

GERIATRIC NUTRITION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**Ms. Shubhada N. Deshpande**Associate Professor Department of Food
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Introduction:

Aging is a biological process. It is normal process begins at conception and ends only with death. It involves some declines in physiological functions. Organs change with age. Rates of change differ among individuals and within organ system. The human growth period draws to a close at approximately age 30, when senescence begins. Senescence is a process of growing older and displaying effects increased age. Few people exhibited the more general human senescent phenotype; greying of hair, sagging and wrinkling skin, joint stiffness, osteoporosis (loss of calcium), loss of muscle fiber and muscular strength, memory loss, eyesight deterioration and the slowing of sexual responsiveness. [1]

Theory of Aging:

Gerontology studying aging and have diverse theories about why the body ages. No single theory can fully explains the complex process of aging. Broadly theories can be grouped into two categories: Predetermining and accumulated damage.

A] Predetermining Category:

A built in mechanism determines when aging begins and time of death.

- a. Pacemaker theory
- b. Genetic theory
- c. Rate of living theory
- d. Oxygen metabolism theory
- e. Immune system theory

B] Accumulated Damage:

Systemic breakdown overtime

- a. Cross link theory
- b. Wear and tear theory
- c. Free radical theory
- d. Somatic rotation theory



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Aging is associated with changes indynamic, biological, physiological, psychological, environmental, behavioral and social processes. [2]

Major changes of aging:-

I] Physiological Changes:-

• Body composition --

It changes with aging. Fat mass and visceral mass increases whereas, lean muscle mass and water decreases. Specific functioning cells are replaced in part by non-specific that and connective tissue.

• Cellular composition --

With time there is decline in number of functioning cells of various organs so that a performance is reduced. For each species there appears to builtin limitation of the lifespan, within the organism each cell type has a given lifespan. Some cells have very short life span for example gastrointestinal mucosa, whereas some has long life span for example nervous cell.

• Gastro Intestinal changes-

There are age-related effect on the gastrointestinal tract. The changes observed with age include reductions in gastric acid, mucus, gastric enzymes, pancreatic enzyme secretion, bile and intestinal wall strength. Gastrointestinal changes negatively affect a person's nutrient intake starting in the mouth.

o Dysphagia-

a dysfunction in swallowing is commonly associated with neurological diseases and senility. It increases the risk for aspiration pneumonia, an infection caused by food or fluids entering the lungs.

o Gastric changes-

Gastric changes occurring in elderly leads to decreased gastric mucosal function which leads to an inability to resist damage such as ulcers, cancer and infections.

o Gastritis-

It causes inflammation and pain, delayed gastric emptying and discomfort. These all affect the bioavailability of nutrients such as Calcium and Zinc and increase the risk of developing a chronic deficiency disease such as osteoporosis.

o Achlorhydria-

It is the insufficient production of stomach acid and is required for Vitamin B 12 absorpion, but due to insufficient production deficiency of vitamin B 12 is seen



commonly in an elderly population. Approximately 30% of those older than age 50 have Achlorhydria.

○ **Constipation :**

Changes in gastric motility often develop constipation which is defined as having fewer bowel movements than usual, having difficulty in evacuation of stool, excessive straining of stool, painful bowel movement, hard stools or incomplete emptying of the bowel. Primary causes include insufficient fluid intake, lack of physical activity and low intake of dietary fiber.

○ **Indigestion:**

Changes in enzyme activity and gastrointestinal secretion may cause problem with increasing age. A decrease in gastric secretion and activity of digestive enzymes (salivary amylase, pancreatic amylase and lipase) make some older people vulnerable to symptoms of digestion.

○ Many elderly people may be influenced by a real or imaginary perception of how their body responses to various foods. They may avoid eating many nutritious foods because of their concern about flatulence, heartburn and gastric distress.

○ At any age there is risk of harmful drugs and drug nutrient interaction, but an elderly person seems to have more than their share. Many person use a wide variety of medication to combat there gastro intestinal problems, some of these causes problems with absorption and utilisation of nutrients for example- 1.Laxative mineral oil binds fat soluble vitamins which are then lost in the stools. 2. Excessive use of antacid and laxative containing magnesium coupled with lower urinary excretion would lead to magnesium toxicity. Nutrients can affect drug action by altering the digestion, absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drugs. Drugs may exhibit their effects on nutritional status through several ways like effect on food intake, alteration of nutrient absorption and alteration in nutrient excretion. Because of the rate of drug metabolism and detoxification in older people drug remains in the body longer to exert their influence on the metabolism of nutrient.

● **Oral health:**

Diet and nutrition can be compromised by poor oral health. Tooth loss, use of dentures and Xerostomia (dry mouth) can lead to difficulty in chewing and swallowing, decreases the taste sensation and saliva production make eating persuasion more difficult. Missing loss or rotten tooth or poor fitting, painful dentures make it difficult to eat some foods.



- **Sensory changes (Taste and smell):**

Sensory losses affect people to varying degrees and at varying age. Age related alteration i.e. smells and touch can lead to poor appetite, inappropriate food choices and lower nutrient intake. Dysgeusia, loss of taste and hypoxemia (i.e. decreased sense of smell) are attributable to aging. These changes maybe due to medication.

- **Kidney function:**

As age increases the number of nephrons (functional unit of kidney) decreases. Blood flow to the kidney and Glomerular Filtration Rate gradually decreases, (these changes alter the kidney's ability to form dilute and concentrate urine and may interfere with removal of the waste).

- **Neurological changes:**

There can be significant age related decline in neurological processes. Cognition, steadiness, reactions, coordination, gait, sensation and daily living task can decline as much as 90% or less little as 10%. However, mild cognitive impairment may affect eating, chewing and swallowing does increasing the risk of malnutrition.

- **Immunocompetence:**

As immunocompetence decline with age, immune response is lower and less efficient. These contribute to increased infection and cancer rates in aging population.

II] Psychological changes:

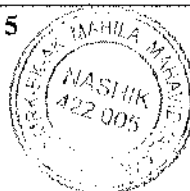
Psychological changes often manifest as a depression and its extent can vary widely from person to person. Among an elderly person, depression can be caused by other condition like heart disease, stroke, diabetes, cancer, grief or stress. Depression determine pleasure of living including eating which is associated with lowered appetite, weight loss and fatigue.

III] Socio-economic changes:

Drastic change in lifestyle such as death of spouse, loneliness, living alone or without support of friends and family may cause changes in food behaviour and are often associated with poor appetite and apathy towards food. Insufficient income is probably the chief factor that limit dietary adequacy.

Combating nutritional problem:

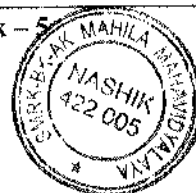
Aging is a continuous process that begins with conception and ends with death. Aging is positive concept. In order to combat nutritional problem of elderly it is necessary to



develop constructive solution to physiological, psychological and social economic changes.

The goal of nutritional care for the vast majority of the person in the laterial rough life is to help to achieve helpful, purposeful and independent living.

- 1) Due to physiological change there are changes in body composition. Due to Sarcopenic obesity there are greater risk for Cardio Vascular Disease, hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidaemia, obesity, overweight & even death. To combat the body composition problem it is recommended that older adults should engage in 30 or more minutes of physical activity for 5 or more days per week.
- 2) Main problems faced by elderly person due to Gastrointestinal changes are---
 - Dysphagia-
Which can be solved by taking thicker liquids & texture modified foods.
 - Achlorhydria –
Adequate vitamin C intake will help the elderly.
 - Constipation-
It can be resolved by including sufficient fluids, regular physical activity & tolerable high fibre intake.
 - Eating small frequent meals, chewing food thoroughly and decreasing intake of poorly tolerated food help to prevent indigestion.
 - Diet that contains some bulk forming foods such as fruits, vegetables & whole grain plus daily intake of several glasses of water not only prevents gastro intestinal problems but also increases intake of many nutrients.
- 3) Oral health: Oral changes like Xerostomia (dry mouth), tooth loss and use of dentures can be prevented by preparing foods that are moisture rich such as soups, adding sauces, pureeing and chopping foods which make meals easier to eat.
- 4) Sensory changes: Sensory changes in taste and smell can be resolved by serving colourful foods in an attractive way in a pleasant surrounding, inviting relatives and friends to share meal from time to time.
- 5) For kidney function changes, it is advice to an elderly person to have sufficient fluid intake example- water to promote adequate kidney function.
- 6) Carotenoids seem to play a protective role related to aging and cognitive function.
- 7) Maintaining good nutritional status promotes good immune functions.



- 8) Instead of high intake of food in psychological changes, providing nutrient and calorie dense food, additional beverages, texture modifying foods and favourite foods can be incorporate or included in dietary pattern.
- 9) Preparing a group meal for family gathering or any other occasion will give a good solution to the problems arising due to socio-economic changes.

Conclusion:

Gerontology is a science of ageing. Ageing is a biological process. It is also an important stage of the life cycle. Ageing is associated with changes related to different aspects like physiological, psychological, biological, environmental & behavioural & social processes. It is observed that above mentioned aspects has impact on ageing process. Some of the aspects directly and indirectly are influencing the nutrition of the elderly population, but different types of nutritional problems like food intake and related metabolic processes like digestion, absorption, utilization can be overcome by proper nutritional modification. These modifications will definitely have positive effect on overall ageing process which will help the elderly population to lead a successful ageing.

Expertise from the field of medicine (doctors), nutrition (dietitian), psychology (psychologist), sociology (sociologist) etc. can play a vital role in framing the solutions for the problems of elderly population. Nutrition plays an important role in solving the problems related to dietary aspect like preparation of food, presentation of food, sensory aspects of food like aroma, taste, smell, flavor, texture, appearance which will have a positive impact on food intake of elderly.

Hence the problems and challenges faced by elderly population can be solved positively thus making the lives of elderly population happy and healthy

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The Impact of Social Networking Sites on the Indian Youth

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This paper is an attempt to study the impact of Social Networking on the future of our country, the Indian youth. The youth is the backbone of a nation and hence the need to study an important part of their life i.e. Social networking. It keeps them better connected and informed. The effort has been made in this paper to analyse the pattern of usage to see whether they have been caught in the trap of Social Networking addiction. For the same, a representative sample of SNTD UNIVERSITY students was taken and analysed. Facebook, My Space, Twitter, LinkedIn, Skype are a few such sites that attract maximum of the youth to tune in to them and thereby embodies their own merits and demerits that desperately need to create an actual picture among the youth. It has now become an evident and usual sight to face individuals being insensitive to chat in worshipping places, homes when relatives and guests are around, highways, schools, colleges and social gatherings wherein they are so preoccupied and engrossed into their phones that they do not even bother to look up as to where they are which results in their inability to prioritize as to what is important and what isn't. Attention has thus been shifted from real to virtual world and visible to invisible friends.

Keywords : Social networking, Social networking addiction, Indian youth, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, linkedin, Internet etc.

Introduction:

Social Networking sites are termed to as web based services that give an opportunity to individuals to create their own personal profile with the choice of their own list of users and thereby connect with them in an altogether public forum that provides them with features such as chatting, blogging, video calling, mobile connectivity and video/photo sharing. People spend more than usual hours on social networking sites to download pictures, browse through updates seek entertainment and chat around with friends to keep themselves connected to one another. These sites have held an addiction to the youth wherein they find it difficult to concentrate on their work and prefer logging in and jumping across one site to another. Some have derived benefit out of these sites whereas some have become academically challenged by the use of these websites. Individuals have set their own limits as to when and when not to access these websites but we witness very few out of the lot who does not access or make use of these sites at all.

Evaluating the amount of research that surrounds the usage of social networking sites in the education system, it is important to determine whether or not, have these sites led to any impact on student engagement and achievement. This paper will be therefore able to

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review the available literature to study and present both the positive and negative impacts of online networking on the most high in demand segment of our society (The youth).

Objectives:

The study was conducted to undertake the analysis of various dimensions of social networking including the study of usage pattern, impact on the youth, views on government policing content online, social networking as a medium of marketing, etc. For the purpose of this paper, the following objectives have been considered:

1. To study the 150 UG students (17-23 year) of Delhi University, as to their social networking usage.²
2. To recognise and analyse the early onset of Social Networking Addiction.

Review of Literature:

Impact of social networking sites on the education of the youth:

In this section, the review of studies related to social networking and various aspects related to it, have been considered. Social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter are gaining popularity with the pace of time and due to their attractive features the youth of today's generation is fascinated towards them. The study argues against the notion claiming that due to the rapid popularity of social networking sites the youth tends to distract themselves from their studies and professions but on the contrary is also developing friendly and social ties with the world that revolves around them¹.

Impact of social networking sites on students:

This study establishes the fact that out of all the respondents targeted, nearly 55.4% of the total population from people ranging in the age group 15 to 25 use social networking sites and also states that most of the users from the same age group use these sites as a medium to seek entertainment. In terms of gender division, male users are more as compared to female users wherein male users generally derive knowledge based information from these sites. It focuses on the fact that most of the youth uses these sites due to influence of their friends and just because their friends have been using and accessing these sites. This also illustrates the academic performance of students using social networking sites. Students acquiring 3.0 to 3.5 GPA in examinations are most inclines to these sites for entertainment².

The effect of social networking sites on youths' social and academic development: Current theories and controversies:

The paper offers a review of the emerging research surrounding social networking sites and youth. The technologies and offers of these sites are such that they fascinate and attract the youth and teenage. Determining its popularity, parents and educators have lend an ear to its concern and consideration. These concerns range from youth privacy, safety, time consumption, health issues, psychological and academic performance. However the study must be finally specified about theories as to how youth uses social networking sites and must enact communication behaviour that should result in their benefit⁴.



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Effect of social networking sites usage on the studies of Indian students:

This study evaluates the effect of social networking sites on the students and justifies that no significant effect of these sites are found to hamper their studies but there is no clear balance of its usage. Students do not realize as to when and where to use these social networking sites and are witnessed using them in areas such as lecture halls while lectures are going on and also during study and reading hours of their work schedules. This incorporates the suggestion to youth in order to efficiently allocate their time and reschedule their timings to face terms with what needs to be done ⁵.

Facebook Addiction: Factors Influencing an Individuals Addiction:

The study "Facebook Addiction: Factors Influencing an Individuals Addiction", by Erica Sherman(2011) suggests that though internet addiction has been studied but social networking addiction hasnot been researched⁶.The study investigates how factors such as personality, gender, dullness and ones values may affect amount of time they spend on Facebook.Social Networking websitesas having a negative effect on their lives. Comparing themselves to others (family, friends) wasa blow to their self-esteem. And stalking by ex or his/her husband/wife is considered worse. Psychologist describes FAD (Facebook Addiction Disorder) as a situation inwhich Facebook usage "overtakes" daily activities like waking up, getting dressed, using telephone oremail checking.⁵ Discusses some signs of Facebook addiction as:

- i) Losing sleep over Facebook. Staying logged in throughout the night and eventually getting too tired for the next day.
- ii) As a bench mark spending one hour or more on Facebook is too much.
- iii) Being obsessed with exes who reconnect on Facebook...
- iv) Ignoring work for Facebook.
- v) The thought of getting off Facebook.Leaving the user in cold sweat.

The study, "Facebook a more powerful addiction than alcohol, cigarettes" (2012) reveals that the pull ofchecking one's Facebook page can be more powerful than addiction to alcohol or cigarettes⁴. As in 2012,scientists claim that 350 million people suffer from this condition.

The reason quoted by FB addicts have been:

- i) The urge of human interaction and the ease of it through FB/twitter;
- ii) Getting a message on FB/twitter is exciting since it feels like someone is interested in "me".

To check this urge to be on FB page, a web application can be used, which shuts off the computer afterthe user has spent a pre-determined amount of time.

Hypothesis:

1. Social Networking sites are more of a demerit as compared to merit if both the parameters are evaluated.
2. The youth is more inclined towards fields of entertainment other than relevant information derived sources.



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- The participation of youth is invisible in social gatherings due to overutilization of social networking sites.

Research Methodology:

This paper incorporates the quantitative approach to study the research objectives. Sampling has been done effectively and the tool that has been employed to work on the data collection is particularly questionnaires where the questions were close ended along with usage of tools such as pie charts. A survey was conducted in order to target the age bracket (15 to 24). The sample has been taken mainly from Delhi/NCR region. In all, 100 questionnaires were filled and reciprocated enthusiastically by the respondents. They were asked a total of 10 questions. On being asked as to which social networking site the target audience uses the most, 75% responded to **Facebook** holding the maximum share amongst the rest⁶. 15% responded to Instagram, 6% responded to Twitter and only 4% responded to LinkedIn thereby proving that maximum of the audience's share is inclined towards the platform of social utility that connects them with their friends and peers who live around them other than a professional platform that offers them an opportunity to professional networking (Figure 1).

Table 1: How Many Youth are Addicted on Social Media

Age Between	Number of Youth Observed	Number of Youth Addicted		Percentage
		Platform	Count	
15-24	150	FB	112	75
		Twitter	9	6
		Instagram	22	15
		Linked in	7	4

Use of Social Website

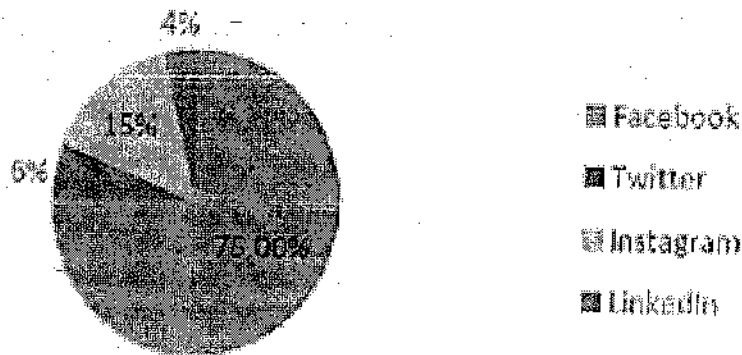


Figure 1: Showing various Networking sites.



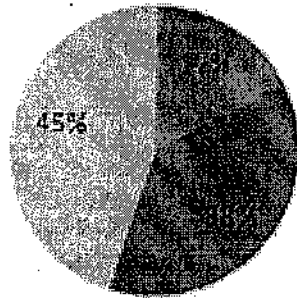
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When respondents were asked about the amount of time they spend on accessing Social Networking Sites a day, the majority spent more than 2 hours bearing a total of 45%, whereas 38% spent 1 to 2 hours and 17% spent less than an hour on these sites indicating that a major part of our youth spends more than 2 hours accessing social networking sites a day, thereby highlighting an extensive impact of social networking sites on the youth on the grounds of an ability to attract a large number of population's time (Figure 2).

Table 2 : Youth are spend their time on Social Media

Age Between	Number of Youth Observed	Amount of time		Percentage
15-24	150	1 to 2 Hours	57	38%
		Less than 1Hour	25	17%
		More than 2 hours	68	45%

Use of Social Website
Amount of time they spend on accessing Social Networking Sites a day
Figure 2: Showing accessing of Social Networking Sites.



- less than 1 hour
- 1 to 2 hours
- more than 2 hours

In order to know about the kind of information the youth usually derives from these social networking sites, 37% responded to updates from family/friends, 31% seek to these sites as a source of entertainment, 23% derived information about general awareness and only 9% lookupto them as a source of job related information. The data evidently shows the inclination of the youth towards an urge of knowing as to what goes around in their near and dear ones lives³. This in a way keeps them connected but simultaneously leads to a loss of focus towards their own goals, since only a small proportion of the youth seeks interest in gathering relevant information pertaining to jobs and general awareness (Figure 3).



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Table 3: What Kind of information Derives Youth from Social Media

Age Between	Number of Youth Observed	Kind of information Derives		Percentage
15-24	150	Job related information	13	9%
		General Awareness	35	23%
		Updates from family & friends	55	37%
		Entertainment	47	31%

Kind of information derived from Social networking

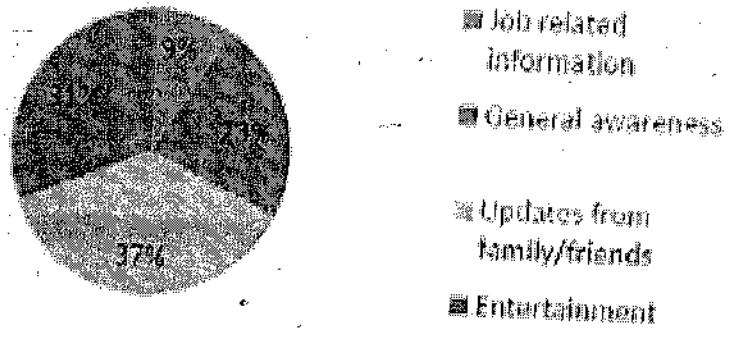


Figure 3: Showing Information collection from social networking sites.

When the question of cyber-crime was raised to the respondents, a remarkable 70% of the sample was proven to be immune from them validating the improved privacy and account settings these sites provide to their users. However, on the contrary 19% of the respondents were a victim of hacking, 7% being the victim of fake profiles and 4% being attacked by fake profiles thus imparting to our knowledge that even today a noticeable proportion of the youth is being victimized by cybercrimes (Figure 4).

Table 4: What kind of Cyber Crimes done by Youth from Social Media

Age Between	Number of Youth Observed	Showing the various cyber Crimes		Percentage
15-24	150	Hacking	6	4%
		Photos being misused	29	19%
		Fake Profiles	10	7%
		None of above	105	70%

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Victim of Cybercrimes

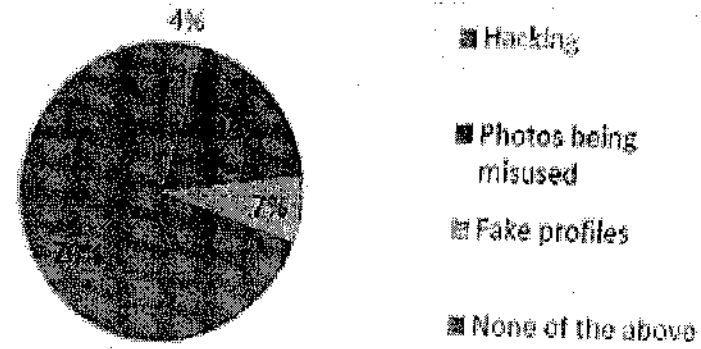


Figure 4: Showing various cybercrimes.

Amongst this sample, the majority being 43% were the ones who had added 5 to 10 unknown people/strangers in their profiles and 26% were those who had added 10 and above unknown people in their profiles; presumably because the youth is attracted to expand their network by connecting with new people across the globe. Breaking the data down further, 26% still existed amongst those who had no unknown people added to their profiles for reasons preferably being non evasion of privacy and secrecy (Figure 5).

Table 5: How many Youth are added Unknown People in the Profile from Social Media.

Age Between	Number of Youth Observed	Unknown People added in the Profile		Percentage,
15-24	150	0 to 5	39	26%
		5 to 10	65	43%
		Above 10	46	31%

Unknown people added in the profiles

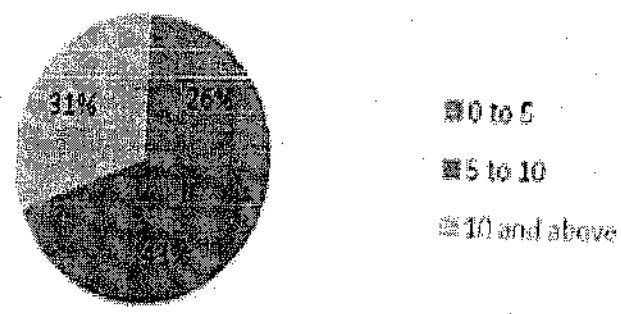


Figure 5: Showing unknown people added in the profiles.

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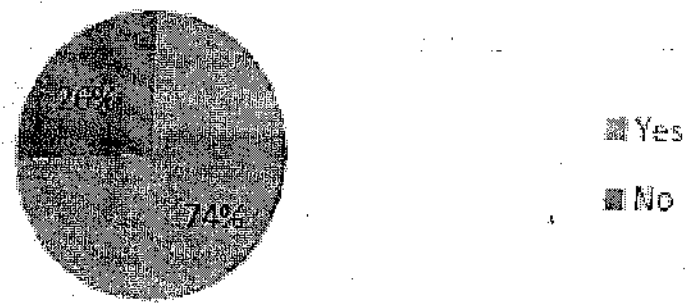
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When asked whether or not do these social networking sites build relationships on personal and professional front, nearly 74% agreed whereas, 26% disagreed elucidating the fact that Social Networking sites offer a huge networking platform to people across various zones to connect with one another on both personal and professional fronts. It has brought about a revolutionary change and also has proven to be beneficial in all walks of life. Thus, it proves to hold its own advantages in every individual's life across the globe (Figure 6).

Table 6: Relationship Build from Social Media

Age Between	Number of Youth Observed	Build Relationship		Percentage
		Yes	No	
15-24	150	Yes	111	74%
		No	39	26%

Social networking sites build relationships
 Figure 6: Showing Social networking sites used to build relations.



59% of the target audience has disagreed to have made stronger contacts on social networking sites and 41% on the contrary have agreed to have done so. The data thus justifies a thin line of difference between the two options laid down by stating that majority of the respondents feel that even today the real world exists on a larger scale than the virtual to reside in. Perhaps, the faith and trust they hold onto people only validates and strengthens beyond the boundaries of social networking sites. Also, these sites have not influenced the youth to such an extent where they would build stronger contacts on social media than in person (Figure 7).

