिहासिक धार्मिक वैवाहिक शैक्षणिक आर्थिक इत्यादी दृष्टीकोनातून लेखन केले जाते.

याप्रमाणेच पटकथा लिहिल्या जातात. पटकथा लेखनाचा एक प्रकार असून पटकथा या कथांमधूनच निर्माण होत असतात. ज्या आशयाचा कथा असतात त्याच आशयाचा पटकथा असतात. ज्या आशयाच्या कथा असतात त्याच आशयाचा पटकथा असतात. पटकथा लिहित असताना मूळ कथेचा आशय आहे तसाच ठेवून त्या आशयाचा उपयोग चित्रपट नाटक किंवा मालिकांसाठी केला जातो. मराठी पटकथाकारांमध्ये पु. ल. देशपांडे विजय तेंडूलकर परवीण दवणे हे पसिद्ध पटकथाकार आहेत. तर गुलजार हे हिंदी चित्रपटाचे पटकथाकार आहेत.

पटकथा व्याख्या

पटकथा ही चित्रपटाचा सांगाडा असते. दृश्य आणि ध्वनी यांच्याद्वारे पडद्यावर जे व्यक्त होते ते पटकथेचे खरे इंगित असते. सत्यजित राय दिग्दर्शक

“A Screenplay is a blueprint of a movie” नश अॅड ओके

मूळ कथावस्तू जशी आहे तशीच ठेवून तिचे चित्रपट वा नाटकासाठी संवादात्मक रचनात्मक रूपांतरात्मक स्वरूप देण्याच्या लेखन कौशल्याला पटकथा असे म्हणतात.

पटकथा म्हणजे अर्थपूर्ण दृश्यांची लिखित संहिता

चित्रपट निर्मितीसाठी आवश्यक असलेला घटक म्हणजे पटकथा या विविध व्याख्यावरून पटकथेचे महत्व आणि चित्रपटाचे अस्तित्व पटकथेमध्ये असल्याचे सिद्ध होते.

पटकथा लेखनाचे स्वरूप

समाजामध्ये विविध सामाजिक राजकीय आर्थिक कौटुंबिक शैक्षणिक घटना नेहमीच घडत असतात. घडलेल्या घटना या समाजाशी संबंधित असतात. अशा घटनांवर साहित्यिक कथा कादंब-या लिहीत असतात. घडलेल्या घटनांना अलंकारिक रूप देवून त्या समाजापुढे आणण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. या कथा, कादंब-या आधारे पटकथा लिहीत असताना आशय विषयाला महत्वाचे स्थान असते.

कथा, कादंब-यात असणा-या कथानकावरून चित्रीकरण करणे शक्य नसते? चित्रपटाचा डोलारा हा पटकथेवर अवलंबून असतो? पटकथेचे लेखन करताना पटकथा काराला कथा आशयाला धरून अनेक प्रसंगाचे पुर्नलेखन करावे लागते. प्रसंग योग्य ठिकाणी जोडून आकर्षकता व उत्कंठा वाढवावी लागते. तसेच प्रसंगाचा योग्य क्रम लावावा लागतो. पटकथेसाठी लिहीलेले प्रसंग प्रेक्षकांना सहज समजतील अशा स्वरूपाचे असावेत. त्यामुळे प्रेक्षक खूष होतो.

पटकथाकाराला एकापेक्षा अनेक प्रसंग निर्माण करून नाविन्याची भर टाकावी लागते. तसेच प्रसंगाला अनुसरून पार्श्वभूमी तयार करावी लागते. तसेच प्रसंगाला अनुसरून पार्श्वभूमी तयार करावी लागते. कृतीची सुसंगती जुळवून प्रसंगाचे क्रम लावण्याचे कौशल्य पटकथाकाराला दाखवावे लागते.

उदा. एखाद्या कथेत तरूण तरूणी एकमेकांच्या प्रेमात पडतात. पटकथा काराला त्यांचे प्रेमात पडणे स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी त्या दोघांच्या भेटीचे अनेक प्रसंग निर्माण करावे लागतात. कारण एका भेटीत कोणी कोणाच्या प्रेमात पडत नाही. त्यासाठी आवश्यक घटना घडव्या लागतात. या घटनांचा क्रम पटकथाकार ठरवतो. तसेच वास्तवाशी जोडून लेखन करतो.

पटकथा लेखनाशी वैशिष्ट्ये -

समाजात विविध घटना घडत असतात. या प्रसंगावर आधारीत कथाकार कथा लिहीत असतो. उदा. जाउ तिथे खाउ या चित्रपटाची पटकथा प्रताप गंगावणे यांनी लिहून प्रशासकीय पातळीवर चाललेल्या भ्रष्टाचाराचे दर्शन घडवून आणण्याचा उत्तम प्रयत्न केला आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे मकारंद अनासपुरे यांनी ग्रामीण ढंगामध्ये न्यायाधिकाऱ्यांचा समोर भ्रष्ट कारभाराचे प्रदर्शन घडवून आणलेले आहे.

त्याला कौलम राईटिंग म्हणतात.

जेव्हा एक व्यक्ती वेगवेगळ्या विषयांवर सातत्याने लिहीते त्यास स्तंभलेखन म्हटले जाते किंवा इंग्लीश

व्यक्ती आठवड्यातून नियमितपणे एखाद्या प्रकाशनासाठी करतात त्याला स्तंभलेखन म्हणतात.

त्या लेखात नावासह व्यक्तीगत मते किंवा अनुभव मांडले जातात व जे लेखन काही नव्या किंवा अधिकांती

स्तंभलेखन व्याख्या -

स्तंभलेखनाला म्हणून प्राप्त झाले आहे.

शिक्षण, प्रबंधन, मनोरंजन, माहिती पुरवठा इत्यादी भूमिका वृत्तपत्रे बजावतात. या माहितीबरोबरच

शिकलेल्या व विवेक जाणा असलेल्या समाजाची वृत्तपत्र ही आज एक सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक गरज बनली आहे.

अंक असेल तर आपला चर्चा लेखनदार बनतो. वृत्तपत्राचा अंक येण्यास उशीर झाला तर चर्चाची लज्जा कमी होते.

रोज सकाळी गरम चहा आणि ताजे वृत्तमानपत्र ही आता लोकांची सवय बनली आहे. हातात वृत्तपत्राचा

स्तंभलेखन गाजते.

स्तंभलेखनाला शंभर वर्षांची परंपरा आहे. 1886 पासूनच विविध वृत्तपत्रातून व नियतकालिकातून विविध प्रकारचे

वि.ई.मधीन दर्जा असणारी लेखन प्रकार आहेत. सुरवातीला वृत्तपत्रातून आणि नंतर पुस्तककथांचे प्रकाशित झालेल्या

वातावरण, सदर स्तंभलेखन यांना त्यातील स्तंभलेखन ही प्रकार अलीकडील काही वर्षात लोकप्रियता पावलेला आणि

वृत्तपत्रे ही समाजसुचनाचा आरसा आहे. वाचनी शिवाय वृत्तपत्रीय लेखनामध्ये म्हणजेच स्थान असते. ते

प्रस्तावना -

योगदान असते. स्तंभलेखन

राज, व शेट मराठी, वाणक्य या मालिका खूप गाजल्या. पटकथाकारांबरोबरच दिग्दर्शक निमाता यांचे म्हणजेच

रहस्यप्रधान मालिका खूप गाजल्या. पौराणिक, ऐतिहासिक मालिकांमध्ये रामायण, महाभारत, जय हेतुमान, स्वामी,

शक्यता, त्रिपट, नाटक, मालिका, यासाठी केले जाते. आपल्याकडे कमांडर, तिसरा डोळी, एक शून्य-शून्य या

करावी. तसेच गाण्याचे व्यवस्थापन मारामारीचा प्रसंग नेमकेपणाचे दाखवण्यावर भर द्यावा. पटकथेचे लेखन

पटकथालेखन करत असताना पटकथाकारांचे कथानकाचा सूक्ष्म अभ्यास करून कथानकाची विशिष्टता

समजणे -

उकता वाढते, वातावरणातील ताण-तणाव कमी करण्यासाठी प्रसंगी हेलक-फ्लक विनोदी प्रसंग निर्माण करावेत.

वृत्तपत्राचा प्रयत्न पटकथाकारांचे करावा. सहज अंदाज घेऊन वृत्तपत्राचे प्रसंगात रंगत वाढते व पुढे काय घडणार याची

एका घटनेनंतर पुढे असेच घडणार असा अंदाज श्रेष्ठक आपल्या मनाशी बांधत असतात. ती अंदाज

5. श्रेष्ठकाचा अंदाज घेऊन व विनोदी प्रसंग -

लिखून राहते. लहान-मोठ्या घटना घडत राहिलेल्या दाखवल्यामुळे कथानकाला गती येते.

संघर्षाचे, सुख-दुःखाचे नाट्यमय, आनंदाचे असे प्रसंग जेथे जाणा मिळेल तेथे घालावे. त्यामुळे श्रेष्ठकाचा

4. योग्य प्रसंग व कथानकाला गती -

वाचकांना दाखवले पाहिजे.

एखाद्या प्रसंगात कधी वाचक, कधी बोलत याचा अंदाज बांधता आला पाहिजे. त्या व्यक्तीला प्रत्येक प्रसंगात तसेच

प्रत्येक म्हणजेच व्यक्तीच्या उभारण्यातून श्रेष्ठकांसमोर याची अशा पध्दतीने लेखन असते. एखादी व्यक्ती

3. व्यक्तीरेखा व स्थाव व वैशिष्ट्यांचे दर्शन -

दृश्य - अर्द्धशत स्वरूपात एकमेकांशी अंतर्गत धान्यांनी जोडलेले असतात.

लगते तसेच प्रसंगाची उर्वरून त्याची योग्य मांडणी करणे म्हणजेच असते. पटकथेतील सर्व प्रसंग घटना या

पटकथालेखन केलेल्या प्रसंगाचे चित्रीकरण केल्यानंतर ते प्रत्यक्ष पडद्यावर कसे दिसेल याचे चिंतन करावे

2. प्रसंगाचे चिंतन व मांडणी -

व्यक्तीगत जीवनाचे प्रगटिकरण पटकथेचे घणाने घेणे. याची दक्षता घ्यावी लागते.

पटकथेचे घणाने घेणे एकात्मतेला शक्य असणारे, जातीय व धार्मिक भावना दाखवण्या जाणार नाही, तसेच कुणाच्याही

चित्रपटाची पटकथा लेखन करताना पटकथाकाराला सेन्सॉर बोर्डाचे नियम लक्षात घ्यावे लागतात.

1. सेन्सॉर बोर्डाचे नियम -

चित्रपट पटकथा लेखनाची पूर्वतयारी -

घालावी लागते.

लिहीताना शाहीण रंगभंगण, हजेरेपणा, भावभंगण, हजेरेपणा, भावभंगण आणि शाहीण व्यक्तीरेखा यांची योग्य पटकथाकाराला

कसा पुढे जातो याची मांडणी पटकथामध्ये केलेली असते. एखादी कथा शाहीण ठेवाची असेल तर त्याची पटकथा

एखादी घटना घडत असताना दोन किंवा दोनपक्षा जास्त व्यक्तीमध्ये जो संवाद घडतो तो संवाद कामकासाचे



स्तंभलेखन स्वरूप -

आज वर्तमानपत्रामध्ये स्तंभलेखन विलक्षण लोकप्रिय ठरले आहे. बातम्यांइतकेच महत्त्व आज स्तंभलेखनाला आहे. नियमितपणे केले जाणारे स्तंभलेखन एकच लेखक एकच स्तंभ लिहित असतो. त्या लेखकाचे नाव प्रसिध्द केले जाते. स्तंभलेखनात विविध विषय एकच लेखक हाताळू शकतो. त्याला विषयाचे बंधन नसते मात्र शब्द मर्यादित बंधन असते. अनेक तरुणांना स्तंभलेखन करण्याचे आकर्षण असते. स्तंभलेखनात मतस्वातंत्र्य असते. स्तंभलेखन संपादकीय मंडळाच्या मतांवर चालत नसते. ते व्यक्तीच्या मतावर चालते. स्तंभलेखनाला बातमीची शिस्त नसते पण साचा ठरलेला असतो. स्तंभलेखकाला लेखनशैली बरोबरच घटनांवर युक्तीवादासह सडेटोड भाष्य करता येणे आवश्यक असते. तसेच टीकात्मक विश्लेषण करता आले पाहिजे. कारण स्तंभलेखकाचा स्वतंत्र असा वाचक तयार होत असतो. आणि तो वाचकवर्ग खास असतो. पुराव्याआधारे टीका करणारे स्तंभलेखक लोकांना आवडतात. स्तंभलेखन करतांना माहितीशिवाय मत व्यक्त करू नये.

स्तंभलेखन शब्दातील स्तंभ हा महत्वाचा असतो. वृत्तपत्राच्या पानांच्या मांडणीमध्ये एका पानावर साधारणतः सहा ते आठ स्तंभ असतात. शब्दमर्यादा आठशे ते बाराशे जास्तीत जास्त दीड हजार असते. वैचारिक दृष्ट्या प्रगल्भ लेखन स्तंभातून केले जाते. त्या त्या वेळी घडलेल्या घटना प्रसंग यांच्यावरही भाष्य केले जाते. वृत्तपत्रातून संपादकीय इतकेच महत्त्व स्तंभलेखनाला दिले जाते. वाचकांना रुचेल, पटेल, आवडेल अशा विषयांवर लेखन केले जाते. स्तंभलेखक आपले विचार अधिक रेखीव बांधेसूदपणे कमी शब्दांत मांडतो. सभा, संमेलने, दैनंदिन घटना, बातम्या, राजकीय, घडामोडी यातून लेखनाला विषय मिळतात. मराठी वृत्तपत्रातील स्तंभलेखनाचा प्रारंभ -

19 व्या शतकात समाज प्रबोधनाचा व सामाजिक जागृतीचा धागा बळकट होता. मराठी वृत्तपत्र, सृष्टीचे जनक, प्रवर्तक बाळशास्त्री जांभेकर यांच्या दर्पण नंतर 1841 साली प्रभाकर हे साप्ताहिक सुरू झाले. प्रभाकरच्या अंकात लोकहितवादी गोपाळ हरी देशमुख यांनी 1848 पासून शतपत्रे प्रसिध्द झाली. हिच मराठी वृत्तपत्रसृष्टीतील स्तंभलेखनाची सुरुवात होय. त्यानंतर केसरी, सुधारक, ज्ञानप्रकाश, संदेश इत्यादी वृत्तपत्रांनी स्तंभलेखनाला स्थायी स्वरूप दिले. संदेश मध्ये वत्सला वहिनीची पत्रे हे स्तंभलेखन संदेशकार अ.व. कोल्हटकर तर कधी कधी न्यायमूर्ती तुळजापुरकर लिहित असत. सामाजिक, राजकीय, विषयावरील भाष्य यातून प्रकट होई.

हरीभाऊ आपटे यांच्या करमणूक पत्रातील सगुणवाई मुलीस पत्रे किंवा गोविंदरावांची मुलास पत्रे हे स्तंभ गाजले. ज्ञानप्रकाशमध्ये नाटक, संगीत, क्रिडा, शेती, अशा विषयांवरील स्तंभलेखन प्रसिध्द होत असत. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर स्तंभलेखन -

लोकसत्ताकार ह.रा. महाजनी यांनी स्तंभलेखन लोकप्रिय केले. पुढे विद्याधर गोखले, माधव गडकरी, डॉ. अरुण टिकेकर यांनी स्तंभलेखन केले. दैनिक लोकसत्ता आणि दैनिक सकाळ या वृत्तपत्रांनी स्तंभलेखन रूढ केले.

जेष्ठ पत्रकार प्रभाकर पाध्ये यांचे आभाळांनी ल अन्न, विनोदी बाळ गाडगीळ यांचे सकाळचे उन, लक्ष्मण माने यांचे बंद दरवाजा, स्त्रीवादी अभ्यासक छाया दातार यांचे स्त्रीपुरुष इत्यादी स्तंभलेखन वेगळे व वाचनीय ठरले.

'सामना' तील शेषराव मोरे, नामदेव हराळ यांनी त्यांच्या अभ्यासपूर्ण स्तंभलेखनातून कवी, लेखक समीक्षक यांच्यावर परखड टीका केली आहे. श्री.के. क्षीरसागर, अ.ना. देशपांडे, द.ग. गोडसे, रविंद्र पिंगे, गंगाधर गाडगीळ, जयवंत दळवी, राम शेवाळकर, सुरेश भट, शरणकुमार लिंबाळे, उत्तम कांबळे, केशव मेश्राम, नामदेव ढसाळ, दिलीप चित्रे आदि लेखकांनी विविध विषयांवर सातत्यपूर्ण स्तंभलेखन केले.

याशिवाय व्यंकटेश माडगूळकर, 'सखा' 'पांढ-यावर काळे', विजया राधाध्यक्ष, नित्य नवा दिस जागृतीचा, ह.मो. मराठे - 'दिनमान', एक माणूस - एक दिवस, 'सकाळचा चहा', द.मा. मिससदार, गप्पांगण, इंदिरा संत, मालनगाथा, इत्यादी, सोमवार ते शनिवार रोज एक लेखक स्तंभ लिहित असतो. ना.सी. फडके यांच्या 'रत्नाकर' मध्ये प्रसिध्द झालेल्या स्तंभलेखनामध्ये आत्मनिष्ठ वृत्ती, छोटा आकार व चटकदारपण आढळते. शांता शेळके यांनी एक पानी या स्तंभलेखनाच्या एकत्रित तयार केलेल्या प्रस्तावनेत म्हटले आहे की, या लेखांनी मला आणखी एक शिस्त लावली व त्यातूनच माझ्या लेखनाची शैली विकसित झाली. स्तंभलेखनाचे वर्गीकरण -

1. गॉसिप कॉलम - कुजबूज स्तंभ

या प्रकारात ऐकीव माहितीवर लेखन होते. इंग्रजी वृत्तपत्रामध्ये हा प्रकार लोकप्रिय आहे. बड्या लोकांच्या खाजगी भानगडीची चर्चा यातून होते.

**2. फनी कॉलम -**

या प्रकारात हसत-खेळत दुस-याशी चेष्टा करित स्तंभलेखक लिहीतो, देवयानी चौबळ, गिरीष कणेकर, दिलीप प्रभावळकर किंवा लोकसत्ता रविवार या आवृत्तीमध्ये प्रसिद्ध होणारा तंबी दुराई यात लिहीला जाणारा दोन फूल एक हाफ यांसारखा स्तंभ.

3. विश्लेषणत्मक -

एखादी घटना घडल्यानंतर तिचा तपशील वाचकाला कळतो. त्या घटनेसंबंधी जादा माहिती, घटनेचा पुरेसा तपशील व्यक्त करण्याचे ठिकाण म्हणजे स्तंभलेखन.

4. गंभीर वैचारिक स्तंभलेखन -

वाडःमय विश्वातील घडामोडी, लेखक, प्रकाशक, वाडःमयीन पुरस्कार, नवी पुस्तके इत्यादी वर स्तंभलेखन केले जाते.

5. वाडःमयीन स्वरूपाचे स्तंभलेखन -

वाडःमय विश्वातील घडामोडी, लेखक, प्रकाशक, वाडःमयीन पुरस्कार, नवी पुस्तके इत्यादीवर स्तंभलेखन केले जाते.

6. साईड एडिशेरियल कॉलम -

राजकीय बातम्यांचा आधार घेउन त्याचे विश्लेषण केले जाते. संपादकीयासारखी लेखनशैली भासते. स्तंभलेखकाचे व्यक्तिगत मत प्रगट होत असते. यालाच साईड एडिशेरियल कॉलम म्हणतात.

7. समारोप - स्तंभ याचा अर्थ कॉलम असा होतो. जी व्यक्ती स्तंभ लिहीते तिला स्तंभलेखक म्हणतात. स्तंभांना साहित्यमुल्य असते. पुस्तक परिक्षण, नाटक परिक्षण, हे स्तंभलेखनात येतात. काही वेळा स्तंभलेखन हे काही कंपन्याकडून मागवले जाते त्याला सिंडीकेट कॉलम म्हणतात. उपलब्ध नसलेली माहिती स्तंभलेखक वाचकांना उपलब्ध करून देतो.