Table 7: Strong Relationship Build from Social Media

Age Between	Number of Youth Observed	Make Strong Relation		Percentage
		Yes	No	
15-24	150	Yes	61	41%
		No	89	59%



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Social networking sites make strong relation

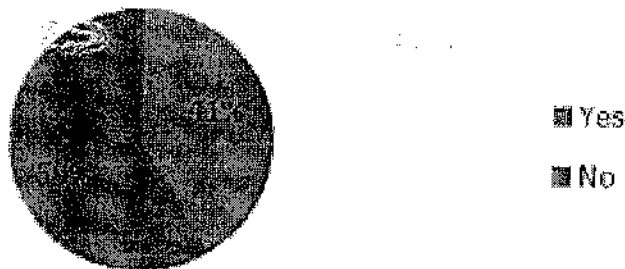


Figure 7: Showing that social networking sites make strong relation
 73% being a large proportion of the youth targeted have not had their professional lives and schedules being adversely affected through their use of social networking sites highlighting the fact that people have developed a mindset to prioritize their tasks by keeping work first^[9]. However clarifying that though these social networking sites have been expanding to gain momentum in their popularity but have not affected the youth to the level of their inability to prioritize their own schedules and realize as to what is more important (Figure 8):

Table 8: Professional use of social networking sites from Youth.

Age Between	Number of Youth Observed	Use of Social Networking sites		Percentage
		Yes	No	
15-24	150	40	110	27%
				73%

Percentage of using social networking sites



Figure 8: Showing percentage of using social networking sites.
 On being asked to compare the positive aspects to the negative ones these social networking sites bear on one's life, a notably 68% of the targeted group chose former to the latter. In turn vindicating the sense of realization each individual embodies about the

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Figure 9: Sh

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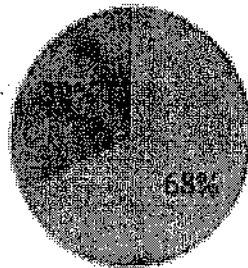
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proper usage of social networking sites that has led to a positive impact in each of their lives. The positive aspects thereby weigh heavier when compared to the negative ones ranging to almost 32% (Figure 9).

Table 9: Impact of social networking sites over the youth.

Age Between	Number of Youth Observed	Impact of social networking sites		Percentage
		Positive	Negative	
15-24	150	Positive	102	68%
		Negative	48	32%

Impact of social networking sites



Positive

Negative

Figure 9: Showing percentage of impact of social networking sites.

Conclusion:

The primary objective of the research undertaken was to throw light on how effectively has the usage of social networking sites affected the youth by evaluating both of its positive and negative aspects. With reference to the study it was evidently figured out how smart, intelligent, witty and aware the youth is in the current era. Through the aid of the data that was collected and analysed quite a few conclusions have been drawn down which can be detailed and elaborated as follows- The youth today is not only aware of what fits in best for them but are also strong and enthusiastic to draw their own priorities and fix on to which ones are most important and how. Similarly these sites serve to their purpose of connecting them with people all across the globe by not hampering their work hours and schedules. However, social networking sites offer them a platform to connect with new people, share experiences and gain exposure. The youth comes to terms with gaining relevant and quick information about what goes around in their near and dear ones' lives through the source of social networking sites offering them a ground to updates. The youth can thus categorise between the real and virtual world and admits to the fact that social networking sites do not provide an opportunity to build stronger contacts with people than in person. The level of trust and faith weighs higher on their contact building in the real world than in virtual for the plain reason of cybercrimes still attacking a significant number of people which has thereby been justified in the findings.

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Perhaps, like a coin with two sides, social networking sites also have in their own way adversely affected the youth. The target group prefers spending an abundant amount of time on these social networking sites on an average of more than 2 hours a day which keeps them away from their own purpose of existence and interacting with their own natural surroundings. Their social gatherings are hampered because surfing these social networking sites keep them more involved for which they are bound to ignore other significant social events in their lives. Also, the credibility of these sites have not been clearly validated because the kind of information derived by the youth from these sites has a greater part of its inclination towards entertainment and updates from family and friends than general awareness and job related information. The objectives meant to have targeted have been achieved to an extent through this study. With reference to the expected outcome the study has diverted to a different angle wherein not only negative impacts have proven to exist through the usage of social networking sites but also the existence of positive impacts have occupied a place in one's life. The youth have determined their own boundaries and have set their own limits as to how and when to use social media irrespective of the positive and negative effects it imparts. The youth today is not only techno savvy and socially existent but also embody social consciousness.

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AICTE sponsored International E-conference on

"Recent Trends in Textiles" on 18th & 19th sept. 2020.

Potential use of jute, coir and other minor fibers in agrotech

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Technical textiles have shown tremendous progress in the recent years. Sustainability, being a major concern today; natural fibers have found their way in agricultural textile products too. Agriculture is one of a primary occupation of mankind and is still a major industry, globally. In this era of modernization and high technological advancements, it has spread its horizons and started using man-made, non-conventional textiles, called "technical textiles". Many natural fibers like jute, coir, hemp, banana, wool are used for preparation of agricultural products on grounds of being eco-friendly and more sustainable. Owing to the inherent properties of natural fibers it becomes advisable and safe for the natural fibers to be utilised for shade nets, net for protection from wind, fishing nets, mulch mats, and crop covers.

This qualitative research was an attempt to study the utilization of natural fibers in agricultural textile products. Jute being second most preferred and popular fabric in India and ligno cellulosic fiber too have properties that are suitable for agrotech. Along with jute, coir, banana and hemp fibers are also being used. Therefore, the application methods and products prepared using these fibers were studied and documented including secondary sources of information and primary data obtained through interviews with farmers and technical textile experts. It was thus observed that a potential use of jute, coir and other natural fibers showed remarkable potential for advanced technical applications in making and using agro-tech.

Keywords- minor fibers, sustainability, technical textiles, agrotech

Introduction

Technical textiles contribute to about 31 % of the total share in the global market today. There are 12 categories of technical textiles viz., Indutech (industrial textiles), Mobitech (textiles used in transport, automotive and aerospace), Buildtech (construction textiles), Agrotech (textiles used in agriculture), Geotech (geo-textiles), Homatech (domestic textiles), Oekotech (Ecological protective textile), Packtech (packaging textiles), Protech (protective textiles), Sportech (sports textiles) and Meditech (medical textiles)⁽¹⁹⁾. Out of which agro textiles have shown remarkable growth without harming the nature.

Various manmade textiles are being utilised in agricultural fields but due to their hazardous effects on environment alternatives are also used. This paper emphasizes on various sustainable products which are available and used by farmers in various areas of agriculture and horticulture. Due to rising population present situation demands high yield and quality of agro-products with limited land resource utilization. An attempt should be made to reach advanced technology to the field with the farmers actually utilizing the sustainable and natural agrotech products.

Agrotexiles are defined as textiles used in agriculture for crop production, fertilization, harvesting, shading, weed and insect control and livestock protection. The major properties required for any textiles used for agriculture are elongation, strength, stiffness, porosity, light weightness, biodegradability, and resistance to sunlight and to toxic environments. There



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are both natural and manmade fibers used in agro textiles, natural fibers include jute and wool majorly whereas among manmade fibers polyolefin fiber is extensively utilised. The drawback of using synthetic fibers is the issue of non-biodegradability and the environment concerns thereof. Due to this, jute and wool natural fibers are preferred as these fibers also serve the purpose of restoring the fertility of the soil on decomposition.

Therefore, a study was undertaken to do a qualitative analysis and evaluate the use of natural fibers in the field of agrotech, its application methods and products.

The objectives of the study were as follows:

II Objectives-

- To study various natural fibers used in agrotech.
- To document the application methods and products prepared using natural fiber.
- To assess the potentiality of natural fibers in agrotech.

III Methodology

For the study, the methodology adopted was based on the secondary data which was procured from books, journals, local agro newspaper and website. Primary data was collected through face to face focussed interview method with the farmers and technical textile experts and secondary source of data was collected from books, magazines and journals available online.

IV Results and Discussion

For the preliminary data collection was done from technical experts and farmers of Nasik city by using unstructured interview schedule tool. The findings revealed that the farmers were not very aware about the natural fibers being used as an alternative for the manmade fibers in various agro products. After reviewing the literature it was also found that many natural products are made available for the farmers and the fibers preferred were jute, coir, wool and banana. And in small proportions hemp and sisal fibers are also utilized.

Types of fibers used in agro textiles

Natural fibers

In agrotexiles, fibers with high lignin content are preferred which includes jute, coir, hemp and banana on grounds of its natural availability and biodegradability that does not adversely affect the environment. These fibers too have some inherent natural properties which help to increase the production of the crop.

Jute

Jute is a long, soft shiny vegetable bast fiber that can be spun into coarse, strong threads. It is produced primarily from plants in the genus family of corchorus. The primary source of the fiber is corchorus olitorius, but is considered inferior to corchorus capsularis. Jute is the second after cotton in production and use. Jute fibers are composed primarily of the plant materials cellulose and lignin. The industrial term for jute is raw jute.

Jute Fiber specification:

The fibers are off-white color to brown and 1-4 meters long (3 feet to 13 feet). Jute is also called the golden fiber for its color and high cash value.

Cultivation of jute fibers:

The jute plant needs a plain alluvial soil and standing water. The suitable climate for growing jute (warm and wet) is offered by the monsoon climate, during the monsoon season. Temperature from 20° C to 40° C and relative humidity of 70 % to 80% are favourable for jute cultivation. Soft water is necessary for jute production.

Varieties of Jute fiber:



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There are basically two varieties of jute fibers. White jute (*Corchorus capsularis*) and tossa jute (*Corchorus olitorius*). White jute is highly functional for carrying grains or other agricultural products. While tossa jute is softer, silkier and stronger than white jute. This variety shows sustainability in the Ganges delta climate.

Jute in agrotextiles:

Jute is either used in woven or non-woven form in agrotextiles. Being a ligno-cellulosic fiber it has inherent properties of UV absorption and has anti-microbial ability. Jute is used to achieve higher agricultural productivity as it improves agronomical characteristics of soil and also reduces growth of unwanted vegetation. Jute acts as a bio fertiliser once decomposed in the soil adding adequate nutrients to the soil.

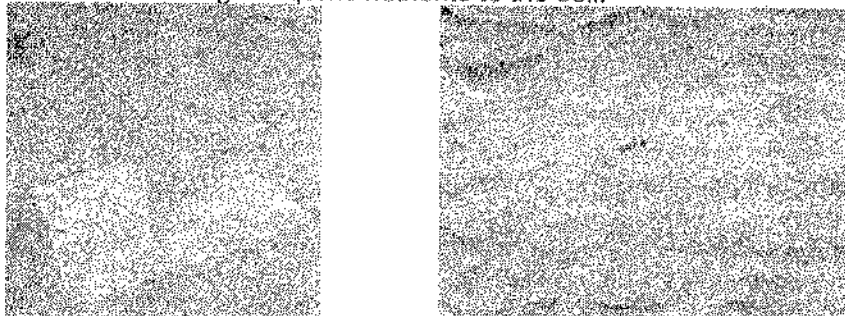


Fig. 1. Jute Mesh mat

Coir:

Coir is a fibrous material forming a part of the soft mass surrounding coconut "*Cocos Nucifera*" or coconut palm. It is one of the hardest natural fiber with high lignin content of 45-84%. It is a hygroscopic fiber with greatest tearing strength even in the wet condition. India and Sri Lanka are the major contributors in the cultivation of coconut in the world. It is a biodegradable organic fiber. It is a natural coarse brown fiber which is obtained from coconut husk. It is stiff but elastic. Because of its resemblance with horse hair, it is used for stuffing upholstery furniture. Coir is also suitable for cordage, sailcloth and coarse matting⁽⁶⁾.

Coir fiber Specification:

It is a multi-cellular fiber with 12-24 microns in diameter and ratio of length to thickness is 35. Its moisture content is of 10% to 12 % at 65% relative humidity and 22% to 55. % at 95 % relative humidity. The percentage of the ingredients in the fiber is largely governed by the age of the nut from which it is derived. It is made up of small threads each less than 0.05 inch (1.3 mm) long and 10 to 20 micrometres in diameter. Coir is relatively water proof and naturally resistant to damage by salt water⁽⁷⁾.

Cultivation of Coir fiber (coconut):

Green coconuts are harvested after about 6 to 12 months on the palm which contains pliable white fibers. Brown fibers are obtained by harvesting fully mature coconuts. The coconuts are dehusked and fibrous layer of fruit is separated from the hard shell. Machines are now available which crush the whole fruit to give the loose fibers.

Coir In Agriculture:

Coir being a strong resistant to rot, moulds and moisture has many applications in agriculture. Due to its strong inherent characteristics of moisture retention, it is suitable for



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various agro products like manufacturing of mulch blanket, erosion control blankets for controlling slope erosions, basket liners, bio rolls, roof greening mats, grow sticks, coco logs and coco pith. It is either used in the form of woven or non-woven structures as the coconut husk is converted into a yarn and then into woven and non-woven mesh matting. This fiber is used for shore protection and stream banks. It is also used as a substrate to grow mushrooms.

Coir fiber pith has good capacity of holding large quantities of water, so it has been used as a soil-less substrate for plant cultivation. Therefore, it is known as coco-peat, it resembles like peat moss. When shipped in the form of compressed bales, slabs, or discs, the user usually expands and aerates the compressed coco peat by addition of water. This peat acts as a soil conditioner. Its capacity of holding water and can hold is around 1000 times more air than soil. It can also be mixed with sand, compost and fertiliser to make good quality potting soil. Cocopeat is slightly acidic for some plants a pH acidic range is of pH-5.0-6.0. Coir fibers can be reused up to three times with little loss of yield.

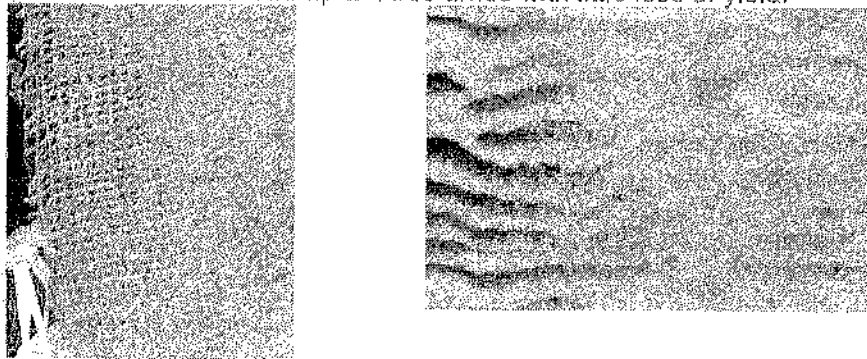


Fig. 2 Coir mesh roll

Banana fiber

Banana fiber, a ligno-cellulosic fiber, obtained from the pseudo-stem of banana plant. This fiber has relatively good mechanical properties. Banana plant is a large perennial herb with leaf sheaths that form pseudo stem. Its height can be 10-40 feet (3.0-12.2 meters) surrounding with 8-12 large leaves.

Natural fibers present important advantages such as low density, appropriate stiffness and mechanical properties and high disposability and renewability. Moreover, they are recyclable and biodegradable.

Characteristics of Banana Fibers:

Banana fiber has its own physical and chemical characteristics and many other properties that make it a fine quality fiber.

- Appearance of banana fiber is similar to bamboo fiber.
- The chemical composition of banana fiber is cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin.
- It is highly strong fiber.
- It has smaller elongation.
- It has somewhat shiny appearance depending upon the extraction & spinning process.
- It is light weight.



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- It has strong moisture absorption quality. It absorbs as well as releases moisture very fast.
- It is bio- degradable and has no negative effect on environment and thus can be categorized as eco-friendly fiber.
- Its average fineness is 2400Nm.
- It can be spun through almost all the methods of spinning.

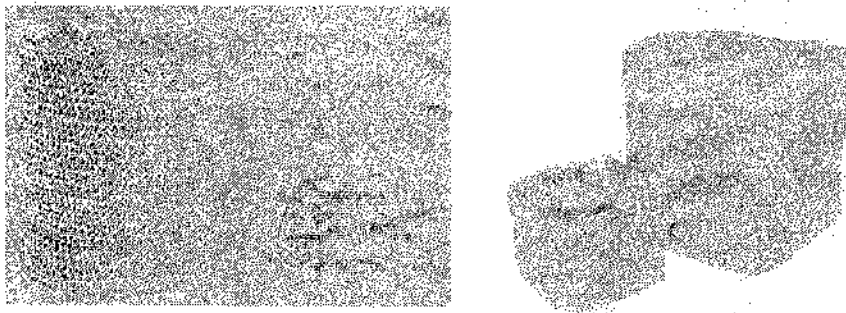


Fig. 3. Banana fiber baskets for storage of fruits and vegetables

Wool-

Wool is a natural protein fiber which is best known for its insulation property. Thus, now due to advancements in researches wool has also found its utilization in agricultural fields. And also wool waste is utilized. (M. Böhme) Wool has better insulation and thermal property due to which it can prevent the seedling damage from ground thus enabling earlier sowing and longer growing season. Also, it will help in keeping the soil temperature and reduce soil dryness as compared to black plastic. Usually mulch mats are prepared of wool. The wool fiber biodegrades over a period of five years and acts as a fertiliser or conditioner for next crop. (Palash Paul P. a., 2019) Also, wool pellets are used for organic farming of vegetables and flowers.



Fig. 4 wool mulch mat roll

Along with these sisal and hemp are also used in grape yard for tying. These twines are strong composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together. They are also used in tomato plantations and plantations wherein the fruits and vegetables are heavy in order to hold the stem or branch⁽¹³⁾.



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V Conclusion

It can thus be concluded that natural ligno cellulosic natural fibers have potential use in agricultural field. It can be utilized in making various products like mulch mats, fruit ripeners, shade nets, natural fertilisers. Due to their inherent properties and lignin content many finishes can be applied for more enhancement of product. It can also be concluded that from the sources received products developed from natural fibers is still finding commercial and economical way to reach the desired end users. Also fibers not only jute or wool but other minor fibers like hemp, banana and ramie can too be consumed for biodegradable future of agriculture in near future.

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Challenges, Strategies & Impact of COVID-19 Lockdown on Higher Education

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Abstract: In the interest of contributing to the improvement of the quality and equity of higher education, the UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC) has prepared one report on the impacts of COVID-19 on higher education. The analyses and recommendations included are primarily intended for policy makers at both the systemic and Institutional level, the content of the report should provide valuable information for decision-making in the short, medium and long term. This paper reviewed the report given by the UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC). The current paper highlights the immediate impact of the pandemic on the higher education sector, both for the different factors and for the institutions and the system as a whole. There are some significant impacts, which are not immediately visible, will surface in the medium and long term. It gave reference framework to the governments and higher education institutions (HEIs) to guarantee the right to higher education during the pandemic. Finally it discusses the predictable short, medium and long term impact on higher education system.

Keywords: COVID-19, Higher Education, Pandemic

Objectives:

- To study the challenges and strategies in Higher Education during COVID-19 lockdown
- To study the predictable impact on Higher Education

Introduction: The Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has created significant challenges for the global higher education community. Through a desktop analysis leveraging university and government sources where possible, the report provides a timely map of the intra-period higher

education responses to COVID-19 across 20 countries. It was found that the responses by higher education providers have been diverse from having no response through to social isolation strategies on campus and rapid curriculum redevelopment for fully online offerings. A typology of the types of responses currently undertaken and assess the agility of higher education in preparing for the pandemic. There are significant opportunities to learn from the pedagogical developments of other



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universities, in order to strengthen the collective response to COVID-19 now and into the future.

The current impact of the crisis on higher education can be easily documented, but it is debatable which ones will leave their mark on the different factors in the medium and long term. Lack of references to similar crises in the past makes it difficult to predict what may happen in the immediate future. For the students the most immediate impact has naturally been that the temporary cessation of face to face teaching at HEIs, particularly undergraduates and those who are about to finish upper secondary and aspire to enter higher education, in a completely new situation, without a clear idea of how long it will last, immediate impact on daily life, costs incurred and financial burdens and of course, learning continuity and international mobility. Teachers are also impacted significantly at the workplace and professionally. First, the fact that not all HEIs have strategies for the teaching continuity activity and in this instance, temporary contracts may be terminated. Also, the most evident impact on teachers is the expectation, if not the demand, of the continuity of teaching activity using a virtual modality. Non-teaching staff constitute the most vulnerable sector in terms of the possible reduction in the number of jobs that private universities, for example, would have to effect in the face of possible financial curtailment due to the cancellation of fees or reduction in student enrolment. It is clear that the temporary cessation globally of face- to- face activities has been a huge disruptor of the functions of HEIs. The impact of this disruption is highly variable and depends, firstly, on their ability to remain active in their academic activities and secondly on their financial sustainability. The event of a long duration of the cessation of face-to-face activities, that is, the equivalent of a quarter or more, it is most likely that there will be a decline

in demand in the short term and a spike in the next academic year where fees are non-existent (as in Argentina) or very affordable. It is too early to estimate the future profile of the higher education offer. Probably, if the entire offer were public, it would be easy to predict that the number of centres and programs would hardly decrease. However, public HEIs will reopen in an already full blown economic recession and major cuts in public investment in education are expected, such as those experienced during the 2008 financial crisis. In the case of private HEIs, it is possible to anticipate crises that will lead to definitive closures.

● COVID-19 Pandemic Situation in India:-

With a neighbouring border with China, the low number of cases (979 as of 29 March, WHO, 2020) relative to the large population size of India left many concerned that the number of community-acquired cases is higher than reported (Mansoor, 2020). Their health system is poorly underprepared should the number of cases reach the proportions seen in Italy or the United States of America (The Economist, 2020). Public gatherings continued, with a gathering on 24 February of students from the Manav Rachna International Institute of Research and Studies (MRIIRS), University at Faridabad to show solidarity with victims of COVID-19 (Hui, 2020). While there has been no nationwide decision to shut down schools (Mansoor, 2020), most regional governments announced schools in their areas will be closed (The Economist, 2020). Schools in Delhi were closed from the 13 March (Press Trust of India, 2020) and the Maharashtra government announced on 16 March, it would postpone all university examinations (Mansoor, 2020). Pondicherry University (TNN, 2020) announced on 17 March, it would suspend all academic activities, followed by the University Grants Commission advising all universities on 19 March to postpone examinations until the end of



March (The Economic Times, 2020). The University of Hyderabad (2020) announced on 20 March, it would defer all academic activities and close their hostels, followed by the SRM Institute of Science and Technology and VIT, Vellore declared the summer vacation for students (Sujatha, 2020). No universities were identified as announcing a move to online instruction because of COVID-19 and many had implemented shutdown or postponement strategy until the end of March.

• The reference framework of the Higher Education should be based on the following principles (UNESCO):

1. Ensuring the right to higher education for all within a framework of equal opportunities and non-discrimination as the first priority and therefore, all policy decisions that affect the higher education sector directly or indirectly, should be directed by this right.
2. Leave no student behind, in line with the main purpose of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The crisis has a different impact on different students, but it is undeniable that it deepens existing inequalities and generates new ones.
3. Review current regulatory frameworks and policies, to ensure structural measures that see education as a continuum where educational trajectories must be strengthened from early childhood to higher education and beyond, thus minimizing the fragility of the most vulnerable students in higher education.
4. Prepare in time for the resumption of face-to-face classes, avoiding having to rush and from the very beginning, clear communication to the entire academic community and administrative and academic security, so that teachers, administrative and service personnel, and students can place themselves in the new

context knowing in advance the provisions, processes and mechanisms designed to resume teaching activities.

5. The resumption of face-to-face activities of HEIs should be seen as an opportunity to rethink and to the extent possible, redesign the teaching and learning processes, taking advantage of the lessons that the intensive use of technology may have entailed, paying special attention to equity and inclusion.

6. Governments and HEIs should create coordination mechanisms that allow joint progress to be made in generating greater resilience in the higher education sector in the face of future crises, whatever their nature may be. It is absolutely essential to involve students, and teaching and non-teaching staff in designing the responses that emergency situations demand.

• While applying the principles and in the context of the progressive exit from the crisis, governments should(UNESCO):

1. Include higher education in the stimulus plans for economic and social recovery.
2. For a national consensus and strategy for fostering recovery and innovation in higher education.
3. Provide a clear regulatory environment when reopening of classrooms that generates security.
4. Commit to international cooperation.

• HEIs should:

1. Anticipate a long-term cessation, focusing efforts on ensuring teaching continuity and guaranteeing equity, generating governance mechanisms, monitoring and efficient support.
2. Design pedagogical measures to evaluate training and generate mechanisms to support learning for disadvantaged students.



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3. Document the pedagogical changes introduced and their impacts.

4. Learn from mistakes and scale up digitization, hybridization and ubiquitous learning.

5. Promote internal reflection on the renewal of the teaching and learning model.

• Predictable short, medium and long term impact:-

In the absence of references to similar crises in the past, it is difficult to predict what may happen in the immediate future. Naturally, it is easy to document current impacts, but not so for those that will impact on the different factors in the medium and long term. In an effort to facilitate an analysis, the real and estimated impacts for the different factors and for the systems as a whole are as follows:

A. Students: - The most immediate impact has obviously been that the temporary cessation of classroom activity at HEIs has left students, particularly undergraduates and those on the verge of finishing high school and aspiring to begin tertiary education, in a completely new situation and without a clear idea of how long the impact will last, the immediate effect it will have on their daily life, costs and other financial burdens and, naturally, on the continuation of their studies. The situation is particularly worrying for those higher education students who are more vulnerable on account of their more fragile condition. A disruption of their space brought on by a crisis such as this one, can exacerbate their fragile condition and force them to drop out, thereby yet again, perpetuating a situation of exclusion as a result of the inequity which is characteristic of the higher education system in the region. This inequity is reflected in the high dropout and non-completion rates in higher education:

B. Personal adjustment to daily life: - Students have to rearrange their daily lives to adjust to a situation of confinement. Most of the students, who were displaced far from their families, but within the same country, have returned home. However, in the case of students abroad, the situation remains highly variable, with tens of thousands stranded in destination countries waiting for on-site activities to resume or because they are unable to return to their countries due to closure of airports and borders. Inevitably, the loss of social contact and socialization routines that are part of the daily experience of a higher education student will take its toll. The isolation that is inevitably associated with confinement will have effects in terms of socio-emotional balance that will leave their mark, particularly on those students with pre-existing problems of this nature. The more vulnerable students participating in qualifying and remedial programs will be more hardly hit by isolation. A survey conducted during the last week of March among higher education students in the United States showed that 75% students said that they had experienced anxiety and depression as a result of the crisis.

C. Financial costs and burdens: - Students and their families will have to continue to bear the costs associated with their higher education. Except in the very few countries where there are no fees, students must continue to face the associated costs, particularly when, in order to pursue their higher education, they have to seek temporary residence, whether individual or shared, in a place other than their domicile, at a cost they must continue to bear, even if they decide to return to their family home. More than 260,000 students have signed a formal petition to the English government for a significant part of their tuition amount to be returned to them. Students consider that the online teaching that is being proposed to them is not worth the cost of



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the regular annual tuition, which is, on average, 9,250 pounds per year (USD 11,500).

D. The replacement of face-to-face classes: - The students have to make an effort to adapt to new formulas for teaching and learning where they have been fortunate to find a continuity offer. The choice for continuity solutions that demand connectivity is spreading globally when the reality is one of low connectivity in households in low- and middle-income countries. Figure 1 shows, that the first percentage of households with an internet connection and then the low connectivity in Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean, which barely reached 17% and 45% respectively. In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean this means that only one in every two homes is connected.

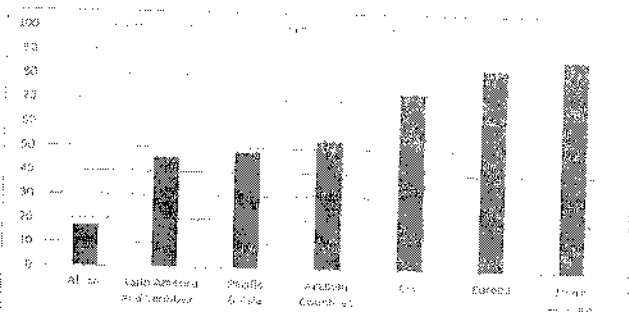


Fig. 1: Percentage of households with internet connection by region (2018).

Source: Database of the International Telecommunication Union, 2020.

Although we can assume that households with a higher education student are more likely to have connectivity, it would be very risky to assume that all students when they return home have effective connectivity. In India also students face similar connectivity issues.

E International mobility: - Since January 2020, the spread of COVID-19 has affected the global travel of thousands of students. Since late February 2020, travel restrictions to various locations, including China, Iran, South Korea and Italy and later Argentina, Brazil, Spain, Panama

and Venezuela to name a few, have impeded the flow of international students, faculty and university staff around the world.

F. Faculty: - Although the focus is always placed on the impact on students, teachers also suffer significant impact at work and professionally. Firstly, we must take into account that not all HEIs have continuity strategies for teaching activity and in this circumstance, temporary contracts may be terminated. In many countries, full-time university teaching is not common and most teachers have part-time contracts. Also, the cessation of face-to-face teaching activity looms as a threat to those teachers whose contracts focus exclusively on teaching complementary classes, such as practical classes or seminars and who are frequently part-time and considered an auxiliary or peripheral complement, if not included in students' options. Measures to protect economic activity, favouring, for example, mechanisms for the temporary regulation of employment, can be negotiated for a certain number of these contracts, both in the public and private sectors, which in principle, means temporary suspension. However, in the event that the situation continues, these suspensions could be long and additionally, it is possible that the upsurge in the use of the virtual modality could put the return to the previous situation at risk. The most evident impact on teachers is the expectation, if not the requirement, that they continue to teach using the virtual modality. In theory, at least, virtual education is present in most large HEIs and it is difficult to find one that does not have a virtual campus and within it, a virtual classroom for each subject, as an extension of the physical classroom. In practice, the ability of each teacher to continue teaching largely depends on their experience in that regard. We must also consider that the subjects which include the development of professional competences through design



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careers, engineering, science and generally all those heavily dependent on practical workshops, laboratory work or institutional practices are a source of greater uncertainty, which will lead to a set of different impacts on the system of the individual university. Mathematics generally presents more difficulties in the virtual adaptation process.

G. Higher Education Institutions: - It seems clear that throughout the world the temporary cessation of the face-to-face activities, HEIs has been a huge disruptor of their functioning. The impact of this disruption is highly variable and depends, firstly, on their ability to remain active in their academic activities and secondly, on their financial sustainability. The efforts made to continue teaching courses in virtual mode have been notable everywhere and given the lack of experience with similar situations in the past; the transfer has not been easy. HEIs also may or may not have sufficiently mature virtual education systems and even in the best case scenario, it is difficult to think that they can be scaled-up to the necessary dimensions without the intervention of external technical supports such as video servers, for example. In short, it is one thing to have the necessary technological and technical infrastructure to support virtual courses for a relatively significant percentage of graduate students. It is quite, different, to provide the technical and technological needs for generally all courses for all students in a timeframe that, in many cases, has been less than a week. The effort made is clearly titanic.

Conclusion: The Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has created significant challenges for the global higher education community. There are significant opportunities to learn from the pedagogical developments of other universities, in order to strengthen the collective response to

COVID-19 now and into the future. In the absence of references to similar crises in the past, it is difficult to predict what may happen in the immediate future. But there are short, medium and long term impacts on students like temporary cessation of classroom activity, chances of increased drop out, personal adjustment to daily life, financial burdens, the replacement of face to face classes, International mobility. Not only students but the faculty members also face work related and professional challenges. The educational Institutes have to deal with temporary cessation of the face-to-face activities, ability to remain active in their academic activities and financial sustainability. So, it can be concluded that the HEIs have to design new teaching strategies and learning model. HEIs and Government have to ensure right to higher education for all by referring the framework and principles given by the UNESCO.

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Blended Learning: The New Normal in Educational field

Dr. Kavita S. Patil

ABSTRACT:

The lockdown on account of COVID-19 pandemic has officially delayed the 2020-21 academic year, Government appointing committee recommending the traditional mid-July start of higher education programme be extended to September. Colleges under all Universities, and Schools, across the country have been closed since March 16, 2020 as one of the measures to prevent the outbreak after announcement by the Union government. It has created a big challenge due to sudden change in Teaching- Learning process and conduct of Examinations by Education authorities, during lockdown of COVID-19 Pandemic. It is now challenging to establish new Normal as the entire systems or processes, which were existing earlier are to be replaced with new systems and procedures. And that too after a big gap of almost 100 years. Revolutions carried out in every walk of life including Education sector is not an exception. This Pandemic is bringing about a different set of new challenges in every possible way; higher education being just one of it. This speedily evolving situation around the pandemic, has compelled to shift the entire system from offline to online mode of teaching-learning process. The academic year 2020-21 is pointing Education fields to acquire different teaching methodologies, techniques as well as learning environment, which have undergone drastically changes. Blended learning is a timely approach to education that will combine online educational infrastructure and opportunities with traditional classroom methods. This paper focuses on various blended-learning methods which can be implemented with learning spaces such as Virtual classrooms, Open learning resources, Research Projects etc., which an educator can innovatively use to create multidimensional learning experience for today's learners. Since imparting Education is the core mission of Higher Education authorities of the Government, learning and the space are of vital importance. During this Pandemic, in order to serve the educational institutions effectively, the need of an hour is to design hybrid model of learning which will consists of online teaching learning and traditional teaching method, with the challenges of how to reach and teach students more innovatively.

Keywords: COVID-19, blended learning, Higher Education



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I. INTRODUCTION:

Wikipedia offers the definition of Blended Learning. "Blended learning is an approach to education that combines digital educational materials and online Opportunities for interaction online with traditional place-based classroom methods. It requires the physical presence of both teacher and student, with some elements of student control over time, place, path, or place." Blended learning is an approach to learning that combines face to face or traditional classroom learning and online learning experience. As a Blended learning, the teacher cannot simply proceed with hybrid class room, just by starting a chat or upload learning material videos. In view of education elements, effectively blended learning occurs when Technology and teaching complements each other. In the course of Higher Education, blended or hybrid learning is the new normal and all teachers may not be aware of it, in India. Mainly this Blended learning trend has emerged in lockdown of COVID-19 pandemic.

In this blended learning, teachers can use blackboards as well as digital technology. These two are the best known, or teacher can develop Moodle or SWAYAM MOOC's. In these days, various blended learning tools for e-learning like Google Classroom, You Tube, Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Skype, Moodle, etc. are effectively used. Through these platforms students can access videos of lectures, they can track assignments and progress or perform, interact with teachers and Peers. They can review study materials like PPT's or scholarly published research, review papers/articles and experiments on various search engines.

Teachers can use online platforms as well as they can interact with students into their classrooms differently. Teacher could provide traditional coursework with online media in the classroom, or simply switch over between online and classroom instruction.

II. OBJECTIVES:

- A. To make the teachers and learners aware of blended learning which is the new normal in higher education.
- B. To study the various methods of blended learning which can be implemented effectively.
- C. To get the teachers and students acquainted with advantages and disadvantages of blended learning.

III. METHODS OF BLENDED LEARNING:

Blended learning is user friendly, and can be implemented in a number of ways. While implementing blended learning models, it is necessary to identify the student needs, teacher comfort, and availability of resources. Blended learning model speed up the involvement, save the time and control the pace of learning. There are many ways to implement blended learning. Various methods of blended learning are as below:

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A. Station Rotation: In station rotation, the teacher divides a classroom of students into smaller learning groups. Each group of students concentrates on a single task, in each station, and rotates it to complete in the allotted time. The station rotation method allows teachers to easily adapt tasks based on student needs, and use technology in a variety of ways in a limited class time.

B. Whole group rotation: In this method, formation of small groups of students is not required. It allows teachers to move task to task. This approach is proper for teachers who feel that they are lack of resources or inadequate class size to effectively offer multiple small group discussions happening at once. However, it still makes easier for the educator to use technology effectively and impart face-to-face instructions to the learners efficiently.

C. A flipped classroom: It really focuses on the use of online and distance learning. In a flipped classroom, teachers design a learning experience where the knowledge is disseminated, through the recorded or interactive lecture from any location, using online technology. Students get engaged with the content in flipped classroom and explore it in a face-to-face learning environment during class time.

D. Project-Based Blended Learning: Blended Project-Based Learning is a model in which the student uses both online learning and face-to-face instructions. Student can also make collaboration to design, recapitulate and publish project-based learning assignments.

E. Self-Directed Blended Learning: In Self-Directed blended learning, students use a combination of online and class room learning, and connect with teachers physically and digitally to achieve formal learning goals. In Self-Directed blended learning, the challenge for teachers is to judge the learning out come without his physical presence

F. Outside-In Blended Learning: In Outside-In blended learning, the teaching learning activities and nonacademic activities are planned to finish inside a class room with the help of digital resources. This means the traditional assessment activities and teaching learning simply uses a class room, restricting the traditional method. This close circuit method is useful to receive feedback from the students and helps to increase sharing quality, creativity and collaborating.

G. Supplemental Blended Learning: In this method, students complete their work entirely online to support their day to day learning or entirely class room learning experiences to supplement the learning gained in online courses and activities. Supplemented blended learning fulfils the objective of critical learning.

H. Lab Rotation Blended Learning: 'The Lab Rotation' model of blended learning, is similar to "Station Rotation,". It works by "allowing students to rotate through stations on a pre decided schedule in a dedicated labs. It facilitates, allowing for flexible scheduling arrangements with teachers to use existing labs available.

G. Remote Blended Learning: It is also referred to as *Enriched Virtual* learning in which the student focus is on completing online course work where the teacher meets students intermittently or as and when necessary. This approach differs from the Flipped Classroom model in the balance of online to face-to-face instructional time. In an Enriched Virtual blended learning model, students do not work with teacher or learn from teacher on a daily basis with mode of face to face learning.

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IV. ADVANTAGES TO BLENDED LEARNING:

A blended learning model is a model which enriches the learning experiences.

A. Flexibility: A blended learning approach provides ultimate flexibility in presenting content. Blended learning extends the learner convenience and flexibility. Students can seek the ability to control their learning pace and learn on their own. Complex topics can be taught in the classroom, while other subject matter can be available online.

B. Effectiveness: Blended learning has the proven potential to enhance both the effectiveness and efficiency of meaningful learning experiences. Academic Research suggests that blended learning gives learners a more comprehensive understanding of the course content.

C. Efficiency: With a well-planned blended learning strategy, you can efficiently and quickly deliver the matter through video recordings and e-books. Due to easy access to online learning, the learner can gain the knowledge at their own pace and acquire required skills complementing their individual learning styles. They can complete their education programs more quickly and efficiently.

D. Building engagements: One of the biggest challenge of blended learning is engaging the students and keeping them involved in the learning materials.

E. Better Communication: With blended learning, you can easily communicate and update your learners on new announcements, assignments, test-results, and anything else regarding your course. With improved communication, it helps in building stronger relationships.

F. Improved Collaboration: collaboration is one of the key factors necessary for effective learning. Blended learning enables the course participants to work together, engage in discussions, and provide useful inputs to one another.

G. Cost-effectiveness: Blended learning reduces face-to-face learning or training costs, such as travel, accommodation, and printed materials. Institutes can use various learning methods, such as Webinars, e-Conferences, etc. which result in better learner engagement.

H. Extended reach: It reduces classroom teaching time. By digitizing the expertise or invited subject experts online, learner can access high quality content at affordable cost.

I. Keeping track of learner's progress: Though tracking the progress of learners is important, but in the traditional method of learning, it is difficult to access the learner before his actual performance. Blended learning enables you to keep track of your learner's progress at any given time so that you can better understand their strengths and weaknesses without fail.

J. Enhancing teaching efforts: With blended learning, incorporating different learning styles become possible viz, Power points, images, audio files, video files, etc. Because every learner's needs are different and every learner follows a unique learning style. It is important to meet everyone's needs of learning to become your course more effective.

V. DISADVANTAGES TO BLENDED LEARNING:

A. The most noteworthy disadvantage is that blended learning often depends mostly on technology to deliver online learning experiences.

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B. The digital tools and online materials need to be reliable, easy to use and up-to date to have useful impact.

C. Blended learning is that it's synonymous with "distance learning" or "remote learning." Sometimes the teachers are reluctant to adopt hybrid model of teaching learning.

D. The challenges of blended learning are availability of infrastructure, budgetary provisions, and affordability to purchase new technology, use and maintenance.

VI. CONCLUSION:

In any blended learning classroom, learning should be characterised by constant change, appealing and flexibility. Technology should be integrated with motives, and fit into a larger learning design that places personalization as a top priority. It is necessary to select determined technology which is important as well as relevant method to develop meaningful learning design. In this COVID-19 pandemic, every university has to map distance mode education emphasising 80% class room teaching and 20% online teaching.

There is a need of revolutionary change in higher education with Blended learning including e-content development, conduct of online practical's/experiments, online examinations, online placements, value and ethical education through online, which will be the new normal in educational field. With this concept all educational institutes can start many courses at a time and come out of rigidity to flexibility. In new normal life any student should able to opt dual degree by saving his time and raising his knowledge, which will fit for 4.0 Industry requirements.

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हिन्दी भाषा, साहित्य और संस्कृति

संपादक

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दक्षिण भारतीय हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन

हिंदी भाषा का बदलता स्वरूप : मीडिया के सन्दर्भ में

डॉ. सुरेश कानडे

भाषा मानव के विचार विनिमय का सर्वोत्तम साधन है, जिसके माध्यम से वह एक दुसरे के साथ विचार विनिमय करता है। भाषा मानव से मानव की जोड़ने का अर्थात् एक सूत्र में बाँधने का कार्य करती है, इसलिए भाषा मानव जाति के लिए सबसे बड़ी शक्ति है, भाषा के बिना मानव का विकास असम्भव है, भाषा को किसी सीमा में बाँधना असम्भव व अनुचित है, अगर ऐसा किया गया तो उसके प्रचार-प्रसार में बाधा आयेगी, उसका विकास रुक जायेगा, भारत एक ऐसा देश है जहाँ कई भाषाएँ हैं, उनकी बोलियाँ उप बोलियाँ हैं, जिनके कारण भारत में अनेकता में एकता दिखाई देती है, भारत की इन सब भाषाओं की अपना- अपना अस्तित्व है, इसी प्रकार हिंदी भाषा भी इनमें से एक है, हिंदी केवल भारत की ही नहीं बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी अपनी विशेष पहचान बनाने में सक्षम है, हिंदी भाषा सम्पूर्ण दुनिया को एकता के सूत्र में बाँधने वाली भाषा है, यह वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् की परिचायक है, हिंदी भाषा की यह सकारात्मकता इसे विशेष भाषा बनाती है, इसी विशेषता का प्रचार-प्रसार व्यापक स्तर पर हो रहा है, इसी प्रचार-प्रसार के साथ ही इसका स्वरूप भी बदल रहा है, इसके बदले हुए स्वरूप में मीडिया का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है, मीडिया के अलावा दुनिया के व्यापारिक एवं आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में भी हिंदी भाषा उभर कर आयी है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हो रहे विश्व सम्मेलनों का आयोजन इस बात की पुष्टि करता है, हिंदी भाषा ने विश्व भाषा के रूप में अपनी नई पहचान स्थापित की है, जिसके कारण इसमें परिवर्तन स्वाभाविक हैं, हिंदी भाषा का बदलता स्वरूप निरंतर बदल रहा है, हिंदी भाषा का बदला हुआ रूप ही हिंदी भाषा का विकास है।

हिंदी भाषा के वर्तमान स्वरूप का अध्ययन करने से यह पता चलता है कि हिंदी भाषा के बदलते स्वरूप में जन संचार माध्यमों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है, अर्थात् प्रिंट मीडिया और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, जैसे मुद्रण के माध्यम में समाचार पत्र, पत्रिकाएँ एवं पुस्तक आदि और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में रेडियो, टेलीविजन, सिनेमा इंटरनेट, मोबाईल और उससे जुड़े सभी अप्लिकेशनस जैसे- व्हाट्सएप, इन्स्टाग्राम, ट्वीटर, आदि, कम्प्यूटर एवं इंटरनेट से जुड़े ज्ञान को नव इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया भी कह सकते हैं।

वर्तमान समय में मीडिया या कम्प्यूटर विज्ञान ने मानव की जीवन शैली को बहुत प्रभावित किया है, इसमें हिंदी भाषा का योगदान महत्वपूर्ण है, हिंदी भाषा का प्रचलन निरंतर बढ़ रहा है, कम्प्यूटर पर हिंदी भाषा के कई सॉफ्टवेयर उपलब्ध हैं, इनकी संख्या निरंतर बढ़ रही है, सॉफ्टवेयर से सम्बन्धित बड़ी कम्पनियों ने भी हिंदी भाषा के महत्व को स्वीकार किया है, इसके फलस्वरूप हिंदी भाषा के सभी कार्य आज कम्प्यूटर पर हो रहे हैं, इंटरनेट को आज सूचना कोष भी कह सकते हैं, इसलिए भी इंटरनेट पर हिंदी भाषा का प्रयोग निरंतर बढ़ रहा है, इंटरनेट पर भाषाई प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के लिए कई कदम उठाये हैं, सन १९९०-९१ में भारत सरकार ने "टेक्नोलॉजी डेव्हलपमेंट ऑफ इन्डियन लैंग्वेज" परियोजना शुरू की थी, इसके परिणाम स्वरूप हिंदी भाषा का मीडिया में स्वरूप बदल रहा है, इस सन्दर्भ में कम्प्यूटर पर हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए मानक इनकोडिंग (यूनिकोड) का प्रयोग निरंतर बढ़ रहा है, यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानक है, सूचना के विस्फोट के दौर में मीडिया का प्रचार-प्रसार निरंतर बढ़ रहा है, भाषा, प्रस्तुतिकरण, विषयवस्तु (कंटेंट) और चयन इस दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हो गए हैं, मीडिया में भाषा अभिव्यक्ति और लेखन के संस्कार मुख्यतः प्रिंट मीडिया से आते हैं, वर्तमान समय में मीडिया में जो पढ़ाई होती है उसके केंद्र में मुख्यतः अंग्रेजी नजरिया होता है जबकि हिंदी भाषा में गुणात्मक नजरिया होता है, सातवें-आठवें दशक में हिंदी भाषा के समाचार पत्र एवं पत्र पत्रिकाओं की संख्या सिमित थी आज इनकी संख्या निरंतर बढ़ रही है, टेलीविजन की दुनिया में चैनलों की संख्या निरंतर बढ़ रही है और ये सब मुनाफे की दृष्टि से कामयाब है, फिल्मों के क्षेत्र में भी हिंदी का एकाधिकार है, प्रकाशन जगत में भी हिंदी भाषा की नई लहर दौड़ पड़ी है, प्रकाशन उद्योग आज फल फूल रहा है, अर्थात् हिंदी भाषा का बाजार भाव निरंतर बढ़ रहा है, हिंदी के महत्व को विदेशी भी स्वीकार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार, नेतागण व अंग्रेजी परस्त लोग मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

भारत के कुछ विद्वानों का मानना है कि अंग्रेजी और हिंदी की मिश्रित भाषा 'हिंगलिश' भविष्य की भाषा होगी, अंग्रेजी और अन्य भाषाओं के शब्दों की हिंदी में भरमार है, जिससे हिंदी भाषा का नया स्वरूप बन रहा है, नई पीढ़ी इसे विरासत में पा रही है, तेजी से बदलती दुनिया के भाषा अक तालमेल विधाना व उसे एक विशिष्ट रूप देना कठिन कार्य है, यह हिंदी भाषा के अस्मिता का प्रश्न है, हिंदी भाषा को सीखाने वाला एक विशिष्ट वर्ग है जो नई पीढ़ी को व्यापार के नियम सीखा रहा है, लाभ और हानि से वाकिफ करा रहा है, जैसे-खबर कैसे पढ़ा करें, खबर कैसे बनाए, मैसेज कैसे करें, लेकिन शुद्ध लेखन के संस्कार इसलिए नहीं दे सकते, क्योंकि उन्हें खुद पता नहीं कि हिंदी के शुद्ध शब्द कौनसे हैं, वाक्य कैसे होते हैं? कुछ बड़े समूहों को छोड़ दिया जाय तो वर्तनी को लेकर मीडिया के पास कोई मापदंड या एजंडा नहीं है, हिंदी भाषा पर अंग्रेजी के दबाव के चलते बुद्धा, कृष्ण से कृष्णा, राम से रमा बन गया है, पतंजली की योग साधना अंग्रेजी की मेहरबानी से 'योगा' में प्रवेश कर गयी है, मजे की बात यह है कि लोग इसी के अनुरूप ढल गये हैं, जैसे- आप 'योग' कहेंगे तो सुनाने वाले आपको सही नहीं समझेंगे और अगर आप 'योगा' कहेंगे तो आपको समझदार और मॉडर्न समझेंगे, हमारे आस-पास ऐसे अनेक उदाहरण देखे जा सकते हैं, जो कि सारे राजनितिक सवालों, किन्तु-परन्तु को दरकिनार

करते हुए आज हिंदी भाषा प्रगति पथ पर है, अब वह बाजार की भाषा बन गयी है, इस प्रक्रिया में हिंदी भाषा ने अपने आप को तेजी से बदला है और वह पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक शक्तिशाली और प्रभावकारी बन चुकी है, इसलिए या भाषा के जीवन्तता का प्रमाण व विकास माना जाता है.