अमेरिकेमध्ये 1890 मध्ये 'शिकागो डेली ' या वृत्तपत्रातील 'शॉर्प्स अॅण्ड प्लॅटस् ' या नावाखाली ' युजिनफिल्ड ' या लेखकाने केलेल्या लेखनाने हा प्रकार स्तंभलेखन या संज्ञेने प्रथमच ओळखला जाऊ लागला. स्तंभलेखनाचा प्रारंभ 'प्रभाकर '

पासून झालेला दिसतो. लोकसत्ता, केसरी, सकाळ, यांनी स्तंभलेखनाला एक नवा चेहराच मिळवून दिला. मराठीत असंख्य साहित्यिकांनी स्तंभलेखन केले. प्रबोधनकार ठाकरे हे स्वतःच एक यशस्वी आणि लोकप्रिय स्तंभलेखक होते. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी बहिष्कृत भारत या वृत्तपत्रातून शतपत्रे पुन्हा प्रसिद्ध केली. संदेश, करमणुक, महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स, तरूण भारत लोकमतमधून स्तंभलेखन प्रकाशित झाले.

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हयाप्रकारे मध्यभारतात वास्तव्यास असणाऱ्या निहाल जमातीत अनेक कलाकृतीची प्रथा निदर्शनास येते. जी आता देखील निरंतर सुरूच आहे. परंतु काळानुसार त्यात अनेक बदल होत आहे. हळू हळू काही कला नष्ट होत आहे व त्यामुळे त्यांच्या कला सुध्दा संपुष्टात येत आहे. परंतु कितीही झाले तरी हे सत्य आहे की हया कलाकृती निहालांच्या संघर्षमय जीवनात सुंदरता, आनंद आणि सुख प्रदान करणाऱ्या आहेत. त्यांचे

संदर्भ

- १) भूरा निहाल, ग्राम चालठाणा, तहसिल जळगांव जामोद, जिल्हा बुलढाणा याची मुलाखत.
- २) केशर सिंह राऊत, जळगांव जामोद, जिल्हा बुलढाणा याची मुलाखत
- ३) रामलाल दांडेकर ग्राम सोनबर्डी, तहसिल जळगांव जामोद, जिल्हा बुलढाणा याची मुलाखत.
- ४) दारासिंह कपले, ग्राम जामोद, तहसिल जळगांव जामोद, जिल्हा बुलढाणा याची मुलाखत.

□□□

संतकर्वीचे सामाजिक भान : प्रमुख संत

डॉ. राजाराम सोनटके

अॅड. बी. डी. हंबर्डे महाविद्यालय, आष्टी, जि. बीड

प्रस्तावना :-

कवितेचा उदय मराठी साहित्याच्या प्रांतात तेराव्या शतकात झाला. संत नामदेव, संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत तुकाराम यांनी निर्माण केलेले काव्य अध्यात्मपर असे होते. कवितेचे मुख्य ध्येय आत्मोद्धारातून समजोद्धार घडवून आणणे हे होते. विठ्ठलाचे नामस्मरण करणे, उद्योगातच ईश्वर शोधणे, वैद्यकीय कर्मकांडांना फाटा देणे, सर्वसामान्यांना भक्तिप्रवाहामध्ये सामावून घेणे आदि प्रेरणेतून या शतकात वारकरी संप्रदायाचा उदय झाला. या संप्रदायाच्या प्रेरणा अध्यात्मिक विषयाशी संबंधित असल्यामुळे ईश्वरभक्तीकडून समाजभक्तीकडे जाणाऱ्या विचार प्रवाहाचे एक सूत्र सापडते. संत नामदेव व संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी मराठी कवितेचा मळा चांगल्या रितीने फुलविला. नामदेवांनी अभंगवाणीच्या माध्यमातून समाजातील अठरापगड जातीला एकत्र आणण्याचा चांगला प्रयत्न केला. ज्ञानेश्वरांनी भक्ती, कर्म, योग आदींचे महत्त्व सांगून समाजाला एक नवी दिशा दाखविली. संत काव्य हे प्रामुख्याने समाजामध्ये परिर्तन घडवून आणण्याचे दिसून येते.

१३ व्या शतकात वारकरी संप्रदायाचा उदय संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी केला. वारकरी संप्रदायाच्या माध्यमातून आपले अमूल्य असे सामाजिक विचार त्यांनी अभंगातून मांडले आहेत. त्यांच्या या वारकरी सांप्रदायात अठरापगड जातीतील अनेक संतमंडळी हेलावून गेली. त्यांनी सुद्धा आपल्या काव्यातून सामाजिक कार्य केले आहे. ज्यामध्ये नामदेव, एकनाथ, तुकाराम, रामदास, गोरा कुंभार, सेना न्हावी, सावता माळी, नरहरी सोनार, चोखामेळा, परिसां भागवत, विसोबा खेचर, जनाबाई, संत बहिणाबाई, संत वेणाबाई इ. संतमंडळींनी आपल्या काव्यातून सामाजिक कार्य केले. त्यांचे काव्य हे समाजाला नवी दिशा देण्याचे ठरले आहे. आजच्या या शोधनिबंधाच्या माध्यमातून

संत काव्यातील जे प्रमुख चार संत झालेले आहेत, ज्यामध्ये संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत नामदेव, संत एकनाथ, संत तुकाराम यांच्या काव्यातून जे सामाजिक कार्य झालेले आहे त्याचाच विस्तृतपणे या शोधनिबंधात अभ्यास केलेला आहे.

संत ज्ञानेश्वर :-

ज्ञानेश्वरांनी आपले तत्त्वज्ञान मराठी या लोकभाषेत सांगितले. संस्कृतच्या कडीकुलपात बंदिस्त असलेले तत्त्वज्ञान मराठीतून उपलब्ध करून दिले. त्यातून मराठी संतांची एक परंपरा निर्माण झाली. ज्ञानेश्वरांनी मराठी भाषेचा यथार्थ गौरव केला. ते म्हणतात की,

“माझा मराठीचा बोलू । बोलू परि कौतुके ।
अमृतातेही पैजेसी जिंके ।”

संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी देव देवळात असतो हे झुगारून तो माणसाच्या हृदयात असतो असे सांगितले. त्यांनी जत्रा, नवस, अंधश्रद्धा हे सर्व नाकारले. त्यांनी देवापेक्षा देवत्वाला महत्त्व दिले. देवापेक्षा भक्ताला महत्त्व दिले. भगवंत हा भक्ताच्या हृदयात असतो असे सांगितले. संसार न सोडता, प्रपंच न टाळता, विहित कर्मात परमेश्वराला पहाता येते. अशा रितीने भागवत धर्माची त्यांनी मांडणी केली आहे. ‘ज्ञानेश्वरी’ हा अजोड ग्रंथ तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या रूपाने लिहिला. त्यात चिद्विलासवाद तथा स्फूर्तीवाद विषय करून सांगितला. धर्माचे विशुद्ध रूप समजावून सांगितले. ईश्वर प्राप्तीसाठी भक्तीचा सोपा मार्ग ज्ञानेश्वरांनी प्रतिपादन केला.

कुळ जाती वर्ण । हे अवघेचि गा अकारण ॥ असे म्हणून जातीभेदातील फोलपणा त्यांनी स्पष्ट केला. ज्ञानेश्वरांनी लिहिलेली अभंगवाणी सुमधुर आहे.

संत तुकाराम :-

संत तुकाराम हे प्राचीन मराठी साहित्यातील अखेरचे प्रमुख वारकरी संत. त्यांची कविता म्हणजे संत साहित्याचा कळसाध्यायच म्हटले पाहिजे. ज्ञानेश्वर, नामदेव व एकनाथ यांच्या सांस्कृतिक कार्याची विणा त्यांनी खांद्यावर घेतली. वारकरी संप्रदायाच्या दृष्टीने तर तुकारामांचे कार्य खूपच मोलाचे आहे. वंशपरंपरेने चालत आलेली विठ्ठलभक्तीची मिरास त्यांनी वाढविली. स्त्री शूद्रापर्यंत पोहचविली. नाम महिम्याने मोक्षाची पायवाट सोपी केली. ‘आषाढ कार्तिकी पंढरीची वारी ।’ करणाऱ्या भगवंताचा अभिमान केला. स्वतःला कधी रामाचे रऊत तर कधी विठ्ठलाचा वीर गाढा ते म्हणवितात.

‘हेचि दान देगा देवा । तुझा विसर न व्हावा ।’ ही

ध्यासपूर्ण भक्ती हा तुकोबांच्या कवितेचा आत्मा आहे. केवळ वारकऱ्यांनाच नव्हे तर साऱ्या समाजाला नीतिमूल्यांची आठवण करून देत असत आणि हे तुकोबांनी आपले कर्तव्य मानले. सामाजिक जीवनात त्यांनी नीती हीच भक्ती मानली. ‘नेत्री रूप मुखी नाम’ हे या भक्तीचा एक रूप तर ‘दया तिचे नाव भूतांचे पालन । आणि निर्दाळपण कंटाकांचे ।’ ही तिची दुसरी बाजू.

सर्वसामान्यांना आणि स्त्री-शूद्रांना भवसागर तरुण जाण्यात भक्ती हा एकच सोपा उपाय आहे. परंतु भक्ती ही म्हणावी तितकी सोपी गोष्ट नसून सुळावरील पोळी आहे असे तुकाराम सांगतात. भक्ती ही त्यांनी स्वतंत्र जीवननिष्ठा मांडली. सामाजिक जागृतीसाठी आणि भक्तीचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी तुकोबांना किर्तन संस्था अधिक उपयुक्त वाटते. समाजातील ढोंगीपणावर तुकोबांनी चांगल्या प्रकारे प्रहार केला आहे.

पाया झाला नारू । तेथे न बांध कापरू ॥

तेथे बिबण्याचे काम । अधमासी तो अधम ॥

देवावरी विंचू आला । देवपूजा नावडे त्याला ॥

तेथे पैजारेचे काम । अधमासी तो अधम ॥

हा जशास तसा न्याय सांगून ‘दया तिचे नाव । भूतांचे पालन । आणि निर्दालन कंटाकांचे ।’ अशी डोळस भक्ती आणि सामाजिक नीती तुकोबांनी सांगितली आहे.

तुकारामांच्या विचारांचे एक महत्त्वाचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे त्यास सामाजिक अधिष्ठान लाभले आहे. धर्माचे पालन करून पाखंड खंडण करणे हे त्यांनी आपले जीवित कार्य मानले. कोणाचीही भीड-भाड न ठेवता ते सामाजिक दांभिकतेवर त्वेषाने तुटून पडतात. अशावेळी त्यांच्या वाणीला एक वेगळीच धार चढल्याचे आपणास पहावयास मिळते. पढीक, पंडीत, ढोंगी साधू, लोभी भिक्षेकरी इत्यादी सर्वांचा त्यांनी आपल्या वाङ्मयातून कडक समाचार घेतला आहे. तथापि त्यांच्या टीकेचा मुख्य रोख दंभ व भक्तीहित पांडित्य यावर आहे. बहुजन समाजातील सर्वसामान्य व्यक्तीचे रागद्वेष आणि आशा-आकांक्षा त्यांनी आत्मियतेने बोलून दाखविल्या आहेत. रूढ, संस्कार व स्वतंत्र प्रेरणा यांच्यामधील झगडा तुकारामांच्या मनात सतत चालू होता. त्यांनी दिलेला मानवतेचा संदेश हा या झगड्याचाच परिपाक आहे.

तुकारामांनी सर्व प्रकारच्या सामाजिक भेदभावांना विरोध केला आहे. सामाजिक विषमतेचे शल्य या ना त्या रूपाने त्यांच्या वाङ्मयात प्रकट झाल्यावाचून राहत नाही. त्यांनी जात-पात व उच्च-नीच भेदभाव नाकारले आणि त्यास

पोटतिडकीने विरोध केला. “दया करणे जे पुत्रासी । तेचि दासा आणि दासी ।” अशा व्यापक मानवतावादी भूमिकेचा पुरस्कार करणारे तुकाराम खऱ्या अर्थाने संतपदी पोहचले होते असे म्हणावे लागेल. ज्या भागवत धर्माचा ज्ञानेश्वरांनी पाया रचला त्याचा कळस होण्याचे भाग्य संत तुकारामांना लाभले. त्यांमुळे संत बहिणाबाई तुकोबांविषयी म्हणतात की, “तुका झाला कळस । भजन करा सावकाश ।”

आधुनिक काळातील संत तुकडोजी महाराजांनी अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलनाचे कार्य केले तर महात्मा गांधी यांनी समाजाला सत्य अहिंसेचा मार्ग दाखविला. संत गाडगे महाराज यांनी आपल्या समाजातील अज्ञान, भोळ्या समजुती, अनिष्ट रूढी-परंपरा इत्यादी दोषांवर कठोर प्रहार केला. त्यासाठी त्यांनी किर्तनाद्वारे लोकजागृतीचा मार्ग अवलंबिला. अनेक गावात संचार केला. त्यांनी यासाठी किर्तनाच्या मार्गाचे अवलंबन करण्याचे कारण म्हणजे खेड्यापाड्यातील अज्ञानी, देवभोळ्या जनतेला भजन-किर्तनासारख्या गोष्टींचे विशेष आकर्षण वाटत असे. त्यामुळे जनतेपर्यंत पोहचण्याचा तोच प्रभावी मार्ग होय असा विचार त्यांनी केला. गाडगे महाराज किर्तनातून अतिशय सोप्या व सुबोध भाषेत उपदेश देत. माणसाने लबाडी करू नये. व्यसने करू नयेत. देवाच्या नावाने पशुपक्षी यांचे बळी देऊ नयेत. कुणा आजारी पडले तर अंगारे-धुपारे न करता डॉक्टरकडे जावे. नेहमी शरीर कष्ट करावेत. चोरू करू नये. कर्ज काढू नये असा उपदेश त्यांनी दिला. ‘देवकि नंदन गोपाला’ हे गाडगे महाराजांचे आवडते भजन होय. अशाप्रकारे १३ व्या शतकापासून ते आजपर्यंत अनेक संत कवींनी आपल्या काव्यातून सामाजिक कार्य प्रबोधन केले आहे.

समारोप :-

समाजजीवनातील विविध स्तरातून एकत्र आलेले संत हे खरे समाजवादाचे सच्चे पुरस्कर्ते होते. यातील संतांनी वैराग्यवृत्तीचा पूर्णपणे अवलंब करून अतिशय नेटका संसारही केला आणि भागवत धर्माचे पालनही केले. तुकारामांना तसा संसाराचा मोह फारसा नव्हता तरी त्यांनी संसार सोडला नाही आणि त्याचा संपूर्णपणे त्यागही केला नाही. आपल्या वाणीने आणि आचरणाने दुष्टांनाही तुकारामांनी भक्तिमार्गाला लावले. ज्ञानेश्वरांनी नामदेवांच्या बरोबरीने भक्तीचा मार्ग सर्वांसाठी खुला केला. वैराग्यवृत्ती सांभाळून नेकीने संसार केला. नामदेव आणि एकनाथ यांनी भक्तीला आधार दिला. ज्ञानेश्वर, नामदेव, तुकाराम आणि एकनाथ या चार विठ्ठलभक्तांनी भागवत धर्माचे मंदिर

उभारले. म्हणून संत बहिणाबाई यांच्या कार्याचे मूल्यमापन करतांना म्हणतात की,
संत कृपा झाली । इमारत फळा आली ॥
ज्ञानदेवे रचिला पाया । उभारिले देवालया ॥
नामा तयाचा किंकर । तेणे केला विस्तार ॥
जनार्दन एकनाथ । स्तंभ दिला भागवत ॥
तुका झालासे कळस । भजन करा सावकाश ॥

संदर्भसूची :-

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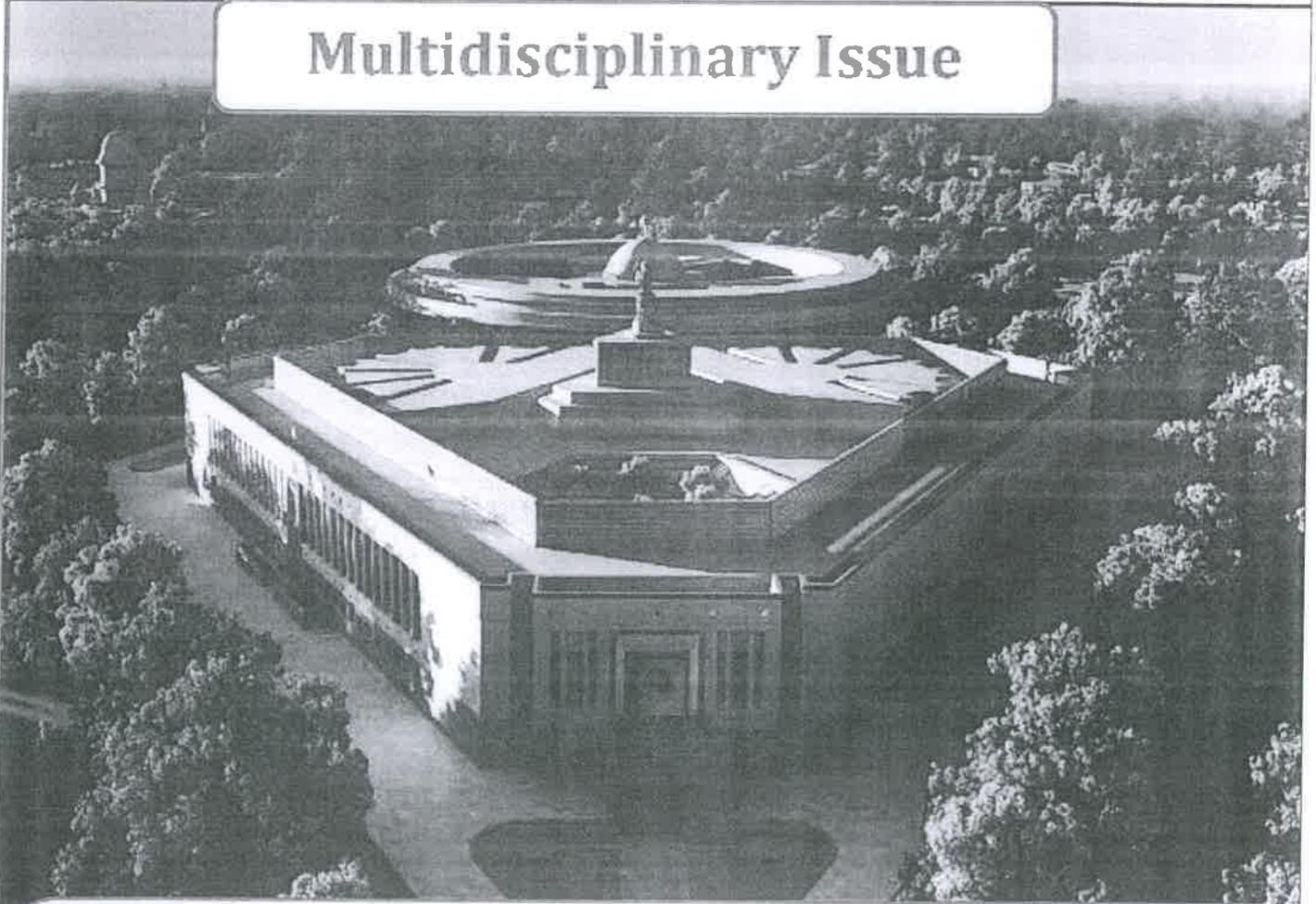
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आनंद यादव यांच्या निवडक ग्रामीण कथा

डॉ. राजाराम सोनटके

अॅड. वी. डी. हंबर्डे महाविद्यालय,

आष्टी, जि. बीड

कथेचे स्वरूप :-

कथेमध्ये एखाद्या व्यक्तीच्या, व्यक्तिसमूहाच्या, मानवी स्वभावाच्या जीवनातील एखाद्या प्रसंगाच्या किंवा अनुभवांच्या एखाद्याच पैलूवर नेमका प्रकाश टाकून त्याचे दर्शन घडविलेले असते. 'एक केंद्रित्व' हे कलेचे मुख्य तत्त्व मानले जाते. कथापात्रे, प्रसंग, भावना किंवा भावावस्था यांच्या एकजिनसीपणातून एकाग्र व उत्कट परिणाम साधत असते. कथेमध्ये घटना, प्रसंग, व्यक्ती, त्यांच्या कृती, संघर्ष, संवाद, विसंवाद हे सर्व येते. याबरोबरच अनुभवासंबंधीचे काही एक भाष्यही असते.