हिंदी भाषा में गजब का लचीलापन है जो दूसरी भाषों की तुलना में अधिक है, इसलिए यह समृद्ध होने के साथ-साथ प्रतिष्ठित भी हो रही है. आज हिंदी भाषा का प्रयोग मीडिया और आधुनिक तकनीकी के माध्यम से निरंतर बढ़ रहा है. पहले हिन्दिन भाषा में एक प्रकार की जकड़न टी और उस पर संस्कृत भाषा का प्रभाव था. लेकिन कुछ वर्षों से हिंदी भाषा अधिक लोकोन्मुख हुई है. मुम्बईया हिंदी और कलकतिया हिंदी का अंदाज और मिजाज दिल्ली की हिंदी से काफी अलग है. दिल्ली की हिंदी में पंजाबी, ब्रज, अवधी व दिल्ली के आस-पास की हिंदी के शब्दों का लहजा दिखाई देता है, जबकि मुम्बईया हिंदी ने मराठी भाषा के आम बोलचाल के शब्दों को अपने आप में समा लिया है. उदाहरण के लिए हिंदी सिनेमा - मुन्नाभाई एम.वी.वी.एस. और लगे रही मुन्नाभाई फिल्मों में मुम्बईया हिंदी का सफल और सृजनात्मक प्रयोग हुआ है. इससे पहले भी हिंदी सिनेमा में मुम्बईया हिंदी के सफल प्रयोग हुए हैं. इस प्रकार के प्रयोग भाषाई स्तर पर अधिक लोकप्रिय हुए हैं. दरअसल मीडिया की यही नई हिंदी भाषा अब बाजार की हिंदी भाषा बन गयी है. मीडिया व तकनीकी के कारण हिंदी एक ऊर्जावान भाषा बन गयी है, वह न केवल लम्बे बोझिल वाक्यों से दूर है, बल्कि उसे लम्बे शब्दों से भी परहेज होने लगा है. हिंदी भाषा का तकनीकी और बाजार से समन्वय हो चुका है. यह हिंदी भाषा के सुनहरे भविष्य के शुभ संकेत हैं. मीडिया और बाजार ने भाषा का तुकसान न कर फायदा ही पहुंचाया है. पहले हिंदी में बोलने और सोचने वालों को छोटा समझा जाता था और यह मना जाता था कि हिंदी वाले सृजनात्मक नहीं होते लेकिन अब समीकरण उल्टे हो गये हैं. उद्योगों, बाजारों, तकनीकी एवं मीडिया के कारण हिंदी भाषा की जानकारी अनिवार्य योग्यता बन गयी है. मीडिया के कारण हिंदी भाषा के स्वरूप में कुछ बदलाव निम्नलिखित हैं-

वर्तमान पत्रों की भाषा का बदलता स्वरूप

आधुनिक काल में वर्तमान पत्रों की मांग निरंतर बढ़ रही है, जिसका मुख्य कारण हिंदी भाषा के प्रति लोगों का बढ़ता लगाव है. इसलिए वर्तमान पत्रों की भाषा को चटखारेदार, आकर्षक, आकलनीय बनाने का प्रयत्न किया है, जिसमें अंग्रेजी तथा अन्य भाषाओं के शब्दों की भरमार है, जैसे-

महंगाई पर ब्रेक फेल,

रेप और धोखाधड़ी के आरोपी को बेल नहीं.

मिड डे मील स्कीम का असर बहुत खराब आदि.

इस प्रकार के अखबारी शीर्षक संप्रेषण की शैली का प्रयोग करते हुए हिंदी भाषा को सूचनाओं व विश्वस्तरीय तथ्यों से युक्त करके समाचारों को अधिक रोचक बनाया जा रहा है. इस सम्बन्ध में अकबर इलाहावादी का एक शेर काफी प्रासंगिक लगता है- 'जुवाँ ऐसी कि सब समझें, वयँँ ऐसा कि सब मानें.'

अर्थात् भाषा में सहजता, स्वाभाविकता, होनी चाहिए क्योंकि समाचार पत्र आज के आधुनिक जीवन का अनिवार्य अंग है, जिसकी सहायता से हम दुनिया से रु-ब-रू हो पाते हैं. आजकल वर्तमान पत्रों के माध्यम से नई-नई अभिव्यक्तियाँ, और नये-नये प्रयोगों के माध्यम से हिंदी भाषा को समृद्ध बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है. जैसे-

"खास लोगों के लिए खास क्रेडिटकार्ड"

"सरकारी अंग ने किया फीका व्यापारियों का रंग"

"मच्छर भगाने वाली दवा के कारोवार में गरमाहट" आदि.

वर्तमान पत्रों की भाषा में सहजता और निरन्तरता जैसे गुणों का होना आवश्यक है. सहजता से तात्पर्य है कि भाषा सभी को आसानी से समझ में आये. इसलिए अगर 'अग्नि' के स्थान पर 'आग', 'कदाचित' के स्थान पर 'शायद', 'अभियोग' के स्थान पर 'आरोप', 'मृत्यु' के स्थान पर 'मौत' जैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाय तो वह भाषा की सहजता को बाधा देता है. जैसे-

'यद्यपि वह गरीब है, तथापि उसे सरकारी वकील करने का अधिकार है.' इसके स्थान पर

हालांकि वह गरीब है, फिर भी उसे सरकारी वकील करने का अधिकार है."

आधुनिक काल में वर्तमान पत्रों में भाषा को बेहतर बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है. जिसमें मिथकों, प्रतीकों, लोकोक्तियों, मुहावरों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है. इसके अलावा अन्य भाषाओं के शब्दों को सहजता से अपनाया जा रहा है. इसलिए हिंदी भाषा में सह प्रयोग काफी मिलते हैं जो व्याकरण की दृष्टि से अटपटे जरूर लगते हैं परन्तु व्यवहार में खूब प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं. आम आदमी ऐसे आसानी से समझ रहा है. जैसे- कम्प्युटर, प्लेटफार्म, रेलगाड़ी, एम्बुलेंस, जेरोक्स, व्यूवेल आदि. अतः यह कहा जा सकता है कि सम्प्रेषण होना महत्वपूर्ण है, शुद्ध या अशुद्धता नहीं.

रेडियो की भाषा का बदलता स्वरूप

रेडियो ध्वनि का ऐसा संप्रेरक है जिससे वानिका विकास हुआ है. आज साक्षर, निरक्षर, निर्धन, धनवान, नेत्रहीन सभी के लिए रेडियो वरदान है. रेडियो एक ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय है जिसके द्वारा विश्व का ज्ञान हो जाता है. रेडियो बिना कागज और बिना दूरी का समाचार पत्र है. क्योंकि रेडियो अपने आप में अन्य माध्यमों से भिन्न है. तकनीकी दृष्टि से रेडियो ध्वनि प्रसारण तक सिमित है. किन्तु जब हम रेडियो को जन संचार माध्यम के रूप में देखते हैं तो वह सिमित शब्दों तक नहीं लगता. क्योंकि इसकी भाषा सबसे महत्वपूर्ण होती है. रेडियो के नए-नए केन्द्रों का बोलबाला है, जिसमें हिंदी भाषा का प्रयोग निरंतर बढ़ रहा है. इसे रोचक बनाने के लिये विविध भाषाई प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं. विशेषकर नवयुवक, नवयुवतियों को ध्यान में रखकर भाषा का प्रयोग हिंदी भाषा में हो



रहा है, जिसे हम डायरेक्ट स्पीच या इन्डायरेक्ट स्पीच भी कह सकते हैं, जैसे एफ.एम. रेडियो की भाषा जिसमें शुद्धता और अशुद्धता का विलकुल ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है।

टेलीविजन की भाषा का बदलता स्वरूप

आधुनिक संचार क्रान्ति में टेलीविजन की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टेलीविजन किसी राष्ट्र की प्रगति का प्रामाणिक व्याख्याता है, यह राष्ट्र का स्वरूप का दर्पण है, इसलिए टेलीविजन में प्रयोग की गयी भाषा आम और खास सभी के लिए है, इसलिए टेलीविजन की भाषा में निरंतर बदलाव आ रहा है, आज टेलीविजन चैनलों में एक अलग तरह की भाषा दिखाई देती है, जिसे हम मिश्रित भाषा भी कह सकते हैं, भाषा विज्ञान की दृष्टि से यह खिचड़ी भाषा है, असल में या सर्वमान्य भाषा है, जब हम दैनिक जीवन में खिचड़ी भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं तो जन माध्यमों को इसका एतराज क्यों? इसलिए उसी भाषा का प्रयोग ठीक है जो बहुसंख्य दर्शकों में लोकप्रिय है, अर्थात् यह भी कह सकते हैं कि दृश्यों के अनुसार शब्दों का चयन किया जाता है, जैसे- "ट्रक हड़ताल से सड़कें सूतसान", "दिल्ली से आगरा तक भारी नुकसान" आदि, यद्यपि यह बात सच है कि आज टेलीविजन की भाषा हिंगलिश बन गयी है, फिर भी कुछ चैनल अच्छी हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिये प्रयत्नशील रहते हैं, टेलीविजन की भाषा को सशक्त एवं जीवंत बनाने के लिए लोकोक्ति, मुहावरों के द्वारा प्रयत्नशील हैं, जैसे-

"सेक्युलरिज्म को तार-तार करने वालों की खाई नहीं." / "केरल में वारिश ने कहर डायारा." / "दिल्ली में सियासी पारा गर्म."

अतः यह कहा जा सकता है कि टेलीविजनके लगभग सभी चैनल हिंदी भाषा के माध्यम से मनोरंजन प्रधान, सूचना प्रधान कार्यक्रमों को दिखाने की होड़ में लगे हुए हैं, किन्तु प्रश्न यह उठता है कि ये जिस हिंदी भाषा प्रयोग कर रहे हैं वह मिश्रित ही बदली हुई हिंदी भाषा है, जिसे हम सम्पर्क भाषा भी कह सकते हैं।

विज्ञापन की भाषा का बदलता स्वरूप

आधुनिक युग बाजारवाद और भौतिकवाद का युग है, जिसमें विज्ञापनों का महत्व सबसे अधिक है, अर्थात् आज का युग विज्ञापनों का युग है, पहले विज्ञापनों का प्रयोग मात्र संकेत में होता था लेकिन भाषा के प्रभाव ने विज्ञापनों के स्वरूप को बदल दिया है, यह हिंदी भाषा की ताकत है, जैसे- "बस दो या तीन बच्चे होते हैं घर में अच्छे, ये बात लाख पते की, ये बोल बड़े ही सच्चे" यह भी कह सकते हैं की मीडिया की भाषा विज्ञापनों पर समृद्ध हुई है क्योंकि विज्ञापनों की भाषा एक आँख मिचौली है, इसमें थोड़ा कहा जाता है ज्यादा समझानेवाला सूत्र होता है।

जैसे- "जो बीवी को करता हो प्यार वो प्रेस्टीज से कैसे करे इनकार",

"सन्डे हो या मंडे रोज खाओ अंडे"

दूरदर्शन की भाषा देखि जाय तो उसमें सहजता और सरलता का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जैसे- पोलियो ड्रॉप का विज्ञापन- "एक भी बच्चा छूटा तो सुरक्षा का चक्र टूटा." यद्यपि विज्ञापनों में भाषा का विकृत रूप भी सामने आता है जिसे बदला हुआ रूप भी कह सकते हैं, जैसे -

"दिल मांगे मोर", / "असली मसाले सच- सच, एम.डी.एच., एम.डी.एच." / "फ्रेश-फ्रेश फ्रूटी-फ्रूटी" आदि।

कार्यक्रमों के शीर्षकों की भाषा में बदलाव आया है, जैसे- फिलिप्स टॉप तेन, गी.एम्.आई.शो, क्लोज-अप अन्ताशरी, फ्लॉप शो आदि, इस तरह के विज्ञापन व शीर्षक प्रारम्भ में चींकाते जरूर हैं, लेकिन बाद में लोकप्रिय हो जाते हैं।

इंटरनेट की भाषा का बदलता स्वरूप

सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी के कारण मानव जीवन में क्रान्तिकारी बदलाव आया है, इंटरनेट विश्व का सबसे बड़ा कम्प्यूटर नेटवर्क है, आज यह हमारी मूल आवश्यकता के साथ जुड़ गया है, जैसे रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान और इंटरनेट, इसके परिणामस्वरूप इंटरनेट की भाषा में धमाकेदार बदलाव आये हैं, प्रायः इंटरनेट में भाषा तो हिंदी होती है लेकिन लिपि देवनागरी के स्थान पर रोमन लिपि का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे "aapkaise ho ,aajkakyakarrahe ho" आदि,

इंटरनेट में संक्षिप्त अक्षरों के माध्यम से भी विचार विनिमय किया जा रहा है, जैसे -

BTW - By the way / TIA-Thanks in advance / TC- Take care

इसके अलावा विविध संकेतों का बड़ी मात्र में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, जैसे- विविध मुखौटे व अन्य चिन्ह, जिनका प्रयोग मोबाईल में बड़ी मात्र में किया जाता है।

निष्कर्षतः यह कहा जा सकता है कि हिंदी बाजार की भाषा के रूप में रोजगार की भाषा बनती जा रही है, पर यह भी कडवा सच है कि हिंदी बाजार की भाषा तो बन गयी है, किन्तु वह विज्ञान व तकनीकी की भाषा नहीं बन पायी है, जब तक हिंदी रोजी रोटी की भाषा नहीं बन पाती है तब तक वह हमारे लिए अनिवार्य भाषा नहीं बन सकती है हमें भाषाई संघर्ष नहीं करना चाहिए, हमें हिंदी के बदलते स्वरूप एवं विकास के सम्बन्ध में आशावादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिए।

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर एवं हिंदी विभागाध्यक्ष

एस.एम.आर.के.-वी.के.-ए.के.

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Lotus Fiber: A new facet in textile and fashion

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I. Introduction

“Ecofriendly” is the new and emerging term in today’s life. Many new fibers are introduced in order to have a sustainable and environment friendly future for next generation. Working in the same direction one such upcoming fiber is the lotus fiber. The binomial name of lotus is *Nelumbo nucifera*. It is also known as sacred lotus, bean of India, Egyptian bean or simply lotus. This plant is an aquatic perennial. It has been distributed very widely all over India, ranging from central and northern India (at altitudes up to 1,400 m or 4,600 ft. in the southern Himalayas). It has a very long history (c. 3,000 years) of being cultivated for its edible seeds, and it is commonly cultivated in water gardens. It is the national flower of India and Vietnam. It is a symbol of divine purity and immortality in many Asian cultures, appearing in the hand of sacred Buddha. It has medical and cultural uses. The roots of lotus are planted in the soil of the pond or river bottom, while the leaves float on top of the water surface or are held well above it. The flowers are usually found on thick stems rising several centimeters above the leaves. The plant normally grows up to a height of about 150 cm and a horizontal spread of up to 3 meters. The leaves may be as large as 60 cm in diameter, while the showy flowers can be up to 20 cm in diameter.

History of the lotus fiber:

Lotus fiber is extracted from lotus stems since 1910. Later during the 90’s, Japan set up workshops to create a foreign market for their handmade textile and that fabric remained exceptional. Lotus plant is also having healing abilities and wearing a fabric made from lotus fiber is also believed to have the same effects. Lotus plants are pure by virtue and they emit this purity through their fibers. By wearing lotus fiber fabrics, wearer feels calm, peaceful and meditative. It also cures the wearer from headaches, heart ailments Asthma, and lung issues. The fabric made from lotus fiber is 100 percent organic and hence are environmental friendly.

Need of the study:

- To make everyone aware about the lotus fiber, this is the new upcoming fiber in the world of textiles and fashion.
- Fiber can be utilized for varied purpose depending upon its inherent properties.

Objectives:

- To study the history, manufacturing process and properties of lotus fiber.
- To document the uses of fiber in textile and non-textile field.
- To assess the availability of lotus fiber.

Manufacturing Process:

The entire manufacturing process is handmade. The process begins with fiber extraction, spinning it into yarn and making the fabric which is time consuming. This also limits the quantity of the fabric produced.

Lotus Harvesting

Fiber Extraction

Yarn Preparation

Weaving Process

Dyeing Process



Lotus harvesting:



Plate No. : 1

The Lotus harvesting is mainly from lotus flowers; occur in the giant lake of Kamping Poy near Battambang, Cambodia. The pink and white flowers of the aquatic perennial spread through thousands of bodies of water in Cambodia, and are harvested during the rainy season from June to November. From several generations, Lotus flowers have been farmed on this lake and used for the extraction and sale of the seeds or seed heads of the flower. The area surrounding the lake is the only one place in the world which currently host to lotus fabric weaving. The lotus fabric weaving was brought to village of Kyaing-kan in 2009 by Awen Delavel, a French designer and founder of eco-fashion label Samatoa. He has been working with local women in order to inculcate skills of weaving amongst them and to create a local economy that they can rely and make wages on.

Lotus fiber extraction:

The stems of the lotus flowers are gathered by younger women in the mornings. These stems are cut with shallow knife and 5-6 stems are snapped at one time, which reveals 20-30 fine white filaments of fiber. These filaments are drawn out of the stem, hung to dry and then rolled into single thread of 100-yards in length.

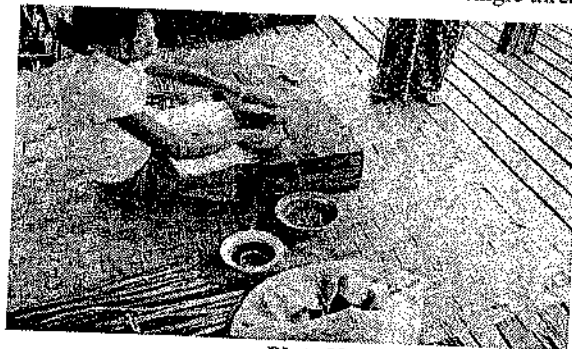


Plate No.2

It is very painstaking and time-consuming process. To keep one weaver busy; around 25 thread makers are required.

Yarn preparation:

Fibres extracted from the stem are spun into yarn. Extracted fibres are placed in the skeins on a bamboo spinning frame to prepare yarns and transferring the thread into winders for warping. Threads are made; up to 40 meters long to avoid entanglement. The threads are then taken from the warping posts, and are coiled into huge plastic bags. Yarns for the weft are wound into bamboo bobbins.



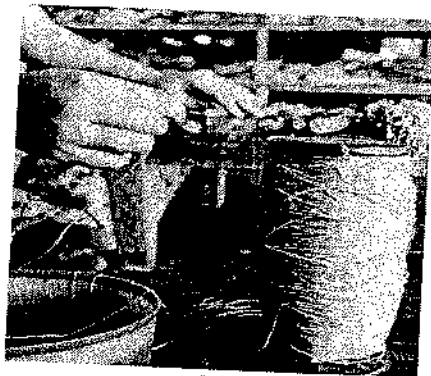


Plate No.3

Weaving process:

Fabrics are woven in the traditional Cambodian loom. The woven fabric has a width of approximately 24 inches. During the process of weaving, threads are frequently moistened with water, as lotus fibres need to be kept cool.

The fabric is woven in 100-yard batches, and it takes about a month and a half to complete one batch. It's estimated that around 32,000 lotus stems are required to make just 1.09 yards of fabric and 120,000 stems are required for one outfit, making the textile extremely exclusive. After weaving, the fabric is dyed with natural dyes and every part of the precious material is utilized in some way. Leftover scraps of yarn are twisted into the wicks of pagoda lamps, and leftover pieces of fabric are made into sequin-studded robes for mini-Buddha statues.

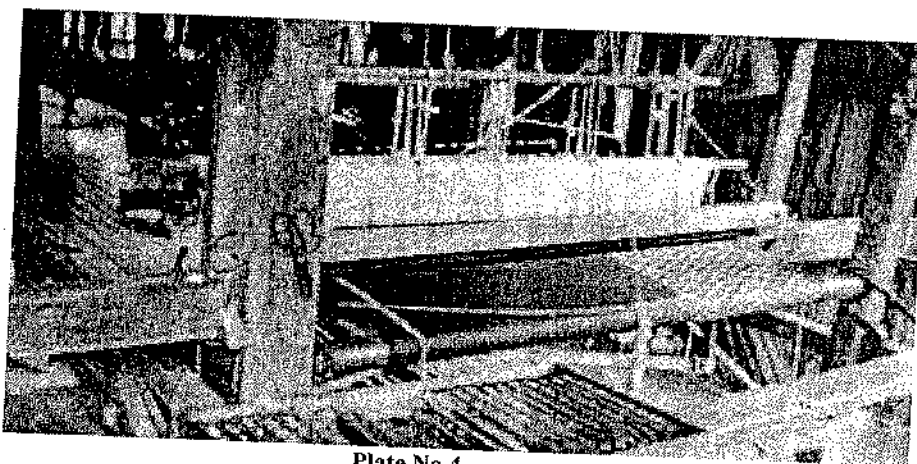


Plate No.4

Dyeing process:

Only Natural dyes are used on lotus fiber. Natural dyes are made from the bark of a tree, flower petals, leaves, and fruits. Yarns are dyed in skein forms in different dye baths. After dyeing, fabric and skeins are dried outside in sunlight.

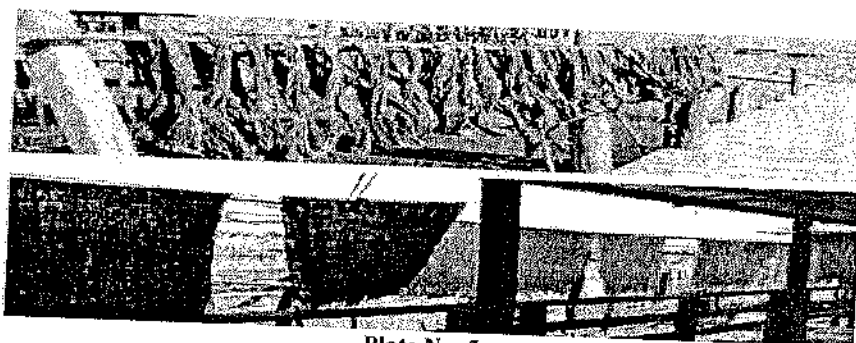


Plate No. 5



Properties of Lotus fiber:

- It is a cellulosic fiber and finest aquatic fiber. (Waterproof fiber)
- It is cool, stiff, breathable and comfortable fiber.
- It has good elasticity.
- It is Crease resistant fiber.
- It absorbs moisture but dries fast.
- Fabric produced with this fiber has outstanding properties.
- It doesn't contain any chemical or toxic products so it produces ecological fabric.
- The manufacturing process doesn't require any gas, petrol, electricity or additional water.
- The lotus flower is a phyto sanitary plant that cleans the water in which it grows and preserves the ecosystem while protecting fish and insects.
- The whole process takes place within the framework of sustainable development.

Lotus fabric:

The **Lotus fabric** is the **first natural microfiber** and probably the **most ecological fabric** in the world. Like other microfibers, it has remarkable properties: it is amazingly resistant, soft, light-weight, wrinkle-free and sustainable. The plain woven pure Lotus fabric is recommended for jackets, one piece and dresses, as it is hard wearing and soft. The airy pure Lotus fabric is recommended for scarves, as it is especially breathable and light.

Samatoa is recognized as an eco-friendly textile mill and design house, as it is providing Cambodian women with highly regarded textile crafting skills. Founder Awen Delavel has also set up The Lotus Center in Battambang, which provides a venue for the experimentation of research on lotus fibers and sub products. Although garments made from lotus fabric are not readily available on the current market, Italian company Loro Piana does plan to sell currently sold through Samatoa's website. Lotus flower fabric is available in light red, green, yellow, chocolate, orange colors. Accessories such as light scarves and blazers made from the lotus fabric are sold at around \$6,000 a piece.

Uses of Lotus Fiber:

It is powerful plant as it has many healing properties, so it offers many health benefits. Different parts of this beautiful plant can be used for health and nutrition.

Medicinal Uses of the Lotus Plant:

- For centuries, lotus flowers, seed, leaves, and parts of the underground stem (rhizome) have been used to make medicine.
- Lotus flowers are used to stop bleeding.
- Lotus seeds are used for disorders of the digestive tract, including diarrhea. Lotus flowers have been used in Ayurvedic medicine to treat diarrhea.
- The seeds are used to treat inflammation and skin problems, including acne. When combined with green tea, an emulsion of lotus flower applied to the skin significantly reduced acne.
- In traditional Chinese medicine, the embryo of lotus seeds are known as Lian Zi Xin. They are used to treat nervous disorders, insomnia, and cardiovascular diseases (hypertension and arrhythmia).
- Mixed with honey, a powder of lotus seeds is useful in treating cough.

Lotus Roots Nutrition Facts Profile:

- Moderate in calories, provides 74 cal per 100g.
- Good levels of dietary fiber, about 13% of daily requirement.
- Low in fat and no cholesterol.
- Excellent source of Vitamin C, with 73% of RDA per 100g.
- Provides a number of B-complex vitamins and several minerals, along with good amounts of copper and iron.
- Low in sodium and high in potassium and has the optimum 1:4 ratio of these minerals.



Disadvantages of lotus fiber:

- Raw material collection to yarn spinning and weaving is completely handmade so the process is time consuming and expensive.
- The lotus fabric must be woven within 24 hours to prevent the deterioration of fiber.

Conclusion:

- Being an upcoming fiber it can be used in making union fabrics with any natural fiber available.
- Functional clothing can be prepared by using lotus fiber in required percentage.
- Different types of weaves can be tried by utilizing lotus fiber (other than plain weave only)
- Also various surface ornamentation techniques can be used on lotus fabrics and its blends and union fabrics.
- Lotus fiber can be used in ayurveda manufacturing too.

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Madhubani: A traditional Art form from walls to Apparels

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I. INTRODUCTION

The essence of Indian society lies in its traditions and culture. Painting is a mode of creative expression, and the forms are numerous. It can be naturalistic and representational or be loaded with narrative content. Numerous types of paintings have emerged in the due course of time in different geographical locations as a result of religious and cultural impact. The style and variety of Indian paintings is as vivid as the colorful Indian culture. Right from tribal to rural to urban manifestations, it has achieved magnificence in all forms.

Traditional paintings and art often reflect the culture and tradition of the place from which they originate. They tend to be a reflection of the times in which the art was created. Madhubani is a traditional art from a Ranti village, Madhubani district in Bihar originated about 2500 years ago which is very much thriving. Madhubani art is also called Mithila painting which is practiced in the Mithila region of India and Nepal. This painting is done with fingers, twigs, brushes, nib-pens, and matchsticks, using natural dyes and pigments, and is characterized by eye-catching geometrical patterns. There is ritual content for particular occasions, such as birth or marriage, and festivals, such as Holi, Surya Shasti, Kali Puja, Upanayana, Durga Puja.