कथेतील अनुभव घटनेत एकता असते. कथेतील अनुभव घटक, पात्र, प्रसंग आणि भाववृत्ती तसेच त्यांच्यामधील परस्पर संबंध मर्यादित असतात. त्यामुळे कथेला स्वाभाविकपणे लघुरूप लागते आणि तिच्यातून एकच एक संस्कार सिद्ध होतो. अनुभवाचे रचनेचे एक केंद्रित्व हे कथेचे वैशिष्ट्य ठरते. कादंबरीला जे पुष्कळदा साधणार नाही असा एकाग्र व उत्कट परिणाम कथा मांगतांना दिसतो. परिणामातील एकाग्रता व उत्कटता हा कथेचा खास असा गुणधर्म ठरतो. संपन्न कलानुभव देण्याची क्षमता कथेत असते. आजची कथा कोणत्याही विषयावर लिहिली जात नाही, ती अनुभूतीतून व आत्मप्रत्ययातून स्फुरलेली असते. संवेदना, मानसिक संघर्ष, स्वतंत्रता ही तिची लक्षणे आहेत. अंतर्मनाचे पडदे तिने हळुवारपणे बाजूम करून कानोसा घेतला आहे.

"ग्रामीण कथेचा कलेच्या दृष्टीने वेगळा असा काही प्रकार नाही. इतर कथांप्रमाणेच ती एक कथा आहे." ग्रामीण हे तिचे विशेषण आहे. खेड्यातील म्हणजे ग्रामातील. जीवनाची अनुभूती ग्रामीण कथेतून व्यक्त होते. मानवी जीवनाची अनुभूती म्हणून ती काही खास वेगळी नाही. असे असले तरी खेडेगाव, तेथील जीवनपद्धती, तेथील रिती, शेती, निर्मग मातीशी असलेले मानवीपण, प्रदेशनिष्ठ वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण संबंध, तेथील एकूण संस्कृतीला लाभलेली काही प्रादेशिक वैशिष्ट्ये, मानवी जीवनाला त्याच प्रदेशानुसार पडलेल्या आर्थिक, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, ज्ञानविषयक मर्यादा व त्यातून उद्भवणारे प्रश्न आणि समस्या कथेत येतात.

भारत हा खेड्यापाड्यांनी भरलेला शेतीप्रधान देश आहे. महाराष्ट्राही त्याला अपवाद नाही. महाराष्ट्राची प्रमुख जीवनपद्धती ही खेड्यापाड्यातून दिसून येते. ऐंशी टक्के जनता ही आजही खेड्यात राहते. असे असले तरी ललित साहित्याच्या क्षेत्रात या ग्रामीण जीवनाला अगदी अलिकडे स्थान मिळाले आहे. कारण साहित्य निर्माण करणारा लेखक हा प्रामुख्याने शहरवासी, मध्यमवर्गीय होता. अर्थातच त्याच्या अनुभूतीच्या कक्षांची जी मर्यादा तीच त्याच्या साहित्याची मर्यादा होती.

"आजची ग्रामीण कथा लहान-मोठ्या मोहातून मुक्त होऊन कलात्मकतेच्या दिशेने अधिक जागरूकतेने वाटचाल करतांना दिसते. ती अधिकाधिक आत्मनिष्ठ आणि अंतर्मुख होतांना जाणवते. अनुभवाच्या निरनिराळ्या पातळ्या शोधित कलात्मकतेची जाणीव राखित तिची वाटचाल करणे अपरिहार्य आहे." या

दिशेनेच तिला पुढे जावे लागेल. वेगळ्या परिमरातील, वेगळ्या जमातीतील वास्तवतेच्या पातळीवरच्या अनुभवांच्या भरीची मातवरी तिला आज राहिली नाही. कथा नाविन्यामुळे काही काळ चमकतील आणि पुढे ते अनुभव ओळखीचे झाल्यावर त्या गंजूनही जातील. कारण कलेच्या क्षेत्रात शेवटी मातवरी असते. ती प्रथम कलात्मकतेची आणि नंतर तिच्या अनुपंगाने येणाऱ्या अनुभवांची."1 मराठी ग्रामीण कथा हा धोका टाळून पुढे जाण्याची धडपड करित आहे.

आज ग्रामीण कथा लिहिणाऱ्यांमध्ये प्रमुख कथाकार म्हणून आनंद यादव, बाबा पाटील, महादेव मोरे, चंद्रकुमार नलगे, मुकुंद गायकवाड यांची नावे घ्यावी लागतील. अशा प्रकारे मराठी वाङ्मयातील ग्रामीण कथेचे स्वतंत्र व समृद्ध दालन आज प्रगतीपथावर आहे. सन 1990 नंतरची ग्रामीण कथा लहान-मोठ्या दोपातून मुक्त होऊन कलात्मकतेच्या दिशेने अधिक नेटाने वाटचाल करित आहे. एकंदरीत मराठी ग्रामीण कथेला भविष्यकाळ निश्चित उज्वल आहे.

"आजही खेड्यात अनेक उलाढाली होत आहेत. लोकशाही समाजरचनेमुळे व सरकारच्या विविध योजनांमुळे ग्रामीण जनतेला आज एक वेगळेच महत्त्व आलेले आहे. आर्थिक, राजकीय, सामाजिकदृष्ट्याही खेडी संपूर्णतः बदलून गेली आहेत. हे परिवर्तन या बदलाला मनुष्य होऊन ग्रामीण लेखकांनी नव्या खेड्याचे चित्रण करणे जरूरीचे आहे. अन्यथा ही कथा त्याच त्या रिंगणात फिरू लागेल. म्हणजे ती निष्प्रभ ठरेल."2

नवकथेच्या कालखंडातील लेखकांनी ग्रामीण कथेला प्रतिष्ठा व प्रसिद्धी मिळवून दिलेली असूनही आजचा लेखक तितक्याच दमदारपणे ग्रामजीवनाचा, शेती आणि शेतकऱ्यांचा, भूमीहीन शेतमजुरांचा आणि शेतकऱ्यांना भोगाव्या लागणाऱ्या दुःखाचा मनःपूर्वक आणि मनःप्रेरक आविष्कार करित आहेत. आनंद यादव, उद्धव शेळके, राजन गवम, प्रसन्न पाटील, वासुदेव मुलाटे, बाबाराव मुसळे, कृष्णा इंगळे, सदानंद देशमुख असे कितीतरी ग्रामीण कथाकार आज उमेदीने ग्रामीण कथा लिहित आहेत. बदलत्या ग्रामीण जीवनाला थेटपणे भिडत आहेत. सन 1990 नंतर आनंद यादव यांचा 'झाडवाटा' हा काव्यसंग्रह ऑगस्ट 2000 मध्ये प्रकाशित झाला. या कथासंग्रहात एकूण 14 कथांचा समावेश आहे. कथा ही विविध रूपांनी जशी अवतरत असते तशी मानवी जीवनाशी विविध आंगोपांगे ती धुंडाळत असते. तिला कोणतेही मानवी जीवन वर्ज्य नसते. असे असले तरी त्या कलेच्या निर्मात्या लेखकाच्या वाट्याला विशिष्ट जीवन आलेले असते. त्या विशिष्ट जीवनातील अनेक अनुभवांना आणि त्यांच्या घटकांना तो आपल्या कथेत साकार करित असतो. पण गमतीची गोष्ट अशी की, त्या विशिष्ट घटना-प्रसंगांच्या पदरांना धरून तो विश्वात्मक मानवी जीवन सत्याचा वेध घेतो. त्यामुळे कलेचा अनुभवाकार कथेचे शरीर विशिष्ट असले तरी त्या कथेचा आत्मा, आशय विश्वात्मक असतो. कलात्मक कथेचा हा गुणविशेष असतो. आनंद यादवांच्या 'झाडवाटा'मध्ये याचा प्रत्यय येतो. ते झाडवाटा धुंडाळत असले तरी, त्या वाटांवरील अनुभव व्यक्त करित असले तरी त्या कथांचा आशय, आत्मा मात्र सर्वच मानवी मनांना आपलासा वाटतो. झाडवाटांची ही किमया प्रस्तुत संग्रहात पानोपानी अनुभवायला येते.

'भूमिकन्या' हा यादवांचा सर्वसामान्य ग्रामीण स्त्रियांच्या भावविश्वाचे दर्शन घडवणारा एक लक्षणीय कथासंग्रह आहे. जानेवारी 2001 मध्ये हा कथासंग्रह प्रकाशित झाला आहे. या कथासंग्रहात चौदा कथा समाविष्ट करण्यात आलेल्या आहेत. 'भूमिकन्या' मधील स्त्रियांचे कारुण्य मनाला पिळ पाडणारे आहे. तिच्या वेदनेला वर्ण, जात, धर्म, मन, मन असे काहीच नाही. ती सर्वत्र शोपित आहे. ती केवळ भोगण्यामाठी आहे. कष्ट



करून घेण्यासाठी आहे. पोराना जन्म देण्यासाठी आहे. अशी समाजाची आणि पुरुषांची स्त्रीविषयीची मनोभूमिका असते. ढोर कष्ट करीतच ही स्त्री संसाराला जुंपून घेते. नवऱ्याचे, पोरवाळांचे जीवन सुसह्य व्हावे म्हणून ती आपले दुःख विसरते. घरामध्ये, गावामध्ये, मासरी, माहेरी ती मतत उपेक्षितच राहते. घरातल्या चिमूटभर दाव्यावरही तिची सत्ता नसते. बायकांचा जन्म केवळ दुःख भोगण्यासाठी आहे. लेक लग्नाची झाली की, आईलाच चिंता लागते. पोरगा झाल्यावर तिचा मामुर्वास कमी होणार नाही तर मायलेकी आयुष्यभर भरडल्या जाणार हे यादवांनी या संग्रहातल्या कथांतून प्रकटित दाखवून दिलेले आहे. ह्या संग्रहातल्या भूमिकेच्या केवळ वाकळ पांघरणान्या आहेत. शहरी कपड्यांची त्यांना गरज नाही. घराचे पावित्र्य, चारित्र्य तीच सांभाळते. तरीही तिच्या नशिबी कायमच अन्याय, उपेक्षा, छळ, वेदना, दुःख, अगतिकता कशी येते हे आनंद यादव यांनी विविध पैलूंद्वारे दाखवले आहे.

वावुराव उपाध्ये म्हणतात त्याप्रमाणे- "भूमिकेच्या हा कथासंग्रह स्त्रीकेंद्रीत कथांचा आहे. त्यामुळे यादवांच्या एकूण लेखनात तो स्वतंत्रपणे उठून दिसतो." 3

'शेवटी लढाई' हा आनंद यादवांचा तिसरा विनोदी कथासंग्रह मार्च 2002 मध्ये प्रकाशित झाला. यात नऊ कथांचा समावेश आहे. या कथासंग्रहाला विनोदासाठी दिला जाणारा 'महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकारचा' पुरस्कार प्राप्त झालेला आहे. आनंद यादवांच्या या विनोदी कथासंग्रहाचे ठळक वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे त्यांच्या पहिल्या दोन कथासंग्रहांपेक्षा या कथासंग्रहातील विनोदाने वेगळे वळण घेतले आहे. आजच्या सामाजिक आणि राजकीय परिस्थितीत पत्रास वर्षात विविध प्रकारच्या विसंगती निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत. त्यांच्यावर प्रखर प्रकाशझोत प्रस्तुत पुस्तकात विनोद आणि उपरोध-उपहास यांच्या अंगानी यादवांनी टाकलेला आहे. भ्रष्ट समाजजीवन, स्वार्थी आणि मतलबी राजकारण, मंधीमाधू हपापलेला शासकीय अंगांनी यादवांनी टाकलेला आहे. या संग्रहातील आनंद यादवांची भूमिका ही केवळ मनोरंजनकाराची नाही तर ती मध्याच्या भ्रष्ट मराठी जीवनाचा विनोद-उपरोधाच्या अंगानी वेध घेणाऱ्या भाष्यकाराचीही आहे. त्यांच्या या दृष्टीमुळेच या कथासंग्रहाचा आस्वाद घेणारा वाचकही हसता-हसता शेवटी अंतर्मुख होतो हे या संग्रहाचे खास वेगळेपण मानावे लागते.

'उगवती मने' हा आनंद यादवांचा कथासंग्रह मार्च 2003 मध्ये प्रकाशित झाला. यामध्ये एकूण पंधरा कथांचा समावेश आहे. मानवी जीवनात मूल या घटनेला एक अजोड स्थान आहे. वंश सातत्याने मूल रंजत म्हणजे मूल असते. मूल असेल तरच संसारवृक्ष वहरतो, फुलतो आणि फळाला येतो. नसेल तर कोमेजतो, वाळतो, निष्पर्ण होऊन शेवटी नष्ट होतो. मूल असणं म्हणजे स्वतःच पुन्हा नव्याने जन्माला येणे. नवं शरीर, नवं मन घेऊन पुन्हा जगण्यास प्रारंभ करणं, कुणाची तरी आई-बाप-वहीण-भाऊ होऊन जगणं, हे आपल्या सड्या-फटींग एकट्या जगण्यापेक्षा किती वेगळं असतं याचे पडताळे येऊन आपण रमिक इथं भारावून जातो, समृद्धी होतो.

घरादारातील आमपासची, निरनिराळ्या धरातील, विविध परिस्थितीतील लहान मुले त्यांच्या भावभावना, स्वैरयुक्त अज्ञान वर्णन अनुभवतांना आपलं मन चक्रावून जातं. तसेच ते बालरूप घरात नसल्यानं संसारात न आल्यानं किंवा त्याची जोपासना करणारं ब्राईमाणूस घरात नसल्यानं प्रौढ मनाची कामाविशी किती तऱ्हांनी किती चित्र-विचित्र पद्धतीने होते हेही पहाण्यासारखे आहे.



“उगवलं बालमन प्रौढ मनाला खूप काही शिकवू शकते. प्रौढ मनाला नवे ओळण देऊ शकते याचेही अनुभव जीवनात भरपूर येतात. बालमनाचंही एक स्वतंत्र, समृद्ध विश्व असतं, पण याची जाणीव प्रौढ मनाला फार क्वचित असते. हे सारं काही 'उगवती मन' मध्ये प्रत्यक्षात अनुभवायला मिळतं. बालमनाची विविध रूपे समृद्ध शैलीत इथे व्यक्त झालेली आहेत. एकेकाळी आपलीच अमलेली 'कोवळी मन' या संग्रहात पुन्हा आपणास अनोख्या, सूक्ष्म, सखोल पातळीवर भेटायला येतात आणि ती जणू चरचर झालेल्या आपल्या वाचक मनाला कोवळीकही आणतात. असा नाट्यपूर्ण अनुभव या कथा वाचतांना येतो.”⁴

अशा पद्धतीने सन 1990 नंतरच्या आनंद यादव यांच्या ग्रामीण कथेतील वास्तवता व परिवर्तने जाणवतात.

संदर्भसूची :-

१. आनंद यादव : उगवती मने, पुणे सन 2003, मलपृष्ठावरील प्रस्तावना.
२. आनंद यादव : मातीतील मोती, सन 1990, प्रस्तावना, पृ. 1.
३. माडगूळकर / खांडेकर : मराठी ग्रामीण कथा, सन 1967, पृ. 68.
४. वावुराव उपाध्ये : ग्रामीण साहित्यातील स्त्रीचित्रण, पृ. 278.

आठोत्तरी मराठी साहित्यातील
महिलांचे योगदान



मुख्यसंपादक
प्राचार्य डॉ. वसंत बिरादार

संपादक
डॉ. मारोती कसाब

सहसंपादक
डॉ. अनिल मुंढे

स्वातंत्र्याच्या मोठ्या आंदोलनानंतर मराठी जनतेला संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रासाठी प्रदीर्घ काळ लढावे लागले. हा धामधुमीचा काळ मराठी साहित्याच्या नव्या प्रवाहाला जन्म देण्यासाठी उपयुक्त ठरला. याच काळात दलित, कामगार, स्त्रिया, शेतकरी कष्टकरी वर्गात जाणीव जागृती झाली. त्याचा परिणाम विविध चळवळींच्या उभारणीत झाला आणि या चळवळींतूनच 'साठोत्तरी मराठी साहित्य' जन्माला आले. 1960 नंतर शिक्षण, रोजगार आणि समाजप्रबोधनाच्या रेट्यामुळे बहुजन समाजातील स्त्रिया मोठ्या प्रमाणावर शिकून पुढे आल्या. त्या वाचू, लिहू लागल्या. प्रस्थापित साहित्यात त्यांना आपले दुःख कुठेच दिसत नव्हते. म्हणून त्यांनी आपले जीवन अनुभव मांडायला सुरुवात केली. त्यातूनच निर्माण झालेला भारतीय स्त्रीवादी साहित्य प्रवाह हा एक ठळक प्रवाह होय. या स्त्रियांच्या लेखनाची दखल म्हणावी तशी मराठी समीक्षेत घेतली नव्हती. ती दखल अहमदपूर जि. लातूर येथील महात्मा फुले महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. वसंत बिरादार आणि मराठी विभागातील डॉ. मारोती कसाब, डॉ. अनिल मुंढे या नव्या दमाच्या संशोधक-प्राध्यापकांनी घेतली. प्रस्तुत विषयावर त्यांनी अत्यंत नेटक्या पद्धतीने ऑनलाईन राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र घेतले आणि त्यातूनच 'साठोत्तरी मराठी साहित्यातील महिलांचे योगदान' हा ग्रंथ सिद्ध झाला आहे. साठोत्तरी काळात लेखन करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांच्या समग्र लेखनाचा त्यातील आशय विवेचनासह चिकित्सक आढावा प्रस्तुत ग्रंथातून घेतला गेला आहे. हा ग्रंथ भावी काळातील अभ्यासक, संशोधक, विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शक ठरेल असा मला विश्वास वाटतो.

डॉ. भारत हंडीबाग

माजी अधिष्ठाता व माजी मराठी अभ्यास मंडळ अध्यक्ष,
डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, छत्रपती संभाजी नगर.



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प्रस्तावना

सुरुवातीच्या काळात खियांच्या विविध अशा प्रश्नांवर हरिभाऊंनी कथा लिहिल्या. त्यानंतर गिरीजाबाई केळकर, काशीबाई कानेटकर, कमलाबाई टिळक यांनी कथालेखन करताना पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीमध्ये असलेले खियांचे स्थान मातृत्व यासारख्या संकल्पनांचा शोध घेतला. पुढील काळात विभावरी शिरूरकर यांनी खियांच्या दुःखाला वाचा फोडून खियांच्या अस्तित्वाचा शोध घेतला. साहित्य क्षेत्रात एक वंडखोर लेखिका म्हणून त्यांनी काम केले. अवतीभोवती असलेल्या खियांच्या समस्या, कुटुंब, स्वयंपाक घर बाळंत्तपण, संसार यामध्ये अडकलेली संसारी स्त्री बाहेरचे विश्व वधू लागली. खेळ, गायन, चित्रकला, वाचन असे स्वतःचे आवडीचे वेगवेगळे छंद ती जोपासू लागली. म्हणूनच असंख्य कथा कादंबऱ्यांमधील नायिका ही वाचक वर्गाला भुरळ पाडू लागली. कथा ही आकाराने लहान असते तर कथेचे स्वरूप हे अनुभव केंद्री असते. कथेमधून स्वतःचे अनुभव कल्पना भावना यातून खियांची कथा जन्म घेताना दिसते.

1) गिरिजा कीर

'गिरीजा घर,' निरकी' १९७७ 'गिरीवन' १९७८, 'थोडी मांज थोडी मजा १९९० 'गिरीजा कथा' १९९१ हे गिरीजा कीर यांनी लिहिलेले कथासंग्रह. त्यांनी लिहिलेल्या कथा म्हणजे वि.स. खांडेकरांशी नाते सांगणाऱ्या कथा आहेत. या कथांमध्ये खियांच्या आणि मध्यमवर्गीयांच्या व्यथांचे चित्रण आहे. त्यांच्या कथा पारंपरिक वळणाच्या असल्या तरी कुटुंबा रक्षणासाठी त्यांना हा साचा नाही.

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त्यांच्या कथालेखनावर वि.स. खांडेकर आणि साने गुरुजींचे संस्कार झाले आहेत. त्यांच्या कथा वाचकांना खेळून ठेवतात. तसेच गिरीजा कीर यांचा वास्तववादी चित्रणावर भर आहे. सामाजिक वांछिलकीच्या दृष्टिकोनातून कामगार वस्ती, कुष्ठरोगी, आदिवासी यांच्या प्रश्नांची दखल घेऊन वास्तव लेखन केले आहे. त्यांनी तुरुंगातील कैद्यांसाठी दहा वर्ष त्यांनी काम केले. चांगलं ते स्मराव आणि वाईट ते मनवेगळे करावं अशा संस्कारांनी त्यांच्या कथा वळण घेताना दिसतात.

2) कमल देसाई

मराठी साहित्यातील एक प्रयोगशील लेखिका म्हणजे कमल देसाई आहेत. तसेच समाजवादी चळवळीच्या कार्यकर्ता व समाजसेविका म्हणूनही त्या प्रसिद्ध आहेत. त्यांनी अस्तित्वावादी कथालेखन केलेले आहे. १९६० नंतर त्यांनी 'काळा सूर्य' आणि 'हॅट घालणारी बाई' या कथांचे लेखन केले आहे. या कथांमधून स्त्रीत्वाचा खऱ्या अर्थाने शोध कमल देसाई यांनी घेतला आहे. निसर्ग स्त्रीशी न्यायाने वागला नाही ही त्यांची भूमिका असून या कथेत खियांनी बाईपणाविरुद्ध केलेले बंड आहे.

कमल देसाई यांच्या हॅट घालणारी बाई मधील नायिका प्रौढ, नोकरी करणाऱ्या, जीवन व्यवहारांच्या वाबतीत उदासीन आहेत. यामधील नायिका एक प्रकल्प उभारून जीवनाचा अर्थ शोधू पाहते. परंतु दोघांचाही शेवट आत्मनाशात होतो. त्यांच्या कथेतून असे दिसते की कमल देसाई निर्धारची भूमिका घेत नाही. एक वंडखोर भूमिका त्या टाळतात परंतु त्यांच्या मुकेपणात गुढतेचे रहस्य आहे असे समीक्षकांना वाटते.

'श्राद्ध' ही १९९४ साली कमल देसाई यांनी लिहिलेली कथा. या कथेतून त्यांनी स्त्रीच्या जीवनाचा अर्थ नव्या मार्गाने शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. म्हणजेच त्यांच्या मते परंपरा नाकारणारी स्त्री

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निसर्गतः एक शक्ति असे आहे असा विचार त्यांनी आपल्या 'श्राद्ध' या कथेतून मांडला आहे.

3) गौरी देशपांडे

कमल देसाई नंतरच्या मुख्य स्त्रीवादी लेखिका म्हणून गौरी देशपांडे यांचा उल्लेख करावा लागतो. एक प्रमुख कथा लेखिका म्हणून नाही त्या परिचित आहे. स्त्रीस्वातंत्र्याचा शोध त्या आपल्या कथांमधून घेताना दिसून येतात. म्हणजेच त्यांच्या कथा स्त्री केंद्रीआहे. 'आहे हे असं आहे' या कथांमधून स्वयंभू स्वभिमानी स्त्री येते. स्वतःशी प्रामाणिक राहून ती जीवन जगत. अतिशय उत्कटपणे ती जीवन जगत. आधुनिक उद्योग प्रधान जीवनातून येणारी जी जीवनमूल्य आहेत त्यानुसार ती स्वतःला घडवते. तसेच वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने काम करते. त्यांच्या कथेतील स्त्रीला घाटते की स्वतःच्या आयुष्याचा प्रत्येक निर्णय तिला स्वतः घेण्याचा अधिकार आहे. आधुनिक स्त्रीच्या जगण्याचे विविध अतुभव गौरी देशपांडे यांच्या कथेतून दिसून येतात. त्यांच्या 'एकेक पान गाळावया' या कथेमध्ये एकाच घरात राहणारे पती-पत्नी आणि मुलं यांच्याकडे आई आणि बहील म्हणून फक्त नारत्यांच्या चौकटीत पाहू नये त्यांच्याकडे स्वतंत्र व्यक्ती म्हणून पाहोवे असा त्यांचा नवीन दृष्टिकोन आहे. दुस्तर हा घाटया कथेमध्ये नमू नवऱ्याच्या वाहेरड्याली द्रागणुकीचा जाव विचारत नाही. तर स्वतःची जगण्याची रीतच ती बदलून टाकते याचे चित्र गौरी देशपांडे करताना दिसून येतात.

४) छाया दातार

स्त्रीवादी कथाकार म्हणून छाया दातार सर्वांना परिचित आहे. स्त्रीमुक्ती संघटनांमध्ये अतिशय क्रियाशील पणे काम करून पर्यावरणवादी भूमिकेतून त्यांनी स्त्रियांच्या मानसिकतेची मांडणी केली आहे. प्रेम म्हणजे काय? याचा आपल्या कथेत शोध घेताना स्त्री-पुरुषांच्या नात्यातील असमान पातळीमुळे येणारे संघर्ष त्यांनी चित्रित

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केले आहे. 'घराचा माणूस' या कथेमध्ये त्यांनी स्वतःच्या व्यक्तीत्वाचा चेहरा गमावून वसलेल्या लक्ष्मीबाई नावाच्या मोलकरणीला तिच्या व्यक्तीत्वाचा शोध लागोपर्यंतचा प्रवास आलेला दिसून येतो. 'एका श्वासाचा अंतर' या कथेमध्ये अंतिका सरकार घटस्फोट पुनर्विवाह आणि त्यातून निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्या वेगवेगळ्या पद्धतीने हाताळताना दिसतात. घरात राहू नये घरापण नसलेली एकमेकांपासून दुरावलेली माणसाच्या दातार यांच्या कथांमधून दिसतात.

५) मेघना पेंढे

एकदम विनधास्त आणि मोकळ्या शैलीत कथाकार म्हणून मेघना पेंढे सर्वांना परिचित आहे. चांगल्या आणि वाईट गुणांचे पारदर्शक वर्णन हे मेघना पेंढे यांच्या व्यक्तिचित्रणाचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. 'आंधळ्याच्या गाई' या कथासंग्रहात लग्न संस्था, कुटुंब संस्थेची चिकित्सा, पुरुषप्रधान कुटुंब व्यवस्थेत भाऊ-बहीण यांच्यात केला जाणारा भेदभाव दिसून येतो. त्यांच्या कथांमधून पारंपरिक पद्धतीने लग्न ठरविताना स्त्री मनाचा होणारा कोडंमारा व्यक्त होतो. मेघना पेंढे येथे यांच्या कथेच्या नाविका कुटुंब आणि लग्न संस्थेची चिकित्सा करतात. पुरुषप्रधान व्यवस्था असलेल्या समाजातील दोंग, कौर्य, दुःख यांचे त्या चित्रण करतात. स्त्री-पुरुषातील नात्याचा शोध घेत असताना स्त्रीचा जवळचा मित्र होऊ शकणारा पुरुषसुद्धा मेघना पेंढे रेखाटतात. त्यांच्या बऱ्याच कथा स्त्रीकेंद्रीधसूनही पुरुषांना दुय्यम स्थान न देता वस्तुस्थितीवर आधारित वेगवेगळ्या मनोवृत्तीचे स्त्री पुरुष त्या समर्थपणे रेखाटताना दिसून येतात.

६) विजया राजाध्यक्ष

मराठी भाषेतील स्त्रीवादी लेखिका व समीक्षक तसेच नवकथेने निर्माण केलेल्या नव्या वाङ्मयीन वातावरणात कथा लिहिणाऱ्या म्हणून विजया राजाध्यक्ष यांची ओळख आहे. सर्वसामान्य रसिक वर्गाला आस्वादाची प्रेरणा त्यांच्या कथेतून मिळते. 'अर्धांतर', 'टिंबे विदेही,

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पारंग्या, कमान, हुंकार' 'अनामिक', 'समांतर' इत्यादी तेरा कथासंग्रहाचे त्यांनी लेखन केले. 'विदेही' या कथेत लेवर रूममध्ये वाळत होणाऱ्या स्त्रीचा शारीर अनुभव व्यक्त होतो. तर गर्भधारणेपासून मुले मोठी होईपर्यंत आई वात्सल्याने मुलांना वाढवते. मुले मोठी झाल्यानंतर त्यांचे विचार त्यांच्या अवडीनवडी जपू लागतात. मोठी झाल्यावर मुले त्यांचे स्वतंत्र असे अनुभव विश्व साकारताना दिसून येतात. मुलांवर लहानपणापासून प्रेम करणाऱ्या आई पासून मुले कधी लांब आणि तुटत जातात याचे चित्रण या कथेतून आले आहे.

'जानकी देसाईचा प्रश्न' या कथेमध्ये विवाह बंधने झुगारली तरी स्त्री पुरुष नात्याचा प्रश्न सुटत नाही. हा विचार विजया राजाध्यक्ष यांनी मांडला आहे. तसेच स्त्री शक्ती बद्दल स्वाभिमान सुद्धा त्यांच्या कथांमधून व्यक्त झालेला आपल्याला दिसून येतो.

७) उर्मिला पवार

दलित आणि स्त्रीवादी लेखिका म्हणून सर्वांना उर्मिला पवार परिचित आहेत. कटकरी, दलित स्त्रीचे चित्रण उर्मिला पवार यांच्या कथांमधून येते. 'सहाव बोट', 'चौथी भित' हे उर्मिला पवार यांचे दोन कथासंग्रह आहेत. त्यांच्या कथांमधून दलित स्त्रियांचे वर्ण व जाती व्यवस्थेने केलेले शोषण तसेच पुरुषप्रधान कुटुंब व्यवस्थेने केलेले शोषण यांचे वर्णन उर्मिला पवार यांच्या कथांमधून येते. उर्मिला पवार यांच्या कथांमधून स्त्रीप्रश्न आणि समूहजीवन यांचा आविष्कार झालेला दिसतो. 'गोट शैशवाची' या कथेतून शाळकरी मुलीच्या नजरेतून ही कथा आकार घेते. या शाळकरी मुलींना तिचे वडील शिस्तप्रिय असल्यामुळे खवीस वाटतात. वडिलांच्या मूल्यनंतर सुप, रोवळ्या विकणारी आई मरकुटे मास्तर यांच्या आठवणी मधून ही कथा साकार होताना आपल्याला दिसते. या कथेत दलित कटकरी कुटुंबातील आयेचे वर्णन येते. रस्त्यावर सुप रोवळ्या विणणारी शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व जाणणारी आये या कथेत आहे. वडिलांच्या मूल्यनंतर कष्टाने कुटुंब सावरणारी आहे

या कथेमध्ये दिसते या कथेतील मास्तर शाळकळी मुलीला व्हडंझातील शेण काढायला सांगायचे या मुलीने एक दिवस नकार दिल्यावर मास्तर तिच्या मुस्कटात मरतात मुलीच्या मुजलेल्या गालाबद्दल आई तिला विचारपूस करते व तिला कारण विचारते तेव्हा मुलगी आईला सांगते लगेच संझाकाळी घरी परतणाऱ्या मास्तरला याबद्दल भर रस्त्यात आई विचारते 'पुन्हा माझ्या मुलीला बोट जरी लावले तरी या रस्त्याने जाऊ देणार नाही' अशी धमकीआये गुरुजींना देते. तिथून अन्त्याया विरुद्ध आवाज उठवणाऱ्या दलित स्त्रीची प्रतिमा दिसून येते. वर्ण व्यवस्थेने व जातीव्यवस्थेने केलेले शोषण तसेच पितृ प्रधान संस्कृतीमध्ये स्त्रीचे झालेले शोषण चौथी भित या कथासंग्रहातून मांडताना दिसून येते.

८) इंगोले प्रतिमा

वैचारिक लेखन करणाऱ्या बाल साहित्यकार, कवयित्री म्हणून सर्वांना परिचित आहेत. त्यांचे 'लेक मुईची' 'हिरवे स्वप्न' 'हजारी बेलपान' 'सुगारणीचा खोपा' 'जावयाचे पोर' इत्यादी कथासंग्रह आहेत. प्रतिमा इंगोले यांच्या कथांमधून ग्रामीण स्त्री आणि पुरुषांचे वास्तव जीवन येते. ग्रामीण भागातील विविध समस्या तैथील जीवधेणा संबंध त्यांच्या कथांमधून आलेला दिसून येतो. 'जावयाच पोर' हा पहिला कथासंग्रह आहे. वऱ्हाडी बोली भाषेतून ग्रामीण जीवनातील स्त्रिया त्यांचा सुरुवात कष्ट नवऱ्याचा धाक इत्यादीचे चित्रण आलेले आहे. त्यांचा सुरुवात कष्ट नवऱ्याचा धाक इत्यादीचे चित्रण आलेले आहे. हजारी बेल पाणी या कथेत चार पानाची त्रिगुणी म्हणजेच हजारी बेल पण एक त्रिगुणी वाहिली की हजार तीर गुण्या देवाला वाहिल्याचे पुण्य मिळत या लोक तिच्या आधारे वऱ्हाडातील व्यवहार सीती माती नातीगोती मानवी संबंध प्रतिमा इंगोले काढतात म्हणजे तीन तरुण मित्र निवेदकाच्या लग्नानंतर आलेली वायको हे चौथे पान या मित्रांमुळे महादेवाची होणारे पंचायत हा कथा विषय आहे मित्र प्रेम आणि वायको बद्दल वाटणारी ओढ अशा दिव्या मनस्थितीत सापडलेला

महादेव यांचे वर्णन प्रतिमा इंगोले यांच्या कथेमधून आलेले आहेत म्हणजे एक ग्रामीण साहित्यिक म्हणून त्यांची ओळख आहे ग्रामीण जीवनाचा मानवी मनाचा टाव त्यांनी आपल्या कथांमधून घेतला आहे.

समारोप

साठोत्तर काळातील खियांचे कथालेखन हे अनुभव केंद्री आहे. बहुतांशी खियांचे अनुभवी विश्व हे मनोविश्लेषक आहे. अस्तित्वावादी स्वरूपाच्या त्यांच्या कथा आहेत. साठोत्तरी खियांच्या या कथा कायमच घटना प्रधान असलेल्या दिसून येतात. मेघना पेठे यांच्या कथेतही प्रौढ कुमारािकांचे चित्रण येते. साठोत्तरी कथामधून अन्याय, अत्याचार, खियांचे जगणे, खियांना आधुनिकतेचा आलेला संदर्भ येतो. कुटुंब स्वयंपाक घर वाळंतपण अडकलेली संसारी स्त्री यांचे चित्र आलेले दिसून येते. खियांचा हा संघर्ष कधी नियती शी तर कधी समाजव्यवस्थेशी चाललेला आहे. महत्त्वाचे सामाजिक प्रश्न सुद्धा साठोत्तरी कथेतून पुढे आलेले दिसतात.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

- १) स्त्री साहित्याचा भागोबा खंड शेन-संपादन डॉ. मंदा खांडगे डॉ. लीला दीक्षित डॉ. अरुणा हेर डॉ. विनया खडगेकर
- २) प्रदक्षिणा खंड दुसरा संपादन- अनिलदत्त कुलकर्णी
- ३) मराठी बाझ्याचा इतिहास, खंड सातवा भाग- पहिला, मराठी साहित्य परिषद पुणे
- ४) मराठी लेखिका चिंता आणि चिंतन- भालचंद्र फुडके
- ५) गिरीजा घर, मिरकी-गिरिजा कीर
- ६) काळा सूर्य आणि हॅट घालणारी वाई -कमल देसाई
- ७) एकेक पान गळावया-गौरी देशपांडे
- ८) विदेही, अधांतर, कमान, हुंकार -विजया राजाधर
- ९) चौथी भिंत -उर्मिला पवार

‘साठोत्तरी मराठी साहित्यातील महिलांचे योगदान’ २०६

काळानुरूप ओढवलेल्या परिस्थितीवर सक्षमपणे मात करणारी नायिकाप्रधान

कादंबरी : ‘घार’

प्रा. डॉ. कल्याण गोपनर

मराठी विभागा प्रमुख, राजर्षी शाहू महाविद्यालय, परभणी

‘घार’ या नायिकाप्रदान प्रदान कादंबरीच्या लेखिका कल्पना मंजू शिंदे आहे. ही कादंबरी नागपूर येथील ऋचा प्रकाशनकडून १५ ऑक्टोबर २०२१ मध्ये प्रकाशित झालेली आहे. पाहताक्षणीच वाचकांच्या मनात अनेक अर्थांचे व आशय विचारांचे कल्लोळ निर्माण व्हावेत इतके बोलके व आकर्षक मुखपृष्ठ संतुक्त गोळेगावकर यांचे लाभलेले आहे. तासनतास कादंबरीच्या मुखपृष्ठाकडे टक लावून पाहतच राहावे असे कुतूहलजन्य व देखणे आशयान अर्थबोधपूर्ण मुखपृष्ठाची निर्मिती झालेली आहे. लेखिकेने कादंबरीला जे नाव दिलेले आहे. ते अर्थातच यथार्थ असेच आहे. कादंबरीच्या नामनिर्देश शीर्षकातच खूप काही असे दडलेले आहे. लेखिकेने कादंबरीत काय सांगितले आहे? काय सूचित केले आहे? हे प्रथमदर्शनी शीर्षक पाहताच वाचकांच्या लक्षात येते. कल्पना शिंदे यांनी कादंबरीला दिलेले ‘घार’ हे नांव आतील आशयाची समर्पक असेच आहे. कल्पना शिंदे यांचे वाझय विश्वात त्यातही कादंबरी वाझ्यात ‘घार’ रूपाने दमदार पदार्पण झालेले आहे. ‘घार’ कादंबरी पाहताक्षणीच संत जनावाड्यांच्या ‘घार हिडे आकाशी, झाप घाली पिल्लापाशी, माता गुंतली कामाशी’ चिंत तिचे बाळापाशी’ या अभंगरुपी काव्यपंक्तीचे निश्चितपणे स्मरण करून देणारे आहे. त्यामुळेच कल्पना शिंदे यांच्या प्रस्तुत कादंबरीस एक वेगळे महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे.

‘साठोत्तरी मराठी साहित्यातील महिलांचे योगदान’ २०७

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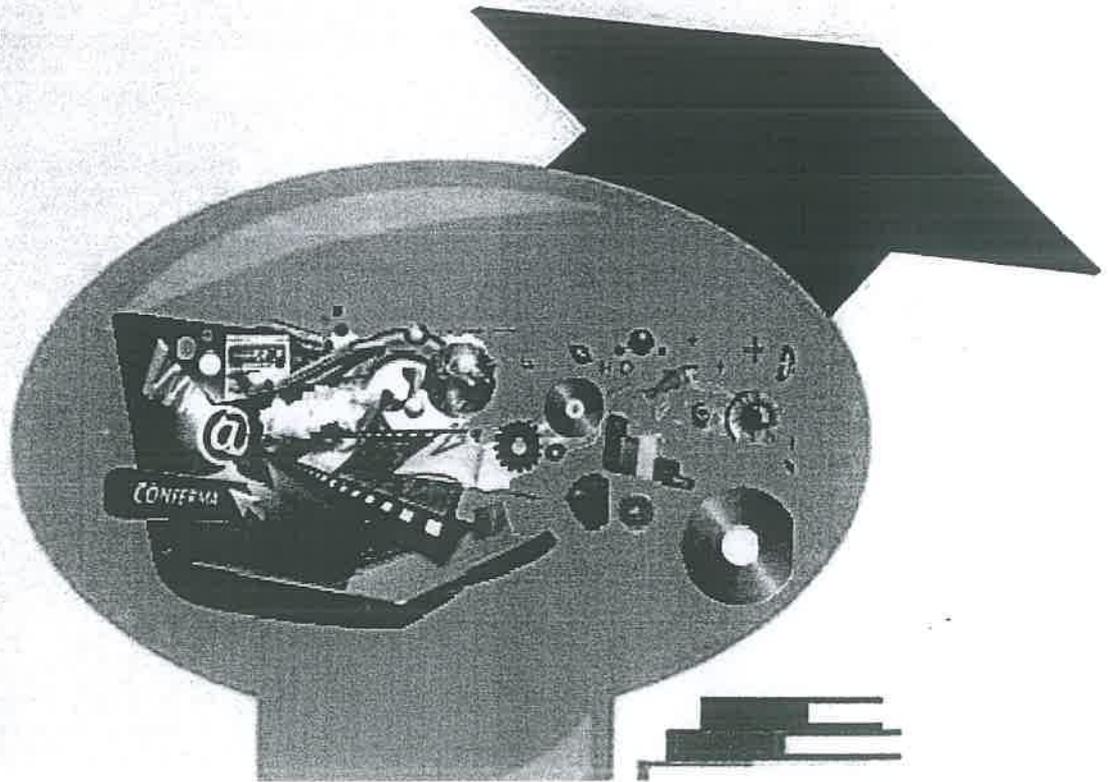
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Skill Education in India

Sakharam Maruti Wandhare
Adv. B. D. Hambarde Mahavidyalaya, Ashti

Introduction:

"Education, vocational training and lifelong learning are central pillars of employability, employment of workers and sustainable enterprise development". The importance of education in stimulating social and economic development has always been central to Government interests. Education positively influences various facets of growth and development such as poverty reduction, health, gender equality among others. The Government has made significant progress with respect to primary education attendance rates and literacy penetration has increased to nearly one third of the entire population in India. In 2012, 96.5% of all rural children aged 6-14 and 83% of all rural children aged 15-16 were enrolled in school. As per current estimates, nearly 80% of all 1 schools in India are Government schools. In cities, more than 50% of the children were enrolled in private schools whereas the share of rural children enrolled in private schools was nearly 20% in 2004-05. As per the 2011 census, there is still a vast disparity between States in terms of their literacy rates. Kerala had a literacy rate of 93.9%, while the literacy rate of Bihar stood at 63.8% in 2011.