Madhubani painting/Mithila painting was traditionally created by the women of the Brahman, Dusadh and Kayastha communities. This center has become major export centre of these paintings. This painting as a form of wall art was practiced widely throughout the region; the more recent development of painting on paper and canvas mainly originated among the villages around Madhubani, and it is these latter developments that led to the name Madhubani art being used alongside the name "Mithila Painting."

Objectives:

The major objectives of this study:

- To study the history, colors, motifs and technique used.
- To create awareness about traditional art amongst young generation through training.
- To revive traditional madhubani painting by adopting and contemporizing process.
- To diversify this art from wall to fashion, apparels for value addition.

History of Madhubani:

Madhubani painting originated in a small village, known as Maithili, of the Bihar state of India. Initially, the womenfolk of the village drew the paintings on the walls of their home, as an illustration of their thoughts, hopes and dreams. The first reference to the Maithili painting of Bihar dates back to the time of Ramayana, when King Janaka ordered the paintings to be created for his daughter, Sita's, wedding to Ram. And thus this art was practiced on the mud walls and floors of homes all over the Mithila region.

With time, the paintings started becoming a part of festivities and special events, like marriage. Slowly and gradually, the Madhubani painting of India crossed the traditional boundaries and started reaching connoisseurs of art, both at the national as well as the international level. The traditional base of freshly plastered mud wall of huts has now been replaced by cloth, handmade paper and canvas. Since the paintings have been confined to a limited geographical range, the themes as well as the style are, more or less, the same. Indian Maithili paintings make use of three-dimensional images.

Colours of Madhubani:

Original Madhubani is painted using natural colors. Natural colors are those extracted naturally from plants, stones, vegetables and other things found naturally in nature. The original art when done on mud walls or hut floors is done by natural colours and natural dyes.

These may include dry rice powder or paste, vermilion, turmeric powder, sandalwood powder and other natural colours extracted from flower and fruits.

Black colour is obtained from soot. It is a soft thick deposit of captured smoke from the village Chulha. **Yellow** is obtained from turmeric, pollen, lime, milk of banyan leaves.

Blue from Indigo, **Deep Red** from Kustun flower juice or red sandalwood, **Green** from Wood apple tree leaves or leaves of creepers, **White** from Rice powder, **Orange** from Palasha flower. The vibrant colours created with natural dyes are a source of positive energy. Colours give warmth and the paintings energize the atmosphere in the household. Flora and Fauna symbolize fertility and life. Madhubani paintings showcase these beautifully.

Motifs of Madhubani:

The themes on which these paintings are based include nature and mythological events. The themes of drawings and paintings are mainly based on Gods and Goddesses, Sun, Moon, Stars, religious symbols like Om, good luck symbols, auspicious signs and others. These paintings also highlight various birds and animals that have religious importance in Hindu religion such as elephants, peacocks, fishes and others. Bamboo plants, Tulsi plants, mango leaves, lotus flower, Banyan and Peepal trees and other flora, fauna also have their significance in Madhubani art. Madhubani art is a combination of certain floral and geometrical designs and they also give a two dimensional view.

Technique of Madhubani:

Basically the paintings are done with wooden twigs, fingers, matchsticks or any such thing found in homes. Generally no space is left empty. Whatever space is left after drawing the main subject, whether it is wedding: a bride or bridegroom garlanding each other, a peacock or a fish or any other thing, the rest of the space is filled with flowers leaves, or any other geometrical design. Usually a border is drawn all along the painting. This could be square, round, rectangular or any other shape but everything is within a well decorated border. One very popular way of doing this art is covering the edge of a thin wooden twig with a little piece of cotton and then draw with water and Ocher soil (*Gerumitti in Hindi*) paste. A double line border is used with simple geometric designs or with ornate floral patterns on it, Symbols, lines and patterns supporting the main theme. The faces of the figures have large bulging eyes and a jolting nose emerging out of the forehead.

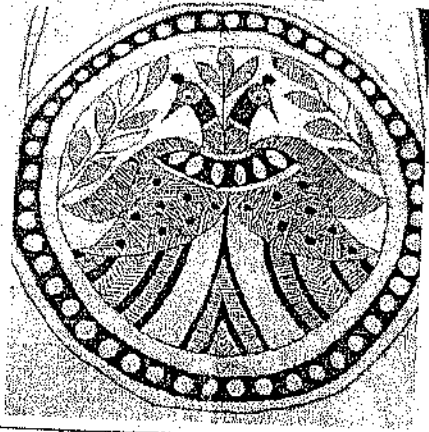
II. METHOD

A study was planned to achieve the formulated objectives. In the present era, where fashion changes every day, more and more demand increases for new and novel fashions. On the other hand, it is a need of an hour to revive traditional art and give new look to it by adopting and contemporizing the procedure of application of this traditional art and to make young generation aware of this traditional art of India.

To achieve the stated objective, efforts have been made to train 75 student trainees in Madhubani painting. Trainees have successfully prepared samples of painting by using fabric colors on unbleached fabric. Motifs selected for painting were traditional like two headed peacock, single headed peacock, fish motif, lotus motif etc. and the tool used was fine painting brushes. The samples prepared by the trainees were analyzed by the experts of Textile science & Apparel Design Department and renowned fashion designers of Nashik. It was concluded that the selected samples can be used for value addition on apparels. Considering the suggestions given by the experts the researcher decided to prepare fashion apparels viz. Crop top, Palazzo, Kurti, Sari Blouse etc.

Following samples with traditional motifs were prepared by the trainees:

Two headed Peacock



Single headed Peacock



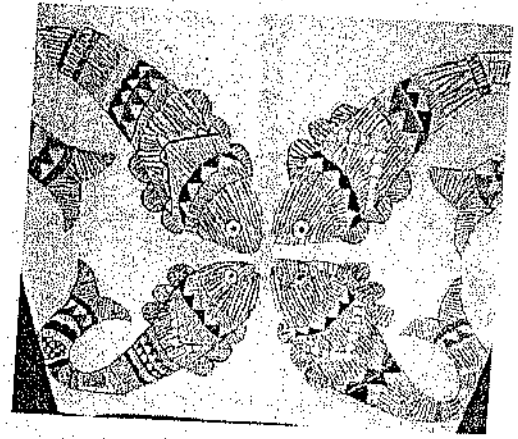
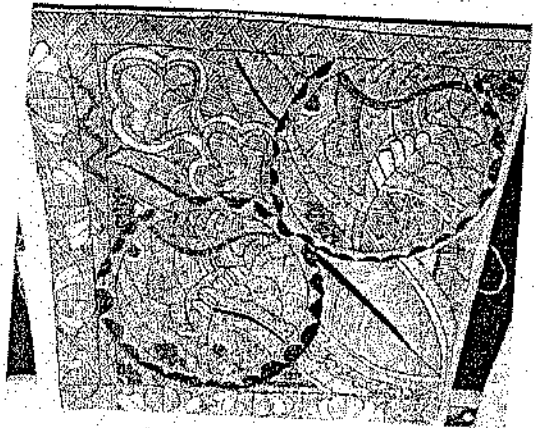


Crop top and Palazzo

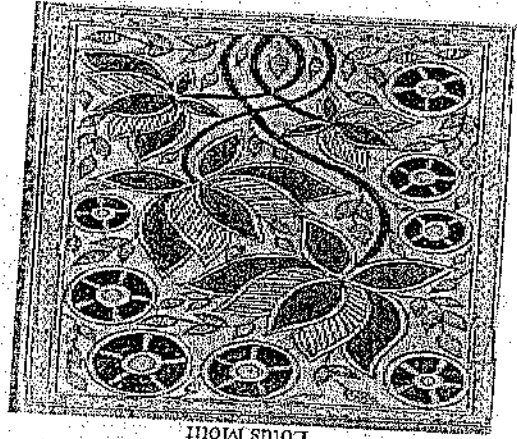


Sari Blouse: all over floral motifs

These traditional motifs have been adopted on the fashion apparels constructed by the trainees.



Fish motifs with different placement



Lotus Motif

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III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

A preference schedule was structured to evaluate the constructed fashion Apparels. In total 100 respondents/ students of U.G. college were randomly selected as sample. The evaluation was based on the overall aesthetic appeal, placement of traditional motifs, cost effectiveness and market acceptability.

Display of fashion apparels were exhibited in Srujan Exhibition of college. The display also included painted exhibits of other states. These were kept alongside to visualize the products of similar type available in the market. The feedback from the respondents with respect to aesthetic appeal, cost effectiveness and acceptability of the created apparels was elicited to check the apparel competitiveness.

It can be said that Palazzo and crop top was found to be highly appealing to at least 70% of the respondents due to design, color combination, placement of design, traditional look of apparel in contemporized form and pattern of apparel. Sari blouse was found to be appealing by 68% respondents. Respondents opined that palazzo and crop top was aesthetically appealing at a glance because of use of motifs, layout and color combination.

The respondents gave their preferences for the constructed apparels which reflected their taste and appreciation for the constructed apparels.

IV. CONCLUSION

It can thus be concluded that this study is an attempt in creating awareness about the traditional art among the present generation and at the same time fostering the traditional art for contemporary utilization in future. The constructed garments can be thus become a way to preserve this traditional art and also a way to reach to masses of today at an affordable price.

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An Overview of Forensic Accounting

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Forensic accounting or financial forensics is the specialty practice area of accounting that describes engagements that result from actual or anticipated disputes. Forensic accounting integrates an understanding of accounting principles with investigative techniques to determine whether the actions behind financial records and statements are suspicious. It is the integration of accounting, auditing and investigative skills. The present paper discusses the overview of forensic accounting in India. It focuses on the background of forensic accounting, development of forensic accounting in India & training scenario for forensic accountants.

Keywords : financial forensic, financial disputes, investigation skills, forensic accounting in India

Introduction

In the emerging economic scenario in India, forensic accounting is an essential tool for uncovering or inquiry of financial crime and the direction of justice, providing decisive information about the facts found related to financial crime. It is a new area, but in recent year's banks, insurance companies and even police have increased taking help of forensic accountants. The increase in white collar crime and the difficulties faced by law enforcement agencies in uncovering fraud have also contributed to the growth of the profession. Organizations like India forensic, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) offer courses on forensic auditing in India.

Objectives of the Study –

1. To study the concept of Forensic Accounting
2. To understand the background of forensic accounting
3. To identify the problems of forensic accounting

Meaning of Forensic Accounting -

Forensic accounting is a specific area of accounting which investigates fraud and analyzes financial information which can be utilized in legal trials. Forensic accounting is judicious mix of accounting, auditing and investigative skills to perform investigations of financial frauds. It is helpful for legal action and analytical Accounting.

Background of Forensic Accounting -

Maurice E. Peloubet used the term Forensic Accountant for the first time in 1946 in his



essay Forensic Accounting: Its Place in Today's Economy. Studies disclose that, during 3000-3500 BC, accountants of Egypt, were involved in the prevention and detection of fraud. Many amendments to financial statement disclosure can be attributed to frauds in the corporate world. In 1930s an American, Eliot Ness brought down gangster Al Capone, but his case was based on the investigative work done by Elmer Irey, an accountant with the Internal Revenue Service that ensured Capone's conviction for tax evasion. He was probably America's first high-profile forensic accountant.

Development of Forensic Accounting in India -

In India, Kautilya was the first person to mention the ways of misappropriation in his book - Kautilya Arthashastra. In India Chartered Accountants are given the responsibility of investigating the financial frauds. "Forensic Accounting got a boost in India after Enron case and Satyam Case. A handful of Chartered Accountant firms have fraud examination as a separate practice. However, this area is dominated by the big consultancy firms such as Deloitte, KPMG, Price water House Coopers and Ernst and Young. In India the formation of Serious Fraud Investigation Office is the landmark development in forensic accounting".

Companies Act 2013 gave a special approach to prevent economic fraud. For proper risk management, reputational risk was to be managed. The occasion of fraud and irregularities and lapses in compliance culture necessitated proper investigation thereof as well as a strong preventive environment. Thus forensic accounting was called for to detect planning of the fraud, execution of the fraud, consequences of the fraud and book the culprits without much time lag.

Forensic Accountant -

The authenticity of the results found by Forensic Accountant depends on the knowledge, skills, and experience of the forensic accountant. A forensic accountant must be capable of integrating knowledge and skills in the examination, analysis, interpretation, reporting, and testimonial support of evidence. In court, the forensic accountant can be an expert witness, a consultant, or play other roles such as trier of fact, special master, court-appointed expert, referee, arbitrator, or mediator.

Functions of Forensic Accountant -

Following are the functions of a forensic accountant

- To provide related information and evidences to the jury to pass a decision in case of a financial debate / dispute
- To avoid fraud and theft
- To restore the downgraded public confidence

Problems of Forensic Accounting in India -

- Forensic accounting is emerging element in financial fraud detection. There is a shortage of qualified accountants with required technical knowledge of forensic issues in India.

- Judicial system in India is still traditional. It is costly to bring the matter to court and hire experts.
- As FDI has increased in India large amount of foreign investors are investing in the country, hence it is difficult to keep track of such investors which are involved in financial frauds.
- As fraudsters adopt new techniques of Information and Technology, it is difficult for Forensic Accountant to cope up with them.
- In India, most of the financial fraud cases involved people from political background, so it is critical to gather evidences against them.
- Appointment of forensic accountants is not obligatory as per Companies Act.
- There is no specific legislature guiding the functions of forensic accountants.

Training scenario of Forensics Accounting in India -

Forensic Accounting has come in focus only recently due to increase in frauds and financial crimes. There is a necessity for honesty, fairness and transparency in financial reporting. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has initiated a course on forensic accounting for its members. "At present, very few academic institutions offer courses on Forensic Accounting. Some leading bodies such as India forensic started certificate Course in Bank Forensic Accounting. Although this is at initial stage in most of the Indian universities, for imparting courses on forensics accounting many colleges and universities provide courses on Forensic Science. With increasing levels of financial frauds, it is expected that there is a bright future for Forensics Accountants" (2).

Conclusion -

Forensic Accounting should not remain a matter of specialization and expertise of a handful people. It should be made a part of the curriculum at the undergraduate as well as the post-graduate level across the country. This will help the corporate and the government to keep a check on financial crime. Rectification in law is required to expand the scope for forensics accountants to explore their functions.

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PROSPECTIVE CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF E-LEARNING IN INDIA

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Abstract

In this paper the Challenges faced while implementation of e-learning system in India have been discussed. E-learning is getting more scope since the demand of higher education studies has been increasing. E-learning gives flexible and easy environment to the students for learning and is available at less cost and convenient time and place to study. The researcher has discussed the concept of e-learning, different types of e-learning, significance and benefits of the e-learning system and the prospective challenges in implementation of e-learning system in India.

Introduction

A learning system based on formalized teaching along with the help of electronic resources is known as E-learning. Use of computer and Internet form the major component of E-learning. E-learning can also be termed as a network enabled transfer of skills and knowledge. Initially this mode of learning was criticized as it lacked the human element required in learning. However, with the rapid progress in technology and the advancement in learning systems, e-teaching has become popular all over the world. The introduction of computers was the starting point of this evolution and today smartphones, tablets and other such devices have assumed important place in the classrooms for learning. in the era of e-learning educational material is made available by use of optical discs or pen drives, knowledge can shared via internet which is accessible 24/7, anywhere and anytime.

The Internet is considered to be a crucial tool in world communication. Internet and other Information and Communication Technology (ICT) play a vital role in development of an informative community. The easy access to computer systems and advancements in Internet / Web technology has provided a boost to rapid growth of the e-learning approach. The use of web-learning system has significantly changed the educational environment. E-learning provides the students an anytime/anyplace independent learning environment. The use of Internet or ICT has been a major factor



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in revolutionizing the educational institutions and has affected the teaching and learning process adopted by the universities and educational institutes all over the world. E-learning has changed the way in which lecturers teach and students (learners) learn. E-learning can enhance teaching and learning quality and offer more flexibility in student learning. Cultivating Creativity and enhancing critical thinking of the students is the major objective of education.

The users of e-learning system have faced some challenges while implementing and using this system. Some of them include lack of easy access to necessary equipment, availability of internet, lack of technical knowledge. These challenges restrict the use of e-learning to a limited mass of students. So, cooperation among instructors, students, technical support personals and institutional administration is very important for proper implementation of e-learning system in any educational institution.

Objectives

The objectives of this research paper can be noted as under –

1. To know the concept of e-learning.
2. To study the types of e-learning.
3. To know the benefits of the e-learning system.
4. To study the different challenges faced while implementing the e-learning system in India.

Methodology

Comparative study developed through the understanding from various reports, books, journals and online data bases. The whole paper is based on descriptive facts.

Scope

This research paper covers the concept of e-learning, types of e-learning, benefits of the e-learning system and challenges faced while implementation of e-learning in India.

Limitation

This research paper is wholly based on secondary data.

Concept of E-learning

A learning system based on formalized teaching but with the help of electronic resources is known as E-learning. While teaching can be based in or out of the classrooms, the use of computers and the Internet forms the major component of E-learning. E-learning can also be termed as a network enabled transfer of skills and knowledge, and the delivery of education is made to a large number of recipients at the

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same or different times. Earlier, it was not accepted wholeheartedly as it was assumed that this system lacked the human element required in learning.

However, with the rapid progress in technology and the advancement in learning systems, it is now embraced by the masses. The introduction of computers was the basis of this revolution and with the passage of time, as we get hooked to smartphones, tablets, etc, these devices now have an importance place in the classrooms for learning. Books are gradually getting replaced by electronic educational materials like optical discs or pen drives. Knowledge can also be shared via the Internet, which is accessible 24/7, anywhere, anytime.

E-learning or "electronic learning" is an umbrella term that describes education using electronic devices and digital media. It encompasses everything from traditional classrooms that incorporate basic technology to online universities. E-learning in a traditional setting may include educational films and PowerPoint presentations. These types of media can provide students with content that is more dynamic and engaging than textbooks and a whiteboard.

Types of E-Learning

There are fundamentally two types of E-learning:

- Synchronous learning
- Asynchronous learning

1. Synchronous Learning –

Synchronous learning means "at the same time," involves interaction of participants with an instructor via the Web in real time. For example – VCRs or Virtual class rooms that are nothing else but real classrooms online. Participants interact with each other and instructors through instant messaging, chat, audio and video conferencing etc and what's more all the sessions can be recorded and played back.

Its advantages are:-

- Ability to log or track learning activities.
- Continuous monitoring and correction is possible
- Possibilities of global connectivity and collaboration opportunities among learners.
- Ability to personalize the training for each learner.

2. Asynchronous Learning –

Asynchronous learning means "not at the same time," allows the participants to complete the WBT (Web-based training) at their own pace, without live interaction



with the instructor. Basically, it is information that is accessible on a self-help basis, 24/7. The advantage is that this kind of e-Learning offers the learners the information they need whenever they need it. It also has interaction amongst participants through message boards, bulletin boards and discussion forums. These include computer based training, (CBTs) modules on CD-Rom's, Web based training accessed through intranet (WBTs) or through well written articles and other write ups. Its advantages are:-

- Available 'just in time' for instant learning and reference.
- Flexibility of access from anywhere at any time.
- Ability to simultaneously reach an unlimited number of employees.
- Uniformity of content and onetime cost of production.

Benefits of E-learning

E-learning is beneficial to both the students and the teachers. Following points elaborate the advantages of e-learning to students and teachers:-

- One can log-in and get all blended learning courses on the World Wide Web environment.
- Students can learn independently in any time and place. E-Learning is self-paced and the learning sessions are available all time.
- Students can customize the course material as per their own needs. They have added control over their learning process and are able to better understand the subject.
- Students get single central location for all course materials.
- Students get a chance for enhanced exchange with other students and qualified teachers which are based on communication and information technologies.
- Students can deal with teachers who are highly qualified, but cannot reach because of distance barriers, now with e- learning coming in scene they can give their inputs and help students in their research.
- Students have an option to choose what they like. E- Learning draws students to topics they like and enjoy.
- Students can schedule their personal and professional work, resulting in flexible learning.
- Students have the option to select learning materials that meets their level of knowledge and interest.



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- Students can study wherever they have access to a computer and Internet.
- Self-paced learning can allow students to work at their own pace.
- This method of teaching becomes more interactive.
- Teachers can prepare single document for all different types of students, so that they don't need to do it again and again.
- Timing is also flexible for teachers, they can do this with continuation to their regular classes in schools.

Challenges in implementation of E-Learning in India

Even though the concept of e-learning is set to create major waves in the education sector in the recent years, many educational institutions are facing different challenges in implementation of this system. Many organizations are planning to adopting e-learning but they are facing problems when it comes to implementing e-learning at the institutional level.

Following points elaborate the different challenges faced in implementing e-learning in India –

1. Unavailability of Internet in Many Parts of the Country -

A vast majority of the Indian population resides in rural areas. The lack of infrastructure in such areas gives rise to connectivity and accessibility issues. However, the Government of India has been instrumental in removing such barriers by implementing various measures. Two schemes have been launched to aid in e-learning implementation:

- National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT)
- National Program on Technology Enhanced Learning

These two schemes have been solely launched to implement ICT in video and web-based learning.

2. E-Learning does not Cover a Lot of Certification Courses -

The certifications that come with conventional learning is somehow lost in the e-learning concept of education. The e-learning courses do not cover a lot of certification courses that are recognized by colleges and universities across India or abroad. This is a major factor due to which many students avoid e-learning.

3. Revolution of Conventional Educational System will take Time -

The traditional education methods have enlightened generations for decades now. Even though you might feel that they have overstayed their welcome, it has become

increasingly difficult for us to overthrow tradition completely and embrace newer methods of learning with open arms.

However, renovation in the old-school methods has seen the light of the day with technology entering the industry. But a complete makeover in education with the e-learning methods would still require some time to establish itself.

4. All Learners are not Tech-Savvy -

Even though the e-learning courses are available in a wide range of platforms for learners to choose from, a basic knowledge of how to operate those devices is imperative to benefit from the courses. And being a tech-savvy teacher becomes a primary requisite. Therefore, before e-learning could be implemented, learners and educators need to be educated about the ins and outs of technology to facilitate a smooth learning curve.

5. Lack of Awareness of the e-Learning Platform -

In our country many students and parents are unaware about the system of e-learning. There is no awareness of the effectiveness of eLearning and many still depend hugely on the traditional methods and believe that mode to be better.

6. Low Adoption Rate of the e-Learning Platform –

In India there are many educational institutes that are willing to adopt the e-learning platform but there is still a lack of e-content, and the non-availability of adequate infrastructure along with the problem of digital gap that has led to a lesser rate of adoption of e-learning in the country.

7. Lack of Computer Literacy Among a Mainstream Population –

A major part of the rural Indian population lacks in computer skills and knowledge. This is a main reason which hinders introduction of eLearning and its implementation in India.

8. Lack of E-Content of High Quality –

There is presently a shortage of good quality e-learning content and this can be attributed to the lack of expertise as well as to the enormous financial resources needed to develop content. This has led to the e-learning content having moderate impact on learning masses.

Conclusion

E-learning is gaining world wide popularity in the educational field. E-learning is imparting education through use of Information and Communication Technology. Today e-learning is reaching to a huge mass of students by use of computer, tablets,

Integration of ICT in Teaching

smartphones and internet. But there are certain basic problems in the implementation of the e-learning process in India such as lack of infrastructure facilities to support this system. Hence even if e-learning has gained popularity all over the globe certain basic problems at the ground level restrict its use up to a handful of users. Hence steps should be taken to overcome all such problems and spread the benefits of e-learning to more and more students.

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Energy Accounting – A Way To Manage Energy Costs

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Energy Accounting is the management technique that quantitatively monitors energy consumption, relates consumption to key independent variables such as production and weather, and assesses energy performance or efficiency over time and against relevant benchmarks. The successful practice of energy accounting is predicated on the identification of the right kinds of data to be collected, the use of appropriate statistical methods to correlate consumption to the independent variables, and the reporting of the right information to the right people in the organization. The present paper discusses the purpose, reasons, methods and means of energy accounting as a way to manage the energy costs and ultimately a way to reduce costs.

Keywords : Energy consumption, energy accounting, energy management, spreadsheet, accounting software, cost reduction

Introduction :

Energy accounting is a system used to measure, analyze and report the energy consumption of different activities on a regular basis. This is done to improve energy efficiency, and to monitor the environment impact of energy consumption. Energy accounting is a system used in energy management systems to measure and analyze energy consumption to improve energy efficiency within an organization^[1]. Just as financial accounting is useful for effective management of an organisation, energy accounting is essential for energy management. It can be the most effective way which any organization can use to curtail its costs. Energy accounting provides information on how much energy the organization uses and how much it costs. It also provides a means to effectively communicate energy data that facility staff, building occupants and managers to improve energy cost management. In order to gain the full benefit of energy management, organizations need to be able to monitor their energy consumption, relate consumption to the independent variables that drive it, compare the energy performance of their plants and buildings with themselves over time and to other similar facilities, and assess the impact of energy saving measures.

Objectives of the Study :

1. To study the concept of energy accounting.
2. To understand the purpose of energy accounting.
3. To study the reasons for energy accounting.
4. To evaluate the methods of energy accounting.
5. To analyze the means of energy accounting.



Concept of Energy Accounting :

Energy Accounting is an essential component of effective energy management, just as financial accounting is essential to organizational management. In order to gain the full benefit of energy management, organizations need to be able to monitor their energy consumption, relate consumption to the independent variables that drive it, compare the energy performance of their plants and buildings with themselves over time and to other similar facilities, and assess the impact of energy saving measures².

Purpose of Energy Accounting :

Keeping in view the overall objectives of the organizations the following points can be considered while designing an energy accounting system for an organization –

1. Track, record, and attribute energy consumption and costs.
2. Verify energy billings and troubleshoot errors.
3. Provide a basis for prioritizing energy capital investments.
4. Provide a basis for energy budgets as part of the overall budgeting process.
5. Identify opportunities for performance improvement and evaluate the impact of performance improvement measures.
6. Optimize energy purchase practices.

Reasons For Energy Accounting :

The different reasons for which energy accounting is important can be stated as under –

1. Record And Attribute Energy Consumption And Costs - Energy costs depend on the amount of energy consumed and its price. In an organization with many facilities, energy accounting makes it possible to compare energy use and cost among facilities and to monitor how energy use changes over time. By communicating this information, those responsible for managing energy costs maintenance staff, site managers, or others can get feedback on how they are doing.
2. Troubleshoot Energy Problems and Billing Errors - By consistently tracking energy use, the organization can identify the problems (if any). For instance a sudden unexplained increase in consumption would mean there is certain problem and investigation for the same is needed. Billing errors can be caught, identified and necessary steps can be taken to eliminate those errors.
3. Provide a basis for Prioritizing Energy Capital Investments –Energy accounting helps to find out which facilities have the highest energy costs, and consider targeting them for energy retrofits or other energy management efforts.
4. Evaluate Energy Program Success and Communicate Results – Energy accounting also measures the performance of energy management efforts. Is the saving in energy costs as per the pre-determined levels? This question cannot be answered without energy management system in place. Once the results of the energy management system have been analyzed it should be communicated to the decision makers and the implementers so that proper measures can be taken to improve the result if necessary.
5. Create Incentives For Energy Management - It's often difficult to get anyone in an

organization to take the time and responsibility required for carrying out energy management activities because there is little incentive to take on this task. A maintenance director or site manager may not see much benefit in reducing energy costs if all of the savings revert to the general fund, or if lower energy bills only result in smaller allocations for utility costs in next year's budget. To remedy this "disconnect" between responsibility and benefits, organizations can create incentives for energy cost management by sharing energy savings. Energy accounting makes it possible to set quantifiable energy cost reduction goals³.

6. Budget more accurately - Energy accounting gives a historical look at costs that will help the organization to budget more realistically for the future.

Methods of Energy Accounting :

There are several ways to track and compare information relating to energy costs. Three methods that vary in how they account for changes in weather are explained below. In all the methods the numbers of days in utility billing period must be reviewed.

1. Present-to-Past Comparison - This is the simplest method of comparing energy use, requiring only monthly utility bill data. In this method, energy usages for a given period say a month, a quarter, a year, or other period is compared with the same period of the previous year or a base year. This method works well for organizations which use electricity for lighting and small motors, but not for heating and cooling. To obtain reasonable comparisons between time periods, it is necessary to prorate by month the amount of energy consumed in each billing period, since the number of days in billing periods may vary. To calculate savings, present use is subtracted from last year's use for the same month. The difference in use is multiplied by the current cost per unit of energy consumed.
2. Multiple year monthly average -This method gives a more accurate reflection of historical heating and cooling usage than the present-to-past comparison, especially if other factors such as square footage and hours of equipment operation have remained constant. Energy use from the same time period over a number of years is averaged to develop a baseline. For example, energy use in July 2017 could be compared to an average of energy use for July 2014, 2015, and 2016. This way, variations in weather are "smoothed out" to create a more realistic base. The main drawback for this method is that it does not account for unusual change in temperatures during the year. If winter is colder or summer is hotter than normal, savings might be underestimated.
3. Temperature corrected method -Because most energy use is affected by weather, this method will most accurately reflect energy savings due to changes in use of equipments. This method requires collection of weather data as well as utility bill information and uses a statistical model to adjust the current year to the baseline. Most energy accounting software packages use heating and cooling degree days (HDD and CDD) to correct data before calculating energy savings. A correction should be made only if there is a statistically significant correlation between HDD and CDD and energy consumption level of a particular fuel.



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Means of Energy Accounting :

Energy accounting can be done manually, on computerized spreadsheets, or with special software. There is no common practice of what method to use; the best method depends on the characteristics of the organization, what it wants to track, and how it is planning to communicate its energy accounting data.

- 1. Manual Energy Accounting** - For a small scale organization a manual worksheet to record monthly energy bills may be sufficient. The following table is an example of a simple worksheet with one year's data. The table includes columns for consumption amount, cost, and number of days in the billing period, as reported on most monthly utility bills. There is also a column for cost per day which may be included on the bill, or can be calculated. With this simple system, the organization can compare "raw data" for energy consumption and cost between months or years. The comparison may not be meaningful if the data is not corrected to account for variable lengths of billing periods. If the organization has heating and cooling degree data, kWh per day per HDD can also be calculated.

TABLE 1 – Format of a Manual Worksheet

Energy Accounting Worksheet					
Facility (Name of the facility for which worksheet is made)			Year (Year for which the worksheet is made)		
Month	Consumption (kW)	Cost (Per kW in Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Number of Days	Cost Per Day (in Rs.)
January	47,000	5.00	2,35,000	27	8703.704
February	47,410	5.00	2,37,050	24	9877.083
March	47,560	5.00	2,37,800	27	8807.407
April	48,321	5.00	2,41,605	26	9292.50
May	50,100	5.00	2,50,500	27	9277.778
June	50,852	5.00	2,54,260	26	9779.231
July	49,900	5.00	2,49,500	27	9240.741
August	51,110	5.00	2,55,550	27	9464.815
September	51,540	5.00	2,57,700	26	9911.538
October	51,985	5.00	2,59,925	27	9626.852
November	52,310	5.00	2,61,550	26	10059.62
December	52,450	5.00	2,62,250	27	9712.963
Total	6,00,538	5.00	30,02,690	317	9472.208

2. **Energy Accounting Using a Computerized Spreadsheet** - One step up from manual energy accounting is using a computer spreadsheet program (like Excel or Lotus) to track energy expenses. The spreadsheet can record the same information as a manual system and automatically calculate energy use per day, energy use per square foot, or energy use per square foot per HDD. Spreadsheets also provide graphing capabilities. A manually made spreadsheet is unlikely to check the accuracy of data, analyze weather/energy consumption relationships, or provide preprogrammed graphs and reports. So, this means for tracking energy is more appropriate than manual energy accounting. Manual energy accounting is suggested only to organizations having a small equipment setup.
3. **Commercial Energy Accounting Software** -For large organizations with many facilities, it makes sense to consider purchasing commercial energy accounting software, which can cost from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 5,50,000 or more. Energy accounting software makes it easier to enter or import data, provides ready-made reports, and calculates corrections for some factors that affect energy use. Energy accounting software generally incorporates weather and square footage corrections, and will pro-rate energy consumption and cost by calendar month.
4. **Energy Accounting as a Service** -Some experts and energy consultants provide energy accounting services to organizations for a fee. On their own, it may be difficult or too time consuming for the organizations to obtain detailed time-of-use, demand information by tracking bills. This data may only be available from the electricity provider or by directly monitoring the organization's own utility meters and sub-meters. For organizations wishing to minimize electricity costs through careful limiting of demand during peak demand periods, an energy accounting service may be the best option.

Conclusion :

Energy accounting can help business organizations in understanding how energy is used and can help in motivating people to take actions that can result in significant energy cost savings. However, many organizations do not realize the full benefit of tracking energy consumption and cost. The biggest pitfalls that keep organizations from effectively using energy accounting data are -

- Lack of staff time and commitment in maintaining the system.
- Failure to communicate the results to the right people.

To make the most of energy accounting, it is crucial to allocate sufficient staff time for setting up and maintaining the system, and to develop a system of communication with administrators, facilities staff, and others whose decisions affect energy use. Energy accounting by itself will not save energy, but when used as a tool of energy management, it can help the users in making changes in operations or equipment that save energy. Energy accounting can also help in budgeting, allocating resources for capital investment, and verifying the results of all energy management activities.



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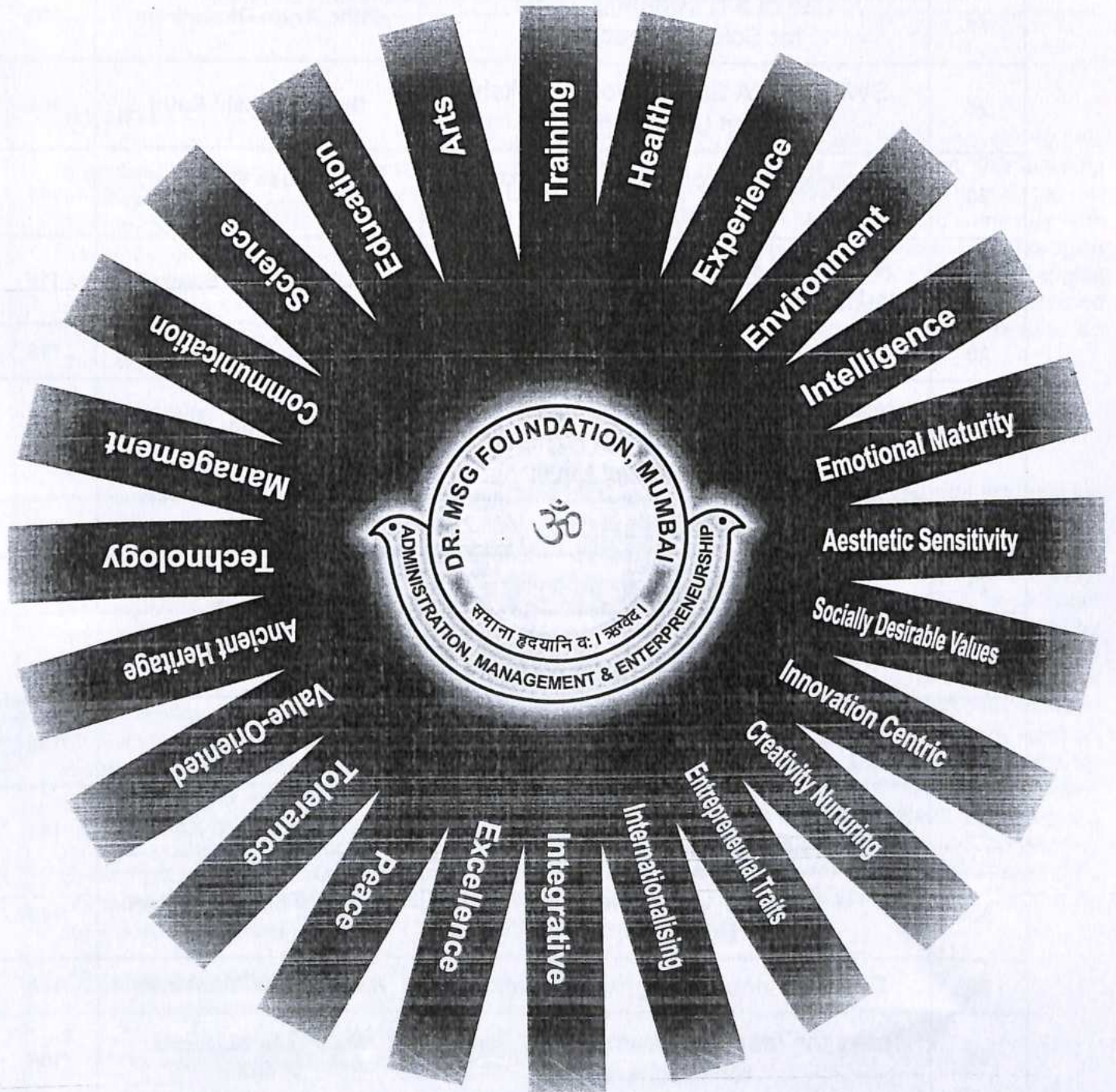
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Mobile Learning : A New Trend in E- Learning

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Abstract :

Technology is turning the old learning techniques on their heads at dramatic pace, uncovering new dimensions of learning and personal growth. As technology is becoming main-stream, the learning efficacy will increase, and the learning cost will reduce. Mobile phones have completely dominated our lives from communication and entertainment to socializing and learning. Mobile learning comes up with a sound approach to address a number of long-standing educational issues. The emerging technologies and tools have paved the way for learning that can harness the power, speed, and ubiquity of digital capability. Learning through digital means adds up to a personalized, transformed, and accelerated learning experience that gives learner power to be in the driver's seat. The present paper focuses on the concept, benefits and challenges of mobile learning.

Key Words : Mobile learning, distance education, technology, mobile technology etc.

Introduction :

Technological developments influence educational systems. It can be conducted that educational environments are not limited to schools. With the use of technology in educational systems, ways of having to access information have changed, and such concepts as mobile learning have emerged. In recent years, mobile learning (m-learning) has been an important component of distance education. Although mobile learning is a new mean of teaching and learning for the education world, it has a bright and promising future because mobile learning can engage the learner into the educational process by supplying the learners with alternative environments. Mobile learning or M-learning is learning across multiple contexts, through social and content interactions, using personal electronic devices. A form of distance education, mobile learners use mobile device educational technology at their time convenience. Mobile learning technologies include handheld computers, mobile phones and tablets. Mobile learning focuses on the mobility of the learner, interacting with portable technologies. Using mobile phones for creating learning aids and materials is becoming an important part of informal learning. M-learning is convenient in that it is accessible from virtually anywhere. Sharing is almost instantaneous among everyone using the same content, which leads to the reception of instant feedback and tips. M-learning also brings strong portability by replacing books and notes with small devices, filled with tailored learning contents. M-learning has the added benefit of being cost effective, as the price of digital content on tablets is falling sharply compared to the traditional media.

Objectives of the Study :

1. To understand the concept of Mobile learning.
2. To study the benefits of Mobile learning.
3. To study the challenges of Mobile learning.

Review of Literature :

1. According to Hidayat and Utomo (2014), m-learning can be defined as a service that gives general information electronically to the learner. They can provide the educational content which helps the achievement of knowledge without questioning the location and time.



2. Yarramoto (2013), mobile learning is not just a means of supplying the learners with barrier-free accessibility of required information, but it is also a way of enlightenment that can be presented "without breaking apart from life".
3. According to UNESCO (2013), the tools that enable mobile learning and teaching are 'mobile phones, tablet computers, e-readers, portable audio players and handheld gaming consoles.'

Concept of Mobile Learning :

M-Learning is a technique that uses mobile and wireless technologies for learning and education. M-Learning enables learners to merge their learning experiences in a shared collaborative environment. Currently, Internet and WWW have improved the learning activities providing a high level of interaction between geographically separated teachers and learners. In fact, internet is not just a way to deliver and distribute the knowledge and learning contents, but it creates learning environment that fits the needs of modern, diverse learners where it engages the learners in many activities such as interactions, collaborations, conversations and problem solving. Internet enables the e-learning to become the state of art for distance learning over the world and the mobile learning (m-learning) is the next generation of distance learning.

Mobile devices are technology that can be carried and used everywhere to enable learners accessing knowledge anytime and anywhere. The main target of this next generation learning systems is to use current and modern technology to provide new techniques of learning, training and education that will be easily accessible and available to all who wish to be a part of it. The new computing environment is different from the normal and traditional distributed systems. In new computing environment there is a diversity of handheld devices, smart phones and mobile workstations, which enable users to access and use Internet services anywhere. Mobile learning technology has some common aspects as portability, small size, interactivity and ubiquity. These mentioned features make these devices more essential. Regardless of the model of the learning technology, it is widely used all around the world, which sheds lights on its tendency for becoming a convenient means of learning/ teaching in distance education.

Benefits of Mobile Learning :

The computing and communication devices such as smart phones, laptops and PDAs with the connection to wireless networks facilitate M-Learning. M-Learning enables educator, learner and teacher to extend beyond the traditional schoolrooms (classroom, tutorial room, laboratories and lecture theatre); the schoolrooms, portable computing and communication devices provide instructors and learners increased flexibility and offer new interaction opportunities. The benefits of M-Learning are as follows:

- a) Anytime access to content.
- b) Anywhere access to content.
- c) Supports distance learning.
- d) Can enhance student-centered learning.
- e) Great for just-in-time training or review of content.
- f) It can be used more effectively for the differently-abled.
- g) Support differentiation of student learning needs and personalized learning.
- h) Can enhance interaction between and among students, learners and instructors.
- i) Reduce cultural and communication barriers between faculty and students by using communication channels that students like.

M-learning is an extension of E-learning. It has the potential to additional extend when, where and how students learn and perform in all aspects of their life. One of the main benefits of M-learning is its possibilities to improve students productivity by making knowledge and learning available anytime and anywhere, enabling learners to participate in learning activities without the traditional place and time restrictions. Mobile technologies support accessible and widely available learning than the learning that used in the existing E-learning environments. M-learning supports performance with easy access to

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information, which can immediately impact students' performance in a learning environment, facilitating their education. M-learning manages different learning requirements, where it is ideally geared for allowing students to get knowledge at their own speed. M-learning enhances two-way interaction where it supports direct communication between students and their teachers, in such way to encourage shy or hesitant students to communicate more easily than in classrooms. As well as, Teachers of large groups can use the direct interaction as a way of giving special instruction to all students. M-learning also helps students that are facing financial, family or health problems in migrating out to university classes. Finally, M-learning is self-motivated, self-disciplined that supports studying with on time waste, studying anywhere and at any time.

Challenges of Mobile Learning :

The previous benefits do not come without challenges. The rapid proliferation of mobile applications has outpaced the traditional software applications. However, these traditional software engineering applications cannot be applied directly in mobile devices because of the following issues-

- a) Mobile device user interfaces provide a new mechanism of human computer interaction sequences such as multi-touch interfaces, image recognition, code scanning, etc. that have not been previously explored and there are no established user interface guidelines.
- b) There are different mobile platforms such as iOS, Android, Windows, etc. so due to different operating platforms application developers have to develop applications separately for each platform.
- c) Different hardware makers for platforms such as HTC, Google, Samsung, Apple, etc. make it mandatory for application developers to develop the applications separately for each hardware maker.

The future challenges of M-learning are as following –

- a) May make it easier to cheat
- b) Finding the best infrastructures
- c) Creating universal user interface
- d) Design an effective context aware mobile application
- e) The problem of learners trusting the wireless network
- f) Prevent the disclosing of the learner information via network
- g) Could require additional learning curve for non-technical learners
- h) Enable the use of M-Learning application across mobile platform
- i) Can create a feeling of isolation, separation or of being out-of-the-loop
- j) Could give tech-savvy learners an advantage over non-technical learners
- k) Might render some content outdated because of rapid upgrades (here today, outdated tomorrow)

Conclusion :

M-Learning makes the merge and connection between technology and education possible. The learner includes nomadic, institutional, home, children and adult users. Mobile learning technologies have a promising future if they are properly integrated into the current system or if the system undergoes some critical changes to be suitable for the implementation of this technology. The integration of m-learning requires delicate pedagogical design for the benefit of the learners. To make good use of the applications provided by m-learning tools, the users should plan their learning activities beforehand. A learner with a high degree of motivation can easily plan and organize learning activities. But the main requirement for the benefit of both the learner and the applications is the ability to use the mobile learning technology properly and effectively. A learner with required skills and certain strategies can benefit from the applications voluminously and share content and resources in a self-determined manner. The paper has discussed the background of M-Learning and how it can be used to enhance the whole learning system. Finally,



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our learners, instructors, students and teachers should be prepared for the next generation of learning and training.

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Various ways adopted by Multinational corporations for Job satisfaction of their employees

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You don't build a business, you build people & then people build the business. Performances of employees are depends upon satisfaction they get from the organization. Job satisfaction may include career development, future after retirement, job security, promotion, welfare facilities, healthy organization culture, fair recommendations etc... Dissatisfaction amongst employees will reduce the growth of performance & it leads to frustration or else monotony.¹ And MNC'S focused more on creating smooth working and industrial peace by way of job satisfaction and healthy environment.

Keywords : Career development, self-motivation, job security, healthy atmosphere

Introduction :

Job Satisfaction

Many researchers have defined job satisfaction and they have given various ways to provide job satisfaction to employees.² Vroom in his definition on job satisfaction focuses on the role of the employee in the workplace. Thus he defines job satisfaction as affective orientations on the part of individuals toward work roles which they are presently occupying. Locke (1976), who defines job satisfaction as "a pleasurable or positive emotional state resulting from the appraisal of one's job or job experiences" Others have defined it as simply how content an individual is with his or her job; whether he or she likes the job or not.³

Job satisfaction is also explained by Elton mayo's Hawthorne Experiment. It is considered to be one of the best researches done on the job satisfaction. It also can be explained by F. W. Taylor in his scientific management and also by Maslow's theory of human motivation.⁴

MNC'S :

Multinational corporations (MNC) or enterprises (MNE) are organizations which own or control production of goods or services in countries other than the home country. They include large corporations which produce or sell goods or services in various countries. They may be referred as 'international' or 'transnational' or 'stateless' corporations. The two main characteristics of MNCs are their large size and the fact that their worldwide activities are centrally controlled by the parent companies.³

Job satisfaction provided in MNC'S :

Due to globalization now days white caller working class get attract towards MNC'S.

MNC'S offer jobs to graduates and postgraduates with heavy advertisements and different awareness campaigns. The culture of such organization plays vital role to attract maximum candidates to apply for the jobs. Their recruitment is most of the time 'walk in' provides chance to enter and overlooked their culture and attractive campus. Their selection and training gives confidence in eye of candidate to be a good employee and it make easier to handle day to day responsibilities.⁵

Objectives :

1. It is to find out different facilities given by MNC's for job satisfaction
2. To find out main attraction of employees.
3. To find out what the chances of career development in MNC's
4. To get answer weather the MNC's are the best place to work.

Facilities by MNC'S which provide job satisfaction:

1. **Induction:** An induction process of MNC'S providing a warm welcome to candidate and to make feel better in the new atmosphere. Employee feels that company is considering them as their assets and very important part of organization just because of that employee feels self-motivated.
2. **Training and development:** MNC'S most probably gives two months training period to employees who recruited newly and give them fair chance adjust them self with companies culture and norms. They also provide training to their existent employees whenever there is change is technology by way of in-house or outhouse training as they specially have their training centers.⁶
3. **Performance appraisal:** MNC'S keep midterm appraisal as well so the candidate does not have to wait till one year and it increases attachment of employees towards company.
4. **Campus:** MNC'S are always surrounded with beautiful campus with touch of nature and beautiful sceneries will make employee feel fresh and healthy.⁷
5. **Transportation:** they offer pick up and drop facilities to employees who are working on different shifts to make them easy and safely to reach to office gate.
6. **Fringe benefits:** they provide house accommodation, canteen, and food court facilities to employees.
7. **Team work:** they mostly focused to work together in a team headed by team leader. This will help to change attitude of employees from "I could not do but we did it". And also nobody gets over burdened of work.
8. **Flexi timings:** MNC'S provide flexi timing facilities which typically involve a core period when employees need to work. They also offer facilities like work from home etc.⁸
9. **Career development:** based on knowledge MNC'S provides career growth to efficient employees to go to foreign nations and have better carrier development opportunities.
10. **Provident fund:** they also provide provident fund facilities to their employees even they plan for retirement of employee

- 11. **Family health care:** These companies with a human face reach out to its employees in the time of crisis, supporting them and even taking care of the medical expenses of the ailing members in their family health care.⁹
- 12. **Celebrations:** MNC'S celebrate birthday of employees to feel them special and free to enjoy their birthday in office premises with office collogues.¹⁰
- 13. **Rewarding or certificate of appreciation:** They always keep monthly rewarding cessions and provide certificate of appreciation to most dedicated and efficient employee front of everyone. Which will insure an employee if they work dedicatedly, reward will be in their pocket. So they get motivated that company is noting each and everyone's work and according to merit work been appreciated.¹¹
- 14. **Special attention to women:** special attention will be given to women during their pregnancy. Different security measures have been design for women's.

Employees believe that MNC'S are the best place for employment. Many MNC'S provides facilities like JIM in campus itself to make employee feel fit and fine forever, they also provide separate game zone facilities where employee can enjoy in door games. Celebration of different cultural days, republic day, women's day, world health day etc were people can enjoy their traditions. Most of the MNC'S also have yoga and zumba workshop in campus. Many companies have culture of dance in the beginning before they start their daily work.¹²

All these make employees to forget their worries enjoy their work more sincerely. This increases sense of belongingness and pride.

Method of data collection :

Observation method is used for collecting data

Conclusion:

Job satisfaction function is a vast topic and cannot be completely covered in this dissertation. Various researchers have already published their research articles on this subject. I shall be developing on it through understanding the different strategies used by MNC's in today's business environment for maintaining better levels of job satisfaction. An employee who is happier with his/her job is supposed to be more satisfied. This in turn contributes to the overall efficiency at the job and good quality of work. Even high-paid employees agree that money does not matter after a certain point; it is job satisfaction and a cordial office atmosphere that ultimately makes a difference.

A friendly working environment, special healthcare facilities, flexible work hours, work from home options, women-friendly policies and support among the team members keep employees highly motivated in the companies.

I conclude my topic by saying people must change their opinion working in MNC'S. They must develop their positive attitude towards MNC'S and have their carrier growth and for having work life balance. As happy workers are productive workers and productive workers are likely to be happy. And MNC's surely a best place to work as it has more job satisfaction facilities required for human livelihood.