Despite being world's youngest country in terms of demographic dividend, India has only 2% of the workforce skilled compared with 96% in South Korea, 45% in China, 50-55% in USA & 74% in Germany. All these years, we focused on building Higher Education and very little did we think of enhancing the Employability Quotient (EQ) and produce skilled manpower through skill training Interventions. Indian Education sector has seen rapid growth in number of Institutions and students over last few decades. As per UGC report, in 1950-51 there were approx. 750 colleges affiliated to 30 universities, which has grown to over 727 universities, 35000 colleges & 13000 standalone Institutions in 2014-15. Regardless of the tremendous growth, higher education has not proved too efficient to make youths of the country employable as per need of the employer due to low Skill Quotient (SQ). In today's world of Globalization, Skill Training is an Integral component of increasing efficiency & productivity for sound economic development of any economy. In India, it's still at a nascent stage, however the demand for skilled manpower is huge and to cover this gap, it is very pertinent to re-engineer the skill ecosystem. As India paves its path to be a Global Economic Powerhouse, it is imperative to equip its working population with employability skills. Today, India is one of the youngest country in the world with more than 62% of the population in the working age group (15-59 years) and more than 54% of the total population below 25 years of age.

Importance of Subject:

Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country. Countries with higher and better levels of skills adjust more effectively to the challenges and opportunities of world of work. As India moves progressively towards becoming a 'knowledge economy with skill' it becomes increasingly important that the country should focus on advancement of skills and these skills have to be relevant to the emerging economic environment and society. In order to achieve the twin targets of economic growth and inclusive development, India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has to grow consistently at 8% to 9% per annum. This requires significant progress in several areas. primary education system, and higher



education system, including infrastructure development, agricultural growth coupled with productivity improvements, financial sector growth and a healthy business environment, supported by a skilled workforce.

Objective of study:

- 1) To know the national skill development policy
- 2) To understand the current scenario of skill development
- 3) To find out the role of higher education in skill development

Research methodology:

Present study is based on secondary data for data collection. We use various report, books, case studies, and hand books, for data collection.

The National Skill Policy:

The National Policy on Skill Development was first formulated in 2009 to create a skills ecosystem in India. It acts as a guide to formulate strategies by addressing the different challenges in skill development. The objective is to empower the workforce with the required skills, knowledge and qualifications to make the Indian workforce globally competitive. The government has introduced a National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015. The policy aims to provide an umbrella framework to all skill related activities carried out within the country, to align them to common standards and link skill activities with demand centers. In addition to laying down the objectives and expected outcomes, it aims at identifying various institutional frameworks which can act as the vehicle to reach the expected outcomes. The new skills policy also provides details on how skill development efforts across the country can be aligned within the existing institutional arrangements. The National Skills Qualification Framework the (NSQF), notified on 27th December 2013, is a competency-based framework that organizes all qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude.

Presently, more than 100 countries have, or are in the process of developing national qualification frameworks. Under NSQF, the learner can acquire the certification for competency needed at any level through formal, non-formal or informal learning. The NSQF is anchored at the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) and is being implemented through the National Skills Qualifications Committee (NSQC) which comprises of all key stakeholders. Specific outcomes expected from implementation of NSQF are: Mobility between vocational and general education by harmonization of degrees with NSQF; Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), allowing transition from non-formal to organized job market; Standardized, consistent, nationally acceptable outcomes of training across the country through a national quality assurance framework; Global mobility of skilled workforce from India, through international equivalence of NSQF; Mapping of progression pathways within sectors and cross-spectrally; Approval of National Occupational Standards (NOS)/ Qualification Packs (QPs) as national standards for skill training. As of 31st March 2015, across 28 sectors, standards for 1319 job roles pegged at NSQF levels 1 to 8 have been defined by the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs). Fourteen SSCs have covered development of 80% of entry level workforce QPs. The NSQF provides for a five year implementation schedule and at the end of the fifth year (2018), it shall be mandatory for all training/educational programmes/courses to be NSQF compliant, and all training and educational institutions shall define eligibility criteria for admission to various courses in terms of NSQF levels.



Current scenario of skill development:

Today, India is one of the youngest nations in the world with more than 62% of its population in the working age group (15-59 years) and more than 54% of its total population below 25 years of age. Its population pyramid is expected to bulge across the 15-59 age group over the next decade. It is further estimated that the average age of the population in India by 2020 will be 29 years as against 40 years in USA, 46 years in Europe and 47 years in Japan. In fact, during the next 20 years the labour force in the industrialized world is expected to decline by 4%, while in India it will increase by 32%. This poses a formidable challenge and a huge opportunity. To reap this demographic dividend which is expected to last for next 25 years, India needs to equip its workforce with employable skills and knowledge so that they can contribute substantively to the economic growth of the country. In the last few years, skill education has come to the forefront. Basically, the first part is to understand the demographics - how many people are dropping out of schools, how many people are passing out of colleges - out of the 12 million people who are coming into skilling space, more than half of them are graduates, 5.9 million. Currently, there is more need to skill graduates than anyone else. The entire current skilling program is focused at school dropouts. The government focus not in the graduate space, because graduate education, especially, engineering is privatized charging high fee structures.

Hence, the government believes the college is responsible for their employability and employment as well. This understanding is wrong because the largest segment of graduates passing out is B.A., B.Sc and B.Com which are around five million and not engineers. There non-engineering grads are mostly from low rung government colleges or very poor trusts which are as good as government college. The logic that the college must provide training since fee structures are high is valid only for engineering and MBAs, not for B.A., B.Sc. B.Com. Skilling programs are a top-up over and above the graduation courses that candidates do - students should not opt out of regular graduation and opt for skilling courses. For example, B.Com is a general program but if you want to become a GST expert, you have to undergo a GST skilling program. So, depending on what role you want to do, you need to get skilled. Hence, the first key insight is - the government skilling focus needs to shift to the Graduate space. secondly, let's understand the purpose of skilling? There is a misunderstanding about skilling that if you skill candidates for a longer duration of time they are productive on the job. This is a myth. Training should be connected to skilling. The idea is to get people onto the first job as early as possible.

That should be the intention of skilling but to get the first job they need a only minimal amount of training and not the maximum amount of training. That should be the intention of skilling. What is the minimum amount of training necessary to get them onto the first job? Today, the training programs are designed to maximize skilling. Hence, the second insight is - minimal training is required. Thirdly, the longer the duration of training, the lesser the absorption. The entire government skilling program is being pushed towards longer duration without understanding that the students cannot absorb. Especially the school dropouts and college low performers are unable to grasp the classroom model of training. Even the short duration programs must be activity based training and discovery based learning rather than theoretical learning. Hence, the third insight - The longer the duration of training, lesser is the learning. Lower learning leads to higher dropouts. Fourthly, many of the skill programs that end with certification are not successful because, at the end, they are unable to demonstrate the skills and get a job! The end purpose of skilling must be first job therefore the job must be the center of



skilling. The skill program must make the candidates attractive to the employers. Hence, the fourth insight, people are not looking for skill certificates they want jobs. Fifthly, the focus of a skill program should be on productivity. What should we train them on so that they become productive on day-1? That is what employers want; they do not want demonstration of skills. Demonstration of productivity is more important - there is gap between skill and productivity.

Skill is input side productivity is output side. For example, the question is, what are the skills you need to do this job, design a training program around that. This is the skill based training program. The productivity based training program question, what are the skills required in this job, which have the highest impact on productivity and design a training program only around them. This is a productivity based training program. In this design, there are no surprises on the job and this is what we do job-instruction-method. Hence, fifth insight, if you design the program around output, the entire skill program will look very different. Now the question arises - the above prescribed model talks about getting a job, but what about growing in a job? Once the candidate gets a job, learns on the job and performs the job well, to grow into the next role, he needs to undergo an 'up skilling' program. Now the government is putting a lot of focus on up skilling. So instead of putting the entire budget for training for a job, we must put part of the money on training for a job and the other half on up skilling to the next role.

Nodal bodies for Skill Development in India:

- 1) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- 2) Central Ministries
- 3) Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD)
- 4) The National Skill Development Corporation India (NSDC)
- 5) Sector Skill Councils
- 6) NCVT, SCVT and Quality Council of India

Skill Development Challenges in India:

Alongside the daunting challenge of skilling millions of youth entering workforce each month, India also faces a huge challenge of evolving a skill development system that can equip the workforce adequately to meet the requirements of the industry. The workforce needs to be trained across four levels, from the high end specialized skills for 'White Collar' jobs to the low-level skills of the 'Rust Collar' jobs. Moreover, these skills have to be adequately linked to the available job opportunities. Several factors have inhibited the skill development eco-system in India to scale up to the desired levels. The skill development system in India is plagued with multiple issues related to awareness, perception, cost, quality and scale.

- 1) Inadequate scale, limited capacity
- 2) Awareness, mindset and perception issues
- 3) Cost concerns
- 4) Quality concerns
- 5) Mobility concerns

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गोषवारा:-

हिंदू धर्म, मुस्लीम धर्म व ख्रिश्चन धर्म इत्यादी धर्मांप्रमाणेच “ आदिवासी धर्म ” अशी नोंद १९३१ च्या पूर्वकाळातील जनगणना अहवालात होत असे. परंतु १९३१ पासून जनगणना करताना आदिवासी धर्म अशी स्वतंत्रपणे नोंद केली गेली नाही. धर्म म्हटले की आपणास प्रचलित धर्म डोळ्यासमोर दिसतात पण धर्मांचे अनेक अर्थ प्रचलित आहेत. कोणत्यातरी अशा अनाकलनीय अलौकीक अशा शक्तीवर माणसाचा विश्वास असतो. तो या शक्तिलाच देव मानतो. तसेच पुत्राने आपल्या जबाबदारी व कर्तव्य पार पाडली तर तो पुत्रधर्म होतो. अशा धर्मांच्या कल्पना वेगवेगळ्या आहेत. “ धर्म ” ही एक महत्वपूर्ण विश्वव्यापी सामाजिक संस्था आहे. प्राचीन अग्रगत आदिमानवापासून ते आज पर्यंत प्रगत आधुनिक सर्वत्र धर्मांचे प्राबल्य दिसून येते. पालघर जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी समूह सोडल्यास इतर भागात ही परिस्थिती पाहावयास मिळते. परंतु उर्वरित आदिवासी भागातील लोक निसर्ग सानिध्यात आपले संपूर्ण आयुष्य व्यथित असल्याने धर्मांच्या बाबतीत त्यावर प्राबल्य दिसून येत नाही.

महत्वाचे शब्द- आदिवासी, धर्म व धार्मिक जीवन

प्रस्तावना :-

Mallinovsky यांच्या मते “ धर्म हि श्रद्धा व विधी यांची अवस्था आहे. तसेच ती एक सामाजिक घटना आणि वैयक्तिक अनुभूती आहे ” आदिवासी समाज हा निसर्गात होणाऱ्या अकल्पित बदलाने व निसर्गशक्तीने अंचबित, भयग्रस्त होताना दिसतो. कारण त्याच्या मनात होणाऱ्या बदलाबाबतची भीती आहे. विशेषतः ही भीती आदर युक्त आहे. धर्मांच्या बाबत शास्त्रीय विश्लेषण करण्याची त्यावेळी कुवत नव्हती. आदिवासी समाजाचे विश्वाकडे बघण्याचे दोन दुर्ष्टीकोन आहेत. चांगला तो धर्म आणि वाईट ते पाप किंवा अंधश्रद्धा होय. रोबर्टसन यांच्या मते. “ धर्म म्हणजे माहीत नसलेल्या अस्पष्ट शक्तीविषयी भीती नाही किंवा धर्माची निर्मिती भीतीतून होत नाही. धर्म म्हणजे समुदायातील सर्व सभासदांचा शक्तीशी असलेला संबंध आहे. ती शक्ती समुदायाविषयी चांगल्या भावना ठेवते व समुदायातील कायदे व नैतिक व्यवस्थेचे रक्षण करते. ” आदिवासी समुदायात अशा अस्पष्ट शक्तींना देव मानले नाही तर त्यास जादूटोणा म्हटले गेले आहे. आदिवासी समुदायास धर्मांच्या बाबतीत कोणतीही कल्पना नसल्याने वेगवेगळ्या आदिवासी भागात त्यांनी खिचन, मुस्लीम आणि बौद्ध धर्म स्वीकारल्याचे पाहावयास मिळते. कारण अजून त्यांचे धर्माविषयीचे मत स्पष्ट नाही. धर्माकडे बघण्याचा दुर्ष्टीकोन हा अजून ही श्रद्धात्मक नसून अंधश्रद्धात्मक आहे. रोगराई, नैसर्गिक आपत्ती येवू नये त्यासाठीच देवाची भक्ती केली जाते. कोणत्याही प्रकारचे शास्त्रीय वाडःमय नाही किंवा कोणताही प्राचीन धर्म ग्रंथ नाही. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या मनात धर्माबाबतची शाश्वत अशी माहिती नाही. बिगर आदिवासी भागात धर्माबाबत त्यांच्याकडे माहिती आहे. तशी परिस्थिती आदिवासी भागात पाहावयास मिळत नाही. बिगर आदिवासी समुदायात धर्मांच्या बाबत अनेक सिद्धांत मांडले जातात तसा आदिवासी भागात धर्मांच्या बाबत कोणताही सिद्धांत मांडलेला दिसून येत नाही. मानवी समाजाच्या उद्यापासूनच निसर्ग आणि मानव तसेच मानवा- मानवामधील संबंधाचे स्वरूप निर्धारित, नियमित व नियंत्रित करण्यात धर्म हा सहभागी होत आला आहे. म्हणून किंजले डेव्हीस म्हणतात “ धर्म हा

मानवी जीवनात एवढा सार्वत्रिक, शाश्वत व व्यापक आहे की धर्माचे स्वरूप लक्षात घेतल्याशिवाय समाजाच्या स्वरूपाचे यथार्थ आकलन होवू शकत नाही."अनेक विचारवंतांनी धर्माचे अर्थ व स्वरूप पाहिले असता. त्यांच्या व्याख्यावरून धर्माच्या बाबतीत एकवाक्यता दिसून येत नाही. प्रत्येक धर्माचे स्वरूप वेगवेगळे आहे.जीवननिर्वाहासाठी झगडणारा मनुष्य हा प्रारंभापासूनच सभोवतालच्या परिस्थितीशी जुळून घेवून तिच्यावर मात करण्याचा प्रयत्न करित होता आणि आज देखील करित आहे.मानवाच्या संपूर्ण व्यवहारावर नियंत्रण ठेवणारी व सर्व सृष्टीवर स्वामित्व गाजविणारी एक अद्भुत व विराट अशी शक्ती आहे.अशी गाढ श्रद्धा मानवामध्ये निर्माण झाली असावी व त्यातून आदिवासी समुहाने निसर्ग शक्तीलाच देवाची उपमा देवून त्याच्याशी निष्ठा बाळगणे हाच खरा धर्म मानला. कारण निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यात राहून सर्व काही मिळते त्यातून आपला उदरनिर्वाह होतो तोच देव आणि त्याच्याशी एकनिष्ठ राहणे हाच खरा धर्म ही त्यांची कल्पना आहे.त्याविषयी आदरभाव ठेवणे व त्यांची पूजा करणे.ही खरी धर्माची व्याख्या होय.ज्याप्रमाणे शेजाऱ्याशी चांगले संबंध ठेवणे तो शेजारधर्म ज्या निसर्गाकडून आपणास अन्न मिळते तो आपला निसर्ग धर्म ही कल्पना ठेवून आदिवासी समाजाची धर्माविषयीची संकल्पना आहे.हा निसर्ग विश्वातील कोणत्यातरी शक्तीकडून नियंत्रित होतो ती शक्ती म्हणजेच देव अशी आदरयुक्त भावना मनात ठेवली जाते. अशाप्रकारची श्रद्धा ठेवून आदिवासी समुदाय निसर्ग शक्तीला देव मानून त्याची पूजा करतो त्यानुसार संकल्पित अशी श्रद्धा ठेवून धर्माची संकल्पना निर्माण झालेली असावी.कारण आदिवासी समुदाय हा निसर्ग पूजक आहे.इतर धर्म असावे म्हणून ते स्वीकारलेले दिसून येतात.आदिवासी समुदायासमोर धर्माच्या बाबत स्पष्टता दिसून येत नाही.पूर्वीय भारतात बौध्द धर्म, उत्तरेकडे मुस्लीम जैन तर मध्य व दक्षिण भारतात ख्रिचन धर्म स्वीकारलेला दिसून येतो.तसे पाहिल्यास आदिवासी समुदायाचा मुळ निसर्ग धर्म असून त्याचेच उपासक आहेत. त्यांच्या धर्माविषयीच्या कल्पना ह्यासुद्धा निसर्गाला धरून असल्याचे पहावयास मिळते.त्यानुसार त्यांचे देव हे नैसर्गिकच दिसून येतात.आदिवासी लोकांचा धर्म हा केवळ भ्रामक कल्पनांनी भरलेला आहे. त्यात वास्तवतेचा भाग नसतो असा अनेक लोकांचा समज आहे.परंतु हा समज चुकीचा आहे.आदिवासी समाजाच्या धर्म भावनेच्या बुडाशी सामाजिकता असतेच पवित्र व अपवित्र वस्तूंच्या कल्पनेतूनच धार्मिक विधी आणि निषेधनियमांचा उदय आदिवासी समाजात झाला आहे. आदिवासी समाजातील निषेधनियमांचा हेतूदेखील सामाजिक असतो.त्यामुळे समाजातील सर्व व्यक्तींच्या आचारविचारात एकप्रकारची समानता येते. अशाप्रकारे आदिवासी समाजातील धार्मिक विधी आणि निषेधनियम या दोहोंच्या बुडाशी सामाजिकता आहे हे लक्षात घेतले तर आदिवासी लोकांच्या धर्मात भ्रामक कल्पना असल्यातरीही त्यांच्या धर्माला वास्तवतेचा आधार आहे हे स्पष्ट होते.धार्मिक विधी हा धर्माचा कृतीविषयक भाग आहे.श्रीमती दुर्गा भागवत यांनी धर्मचरणाचे स्वरूप अचूक शब्दात मांडले आहे त्या म्हणातात."आचार हा धर्माचा पाया आहे.आचाराचे प्रमुख अंग हे विधी आहे.अमुक एक देव कार्य करावयाचे व तेही एका विशिष्ट पद्धतीने करावयाचे ही विधीची भूमिका असते.ही धर्माची दर्शनी बाजू आहे.तशी धर्माला दुसरीही नकारात्मक बाजू आहे.ती म्हणजे वर्ज्य काय करावे? या संबधीचे निषेधनियम होय.निषेधनियमाने भरलेली परंपरा हे धार्मिक आचाराचे सत्य स्वरूप आहे."

संशोधनाचे उद्देश-

- १] आदिवासीच्या धार्मिक जीवनाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २] आदिवासी व वास्तविक जीवन पद्धतीचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ३] आदिवासी समाजाच्या देवदेवतांचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधनाचे गृहीतके-

- १] आदिवासी समाज विसाव्या शतकात धर्म परंपरेप्रमाणे जीवन जगत आहे.
- २] आदिवासी समाजात पूर्वापार चालत आलेल्या देवदेवतांची प्रथा जोपासली जाते.