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Impact of social media: Positive and Negative aspects on children, youth and older adults

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Social media is a new forum that brings people to exchange idea, connect with, relate to, and mobilize for a cause, seek advice, and offer guidance. It fosters creativity and collaboration with a wide range of commentators. Social media fosters communication. In this paper I have tried to collect all the aspects of social media with its positive and negative effect on Children, youth and older adults.

Key words : social media, children, youth, older Adult.

Introduction:

Social media:

Social Media are interactive computer-mediated technologies that facilitate the creation and sharing of information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks. Social networking on social media websites involves the use of the internet to connect users with their friends & family online social networks facilitate connections between people base on share interests. Membership in particular groups each of the networks has its own unique style. Social Media is a innovative idea with a very brilliant opportunity with additional scope for advancements.⁶

Popular social media sites:

Facebook:

Social networking sites such as Facebook provide individuals with a way of maintaining and strengthening social ties, which can be beneficial in both social and academic settings. Facebook can be accessed from a large range of devices with Internet connectivity, such as desktop computers, laptops and tablet computers, and smart phones. Facebook has more than 2.2 billion monthly active users as of January 2018. Its popularity has led to prominent media coverage for the company, including significant scrutiny over privacy and the psychological effects it has on users.²

YouTube:

YouTube, LLC is an American video-sharing website headquartered in San Bruno, California. Three former PayPal employees Chad Hurley, Steve Chen, and Jawed Karim created the service in February 2005. YouTube allows users to upload, view, rate, share, add to favorites, report, comment on videos, and subscribe to other users. It offers a wide variety of user-generated and corporate media videos.⁸

Google:

Google LLC is an American multinational technology company that specializes in Internet-related services and products, which include online advertising technologies, search engine, cloud computing, software, and hardware. They incorporated Google as a privately held company on September 4, 1998.³

Twitter:

Twitter is an American online news and social networking service, on which users post and interact with messages known as "tweets". Tweets were originally restricted to 140 characters, but on November 7, 2017, this limit was doubled for all languages except Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Registered users can post tweets, but those who are unregistered can only read them. Users access Twitter through its website interface, through Short Message Service (SMS) or mobile-device application software ("app"). Twitter, Inc. is based in San Francisco, California, and has more than 25 offices around the world.⁷

Instagram:

Instagram also known as IG is a photo and video-sharing social networking service owned by Facebook, Inc. It was created by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger, and launched in October 2010 exclusively on iOS. A version for Android devices was released a year and 6 months later, in April 2012, followed by a feature-limited website interface in November 2012. The app allows users to upload photos and videos to the service, which can be edited with various filters, and organized with tags and location information. An account's posts can be shared publicly or with pre-approved followers. Users can browse other users' content by tags and locations, and view trending content. Users can "like" photos, and follow other users to add their content to a feed.⁴

Whats app:

WhatsApp Messenger is a freeware and cross-platform messaging and Voice over IP (VoIP) service owned by Facebook. The application allows the sending of text messages and voice calls, as well as video calls, images and other media, documents, and user location. The application runs from a mobile device but is also accessible from desktop computers; the service requires consumer users to provide a standard cellular mobile number. Originally, users could only communicate with others individually or in groups of individual users, but in September 2017, WhatsApp announced a forthcoming business platform that will enable companies to provide customer service to users at scale.⁹

Snapchat:

Students at Stanford University, and developed by Snap Inc., originally Snapchat Inc. One of the principal features of Snapchat is that pictures and messages are usually only available for a short time before they become inaccessible to users. The app has evolved from originally focusing on person-to-person photo sharing to presently featuring users' "Stories" of 24 hours of chronological content, along with "Discover", letting brands

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show ad-supported short-form content. Snapchat has become notable for representing a new, mobile-first direction for social media, and places significant emphasis on users interacting with virtual stickers and augmented reality objects. As of February 2018, Snapchat has 187 million daily active users.⁵

Objective

1. To know more about social media
2. To find positive aspects of social media on all age group
3. To find negative aspects of social media on all age group
4. To find out impact of social media on business, society and education.

Impact of social media on all age group:

Children:

There are many ways social media can be used by children in a positive way. It is not just an avenue for socializing; kids and adolescents can be creative, interact, and learn. Social networking provides an alternative way to get students interested in learning with a new and previously unconventional medium. It can also help with "homework and group projects". Social media isn't only used for social interaction, it is an important aspect of adolescents' lives. Social media provides an avenue for them to stay connected with peers they have met through school, sports teams, church, etc Children and adolescents are capable of impacting their communities and even the world in amazing ways. Social media provides them a variety of ways to go about making positive change.¹⁰

Although there are many positive aspects of social media, the negative effects on children and adolescents are also numerous. Social media can affect the mental health of teens. The level of effect, according to research, seems to go up as teens' use goes up. Their level of contentment can decrease, and their likelihood of getting into trouble or being depressed can increase. Also, teens who use social networking sites more narcissistic, antisocial, and aggressive. One problem concerning privacy issues is that many adolescents are unaware of the privacy policies on the social media websites they use. Many adolescents are influenced by the powerful advertising they see on social media sites, and it strongly influences their buying habits.

Youth:

On social networks, they can find adherents. It's very good for those who have some troubles with communication in the real life. Moreover, they can find a lot of useful information there, communities on various topics. Social media helps to get and develop different skills. Social media has an enormous number of different training videos; it's an enormous benefit for youth. Social media give a huge opportunity for young people to express themselves. Social media has a big influence on a purchases decisions and commitment to brands. Social media helps to awareness boost, Source of Inspiration, Social Skills Development.¹¹

When youth work or spend time on social media, they really lose track of time and events. They have less energy and passion to read books. Teens tend to spend way



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too much time on social media, and at the expense of time in real life, with real people. Moreover, teens can be influenced to do some pretty awful things, think the Blue Whale Challenge, via social media. Teen are exposed to, and some engaged in, cyberbullying via social media. Social media can negatively affect the quality of life for some teens.¹

Older Adults:

Maintaining social relationships has been defined as a core element of aging well. With a considerable amount of older adults living alone, social media provides the possibility to engage in meaningful social contact, by joining online social networks. Social networking sites can be beneficial for senior citizens to promote social participation and to enhance intergenerational communication. Particularly for older adults with impaired mobility, social networking sites can help them to connect with family members

because addiction criteria, such as neglect of personal life, mental preoccupation, escapism, mood modifying experiences, tolerance and concealing the addictive behavior, appear to be present in some people who use [social networks] excessively." (They also found that the motivation for people's excessive use of social networks differs depending on certain traits introverts and extroverts use it for different reasons, as do people with narcissistic traits. But that deserves a piece of its own.) We have known for some time that people who are over-dependent on digital devices report feelings of anxiety when they are stopped from using them, but now we can see that these psychological effects are accompanied by actual physiological changes.

Method of data collection:

Observation method is used for collecting data

Conclusion:

We can't deny the fact that social media has not only become a part of our lives but our lives seem to revolve around it. Very few people can resist the temptation of checking for their messages and status updates every two minutes. The person to person contact is deteriorating day by day. Media has also caused the youth of today to become more anti-social and hostile. The negative influences of media that are a result of an overexposure to it are most often talked about. It is true to a certain extent that media has affected the society in a negative manner. Social media changes the way people interact with each other by offering more convenience but less quality. With social media, it is quicker and simpler to contact people, while easier to meet new individuals as well. Ultimately, however, social media provides people with less interpersonal skills, a lack of conflict resolution and very little privacy. Consequently, social media diminishes the constitution of social interaction for the modern generations. Most people believe that social messaging is more of a benefit than a consequence, but using social media can actually be harmful. Social media is something most kids, teens, and even some adults are using all the time. It has become a part of our generation's lives. Having people on their phones all day long is not only disappointing, but also damaging. Instead of talking to someone face-to-face and hanging out, people

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prefer just texting or going on a social network. Social networking is a very broad source of information and communication but at the same time it can be misleading as well. In the end it's our choice to make, which path we wish to take.

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The Statutory and Non Statutory Facilities Provided by Organization For Labour Welfare

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"Labour" plays a very important role in any organization, especially in manufacturing industry. They are the mere reason that the production goes on flawlessly, on time and with good quality. Just that they work with full dedication in favor of the organization, it is the prior responsibility of the organization to provide good facilities for the labour/s in order that they work with yet more focus and result in good production and hence also results in high profits for the organization. Organizations provide with various statutory and non statutory schemes or facilities which are kept for the labours of the organization which help for their welfare or well being.

Keywords : Labour welfare, statutory, non statutory, labour

Introduction :

As the topic puts emphasis on the "statutory and non statutory facilities provided by organization for labour welfare" the following research paper focuses on the various facilities which are provided for the labour of the organization. As we know that labour plays a very important role in any organization. **Labour Welfare** refers to anything that is done for the comfort and improvement of employees and is provided over and above the wages. In the words of Prof. H.S.Kirkland. "The whole field of welfare is one in which much can be done to combat the sense of frustration of the industrial workers, to relieve them of the personal and family worries, to improve their health, to offer them some sphere in which they can excel others and to help them to a wider conception of life."⁴

Review of Literature-

(Bhagat S., 2015) Employee Welfares Measures in medium scale industry which concentrate on statutory Welfare Measures in Nashik MIDC, According to their paper, Efficiency of the workforce is directly and indirectly linked with the conditions and environment under which they are required to work.

(Yashik, 2014) A study about the Labour welfare and Social Security Measures in India, In his paper they talk that there should be awareness about Labour Welfare and Social Security Measures. Industry owners should treat workers as partners.

(Sumit, 2013) Employee Welfare Measures in Auto sector, in their paper, Associations give welfare offices to their representatives to keep their inspiration levels high. The essential motivation behind worker's welfare is to build up the life of representatives and keep them cheerful and battled.



Research Methodology-**Objectives-**

1. To find out the importance of labour welfare.
2. To study the statutory facilities provided for the labours
3. To study the non statutory facilities provided for the labours

Sources of Data Collection –

Online journals, reference books.

Discussion: -

Provision of Labour welfare activities brings an all-round development of workers. In particular, these measures bring the following benefits to the workers and to the society as well. Following are the importance of labour welfare⁵

(1) Improved Industrial Relations:-

These measures provide great satisfaction to the workers and also help in maintaining in Conflicts, chaos, unrest etc. are minimized. A feeling of oneness with the organization is created.

(2) Increase in the General Efficiency and Income:

Welfare facilities make the workers happy and contented both at home and the factory and it brings improvement in their general efficiency. Their efficiency and productivity may not be up to the mark, if they are not relieved of their domestic worries like poor housing, insanitary conditions etc. Once they are relieved of these worries, they work with full zeal and erthusiasm.

(3) High Morale:

The welfare measures shall also help in securing the willing cooperation of the workers. Once satisfied they will be less tempted to destructive and anti-social activities. Thus, a high degree of employee morale is ensured.

(4) Improvement in the Mental and Moral Health:

These facilities bring a drastic a change in the outlook of the workers, improve their mental faculty and help them in becoming good citizens. In the absence of such facilities, they are bound to fall prey to the various social evils like drinking, gambling etc.

(5) Change in the Outlook of Employers:

A change in the attitude and outlook of the employees and their heartfelt co-operation shall also change the outlook of the employers as well. They will become more sympathetic towards them. They will not even hesitate to share the fruits of their hard labour with the workers.

(6) Social Benefits:

Besides the various economic advantages to the employers and employees, these measures also offer various social advantages. The increase in the efficiency of the workers ultimately leads to an increase in production, productivity and the earnings of the undertakings. The increased earnings also lead to higher wages and make the workers happier and enable them to live "a richer and fuller life". Finally, the living standard of



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the society is raised.

Organizations provide welfare facilities to their employees to keep their motivation levels high. The employee welfare schemes can be classified into two categories viz. statutory and non-statutory welfare schemes. The statutory schemes are those schemes that are compulsory to provide by an organization as compliance to the laws governing employee health and safety. These include provisions provided in industrial acts like Factories Act 1948, Dock Workers Act (safety, health and welfare) 1986, Mines Act 1962. The non statutory schemes differ from organization to organization and from industry to industry.

Statutory Welfare Schemes⁵

The statutory welfare schemes include the following provisions:

1. **Drinking Water:** At all the working places safe hygienic drinking water should be provided.
2. **Facilities for sitting:** In every organization, especially factories, suitable seating arrangements are to be provided.
3. **First aid appliances:** First aid appliances are to be provided and should be readily assessable so that in case of any minor accident initial medication can be provided to the needed employee.
4. **Latrines and Urinals:** A sufficient number of latrines and urinals are to be provided in the-office and factory premises and are also to be maintained in a neat and clean condition.
5. **Canteen facilities:** Cafeteria or canteens are to be provided by the employer so as to provide hygienic and nutritious food to the employees.
6. **Spittoons:** In every work place, such as ware houses, store places, in the dock area and office premises spittoons are to be provided in convenient places and some are to be maintained in- a hygienic condition.
7. **Lighting :** Proper and sufficient lights are to be provided for employees so that they can work safely during the night shifts.
8. **Washing places:** Adequate washing places such as bathrooms, wash basins with tap and tap on the stand pipe are provided in the port area in the vicinity of the work places.
9. **Changing rooms:** Adequate changing rooms are to be provided for workers to change their cloth in the factory area and office premises. Adequate lockers are also provided to the workers to keep their clothes and belongings.
10. **Rest rooms:** Adequate numbers of restrooms are provided to the workers with provisions of water supply, wash basins, toilets, bathrooms, etc.

Non Statutory Welfare Schemes: -

The non statutory welfare schemes are the ones which are provided voluntarily by the organization.

1. **Personal Health Care (Regular medical check-ups):** Some of the companies provide the facility for extensive health check-up



2. **Flexi-time:** The main objective of the flexitime policy is to provide opportunity to employees to work with flexible working schedules. Flexible work schedules are initiated by employees and approved by management to meet business commitments while supporting employee personal life needs
3. **Employee Assistance Programs:** Various assistant programs are arranged like external counseling service so that employees or members of their immediate family can get counseling on various matters.
4. **Harassment Policy:** To protect an employee from harassments of any kind, guidelines are provided for proper action and also for protecting the aggrieved employee.
5. **Maternity and Adoption leave-**Employees can avail maternity or adoption leaves. Paternity leave policies have also been introduced by various companies.
6. **Medi-claim Insurance Scheme:** This insurance scheme provides adequate insurance coverage of employees for expenses related to hospitalization due to illness, disease or injury or pregnancy.
7. **Employee Referral Scheme:** In several companies employee referral scheme is implemented to encourage employees to refer friends and relatives for employment in the organization.⁵

Conclusion: -

Labours are the important part in any organization. They spend most of their time for the organization so the organization must ensure that the organization provides them with adequate and proper facilities so that they feel belonged to the organization and work with yet more dedication. Employee welfare should be one of the top most priorities of any organization. If the mentioned facilities are given to the employees they will of course be motivated and their morale will be high as well.

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Impact of ICT enabled learning on education

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The study attempts to explain the impact of ICT on learning and teaching, and the technology used for the same with an aim of enhancing student learning and achievements. The purpose of the study was to determine the impact of ICT in schools on students, teachers and the entire learning environment and the subsequent effect on the students learning and achievement. It also focuses on positive and negative impact of ICT. The data collected for study is secondary.

Key words : learning, Teaching, impact

Introduction

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education is the mode of education that uses information and communications technology to support, enhance, and optimize the delivery of information³

The emergence of this new global economy has serious implications for the nature and purpose of educational institutions. As the access to information continues to grow exponentially, schools cannot remain mere venues for the transmission of a prescribed set of information from teacher to student over a fixed period of time. Rather, schools must promote the acquisition of knowledge and skills that make possible continuous learning over lifetime.

Various devices/technology in ICT includes:

- o Access of course materials through remote devices,
- o Online digital repositories for lectures, course materials, and digital library,
- o Online/ cloud based academic management systems.
- o Making use of handheld computers, tablet computers, audio players, projector devices etc.¹

The study attempts to explain the impact of ICT on learning and teaching, with an aim of enhancing student learning and achievements. The ICT has been organized in different courses according to the goal, purpose and area of applicability. What is being learned as well depends on the type of education and the level of the students. Education prepares students for the use of ICT in education, future occupation and social life. In the education sector, we have seen ICT having a huge impact in the schools and colleges curriculum by introducing it as area of study.

Objectives

1. To know various technology used in ICT Learning.



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2. To find positive impact of ICT
3. To find Negative impact of ICT

Method of data collection

Observation method is used for collecting data

Positive impacts of ICT in education

ICT play a role on three fundamental aspects of education: access, quality and cost. It has advanced knowledge by expanding and widening access to education, by improving the quality of education and reducing its cost while extending the education to the remote areas through Virtual, eLearning, online and distance learning. ICT in education has provided more employment opportunities within the education system directly and indirectly through academic and non-academic staff. Online learning allows access to education to larger number of students. The constraints of the face-to-face learning experience, that is, the size of the rooms and

buildings and the students/teacher ratio are eliminated.

E-learning has shown a promising way for improving the quality and effectiveness of tertiary education and learning. The flexibility of the learning experience to students; enhanced access to information resources for more students; potential to drive innovative and effective ways of learning and teaching, including learning tools and easier use of multimedia or simulation tools. The possibility for student to have individual learning programs within a topic, rather than everybody having to do the same thing at the same time at the same pace. More able students can be given more challenging work; less able students can access remedial lessons.²

Negative impacts of ICT in education

One of the major impacts of ICT in education is moral decay. These include access to inappropriate material, violation of personal privacy, and being the recipient of sexual predation, pornography, harassment, stalking, or scams and dissemination of harmful or abusive material. By use of ICT, students do not learn the basic mental arithmetic skills because they rely on electronic methods including calculators. With ICT, students tend to do much of copying and pasting instead of learning and taking their own notes. This has led to ethical issues such as plagiarism. Relying on spell check and grammar features of software's such as Microsoft word processing lead to lower literacy skills because they tend to make the students think less. The manner in which the subject is taught probably has a larger effect than the mere use of ICT. i.e. if the teacher does not adapt their methods in order to make best use of ICT, the students do not gain from that use. The attitude of the educational establishment also seems to have a greater effect. i.e. the people running them may not have the knowledge and experience, or often the money, to enable widespread and effective use of ICT in their schools. The attitude of society / government can have a large impact of how ICT is perceived and thus how effectively it is used. Countries where the government encourages ICT usage

and where the majority of the people use ICT on a daily basis are likely to make better use of ICT in education as well as in the larger society. On the other hand, in countries where some uses of ICT are restricted because of e.g political or religious reasons, the use of ICT in education becomes less effective and may even be seen as a threat to those in power and thus actively discouraged.⁴

Conclusion:

Enabling ICT in education and making use of technology in education creates an easy-to-manage learning environment where the delivery of information is so much smoother and the learning easier. ICT is becoming a natural part of man's daily life. Thus its use in education is becoming a necessity. Moreover, the pace of change of ICT field currently exceeds the pace of progress of making effective use of ICT in education. There is a lot of transformation through ICT. ICT provides knowledge based system that includes knowledge acquisition, knowledge incubation, knowledge amplification and knowledge dissemination. It is evident that information is a key resource which permeates teaching, learning, research and publishing.

The advantages of ICT on education overweighs the disadvantages ICT, therefore it can be said that ICT has a positive impact on education but nevertheless the manner in which the subject is taught has a larger effect than the mere use of ICT. i.e. if the teacher does not adapt their methods in order to make best use of ICT, then the purpose of using ICT becomes defeated, also the attitude of the educational establishment also seems to have a greater effect, when the people running them do not have the knowledge and experience, or often the money, to enable widespread and effective use of ICT in their schools, it becomes a disadvantage. Finally, the attitude of society and government has a large impact of how ICT is perceived and thus how effectively it is used. Countries where the government encourages ICT usage and where the majority of the people use ICT on a daily basis are likely to make better use of ICT in education as well as in the larger society

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Holistic Education : The Need of an Hour

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Abstract :

In today's era of competition and survival, laxity in moral values is becoming very common. Industrialization made man rich in materialistic sense but deteriorated the ethical fiber in the society. This is the present scenario which needs to undergo change in order to have a humankind and peaceful society. To overcome these problems, the present study emphasises holistic education which encompasses a wide range of philosophical orientations and pedagogical practices. Its focus is on wholeness and it attempts to avoid ignorance of any significant aspects of the human experience. It proposes that educational experience promotes a more balanced development of- and cultivate the relationship among the different aspects of the individual, as well as the relationships between the individual and other people, the individual and natural environment, the inner- self of students and external. Further the paper discusses teachers' role to make students aware of knowledge of oneself; the knowledge of the supreme reality to keep oneself away from vices and which is nothing but the holistic education.

Key Words : Holistic Education, Wholeness & Values

Introduction:

Globalization is constantly creating a breeding ground for erosion of ethics, especially in developing countries. In an ever changing world, internet and television act as a strong medium to deliver foreign values and ideas, The issue is especially pervasive and ethics are more susceptible to being eroded, because information and ideas are so freely available and without proper guidance, individuals may come to an incorrect or unethical conclusion on their own. Worst still, what they may actually perceive is unethical behaviour as ethical, and carry out unethical activities without any guilt. Hence, the need of development of moral values is very significant. Hence emphasis should be laid on such education through which moral values can be developed among the students so that they can conduct their life morally. They can decide what is right or wrong; what is good or evil; what is justice or injustice. As lack of is evident values in the present generation, the curriculum must give prominence to value education. Value education has never been out of style. It is very relevant in almost all fields concerning human activity. Swami Vivekananda suggested some important moral values which should be included in our school curriculum to make our students as a moral human being, which include Unconditional Love and Kindness, Honesty, Hard Work, Respect for Others, Co-operation, Compassion, Forgiveness etc.

Literature Review:

1. Benny Thomas (2017) suggests that value preference of students could possibly be changed with proper training in value concepts like, social values, ethical behaviour, spirituality etc.
2. Kumar Laxman and Aristotle MotiiNandy (2011) say the main strengths of Bhaktivedanta Dharma School were the approach to implement a holistic pedagogy based upon the Vedantic perspective of education.
3. Sterling & Stephen (2001) emphasized that, to have education for sustainable development transmissive learning needs to be taken towards transformative learning. But, this in turn requires a transformed educational paradigm which occupies vision, image, design, and action from all concerned with achieving healthy, ecologically sustainable societies.



4. Jennifer Gidley (2010) pointed out that more activism, more awareness, attitude and values changes, more spirituality and future care explores human qualities and valued social equality, diversity, tolerance and community help an individual to contribute towards a peaceful, communicative world.
5. Sharon Lauricella & Steph MacAskill (2015) examined that, students' increased exposure to holistic principles helped them to better choose their course of study in university; to more fully understand their career opportunities after graduation, and to be more informed about the community, natural world, and citizens with whom they interacted.
6. MohmmadJavadLiaghatdar, EbrahimJafariHasan, Ali Nasrabadi&SirousMahmoudi (2012) explained that, holistic education is an approach to pedagogy that can meet the needs of all types of learners, that can be a source of fulfillment and gratification for teachers, and that repairs future citizens who will contribute concern and mindfulness for others, for their communities, and for the world.

Objectives of the Study :

1. To know the perspective of holistic education.
2. To understand the produce of holistic education to learners.

Research Methodology :

- Type of Research: Qualitative
- Method of Research: Library
- Source of Data : Secondary: Reference books, Magazines, Theses, Journals and Websites

Introduction to Holistic Education:

It is said that education should be understood as the art of cultivating the moral, emotional, physical, psychological and spiritual dimensions of the developing child—a perspective known as Holistic Education. A holistic way of thinking seeks to encompass and integrate multiple layers of meaning and experience rather than defining human possibilities narrowly. A single, standardized definition of holistic education is hard to pin down; there are numerous ways in which holistic education has been defined in present literature. The Holistic Education Network defines holistic education as "a multi-levelled experiential journey of discovery, expression, and mastery where all students and teachers learn and grow together".^{8&10}

Historical Roots of Holistic Education:

The Holism Movement in psychology emerged in the 1970s where, during this time, "an emerging" body of literature in science, philosophy and cultural history provided an overarching concept to describe this way of understanding education, a perspective known as holism. The holistic paradigm emerged as a vibrant and coherent intellectual movement in the 1980s and has been expressed by thinkers in different fields. Holistic education has deep roots in ancient spiritual traditions and cosmologies, which Aldous Huxley described as the Perennial Philosophy. In the past century two of the most important holistic educators have been Rudolf Steiner and Maria Montessor. Steiner was the founder of the Waldorf school movement, which began shortly after World War I and has grown since its foundation. Steiner distinctly referred to the "soul-life" of children and how it could be nurtured in a school setting. Maria Montessori, the founder of the Montessori school movement, also believed in the importance of nurturing the spiritual development of children. She believed that mental, physical, and spiritual qualities of the human being are supported by a divine life source.^{2&5}

Goals of Holistic Education:

- Holistic education gives thought for the inner life, for the feelings, aspirations, ideas and questions of an individual.
- Holistic education expresses deep respect for the integrity of the biosphere/ ecological

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consciousness.