पालघर जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासीसमाजाचे धार्मिक जीवन
आदिवासी अर्थ-

समान भाषा ,समान राहणीमान, समानजीवनमान व समान संस्कृती जोपासणारा समूह म्हणजे आदिवासी समूह होय. एका विशिष्ट भू प्रदेशावर वास्तव्य करणारा समान बोलीभाषा बोलणारा समान सांस्कृतिक जीवनआचरणारा पण अक्षर ओळख नसलेला अशा स्थानिक गटाचे एकत्रीकरण होऊन तयार झाल;एला समाज होय- गिलीन

देव-देवता

पालघर जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी समाजाचे धार्मिक जीवन हे निसर्गाला धरून आहे. निसर्गातील असणाऱ्या काल्पनिक शक्तींना देव मानले जाते. निसर्गाचे पूजन केले जात असल्याने हा समाज निसर्ग पूजक आहे. निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यात राहत असल्याने निसर्गातील असणाऱ्या सर्व शक्तींना देव मानून त्याची पूजा केली जाते. आदिवासी समाजाच्या प्रमुख देव-देवता खालील प्रमाणे अजानारायण किंवा नारनदेव

नाराण किंवा नारायण देव हे आदिवासी समाजाचे कुळदेवता आहे. नाराण देवाचे वस्तीस्थान प्रथमः त धोडी या आदिवासी पोटजातीत होते. असा आदिवासी समाजाचा समज आहे. पण ह्या देवाला वारल्याची विधीगीते आवडली म्हणून हा देव वारल्याचा झाला असा समज आदिवासी समाजात आहे. नारनदेव हा पर्जन्याची देवता आहे. ही आदिवासी समाजाची सर्वात दगडाला किंवा सुपारी शेंदूर लावून नारनदेवाची प्रतिष्ठापना करतात. या देवाचा स्वभाव वेगवेगळा आहे. त्याला नाच, सोंगे फार आवडतात. म्हणून वारल्यामध्ये या देवाला 'वेडा नाराण' असे ही म्हटले जाते. या देवावर आदिवासी समाजाची मोठी निष्ठा आहे. दरवर्षी माघ महिन्यात नागलीच्या लाडवाचे नैवेद्य देऊन नंतर नागलीचा शिजवलेला पदार्थ खाण्याची परंपरा आदिवासी समाजात आहे. जगला अन्न देणारी माता या देवावर प्रसन्न असल्याने ह्या देवाला आदिवासी समाजात महत्त्व आहे. कोणत्याही धार्मिक विधीची सुरुवात नारनदेव पूजेने होते. माघ महिन्यातील शुध्द द्वितीयेला त्याची समारंभपूर्वक पूजा केली जाते. त्या दिवशी नारनदेवाची मूर्ती काढून तांदूळ पसरून ठेवलेल्या पाटावर ठेवून त्याजवळ पाण्याने भरलेली घागरीवर नारळ ठेवून पूजा केली जाते. त्या दिवशी रात्रभर नाचगाणी करून रात्रभर जागरण केले जाते.

ब] कणसरी किंवा धरतरी माता

आदिवासी समाजाच्याची ही देवता म्हणजे पिकांची देवता होय. आदिवासी समाजाकडे जमीन ही कमी आहे. पण त्या जमिनीवर आदिवासी समाज जीवापाड प्रेम करतो. आदिवासी समाज हा कणसरी मातेस समृद्धीचे प्रतिक मानतो. कणसे हे देवीचे प्रतिक आहे म्हणजे घर घन धान्याने भरते घरात समृद्धी येते. ही देवता उपासी मरु देत नाही अशी आदिवासी समाजाचा समज आहे. पिक लावणीपासून ते पिक कापणी पर्यंत देवतेला प्रसन्न ठेवले जाते. तिचे प्रथेप्रमाणे पूजन केले जाते. घरातील सर्व सदस्य उपस्थित राहतात. कणसरी मातेला घन धान्य, नारळ, कोंबडा यांचा नैवेद्य दाखविला जातो.

क] वाघोबा किंवा वाघ्या देव

आदिवासी समाजाची एक प्रमुख कुलदेवता म्हणून वाघोबा किंवा वाघ्यादेव होय. इतर भागात भिल्ल समाज वाघ हे कुलचिन्ह म्हणून वापरतात. प्रत्येक गावात गावच्या मध्यभागी झाडाच्या खाली वाघोबाचे मंदिर दिसून येते वाघ्या असा देव आहे की जो हिरण्यशुपासून संरक्षण करतो म्हणून त्याशक्तीला देव मानले जाते. वाघ्या देवाची एक आख्यायिका सांगितली जाते. एकदा जंगलात चार शिकारी तहानेने व्याकुळ झाले होते. पाण्यावाचून तडफडत होते. अशा परिस्थितीत एका आदिवासी मुलीने त्यांची तहान भागविल्याबद्दल त्या आदिवासी मुलीला वर दिला की, तुला पुत्र होईल व तो या संपूर्ण जंगलाचा राजा होईल आणि जन्मा येणारे मुल हे पुरुषापासून होणार नाही. तसेच जन्मालेला आलेले हे मुल वेगळे असेल. त्याप्रमाणे त्यामुलीला दिवस गेले त्यामुळे त्या आदिवासी कुटुंबाची अप्रतिष्ठा झाली. अशा परिस्थितीत त्यामुलीच्या आईवडिलांनी त्यामुलीला विचारले असता त्यामुलीने आपल्या आईवडिलांना ही गोष्ट सांगितली. शिकारीने दिलेल्या वरप्रमाणे मुलीने चक्क व्याघ्रला जन्म दिला व तो जसा मोठा होऊ लागला तसा समाजातील लोकांना छळ लागला. गुरे, ढोरे आणि माणसे पळवू लागला. हा व्याघ्र कोणाच्याही नजरेत पडत नव्हता. म्हणून हा देवाचा कोप झाला आहे. असे समजून आदिवासी लोकांनी त्याची भक्ती केली. तू आम्हास त्रास देवू नकोस. आम्ही तुला दर वर्षी कोंबड्याचा व बकराचा नैवेद्य देवू असा नवस केला. पुढे श्रद्धावान भक्तांना व्याघ्र दर्शन देवू लागला. व समाजाचे शत्रूपासून संरक्षण करू लागला. अशी आदिवासी समाजाची समज आहे. एका लाकडी खांबावर मूर्ती कोरलेली असते. त्या मूर्तीच्या वरच्या भागी सूर्यदेव व चंद्रदेव आहेत. ह्या दोन्ही देवता साक्षी देवता आहेत म्हणून त्या ही कोरलेल्या असतात. वाघ्याला रूप नाही पण देव शक्तिशाली आहे. ही देवता प्रसन्न असल्यास पीकपाणी चांगले येते, रोगराईपासून रक्षण करते अशी शक्तिशाली देवता आहे. असा समज आदिवासी समाजात आहे. पण वाघोबाची पूजा चुकल्यास गावात रोगराई पसरते, बुष्काळ पडतो गावावर संकटे येतात अशी ही भावना आदिवासी समाजामध्ये दिसून येते. म्हणून संकट दूर करण्यासाठी ह्या देवाला नवस बोलला जातो. रात्रभर जागर करून देवाची पूजा करूनच धान्य

मळणीस सुरुवात केली जाते.आदिवासी समाजतील काही कुटुंबीयाचे कुलचिन्ह किंवा त्यांची कुलदेवता आहे. दिवाळीच्या सुरुवातीला आश्विन वद्य द्वादशीला वाघ्यादेवाचे पूजा केली जाते.त्या द्वादशीला वाघनारस असे म्हणतात.

ड | गावदेव किंवा पित्त

गावदेव ही आदिवासी समाजाची संकल्पना पाहिली तर त्यास "पितर" म्हटले जाते.आदिवासी समाजाचा कुळाचार देव होय.एकाच कुळधारण करणारे लोक गावात,पाड्यात राहातात.त्यांचा मूळ कुटुंबप्रमुख म्हणून गावदेवाकडे पाहिले जाते.त्यामुळे त्या गावात,पाड्यात एकोप्याचे दर्शन घडून येते.ही देवता गावाचे म्हणजे कुटुंबाचे रक्षण करते म्हणजे गावाचे रक्षण करणारी देवता होय.लाकडी खांबावर मुखवटा कोरलेला असतो.दर वर्षी सामुहिक रित्या गावदेवाचा उत्सव भरविला जातो.ह्या देवतेचे स्मरण करण्यासाठी रात्रभर जागर,भजने करून त्याची रीतिरिवाजा प्रमाणे पूजन केले जाते.गोड,कोंबडा तसेच शेतात पिकलेल्या धनधान्याचा नैवेद्य दिला जातो.त्यामुळे कुळधारक यांच्यात एका प्रकारचे संघटन तयार होते.

इ |हिमाई माता

या देवतेची पूजा शक्यतो स्त्रिया करतात. हिमाय ही हिरव्या देवाची माता आणि . हिमालयाची मुलगी म्हणून तिचे नाव हिमाय असे झाले आहे.महादेव तपश्चर्याला निघून गेल्यावर ही देवी आदिवासींच्या समाजाच्या झोपडी राहण्यासाठी आली होती.त्यामुळे ती आदिवासींवर प्रसन्न आहे.हिमायदेवी आदिवासी समाजाची सुख समुद्धी व धनलक्ष्मी आहे.अशी भावना आदिवासी समाजात असल्याने हिरवादेवाबरोबर हिमायमातेची स्थापना केली जाते आहे.या देवते विषयी महादेव अंधेर म्हणतात " हिरवा,हिमाय,तीनशिरे,पाचशि-या,वाल्हू,पाणबुड्या व खासापारधी या देवतेच्या मुर्ती स्वतंत्रपणे एकाच ठिकाणी ठेवण्यात येतात यासर्व देवांची पूजा मार्गशीर्ष महिन्यात केली जाते.पूजेच्यावेळी डमरू वाद्याच्या तालावर ह्या देवाची कथा गायली जाते."

ई |हिरवा देव

स्वभावाने रागीट असलेली आणि बरकत देणारी देवता म्हणून हिरवादेवाला मानले जाते.ही देवता आदिवासी समाजाची कुलदेवता आहे.त्याला सात बायका आहेत.यादेवतेची चांदीची मूर्ती असते कापडी पिशवीत मूर्ती ठेवली जाते. एका टोपल्यात ही पिशवी व बाजूला चार शेंदूर लावलेल्या आणि तीन शेंदूर लावलेल्या सुपान्या अश्या सात ठेवतात म्हणजे त्याच्या सात बायका अशी समज आहे. दरवर्षी पीक काढणी नंतर नवीन पिशवीत ठेवून हिरवादेवाची पूनःस्थापना करून धार्मिक विधीपूर्वक पूजा केली जाते.

सारांश

प्रत्येक धर्मात आचार नियम आहेत.त्यानुसार समाजाचे नीतीनियम आहेत आणि त्याप्रमाणे आचारण असते.ज्या समाजात आपण राहतो त्या समाजाच्या आचारनियमाप्रमाणे आचरण करावे लागते.

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Importance of Personnel Administration

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Introduction:

Generally, administration is the work done to achieve a specific objective. Physical and human factors are important in administration. Physical factors include natural resources, money, machinery and technology. Whereas human factors include labor power i.e. employees. It is through this workforce that the purpose of governance and administration is achieved. Generally there are two types of administration one is private administration the other is public administration. While the objective of private administration is to make profit, the main objective of public administration is public welfare. In both these administrations the staff is more important. The success of the administration depends on the efficiency of the employees and the administration works well where the employees are trained, experienced, expert and efficient. Therefore, in any government system in the world, personnel administration is seen to have a unique importance. In a welfare state, public administration is responsible for all public welfare work. Therefore, it is the duty of the government to bring about the development of the officers and employees in the administration, to make them competent for work. Therefore, it is important to provide training and various facilities to the employees from time to time. Labor management or employee administration not only makes the employees

efficient and happy, but the entire management gets well-organized by having a vision that every employee should use the labor force properly. Since the main functions of personnel administration are to develop the personality of the employees and achieve maximum progress of the business, to train the employees and to complete the work efficiently and successfully, this science has increased in importance today. Establishment of employment offices, recruitment of employees in a scientific manner, reasonable wages, professional facilities to be trained and healthy and overall stability of work-life are included in the personnel administration and therefore the adoption of this science continues to inspire to become more efficient in the business. If the policies designed in relation to the employees, the plans prepared for their development and the techniques adopted to increase their efficiency are scientific, then the personnel administration can have more impact and this science can help in streamlining human affairs. If owners and managers adopt a scientific method of personnel administration with an emphasis on productivity, they can get better cooperation from workers in management and businesses can really benefit from it; this has been proven in modern times. To give every employee in the business the opportunity for the overall development of his labor power and strength, to create a sense of collectiveness and unity among the employees and to help increase the production by increasing the entrepreneurship in the business, these three basic considerations are to be considered in the personnel administration. More research is needed in this regard. In a developing economy like India, there is a need to conduct basic research on personnel management issues in private and public businesses in this regard. It is necessary to work to harmonize industrial and commercial relations by making effective use of such research. Therefore, the importance of personnel administration is increasing day by day.

Meaning of Personnel Administration:

Generally, personnel administration deals mainly with recruitment, training, promotion, classification, wages, allowances, disciplinary rules, leave and pension etc. of the workforce. Objectives of the organization can be accomplished at minimum cost by making full use of labor force in personnel administration. Personnel administration has been defined by many thinkers, some of the definitions can be seen as follows.

1. "Personnel administration involves planning, organizing, directing and controlling the activities of employees."- Edwin Flippo
2. "Personnel administration is the name given to the administrative process by which the appointment of employees and the objectives of employees are regulated and changed."- Marshall Dimack
3. "Personnel administration is a system of management that is "concerned with the effective use and control of human power."- Dale

From the above definition it is clear that personnel administration is the work done with the aim of human relations as well as administrative processes in personnel administration. Personnel administration has to do all the work from recruitment of employees to retirement of employees.

Purpose of Personnel Administration:

Personnel administration is done with specific objectives in mind. The role of personnel administration is important with the officers and employees working in the administration and personnel administration has to work on important issues like recruitment, salary, service conditions, promotion, training and retirement of employees. Various policy decisions have to be taken by the personnel administration to ensure the safety of the employees. It is important to train the officers and employees working in personnel administration and to impart knowledge and knowledge of various technologies to the employees according to the

changing times. The objectives of personnel administration are to create an environment conducive to the development of a sense of security and social unity among the officers and employees, to promote employee development and to develop administrative efficiency.

Importance of Personnel Administration:

The nature of public administration has changed due to the influence of welfare state and humanist ideology. With the passage of time, new challenges are emerging in front of the public administration and there is a need for good and skilled employees to meet the goals of the state by effectively facing these challenges. In that regard, the personnel administration has to fulfill the responsibility of getting the right officers and employees for each post.

1. Creating a sensitive workforce.

The development of science and technology has greatly enhanced human comfort. Human life can be enriched more and more by using the new devices that are becoming available. Citizens can be served better by using science and technology. It requires skilled, intelligent, skilled and sensitive workforce. By providing proper training in personnel administration, the workforce can be created. Justice to the poor, rehabilitation of destitute people etc. are very important. For that, it is the responsibility of the personnel administration to create a sensitive workforce that the workforce needs to be sensitive. In that regard, the personnel administration has to carry out the responsibility of guiding and controlling the employees who perform human service and welfare work.

2. Enhancing employee morale.

Increasing employee morale is very important in personnel administration. While working in the administration, the employee has to work without succumbing to the pressure of casteism, racism, religionism, corruption, nepotism and politics. While doing this, there is mental stress on the employee and his morale is depleted due to this strain. If this happens the

employee cannot work properly. Therefore, it is very important to make efforts by the personnel administration to increase the morale of the employees.

3. Developing a sense of belonging and security.

In personnel administration it is very important to increase the morale of the employees and develop the unity of the employees while working. It is important to develop a sense of unity among the employees while implementing the policies and procedures based on the social, political, economic and cultural conditions of the society. At the same time, it is necessary for the employees to get a certain quality of life guarantee, as well as pension, health allowance, bonus, sickness and disability security guarantee by developing formal relationship with informal relationship between them while working. If this happens, the employee can perform his work better. Therefore, the employee administration has to fulfill the responsibility of providing the guarantee of integrity and security to the employee.

4. Manpower planning and trained manpower:

Manpower has a special importance in personnel administration. Depending on the nature of the work, how many employees you have available and for what work they are to be used. Proper planning is very important. In the modern era, an employee has to perform multiple tasks at a time. Therefore, the labor force is divided by prioritizing the important tasks. Timely training of these employees is very important as well as the training given to the employees to acquire computer knowledge and work skills according to the work. Then it is seen that providing skilled manpower by planning labor force in personnel administration is more important

5. Achieving the objectives of the administrative organization

Personnel administration has to work to

achieve administrative objectives. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary appear to be three independent systems existing in Indian democracy. The laws and policies made by the legislature are directly implemented through the executive. The staff on the executive board strives to achieve the goals of the governing body. Therefore, organizational objectives are of special importance in personnel administration.

6. Improving relations between officers and employees

The relationship between officers and employees is of special importance in personnel administration. Planned work can be done only if there is a proper relationship between the employees and the authorities. It is also necessary to develop a human relation approach between officers and employees. While working in administration it is important to work together on various occasions. Proper environment is also an important factor in personnel administration. Communication and coordination between employees and officers is important and thus develops human relations between officers and employees in personnel administration.

7. Laying down ideal policies regarding personnel administration

One of the most important challenges facing personnel administration is determining the ideal policy. Many officers and employees with different backgrounds and temperaments work in the personnel administration. It is very important to decide an ideal and effective policy keeping in mind the problems of all these and keeping the purpose of administration in mind. In order to successfully implement the objectives of the organization by keeping the employees and management in confidence, the policy should have concrete provisions. There can be transparency in the administration only if the personnel administration policy is guiding and exemplary. Therefore, it is the need of time to decide an ideal and guiding policy in terms of personnel administration.

Conclusion:

A personnel administration is a study branch of public administration and from the point of view of study, that branch is considered more important. Since the workforce is an important factor in personnel administration, it is the responsibility of personnel administration to provide the right environment to the employees. It is important to consider human relations while deciding the rules and regulations related to personnel administration. In the modern era, it is observed that the utility of personnel administration has increased to a greater extent. Decisions are taken by the personnel administration regarding various problems of the employees. For employees to perform well, it is more important to create a fear-free environment from the personnel management and motivate the employees to work with confidence. Personnel are the basic element of personnel administration. Overall, the importance of personnel administration is seen to be increasing day by day.

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A Comparative study of Academic stress among adolescents with special reference to ICSE, CBSE and State Board Schools in Nashik City

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Abstract:

There are so many factors responsible for the Academic Stress among adolescents. One of the most common factors is the expectations of the parents that their child should get more and more marks in the examinations. This expectation has put students in a very stressful competition of getting maximum marks in their examination. They are always worried about their study and their marks. It is very challenging and difficult for the adolescents to handle Academic Stress as they are also learning to handle and manage the changes from childhood to adulthood. Therefore, it is necessary to study the academic stress among adolescents. This paper focuses on the comparative study of academic stress among adolescents of SSE, CBSE & ICSE Schools in Nashik City. The paper also includes the concept of Stress, Academic Stress, definitions of Stress, Academic Stress, side effects of academic stress & measures of overcoming academic stress.

Key words: Stress, Academic Stress, Adolescents, Stressors

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8. District Police Administration: Structure and Functions

Dr. Bhagwan Shankarrao Waghmare

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Introduction

The importance of police administration is seen to be unique in all the countries of the world. Police administration is an important administrative system working to establish law and order. Police administration has to perform important tasks like protecting the public, protecting property and detecting crime etc. in its jurisdiction. Police administration appears to exist in all the districts of the country. Police are regularly trained to stay disciplined. The police administration of the district works under the control of the District Superintendent of Police. Our present police system appears to have been created on the basis of the Police Act, 1961. The important role of police administration is to protect the fundamental rights of citizens and create law and order in the state. Destroying the criminal tendency in the state and trying to create a welfare state, establishing peace and order is an important task. Police administration appears to have a historical heritage. Police administration is found to exist in various eras like Manusmriti, Shukanitisar, Mahabharata, Mauryan period, Gupta period in ancient times. According to Kautilya's Arthashastra, Kotwal, Nayak, Dandanayaka were the police officers working in ancient times.

In 1765, the East India Company acquired civil rights in Bengal and laid the foundation of the 'Daroga System'. In 1781, the post of 'Zilha Dandanai' was created. Also in 1808 the post of 'Superintendent of Police' was created for the first time. But this post was abolished in 1829. At that time, the work related to the police was simplified to the revenue officer. During that time the army officers were assisting the police administration as before. The report of the Charter Commission in 1855 criticized the Company's way of combining police and revenue functions. It was said that combining these two functions undermined the overall system.

A 'Police Commission' was appointed in the year 1860. Based on his recommendation the head of the province was called 'Inspector General'. A feature of that law was that it separated

the military from the police system. After 40 years in 1902, another 'Police Reform Commission' was appointed. Based on his recommendation, the post of 'Superintendent General of Police' was created. It was announced that this post would improve the district administration and streamline the work. Even today we have the post of Superintendent of Police.

Maharashtra Police Administration

Maharashtra is an important state of the country. At present there are 36 districts and 358 Taluka's in the state. Mumbai in Maharashtra is the financial capital of the country and the contribution of Maharashtra in the development of the nation is very important. It is seen that the role of police administration is very important in maintaining law and order in Maharashtra. In the year 1955, the first woman police officer was appointed in Mumbai state and Maharashtra became the first state in the country to appoint women police officers. Maharashtra has a total of 12 police commissionerates and 36 police forces. Mumbai is the headquarters of Maharashtra Police. The 'Director General of Police' is the head of the police administration of Maharashtra. The first duty of police administration is to maintain law and order, protect property. Police personnel in Maharashtra are considered as employees of the state government. On 2 January 1961, the police force was established in the state of Maharashtra. On this day, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presented the flag to the Maharashtra Police Force. Therefore, every year 'January 2' is celebrated as Maharashtra Police Force Foundation Day. Legislation including the Indian Penal Code, the Indian Evidence Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure assist the police system. Police Patil's are there to assist the police system at the village level. Home guards are also there to assist the police system. Superintendents of Police and above are senior officers in the Indian Police Service. They are selected through the Union Public Service Commission and appointed and transferred by the State Government. Deputy Superintendent of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police are selected by the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. Sub-Inspector of Police is selected from Maharashtra Public Service while appointment is made from Police Headquarters. Nashik provides training for the posts of Sub Inspector of Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police in Maharashtra Police Academy. Training for police constables is provided at Khandala, Nashik, Mumbai, Akola, Nagpur, Jalna, Tasgaon. Training is given to senior officers of the Indian Police Service at Mussoorie and Hyderabad. There are total 12 police commissionerates in Maharashtra state. Brihanmumbai, Navi Mumbai. There are Police Commissionerates in Thane, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik,

Aurangabad, Solapur, Amravati, Mumbai Railway and Pimpri-Chinchwad. In the state of Maharashtra there are police commissionerates and police rural areas in Thane, Nashik, Aurangabad, Nagpur and Amravati. In Maharashtra, police perimeters are functioning at eight places namely Thane, Nashik, Amravati, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Nanded, Kolhapur and Gadchiroli. On 6 March 1948, the Reserve Police Force was established in the state of Maharashtra. The head of the Reserve Police Force was called 'Samadeshak' and the organization 'Home Guard' was established in 1946. The head of the Home Guard is called 'Commander General'. The Inspector General of Prisons is a senior officer who heads the prison administration in the state whereas at the district level 'Turung Adhikshak' is the head of the jail.

Structure of District Police Administration

District Police Administration is headed by District Superintendent of Police. Under the District Police Administration, there are officers and employees like Superintendent of Police, Additional Police Inspector, Senior Police Inspector, Police Inspector, Assistant Police Inspector, Police Sub-Inspector, Assistant Police Sub-Inspector, Police Constable, Police Naik, Police Sepoy etc.

The District Police Force is divided into Police Sub-Divisions for the convenience of administration. Sub-division has an officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. He is called 'Sub-Divisional Police Officer'. Usually one department is functioning for two to three Taluka's. An officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police or Assistant Superintendent of Police works to assist the Superintendent of Police in the district police system. Under District Police Administration Arms Branch, Local Crime Branch, Criminal Investigation Branch, Bribery Branch, Traffic Branch, Administration Section, Motor Transport, Wireless Messaging System, Financial Offences Branch, Protection of Very Important Persons, State Reserve Police Group, Special Branch-1, various departments like Special Branch-2 are seen to be functioning. An officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police or Assistant Superintendent of Police acts as the Chief Officer.

The District Police Administration has a Village Level Police Patil. Since 1962, the traditional practices have been destroyed. Now the appointments of Pagari Police Patil and Pagari Kotwal are made through the Collector and Deputy Collector. They are appointed by the Collector as per the Maharashtra Rural Police Act-1967. Police Patil's are responsible for maintaining order in the village, preventing crime, assisting in the investigation of crime, giving

information about natural calamities to the Tehsildars, informing the police about crimes committed within the village limits, etc.

Features of District Police Administration

The existence of police administration can be seen from ancient times. The District Police Administration is the law enforcement agency of the state. Peace, order and security in the district is maintained through the police administration. The functioning of the judiciary depends on the efficiency of the police administration. Although the word police seems to create fear in the mind of an Indian person, that fear leads to many evil deeds. Police practices today are often both unjust and benevolent. Today we talk about police brutality but the other good side is not considered. It is not seen that the police administration has been completely successful in cultivating the values of our constitution in the society which are social justice, equality and freedom. Our police system needs the cooperation of the people. Police system can be successful only with the cooperation of public. The work of police administration increased as the police had to pay attention to the work of backward class and women empowerment and child welfare.

Functions of District Police Administration

- Inspection and monitoring of all police stations in the district
- Enhancing police morale
- There should be law and order in the district
- To check the criminal trend in the district and investigate the crime.
- Complying with orders from superior authority and court.
- Discipline will be maintained throughout the police force to record serious offences.
- Reporting to superiors from time to time.
- To establish peace in the district through the district police system.
- To act as an important link between the people and the government.
- To protect important and very important persons.
- To control all the agencies under the police administration.
- All this work has to be done by the police administration.

Conclusion

The importance of police administration is increasing day by day. Today, the district police administration has to perform an important role of curbing criminal tendencies for the welfare of the people by maintaining law and order in the district. Police personnel are doing

their duty day and night to provide security to the general public. Due to which discipline is maintained in the society. Police personnel act as an important link between the general public and the government. This is definitely a good side.

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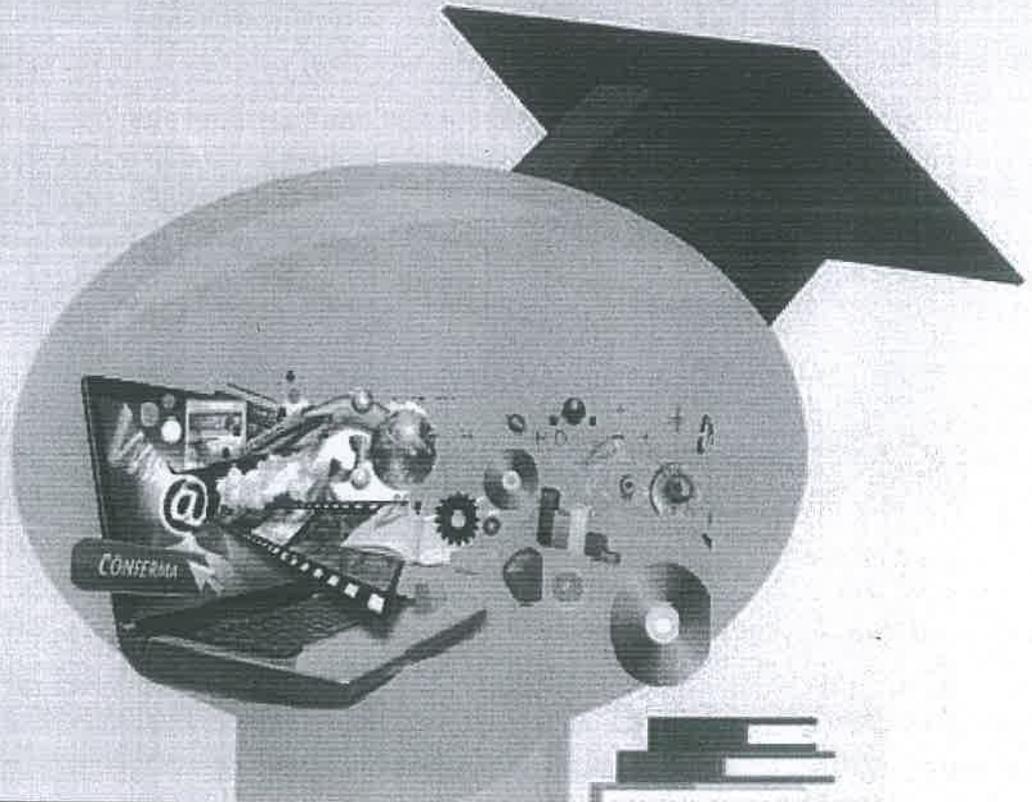
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National Education Policy-2020

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Introduction:

The new education policy has given scope for large-scale transformational reforms in school and higher education. This is the first education policy of the 21st century and the new policy will replace the 34-year-old National Policy on Education of 1986. This new education policy is built on opportunity for all, equity, quality, affordability and accountability. This is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The policy aims to transform school and college education into a more holistic, multidisciplinary, 21st century-oriented one, transforming India into a vibrant knowledge society and a global knowledge superpower and bringing out the potential of every student.

Important Points of New Education Policy:

School education:

Ensuring universal access to all levels of schooling The National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes on ensuring universal access to schooling at all levels from pre-school to secondary. Infrastructural support, innovative learning centers to mainstream out-of-school children, tracking of students and their level of learning, facilitating multiple pathways of education including formal and non-formal education systems. This objective will be achieved through open education, vocational courses, adult literacy and life enrichment programs for classes 3, 5, and 8 through the association of counselors or well-trained social workers with schools, NIOS and open schools in the state. About 2 crore out-of-school children are to be mainstreamed under the National Education Policy 2020.

The new education policy will replace the 10+2 school curriculum framework with a 5+3+3+4 curriculum framework for ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, 14-18 respectively, with an emphasis on early childhood care and education. This will bring the 3-6 years under the school curriculum which has not been covered till now, this age group worldwide is considered very important for the development of the child's mental structure. In the new system, there will be 12 years of school with three years of Anganwadi/pre-school classes.

NCERT will develop a National Curriculum and Education Plan for children up to 8 years of age for early childhood care and education. ECCE will be provided through extensive and robust institutions including Anganwadis and pre-schools. ECCE curriculum will have trained teachers and Anganwadi workers for this. ECCE will be planned and implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Tribal Development.

Schools can be organized into complexes or clusters which will be the basic unit of administration and ensure availability of all resources including infrastructure, academic libraries and a strong professional teaching community.

Achieving basic literacy and numeracy education:

Recognizing that basic literacy and numeracy is a pre-requisite for education, the National Education Policy 2020 has called for the establishment of a National Mission on Basic



Literacy and Numeracy by the MHRD. States will prepare an implementation plan to achieve universal basic literacy and numeracy in all primary schools. A national book promotion policy will be formulated in the country.

Improvement of school curriculum and teaching methods:

The school curriculum and teaching methods will aim to reduce the curriculum and focus more on experiential learning to enhance key 21st century skills, essential learning and critical thinking. Students' flexibility and choice of subjects will increase. There will be no rigid division between arts and sciences, curricular and extracurricular activities, and professional and academic disciplines. Vocational education in schools will start from 6th grade and will include internships. A new and comprehensive National School Education Syllabus NCFSE 2020-21 will be developed by NCERT.

Multilingualism and Language Strength:

The policy emphasizes that mother tongue / vernacular / regional language should be the medium of instruction at least up to 5th standard and preferably 8th and beyond. Students at all levels of school and higher education will be given an option of Sanskrit along with the three-language formula. Other classical languages and literature of India will also be available as options. Students will participate in a fun project / activity on 'Languages of India' for classes 6-8 under 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' initiative. Various foreign language options will also be offered at secondary level. Indian Sign Language (ISL) will be standardized across the country and national and state curriculum materials will be developed for use by students with disabilities.

Assessment Improvements:

NEP-2020 envisages a shift from summative assessment to routine and formative assessment which is more competency-based, promotes learning and development and tests higher skills such as analysis, critical thought process and conceptual clarity. In class 3rd, 5th and 8th all students will give school examination which will be conducted through proper system. The Board of Education (Board) examinations for Class 10 and 12 will continue but will be restructured with the objective of holistic development. A new National Assessment Center for PARAK (Performance Appraisal, Review and Knowledge Analysis for Integral Development) will be established as a quality assurance body.

Equitable and Inclusive Education:

NEP 2020 aims to ensure that no child is deprived of the opportunity to learn and excel because of circumstances at birth or other background. Special emphasis will be given to socially and economically disadvantaged groups (SEDGs) including gender, socio-cultural and geographical identity and disability. These include gender inclusion funds and establishment of special education zones for disadvantaged regions and groups. Children with disabilities will be able to participate fully in the regular school education process from pre-primary stage to higher education with the help of training, resource centers, accommodation facilities, assistive devices, appropriate technology-based tools and other assistive devices tailored to their needs.

Strong teacher recruitment and career paths:

The recruitment of teachers will be done through an efficient transparent process. Promotion will be based on merit including multi-source regular performance evaluations and

available advancement paths to become an educational administrator or teacher. The National Council for Teacher Education will develop the National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) by 2022 in consultation with NCERT, SCERT, teachers and expert organizations at various levels and regions.

Standard-setting and Accreditation for School Education:

NEP 2020 envisages a clear, independent mechanism for policy formulation, regulation, implementation and education. States/UTs shall establish independent State School Standards Authority (SSSA). Transparent public self-disclosure of all basic regulatory information as determined by SSSN will be used primarily for public reputation and accountability. SCERT will develop the School Quality Assessment and Accreditation Framework (SQAAF) in consultation with all stakeholders.

Higher Education:

Increasing GER to 50 percent by 2035. NEP 2020 aims to increase the gross enrollment ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3 percent (2018) to 50 percent by 2035. 3.5 crore new seats will be created in higher education institutions.

Holistic Multidisciplinary Education:

The policy envisages broad-based, multi-disciplinary, comprehensive graduate education curriculum with flexible curriculum, creative combination of subjects, integration of vocational education and multiple entry and exit stages with appropriate certification. Degree studies can be of 3 or 4 years duration and can have multiple exit options and appropriate certifications. For example, Certificate after 1 year, Advanced Diploma after 2 years, Bachelor Degree after 3 years and Bachelor with Research after 4 years. An Academic Bank of Credit will be established to digitally store academic achievements from different higher education institutions so that the information can be transferred and counted upon final graduation. Establishment of Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU)- These IITs, IIMs will be established as models for world class best multidisciplinary education in the country. A National Research Foundation will be established, through this apex body, a strong research culture and research capacity building in higher education will be promoted.

The Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be established, the only higher education body concerned with higher education except for medical and legal education. HECI will have 4 separate components- National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) for regulation, General Education Council (GEC) for quality control, Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) for funding and National Assessment Council (NAC) for assessment. HECI will conduct technology-assisted intervention (faceless intervention) and HECI will have powers to penalize higher education institutions that do not comply with rules and norms.

Rational Organizational Structure:

The definition of a university would encompass multiple institutions that range from research-oriented universities to teaching-oriented universities and autonomous degree-granting colleges. Affiliation of colleges will be phased out over 15 years and colleges will be given graded autonomy through a tier-based system. Over time each college will develop as either an autonomous degree-granting college or a constituent college of the university.



Teacher Education:

NCTE will prepare a new and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, NCFTE 2021 in consultation with NCERT. By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for education is a 4-year integrated B.Ed. Degree will be. Strict action will be taken against non-regulated educational institutions (TEIs) that compromise quality. NEP recommends a clearly defined, independent, transparent recruitment process for the recruitment of motivated, enthusiastic and capacity building teachers. Curriculum/teaching independence, encouragement of excellence, institutional leadership will be supported. Teachers who do not perform as per the basic norms will be held accountable.

Guiding Campaign & Financial Aid to Students:

A National Mission for Mentoring will be set up with senior/retired teachers who have excelled. It will also have teachers teaching in Indian languages-who will assist university/college teachers as short and long term mentors.

Efforts will be made to promote the quality of SC, ST, OBC and SEDG students. The progress of scholarship recipients will be tracked by expanding the National Scholarship Portal. Private institutions will also be encouraged to provide scholarships on a large scale.

Open and Distance Education:

It will be expanded to play a significant role in increasing enrollment. Implementation of measures such as online courses and digital funds, funding for research, improved student services, credit-based accreditation of vast open online courses will be ensured along with high standards of quality in classrooms.

Online Education and Digital Education:

At present, considering the spread of Kovid-19 across the country, alternative education methods have been widely considered while formulating the education policy. Therefore, educational preparedness will be ensured by taking into consideration the recommendations made to promote universal online education and digital education. In the current pandemic period, in-person education is not possible in the traditional way, so alternatives have been explored for quality education. Digital infrastructure for school and higher education classes, departments for creating educational materials and dedicated departments for digital education will be created in the Ministry of Human Resource Development to meet the requirements of e-learning.

Spread of Indian Languages:

It will be ensured that all Indian languages are preserved, propagated and in some way revitalized. For this, as per the recommendations given by 'NEP' it was suggested to establish Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation (IITI) i.e. National Institute of Translation and Commentary and National Institute (or Institutes) for Pali, Persian and Prakrit i.e. National Institute for Pali, Persian and Prakrit. Strengthening of Sanskrit and other language departments is recommended. It is also suggested that more mother tongue or local language should be used as medium of instruction in higher education institutions. Internationalization of education can be done through institutional cooperation. It can also be done by considering the exchange of students and teachers. Therefore, the top ranked universities in the world will be allowed admission in our country. Best foreign universities will be able to open campuses in our country.



Vocational & Adult Education:

Vocational education shall be a mandatory and integral part of the higher education system. Those which are Universities of Technology, Universities of Health Sciences, Universities of Law and Agriculture, will now aim to become multi-purpose institutions. The policy aims to achieve 100 percent youth and adult literacy. Central and state governments will work together to increase public investment in the education sector. The aim is that this investment should reach 6 percent of GDP as soon as possible.

Conclusion:

The new education policy is designed to bring about a comprehensive and radical change. The implementation of this policy will depend on mainstreaming India's vast population into education and thereby creating numerous employment opportunities. This policy will help make education inclusive, cost-effective, affordable and equitable. This will lead to proper utilization of every student's potential, universalization of education, capacity development and transformation in the medium of education. This policy will play an important role in creating a future-ready youth generation of India.

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वन नेशन वन रेशन कार्ड अंतर्गत अन्नधान्य आणि इतर जीवनावश्यक वस्तू उपलब्ध करून दिल्या जातात त्यामुळे कुपोषणाची समस्या नियंत्रणात आणण्यास मदत होईल.

वन नेशन वन रेशन कार्ड अंमलबजावणी पुढील आव्हाने:-

स्मार्ट कार्ड आणि आधार जोडणी द्वारे पीडीएफ प्रक्रिया डिजिटलायझेशन झाल्यानंतर त्रुटी किंवा लिक्केज कमी होऊ शकतात परंतु आधार जोडणी ला लागणाऱ्या वेळा मुळे लाभार्थी वगळला जाऊ शकतो.

इतर शहरांमध्ये कामासाठी जाणाऱ्या लोकसंख्येच्या आकडेवारीची कमतरता आहे त्यामुळे लाभार्थी वेगवेगळ्या ठिकाणी जात असताना त्याची ओळख पटवणे कठीण होते. त्यामुळे या योजनेचा फायदा कोणाला द्यायचे हे समजणे कठीण होईल.

सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्थेत पुरवल्या जाणाऱ्या मालाचे गुणवत्ता चांगली नसते त्यामुळे लोकांचा त्या मालाचे खरेदी करण्यास रस नसतो आणि त्यांना अनेक प्रकारच्या आयोग्याच्या समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागते. निष्कर्ष

सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्थेत वन नेशन वन रेशन कार्ड योजनेमुळे रेशन कार्ड धारक देशभरातील कोणत्याही रेशन दुकानांमधून स्वस्त दरामध्ये धान्य खरेदी करू शकणार आहेत. या योजनेमुळे भ्रष्टाचारला आळा बसेल. गरीब लोकांना यापासून मोठ्या प्रमाणात फायदा होणार आहे कामानिमित्त एका ठिकाणाहून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी जाणाऱ्या कामगारांनाही अनुदानित धान्यापासून वंचित राहावं लागणार नाही या योजनेमुळे ८३% लाभार्थ्यांना फायदा होणार आहे वन नेशन वन रेशन कार्ड ही योजना ही योजना लागू झाल्यामुळे देशात कोविड सारख्या मोठ्या महामारी मध्ये दे मोठ्या संकटांमध्ये देशातील गरीब लोकांना त्यांच्या रहिवासी चा विचार न करता असेल तेथे प्रेरी मध्ये किंवा कमी दराने धान्य उपलब्ध करून देऊन त्यांना त्यांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यात पण या योजनेचा फायदा होणार आहे. संदर्भ

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Importance of Gram Sabha in Rural Development

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Introduction:

Panchayat Raj system is seen to be of unique importance in the Indian governance system. Also, the Panchayat Raj system in India is seen to have enjoyed an independent history. Local people solve their problems through Panchayat Raj. Therefore, the importance of Panchayat Raj system in rural development is particularly evident. The Panchayat Raj system of Maharashtra consists of three components namely Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat. The first Panchayat Raj system in India came into existence on October 2, 1959 in Nagor district in Rajasthan. After that it is seen that panchayat raj system started in other states also gradually. In the Panchayat Raj system, the Zilla Parishad is functioning at the district level and the Panchayat Samiti is functioning at the zonal or taluka level. While Gram Panchayat system is functioning at local and village level. Various issues and problems in the village are resolved through Gram Panchayat. In Gram Panchayat, the local people lead the Gram Panchayat through elections. Elected members and Sarpanch work for the development of the village. Also Gram Vikas Officer works as Secretary of Gram Panchayat to carry out administrative work at village level. Village Development Officers were earlier called Gram Sevak. This gram sevak works as a responsible employee of the government. Officials elected

through elections serve for a specific period i.e. five years but Gram Sevak serves till retirement. The village development works are done through gram sevak and sarpanch. Also, the problems arising from time to time in the village are resolved through the Gram Panchayat. However, it is seen that Gram Sabha has a unique importance in rural development in modern times.

Article 7 of the Bombay Gram Panchayat Act 1958 and the Assembly Rules 1959 require the Gram Panchayat to hold Gram Sabhas. In respect of the meetings of the Gram Sabhas, at least four Gram Sabhas are required to be held as stipulated in the Meeting Rules, 1958. But according to the provision of Section 7 (1), the gap between two Gram Sabhas should not be more than four months. Apart from this, Sarpanch and Gram Sevaks have the right to organize more than four Gram Sabhas as per requirement. Section 3 (9) of the Maharashtra Gram Panchayat Act states that 'Gram Sabha means a body consisting of a person recorded in the electoral roll relating to a village falling within the area of a Panchayat'. It means as many villages, wadyas or settlements as are included in the gram panchayat area. The names of the persons are recorded in the voter list related to them. All such voters can participate in Gram Sabha. It means the meeting of all such voters i.e. Gram Sabha of that village. The body of electors in the village or primary residence of the people is also called Gram Sabha. The importance of this gram sabha in rural development is seen to be unique.

Voters in the village have the right to attend any Gram Sabha organized by the Gram Panchayat. Gram sevak and sarpanch should attend the gram sabhas and answer the questions of the people. In special circumstances, if the gram sabha gram sevak is not present, the sarpanch will appoint a government-semi-government or panchayat employee from among the employees working in the village, such as teachers, talathi, anganwadi workers, to write the min-

utes of the gram sabha. Voters also have the right to ask questions to the Speaker of the Assembly, to express their views on any issue. Any official authorized by the Standing Committee, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad can participate in this Gram Sabha but this member cannot participate in voting. The 73rd constitution Amendment gave Gram Sabha legal status. It is compulsory for all the government and semi-government employees of the village to attend the village meeting.

Preparation of Gram Sabha:

1. Notice of Gram Sabha must be given in writing at least 7 days in advance. While counting these 7 days, the day of issue of notice and the day of meeting must be left out. Notice of Special Gram Sabha must be at least 4 days. For this also four days excluding the day of issue of notice and the day of meeting are required.
2. Publicity of the Gram Sabha should be done through Davandi and by posting notices in public places in the village.
3. Intimation of gram sabha, notice should be given to all government semi-government employees at village level.
4. Matters to be taken up in the Gram Sabha must be submitted in writing to the Sarpanch/ Gram Sevak two days before the date of the Gram Sabha. If permission is denied to raise such timely matter, the concerned should be informed. Because in such a case, it is necessary to reject such a subject only if the timely subject will disturb social peace and order.
5. It is mandatory for members to hold Ward Sabha in their respective wards before every Gram Sabha. The Sarpanch should hold the Women's Sabha and the Panchayat meeting before the Gram Sabha. Mahila Sabha should be held on the day before the Gram Sabha and Panchayat meeting should be held two days before the Gram Sabha.

Quorum of Gram Sabha:

Attendance of voters is important for organizing Gram Sabha. As per sub-rule 10 of the

Gram Panchayat Act, 1959, the presence of 15 percent of the total number of voters included in the electoral roll or 100 voters, whichever is less, is required for the Gram Sabha organized by the Gram Panchayat. If the required quorum is not present, Gram Sabha is adjourned. If Gram Sabha is adjourned due to lack of quorum, on the day of adjournment the next 7 days notice should be fixed. After reconvening the adjourned Gram Sabha, the Gram Sabha does not have a quorum; But only the topics on the previous notification are discussed in this gram sabha. If there is more than one village in the gram panchayat, the first gram sabha should be held at the office of the gram panchayat and the subsequent gram sabhas should be held in alphabetical order of the names of the other villages.

Schedule of Gram Sabha Meetings:

According to the Act, at least four meetings of the Gram Sabha must be held in a financial year (1st April to 31st March); But the gap between two such meetings should not exceed four months. The Sarpanch or the Deputy Sarpanch should ensure that the members of the Gram Sabha are not engaged in agricultural work and are free to attend the meeting on the date and time fixed for the meeting and accordingly fix a date for the meeting. In a financial year, the first of the four meetings has to be held within two months of the commencement of the financial year i.e. on or before 30th May. Government of Maharashtra has given a guide schedule for organizing the Gram Sabha meeting in the Gram Sabha Guide Book. They are as follows:

- 24th April to 1st May (Panchayatraj Day to Maharashtra Day)
- 1 July to 11 July (Agriculture Day to Population Day)
- 9 August to 15 August (Revolution Day to Independence Day)
- October 2 - (Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti)
- 19 November to 26 November (Village Day to International Women's Day)

- 26 January - (Republic Day)
- 1 March to March 8 (Civil Rights Day to Women's Day)

Apart from the four scheduled meetings, additional meetings can be convened, that authority rests with the Sarpanch. Gram sabha members can request the sarpanch to convene such an extra meeting. But the Sarpanch is not bound to call such a meeting; But if the meeting is not convened as per the demand, the Gram Sabha members can request the Zilla Parishad or Panchayat Samiti to convene such a meeting. If convinced of the necessity of a meeting as per the demand of the Gram Sabha members, the Standing Committee, Chief Executive Officer or Panchayat Samiti asks the Sarpanch to convene a meeting of the Gram Sabha within the specified period.

Functions of Gram Sabha:

The Sarpanch will be the ex-officio President of the Gram Sabha. In the absence of the Sarpanch the Deputy Sarpanch shall preside; and in the absence of both the Sarpanch and the Deputy Sarpanch, the oldest member of the Panchayat present at that meeting of the Gram Sabha shall preside. In case no member of the Panchayat is present, that Gram Sabha shall be adjourned for a period of one week, and the Gram Sabha reconvened after such adjournment shall be presided over by the Sarpanch and in his absence by the Deputy Sarpanch; and in the absence of both the Sarpanch and the Deputy Sarpanch, the oldest member of the Panchayat present at that meeting of the Gram Sabha shall preside. If no member of the Panchayat is present in such a meeting, an officer authorized in that behalf by the Group Development Officer shall preside. In the first Gram Sabha of a financial year, it is mandatory to take up the administration report of the Panchayat for the previous financial year, statement of deposit and expenditure, audit report, answers given to the audit and development program of the current year (under Section 8). If these matters are not taken

up for approval in the Gram Sabha, action may be taken to remove the Sarpanch from the post. In other gram sabhas it is necessary to include mainly development work plan, selection of beneficiaries under personal benefit scheme, financial plan of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, social audit, approval of budget for the financial year and work to be taken from various schemes. It is mandatory for village level government and semi-government employees and officers (such as talathi, agricultural assistants, foresters, teachers, wiremen, Anganwadi workers, health workers, etc.) to attend Gram Sabhas and give an overview of their work in the Gram Sabhas. It is necessary to video shoot, take photos of the Gram Sabha (as per government circular). It is mandatory for the President or the person he appoints to answer the questions raised in the Gram Sabha. If a sarpanch fails to hold at least one of the four gram sabhas in a financial year, he may be disqualified from action. The gram panchayat should take precautions to promote and publicize the presence of voters as well as the presence of women for the gram sabha. All the members of the Gram Panchayat must attend the Gram Sabha.

Implementation of Gram Sabha Resolutions

The resolutions passed in the Gram Sabha are intended to be implemented by the Sarpanch/Gram Sevak. The gram sevak will be responsible for correspondence with the concerned departments regarding the resolutions passed in the gram sabha within the prescribed time. The Sarpanch intends to follow up and do the work. Minutes of the Gram Sabha must be submitted to the Panchayat Samiti within 7 days. Secretary / Village Sevak should keep a note register and write notes and submit it to the Sarpanch for conducting Gram Sabha. Sarpanch's approval should be taken on it. If the sarpanch refuses to sign the said note or to hold the gram sabha, such note should be recorded in the note. After that, the said remark should be submitted

to the Sub-Sarpanch for approval. If the Sarpanch, Deputy Sarpanch is absent from such Gram Sabhas, disqualification action may be taken against them. Also, if the Sarpanch, Deputy Sarpanch refuses to convene the Gram Sabha and if the Gram Sevak does not convene the Gram Sabha, disciplinary action may be taken against the Gram Sevak.

Importance of Gram Sabha in Rural Development:

The Gram Sabha performs any other functions as the State Government may, by general or special order, perform. The general orders include implementation of the campaign announced by the government, establishment of tension free village committees, participation in environment balanced village campaign etc. while the special orders include public safety, epidemic control etc. It includes taking measures regarding. If the land under the jurisdiction of the Gram Panchayat is to be acquired by the Land Acquisition Authority for government use, then before taking any decision in this regard, the Gram Panchayat puts the matter before the Gram Sabha meeting and after understanding the Gram Sabha's point of view, informs the concerned office. The gram sabha has the power to close the license to sell liquor within the village limits. The social, economic, family and psychological sufferings caused by the addictions of men in the family are greater for women than for men. From this point of view Gram Sabha can close the business like liquor gutte, hand furnace in the village by following legal process. If at least 50% of the voters are present in the Gram Sabha meeting and the resolution is duly passed by a simple majority, the decision is taken to close the liquor sale license from the senior level. Therefore, the importance of Gram Sabha in rural development is highlighted.

The main duty of the Gram Sabha is to advise and guide the Gram Panchayat regarding village development. Accordingly, the role of Gram Sabha becomes important to under-

stand the usefulness of any local project from the villagers, to use rural wisdom while planning and implementing it. E.g. In terms of health, the gram sabha can give advice on repairing the leak in the tap scheme before the monsoon, while the gram sabha can guide the gram panchayat on how to maintain the quality of a construction, how to build a project at a low cost, how to distribute water equally to all the villages in the village. Also, it is the responsibility of the Gram Sabha to make a list of the development works required by the village in the next ten years under the Backward Area Subsidy Scheme in order of priority. Accordingly, the government approves the related works step by step and the gram panchayat takes the gram sabha into confidence while doing the said work as per the government orders. The gram sabha decides the priority of constructing a health center building for the village, taking up the work of small irrigation project or taking up the work of tap water supply scheme etc. That is, it advises what development work is essential in the village and after the work is determined, the Gram Sabha guides how to do it. It is the duty of the Gram Sabha to make efforts to ensure the participation of women, Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the meetings and decision-making process of the Gram Sabha. For this, organizing separate meetings of women members of the Gram Sabha as per rules, taking note of the resolutions passed by the Women Gram Sabha, To ensure that the timing of Gram Sabha meetings is convenient for the presence of women for their participation in the decision-making process. Also, the Gram Sabha can pass a resolution and instruct the Gram Panchayat about organizing Gram Sabha meetings in Harijan settlements for the participation of backward elements, determining development priorities by understanding the problems of the concerned, making plans for their overall development, etc. The Gram Sabha has full control over the management of natural resources in the village. Natural re-

sources i.e. land, water, sunlight, forests, minerals etc. are widely available at the village level. Through the Gram Sabha, it is possible to plan and match the resources, manpower and skills available at the village level with the needs of the village. The development of the village will be accelerated if local resources are used to solve the problems and problems of the village through discussion and exchange of views through the Gram Sabha. It is the duty of the Gram Sabha to provide benefits to the local people, to try for its growth, preservation, conservation, etc.

The Gram Sabha has the authority to review and examine various schemes in the village at the public level. Social control is exercised by Gram Sabha by exercise of social audit power. Under which scheme was the road work done, how much is the budgetary provision? How was the work assigned for execution? Has the process of contractor determination been done as per rules? What was the situation before the said work started? When was this work started? Who were the laborers at work? Who completed the work? When is it finished? Did the people concerned have preconceived notions about the work? Were people involved while the work was being done? Is quality work done? How was the quality of all the materials in the work? Who were the observers at work? Who controls the work? How much does the job cost? How was the amount paid? When was it given? Have people complained about this? Is there a certificate of completion from the appropriate technical officer? Has it been spent as prescribed? Gram sabha plays an important role in rural development through such various organs. The Gram Panchayat is also required to submit a report of the expenditure incurred on development works to the Gram Sabha once in every six months. The Gram Sabha checks whether such expenditure has been incurred as per rules or not.

Conclusion:

Today, in modern times, the information about the schemes of the government is effectively reaching the beneficiaries through the gram sabha. The Gram Sabha is held in the Gram Panchayat where the Gram Panchayat is located. The people of the village should come together, what are the needs of the people? Information about the government's plan, development works and some suggestions are given in the Gram Sabha. People also get an opportunity to participate in the development work of the village. Public interest works can be done through people and administration and overall development of the village can be achieved. In this way, the role of Gram Sabha in rural development can be known.

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The Financial Profitability of Selected Indian Microfinance Institutions: A Study of Credit and Liquidity Risk Factors

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ABSTRACT:

The main purpose of this research paper is to examine the effect of Credit Risk and Liquid Risk on Profitability of selected Indian Microfinance Institutions. This study delves into the extent to which indicators of credit and liquid risk have an impact on the profitability determinants at Indian microfinance institutions. In order to study 12 Indian Microfinance Institutions, which comprise microfinance enterprises from all categories, the paper uses a descriptive research methodology and a quantitative approach. For the current study, the researcher used financial data from the MIX Market spanning five years. The results of the study's regression analysis indicate that the principal factor affecting to Return on Equity is Portfolio at Risk 90 days overdue, while additional measures of Credit and Liquid Risks have little or no impact on the Return on Assets and Return on Equity of a subset of Indian Microfinance Institutions.

Key Words: Financial Profitability, Credit Risk, Liquid Risk, Microfinance Institutions

1. Introduction

ONE DAY INTERDISCIPLINARY NATIONAL CONFERENCE

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Right to Information Act- 2005: A Review

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Introduction:

Right to Information Act plays an important role in modern times. The 'Right to Information' Act was created to bring transparency in the affairs of the government system, to eliminate corruption completely, to prevent abuses in administrative procedures, rules and other government works, to prevent the general public from feeling suspicious about the government's procedures and to do their work without delay and smoothly. Many individuals and organizations in the state and the country worked tirelessly to pass the Right to Information Act. In order to implement the 'Right to Information', through the anti-corruption public movement in Maharashtra, senior social worker Anna Hazare led people's movements through meetings, awareness campaign tours, hunger strikes across the state. This Act came into effect for the state of Maharashtra from 11 August 2003. Subsequently, the Right to Information Act, 2005 was passed by the Parliament of India on 15 June 2005. Subsequently, the Act was implemented in India from 12 October 2005 to all states and union territories except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sweden was the first country in the world to adopt the Freedom of Press Act in 1766. After Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway have enacted Right to Information laws. In the first session of UNO's General Assembly in 1946, the resolution adopted in the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' explained that, 'Freedom of citizens to obtain information is a fundamental right which is fundamental to citizens as recognized by the United Nations.' In the second half of the 20th century, the European Union considered the right to information mandatory for transparency. The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was promulgated in 1950.

Since the British era, the law of 'office secrecy' existed in administration. Therefore, information about administrative affairs was not easily available. However, now due to the right to information, the information demanded by the citizens has to be given. That is why openness and transparency came in the administration. People get information about the work of government and administration, their policies and plans etc. due to this right. This will help to reduce the gap between the administration and the people by creating awareness among the people about the administrative work. Right to information is an effective weapon to prevent corruption. Chartered servants have to be aware that their actions, activities can become public at any time and they have to answer to the public. Socially conscious individuals as well as organizations will be helped in creating a transparent, people-oriented, accountable, efficient administration system by having information about how the schemes are being implemented in their department.

Mechanisms and Procedures for Implementing Right to Information:

A 'Central Information Commission' has been established in the country under the Right to Information Act. The Central Chief Executive is the head of this commission. Along with him, there are ten other Information Commissioners in the Commission. They are appointed by a three-tier committee consisting of Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition and Union Minister. This post is autonomous like Election Commissioner. Central and state governments have no control over them. The retirement age for the members of this commission is 65 years and their term of appointment is five years. State Information Commission has been established in every state like Central Information Commission. The State Chief Information Commissioner is selected by a three-member committee consisting of the State Governor, the Chief Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and a minister selected by the Chief Minister.

The right to information applies to all central, state and local bodies. This law is binding on all government departments, corporations, gram sabha, municipalities, district councils, cooperative societies, railways,

educational institutions wherever the government is concerned. An Information Officer and an Appellate Officer are appointed in each office. Their names are posted outside the office so that people know who these officers are. Earlier people had to bother the ministry for small and big information but now with this law people can get complete information at that level.

The applicant is not required to state the purpose of seeking information while filling the application in case of information. If the information is relevant to the life and liberty of the person, such information can be obtained within 48 hours. The citizen who wants to get the information should apply by putting a court fee stamp of ten rupees on the application and paying the amount in cash. The syntax and wording of the application must be correct. Otherwise taking advantage of technical error, concerned authorities will delay or refuse. The information officer has to collect all the information and give it to you within 30 days of your application. If the information is not received within 30 days or the Information Officer rejects the information, you can appeal to the Appellate Officer within 30 days. The appellate authority should give a decision within a maximum of 45 days after the appeal. If the result is not received within this time or if you are not satisfied with the result, you can file another appeal with the State Public Information Commissioner within 90 days. Fees for obtaining information are fixed in this Act. You can apply to the State Information Commissioner if you feel that the fees charged by an Information Officer are excessive. If the concerned officer refuses to provide information within the prescribed period, provision has been made to impose financial penalty on that officer.

Pending complaints under Right to Information (RTI) Act:

About 315,000 complaints are currently pending under the Right to Information (RTI) Act in India. According to a report in The Hindu (TH), these are among the 26 information commissions in India. Over the past few years there has been an increase in pending cases. From 218,347 pending cases in 2019, it increased to 233,384 cases in 2020 and 314,323 cases in 2022. Maharashtra had the highest number of pending cases at 99,722. Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka have 44,482 and 30,358 pending cases respectively.

Precautions to be taken while writing Right to Information Application:

- If applying in offline mode, write in legible and clear letters.
- Information description should not exceed 150 words.
- Do not question, complain or accuse. Thus your application may be rejected. Ask for exact information directly.
- Preferably one application should have only one subject.
- The application must be in the name of a single person. It should not be done in the name of association, organization or movement.
- If you want to order a large amount of information, order it on CD or by email to save costs.
- Avoid using private courier services to send applications.

Importance of Right to Information:

Right to information brought transparency in administration. Due to the said law, every authority has to define the nature of its work, what are the rights and duties of officers and employees, what is the salary, how is the procedure to be followed while taking any decision, etc. How are the rules and regulations regarding the procedure, how is the method of consultation with the public while taking any decision, how are the committees, sub-committees formed to take decisions and how are their procedures, Detailed information regarding the annual budget, the special concessions given by us, became easily available to the public due to this law. All information like name, designation of Information Officer, Assistant Public Information Officer appointed by the office was made open to the public. So that citizens do not have to go to anyone to ask for information. An information officer knowingly did not accept the citizen's right to information application or did not provide the information requested by the citizen within the prescribed time limit, or provided information but gave wrong information or incomplete information, or gave misleading information or deliberately destroyed the information itself for some reason or document or other in the office. Refused to check information. The commission may impose monetary

penalty-on such officer. It helps to bring dynamism in the administration. This highlights the importance of Right to Information. This Act has given the fundamental right to know how the public's money in the government exchequer is being spent. Common people got full right to demand information about their social security, development and progress from the government.

Conclusion:

Exceptions: Security, integrity, sovereignty, foreign relations, courts, parliament, privileges of members of the assembly, all other types of information can be sought through this right, except information of a nature that would endanger one's life. Like other rights in our constitution, the right to information is not unlimited. Citizens should be widely guided on how to exercise this right, despite the fact that the Information Act has been in existence for the past decade, but its effective use is not seen. Also, for the effective implementation of this right, training should be given to those working in the government system. Effective exercise of this right at all levels of the society will help in the existence of a healthy and strong democracy.

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