- World is full of diversity, both natural and cultural. It avoids ideology, categorization, and fixed answers, and instead appreciates the flowing interrelatedness of all life.
- Holistic education recognizes the innate potential of every individual for intelligent and creative thinking.
- It is a way of feeling beauty, have admiration, experience superiority, and appreciate some sense of truth.^{4&9}

Holistic Teaching:

1. Teachers can maintain a case-study register to closely observe the students and note down the positive and negative traits of their personality.
2. By organizing cultural and sports events values like team spirit, sharing, spirit of cooperation, patience, courtesy etc can be imparted.
3. "Thought for the Day" should be employed in assemblies. Moral thoughts trigger in them moral thinking.
4. Teachers should give importance to cooperative learning.
5. Teacher must tell the students to go to the libraries- the treasure house of knowledge. Classics available in the library are morally rich and inspiring.
6. Teacher must explain the students the importance of meditation & yoga practices for realization or the attainment of oneness with God.

Holistic Learning :

1. Holistic Learning is based on the principle of interconnectedness and wholeness. Thus the student is seen as a whole person with body, mind, emotions and spirit.
2. Holistic Learning seeks to develop approaches to teaching and learning that foster connections between subjects, between learners through various forms of community.
3. Holistic Learning seeks a dynamic balance in the learning situation between such elements as content and process, learning and assessment, and analytic and creative thinking.
4. Holistic Learning is inclusive in terms of including a broad range of students and a variety of learning approaches to meet their diverse learning needs.

Benefits of Holistic Education:

1. Development of Personal identity: It helps to focus on development of oneself (development of one's beliefs, values, and self-confidence); academic study (clarification of the area that the student eventually chose to study in postsecondary education); career (a deeper understanding of one's chosen career area); and academic preparation (knowledge relevant to one's chosen course of study in postsecondary education).
2. Knowing Meaning and purpose of oneself: It guides one's personal direction (individual capabilities, strengths, personal path, and confidence); career (a deeper understanding of one's chosen career area); academic study (clarification of the area that the student eventually chose to study in postsecondary education); and individuality (what makes one unique).
3. Keeps connection to the community: Connecting with the community would give benefits of developing a sense of self (character building, creating positive relationships with others); building a career (networking, resume building); connections to the community are of practical use in everyday life (such as in where to turn for products, services, help, or advice); and community connections would be beneficial to deciding a course of academic study.
4. Create connection to the natural world: Connections to the natural world would give ecological benefits, benefits to oneself (practical knowledge about the environment, health benefits), and knowledge about the natural world contributing positively to the participants' academic study and



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5. career.
6. Insert Humanitarian values: It creates exposure to learning more about equality and diversity (generosity, respect, reduction of bullying, cooperation, improved communication, sympathy, empathy, and appreciation), children (as respected citizens), community involvement (organizations focused on peace), conflict (or reduction of violence), and career opportunities or planning.
7. Acts with social and academic maturity and integrity: It makes an individual confident and creates respect for the culture, opinions and values of others. Also, it helps to learn from their errors, planning and prioritization.
8. Demonstrates flexibility and a creative approach to problem solving: Development of consistent creative thinking and using approaches from a number of disciplines and experiences is easily possible. It develops feeling of empowered and confident to find solutions and to take risks in new areas of thinking and action.
9. Demonstrates a reflective approach and an attitude of continuous improvement: An individual gets developed to consider and review work objectively and reflect on better ways of performing the task. It helps to raise standards when the task is repeated so that improvements are made in the future.
10. Demonstrates effective written and oral communication skills: It guides to opt for appropriate way of delivering information in a variety of contexts and situations and appreciate the expectations and needs of the audience. It helps to have sufficient confidence to change and adapt the style of communications should the situation or circumstances change.
11. Demonstrates good involvement behaviour: It builds sense of contributing actively and collaboratively to support group discussions and activities. It develops practice to challenge others with respect and support and develop the ideas of others to encourage the decision-making process.
12. Seeks to bring clarity to decision-making: It brings clarity to the plans and activities that are needed to complete any tasks. It helps to consistently look for ways to exceed standards and expectations and learn from their actions for the future. It develop a sound knowledge and understanding of the subjects through study and can identify the features that draw the subjects and information together logically. ^{8&3}

Conclusion:

Holistic education is an approach that prepares future citizens who will give an alarm and mindfulness for others, for their communities, and for the planet. Holistic education seeks to create a society where we live in harmony with the surrounding environment. It rejects consumerism as the dominant mode of being in modern society. Instead, it seeks for education that is rooted in the fundamental realities of nature and existence. Holistic education seeks to wholeness and connectedness. Overall, holistic education contains the characteristics like nurturing the development of the whole person, revolving around relationships, pen, concern with life experiences etc. At this point, it is said that standards of quality in this age of globalisation and IT can be met only through a holistic approach to education which bend away from rigid partitioning of content to a more multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary view of reality; dictatorial teacher-centred teaching strategies to more democratic, participatory, interactive learning methods; content-focused teaching to a holistic cognitive-affective-behavioural teaching learning cycle; prepared and fixed modules to flexible and adaptable guides to teaching and learning; values-free to values-integrated subject matter with emphasis on the valuing process; mere information to formation and transformation; academic excellence alone to moral excellence, character building and personality development.

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Developing Quality Teachers

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From times immemorial the institution of TEACHER is given a place of pride in all the societies. Teachers have always held key positions in the society. Many of world's great social revolutions were initiated by great teachers-Socrates, Ravindranath Tagore, Swami Vivekanand, Leo Tolstoy, Rousseau, Mahatma Gandhi, Plato, Aristotle etc. are some of the finest examples of teachers taking the centre stage and bring about revolutionary changes in the society. Dr.Radhakrishnan and Dr.Kalam too belong to this category. They shaped the world around them with a missionary zeal. The world needs quality teachers to perpetuate the cardinal values of life, to uphold the cardinal principles of good living and to constantly show to the world the difference between the right and the wrong. Hence, the need to lay stress on giving to the society Quality Teachers.

While appointing teachers, care should be taken to see that they possess certain pre-requisites. First and foremost - they should have the right temperament, right aptitude, compassionate heart, patience to listen to all, uncompromising moral urge to serve the society and respect for the time honoured and values of life are some of the pre-requisites. Add to this, boundless enthusiasm for constructive work. These are a must if you want to be a teacher. It is the inner urge that makes one embrace this noble profession.

Now adding to this, the skills that they have to acquire. First in the list is communicative competence. Ability to speak using a chaste language that is easily understood and is worthy of emulation is one of the most prized possessions of a quality teacher. Teachers should be proficient in at least two languages - the regional language and English. Acquiring healthy language proficiency should be one of the life long pursuits of a really quality teacher.

Young teachers should be encouraged to attend Teacher Training Programmes, Workshops, Seminars and Conferences during their formative years with a view to show them the best in the field. This kind of exposure will help them to find out their role models. Refresher courses, Orientation Programmes will help them to shape themselves in the right direction. It is left to managements to give adequate academic freedom to the teachers in their programme of self-development. A good teacher will make it a point to integrate himself with the society around, understand the aspirations and hopes of the people. He meets and is ready to extend a helping hand when the people around him stand bewildered. A good school is like a community centre playing its appointed role in the all-round development of the community. Oliver Goldsmith's The Village Schoolmaster is an eloquent example. The teachers are the backbone of a society. That a quality teacher should be up-to-date in his subject goes without saying. Besides this there are many other things that he must know.

A quality teacher has to acquire mastery in the subject of his choice. No. He has to go far beyond this. In a sense he is something like Mr. Know everything. He knows something of every-thing. Social, cultural and political history of different countries, masterpieces of world literature, the stars of the first magnitude in the fields of arts, painting, literature, sports etc, the social and cultural history his own country, world great civilizations, the masters who have shaped the destiny of the world etc. - the quality teacher should be familiar with all these and much more. This is in addition to his subject of specialization. His thirst for knowledge should be insatiable. His life is totally dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge. This pursuit is an unending journey. But he is committed to go on. No doubt it is tall order. But can't help it.

As Tennyson puts it - all knowledge is like an arch where through gleams the untraveled world whose margin fades for-ever and for ever as one moves on. There is no end to learning. Hence the importance

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(राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र संग्रह)

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प्रधानसम्पादक

प्रो. सुदेश कुमार शर्मा

सम्पादक

डॉ. गीता दुबे



आधुनिक विषय विभाग

राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान (मानित विश्वविद्यालय)

क.जे. सोमैया संस्कृत विद्यापीठ

विद्याविहार, मुम्बई - ७७



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एक दुनिया समानान्तर : एक विश्लेषण

डॉ. गीता संतोष यादव

एक दुनिया समानान्तर राजेंद्र यादव द्वारा सम्पादित नयी कहानियों का सबसे प्रसिद्ध संग्रह है। राजेंद्र यादव ने इसके आरम्भ में एक लम्बी भूमिका दी है जिसे एक अर्थ में नई कहानी का घोषणापत्र कहा जा सकता है। यह भूमिका हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहास के पृष्ठभूमि पर कहानी के भविष्य का संकेत देती है। वह अपने समय की परिस्थितियों और साहित्य परिदृश्य की गम्भीर समझ पैदा करती है।

पहला प्रश्न है कि आखिर इस पुस्तक को एक दुनिया समानान्तर क्यों कहा गया है। इसका उत्तर भूमिका के पहले पृष्ठ पर ही नजर आता है। राजेंद्र यादव लिखते हैं कि जिस प्रकार ब्रह्मा ने तथा एक अर्थ में विश्वामित्र ने सृष्टि की रचना की थी, उसी प्रकार हर युग का रचनाकार अपनी रचनाओं के माध्यम से एक समानान्तर सृष्टि की रचना करता है।

जिस प्रकार विश्वामित्र ने ब्रह्मा की बनाई हुई दुनिया को अस्वीकार करते हुए एक समानान्तर दुनिया का प्रयास किया था, वैसे ही आज लेखकों को ही समानान्तर सृष्टि का निर्माता होना चाहिए। वे भूमिका की पृष्ठभूमि में लिखते हैं - 'कला सर्जना कलाकार की मानस प्रक्रिया से ढलकर रूप लेती, इस संसार से लेता उसका वह रूप अपने ही स्वप्नों, स्मृतियों, आवश्यकताओं, दबाओं, कठों और दृष्टियों के अनुरूप देता है, अपने उस जगत का वह नियामक है, ब्रह्म है और इस जगत में वहां के राजदूत की हैसियत से ही रहता है।'

राजेंद्र यादव ने इस सन्दर्भ में आज के कथाकार की तुलना विश्वामित्र से भी की है। क्योंकि जिस प्रकार विश्वामित्र अपने जगत से असंतुष्ट थे, वैसे ही आज का सजग कथाकार भी आज की परिस्थितियों से हताश और निराश। वे लिखते हैं - 'अक्सर एक प्रश्न मुझे तंग करता है, विश्वामित्र नायक हैं या खलनायक? जिस संसार की उन्होंने सृष्टि की थी, वह कैसा था, आज का कथा साहित्य जब-जब अपने युग आर संदर्भों और बोध के साथ मुझे खींचता है तो वह जर्जर व्यक्ति मेरे सामने आ खड़ा होता है..... एक समानान्तर सृष्टि का निर्माता, दृढ़ आत्मविश्वास था, 'डेसपरेट' हताश से खौलता अकेला एक व्यक्ति..... इस दुनिया से अलग एक नए और भिन्न संसार की परिकल्पना को साकार करने की पीडा में आतुर-व्यस्त उपेक्षित शक्ति।'



राजेंद्र यादव ने यह बताया कि कथाकार को वस्तुजगत के समानान्तर एक कथाजगत की सृष्टि के क्या आदर्श होने चाहिए तथा कहानीकारों को किन खतरों से सावधान रहना चाहिए। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद एक तरफ आजादी का जश्न मनाया जा रहा था। समाजवादी लोकतंत्र के भारी-भरकम प्रयत्न हो रहे थे। दुनिया भर में भारत को उभरी हुई शक्ति के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा था। किन्तु ये सब सिर्फ दावे थे। इनमें ज्यादा जमीनी वास्तविकता नहीं थी। यही कारण है कि उस समय का कहानीकार उम्मीद और आशा से भरी रचनाएँ नहीं लिख पाता, वह अपने माहौल के प्रति नफरत और निराशा महसूस करता है। राजेंद्र यादव लिखते हैं - 'स्वतंत्रता के बाद के कथाकार का एक संसार वह है, जो उसके चारों ओर है और जिससे उसे आंतरिक घृणा है, बेहद नफरत है, लेकिन जिसमें रहने, टूटने और समझौता करने को वह बाध्य है।'

इसलिए राजेंद्र यादव का स्पष्ट मानना है कि आज के लेखक को सरकारी नारों और विज्ञापनों से प्रभावित नहीं होना है, न ही आदर्शों और कल्पनाओं की कृत्रिम दुनिया में जीना है। अतीत की सुंदर यादों और भविष्य के सुन्दर स्वप्नों में भी नहीं डूबना है उसे तो पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ अपने वर्तमान की पीड़ा को, लघुमानव हो जाने के दर्द को प्रस्तुत भर कर देना है। या प्रगतिवाद के रास्तों पर चलकर भ्रांति के हसीन सपने नहीं देखने है क्योंकि सोवियत संघ और चीन के अनुभव बताते हैं कि ऐसी हर व्यवस्था व्यक्ति के निजी व्यक्तित्व को कुचलकर खड़ी होती है। उसे अज्ञेय जैसे प्रयोगवादी और नयी कविता के समर्थकों के उस रास्ते पर भी नहीं चलना है, जिसमें व्यक्ति को सिर्फ अपनी अनुभूतियों तक सीमित करके समाज से काटने की कोशिश की जाती है। राष्ट्रवादी विचारकों का अंध समर्थन तो विवेकशील रचनाकार कर ही नहीं सकता क्योंकि वस्तुतः वह विश्वनागरिक होता है। अन्य राष्ट्रों के नागरिकों को अपना दुश्मन समझने की बेवकूफी वह नहीं कर सकता। नैतिकता जैसे विचार भी उसे नहीं बांध सकते क्योंकि वे स्वयं अमूर्त और स्पष्ट हैं। यही स्थिति प्राचीन परम्पराओं, गरिमा जैसे शब्दों की है आज का लेखक आंख मूंदकर इन्हे स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता। राजेंद्र यादव का क्रोध इस प्रकार व्यक्त होता है।

देश की आत्मा को प्रजातंत्र के इस राष्ट्रीय झूठ ने ही शायद सबसे अधिक तोड़ा है। पाचीनता की गरिमा झूठ है। नैतिकता ? बकवास है.... मर्यादा ? अपने बचाव और दूसरों की आँखों में धूल झाँकने का नाम मर्यादा है वस्तुतः इन्से बड़ा झूठ शब्द शायद आज तक गढ़ा ही नहीं गया। नयी पीढ़ी को इनमें से किसी पीढ़ी पर आस्था ही नहीं है।

संगोष्ठी सौरभ

इस विरोध पक्ष के बाद राजेंद्र यादव ने स्पष्ट किया कि आज के कहानीकार द्वारा निर्मित होने वाली समानान्तरसृष्टि कैसी होनी चाहिए । वे इसे कुछ सूत्रों में स्पष्ट करते हैं । पहली बात यह है कि लेखक के विषय का चयन कल्पना से नहीं अनुभव से होना चाहिए । किन्तु यह अनुभव बेहद निजी और विशिष्ट न होकर वह होना चाहिए जिसे हर व्यक्ति अपने-अपने तरीके से जीता है । रचनाकार को झूठी आशा नहीं तलाशनी चाहिए । पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ वास्तविक स्थितियों को रख देना चाहिए चाहे उनसे निराशा ही पैदा होती हो । उसे मानवीय संबंधों या नारी की व्याख्या करते हुए रोमानी कल्पनाओं से बचना चाहिए यदि भाईयों और बहनों में आपसी प्रतिस्पर्धा होती है तो वही दिखाना चाहिए न कि उन्हें राम और भरत बना देना चाहिए किसी भी चरित्र को हीरो या विलेन के रूप में प्रस्तुत नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि यथार्थ जीवन में न कोई हीरो होता है न कोई विलेन । रचना को महत्त्वपूर्ण आरम्भ या निर्णायक अंत से जोड़ने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए । क्योंकि वास्तविक जीवन में सिर्फ स्थितियाँ बदलती हैं, समस्याओं का निर्णायक अंत नहीं होता । उसे प्रतीकों का प्रयोग करना है किन्तु इस तरह नहीं जैसे अज्ञेय ने अपनी कहानी 'साँप' या सार्त्र ने अपनी कहानी 'दीवार' में किया है । प्रतीकों का प्रयोग इस तरह करना चाहिए कि यदि किसी ने मनोविश्लेषण या अस्तित्ववाद का सूक्ष्म अध्ययन नहीं किया है तो भी अपने जीवन अनुभवों के आधार पर कहानी का मर्म समझ सके । यही वह रचना प्रक्रिया है जिससे आज का रचनाकार एक समानान्तर सृष्टि को गढ़ सकता है । खुद राजेंद्र यादव को इस बात पर संशय है कि भविष्य के लोग इस सृष्टि को किस रूप में देखेंगे । वे लिखते हैं - मुझे नहीं पता इस नई दुनिया के अन्वेषक व स्रष्टा को इतिहास क्या कहना चाहेगा - विश्वामित्र या ब्रह्मा ? वह खलनायक बनकर बैठेगा या नायक ? किन्तु इस संशय के बाद उन्हें स्पष्टतः पता है कि आज के रचनाकार को इस ईमानदारी भरे विकल्प को चुनने के सिवाय कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं वे लिखते हैं - जिन्दगी और कहानी को दरवाजा तो खोजना ही होगा । इस वर्तमान को तो किसी न किसी भविष्य तक खींचना ही होगा । मैं समझता हूँ आज के सारे कहानी साहित्य में इस रुकी हुई जिन्दगी पर सबसे अधिक संवेदना से लिखा गया है और शायद यही संवेदना वह तार है जो भविष्य के लिए अनदेखे अनजान पुल बनेगी ।

सहायक प्राध्यापिका

एम्. एम्. आर्. के. महिला महाविद्यालय

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E-Banking: Importance, Advantages and Disadvantages

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Abstract:

As we all know a bank is essential need of every individual for his purpose, deposits and safety. Banking is always safe than any other means for developing your future. There are recent trends in banking i.e. E-banking, who has attract customers to do work in short time, within a minute with avoiding heavy ques. The paper focuses on understanding what is mean by E-banking. It also focuses on importance of E-banking one can draw with its advantages and disadvantages. The paper also gives which are different modes of E-banking. The method of data collection observation method is based on secondary data collected through online sites.

Key words: E-banking, modes, advantages, disadvantages

Introduction:

E-banking is a product designed for the purposes of online banking that enables you to have easy and safe access to your bank account. E-banking is a safe, fast, easy and efficient electronic service that enables you access to bank account and to carry out online banking services, 24 hours and 7 days a week. E-banking is a product designed for the purposes of online banking that enables you to have easy and safe access to your bank account. ⁽¹⁾

E-banking is each and every aspect of that bank could do without having to visiting a branch of the specific bank physically or in person; Electronic Banking comprises all the services and interactions of a Bank through digital means. E.g., electronic transfer, cash management and treasury services, opening accounts through the web page, etc

Literature View

Rakesh H M & Ramya T J (2014) in their research paper titled "A Study on Factors Influencing Consumer Adoption of Internet Banking in India" tried to examine the factors that influence internet banking adoption. Using PLS, a model is successfully proved and it is found that internet banking is influenced by its perceived reliability, Perceived ease of use and Perceived usefulness. In the marketing process of internet banking services marketing expert should emphasize these benefits its adoption provides and awareness can also be improved to attract consumers' attention to internet banking services. Pete Babick (1992) in his research titled "Customer Satisfaction-How good is good enough" tried to find out the importance of customer satisfaction in terms of market share and profitability. The research concluded that customer satisfaction has a direct and linear relationship with profits. More the satisfaction, higher will be the profits for the service companies.

Objective

1. To understand the meaning of E-banking
2. To study Different modes of E-banking.
3. To know the advantages of E-banking
4. To know the disadvantages of E-banking

Different modes of E-banking

Mobile Financial Services

Mobile Financial Services or MFS is another broad term that refers to a range of financial services that can be offered across the mobile phone. Three of the leading forms of MFS are mobile money transfer, mobile payments, and mobile banking. ⁽²⁾



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- a. Mobile Money Transfer (MMT): Services whereby customers use their mobile device to send and receive monetary value- or more simply put, to transfer money electronically from one person to another using a mobile phone. Both domestic transfers as well as international, or cross-border, remittances are money transfer services.
- b. Mobile Payments: it refers to person-to-business payments that are made with a mobile phone. Mobile proximity payments involve a mobile phone being used to make payments at a point-of-sale (POS) terminal. In these cases, the mobile phone may communicate with the POS through contactless technologies, such as Near Field Communication (NFC). Mobile remote payments involve using the phone as a mechanism to purchase mobile-related services, such as ring tones, or as an alternate payment channel for goods sold online. Mobile bill payments tend to require interconnection with the bank account of the receiving business and hence are considered part of mobile banking.
- c. Mobile Banking: Mobile banking allows customers to use their mobile phone as another channel for their banking services, such as deposits, withdrawals, account transfer, bill payment, and balance inquiry. Most mobile banking applications are additive in that they provide a new delivery channel to existing bank customers.

Other Terms :

Other terms that are often used in association with, or interchangeably with, e-money, mobile financial services include:

- a. Electronic Wallet (e-wallet)
- b. Electronic Vouchers
- c. Mobile Wallet (mWallet).
- d. ATM
- e. Call Center
- f. Phone Banking (also sometimes called IVR, Interactive Voice Response)

Online banking:

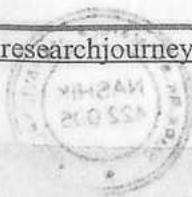
Online banking also called as internet banking, allows the customers to use all the banking services from a computer which has internet access. The customer can perform financial transactions on a secure website operated by the bank. Online banking offers features such as bank statements, loan applications, funds transfer, e-bill payments and account aggregation allows customers to monitor all their accounts in one place. ^[3] It includes Informational Internet banking and Communicative Online Banking ^[4]

Interactive -TV banking:

Interactive TV is a service that allows users to interact with TV content as they view it. It is also called as iTV or idTV. If the customers subscribes to a cable television service some banking facilities like balance enquiry, funds transfer between accounts ,bills payment are made available all the way through TV. Most of the major banks in UK have experimented banking services through cable and satellite TV companies. ^[3]

Advantages of E-Banking:

1. Relative convenience: Borrowers can access their balances, transfer funds and set up monthly payments from their computers without ever having to leave their homes. ^[6] It provides ways for international banking. ^[3]
2. Remote account access : electronic banking provides a variety of attractive possibilities for, including, Availability of inquiry and transaction services around the clock worldwide connectivity; Easy access to transaction data, both recent and historical; and Direct customer





control of international movement of funds without intermediation of financial institutions in customer's jurisdiction. [5]

3. Customer Service and Satisfaction: Banking on the Internet not only allows the customer to have a full range of services available to them but it also allows them some services not offered at any of the branches. A person can print of information, forms, and applications via the Internet and be able to search for information efficiently instead of waiting in line and asking a teller. With more better and faster options a bank will surely be able to create better customer relations and satisfaction. [8]
4. Other Important Facilities: with the help of E-banking Customers can, Buy and Sell Securities, Check stock market Information, Check Currency Rates, Check Balances, See which checks are cleared, Transfer Money, View Transaction History and avoid going to an actual bank. The best benefit is that Internet banking is free. At many banks the customer doesn't have to maintain a required minimum balance. The second big benefit is better interest rates for the customer. [8] Another increasingly popular feature is the ability to deposit checks through an app. Many online banks will allow you to do this; including Ally eCheck Deposit and CIT Bank's mobile app. Discover's Cash back Checking account allows customers to earn cash rewards on qualifying debit card transactions. It also offer many of the same account protections as traditional banks, including FDIC insurance and account alerts [6]
5. Efficiency- Banks can become more efficient than they already are by providing Internet access for their customers. The Internet provides the bank with an almost paper less system. [8]
6. Image- Taking advantage of integrated banking services, banks may compete in new markets can get new customers and grow their market share. [3]
7. Banking transactions at any place: With this service you save your time by carrying out banking transactions at any place and at any time, from your home or office, all you need is internet access. E-banking enables Accurate statement of all means available in your bank account, Statement of current account, credits, overdrafts and your deposits and also Execution of national and international transfers in various currencies, Execution of all types of utility bill payments (electricity, water supply, telephone bills, etc.), Electronic confirmation for all transactions executed by E-banking and Management of your credit cards. [1]
8. Lower banking costs: Banking relationships and costs are often based on resource requirements. Business that place more demands on banking employees and need more physical assistance with wire transfers, deposits, research request and other banking activities often incur higher banking fees. Opting for e-baking minimizes business overhead and banking expenses. [7]
9. Reduced Errors: utilizing e-banking reduces banking errors. Automation of payments, wires or other consistent financial activities ensures payments are made on time and may prevent errors caused by keyboard slips or user error. Additionally opting for electronic banking eliminates errors due to poor handwriting or mistaken information. In many cases electronic files and daily reviews of banking data can be used to double or triple check vital accounting data, which increases the accuracy of financial statements. [7]
10. Reduced Fraud: Increased scrutiny of corporate finances through audits and anti-fraud measures requires a high level of visibility for all financial transaction. Relying on e-banking provides an electronic footprint for all accounting personnel managers and business owners who modify banking activities which makes it harder for under the table or fraudulent activities to occur. [7]

Disadvantages of E-banking:

Computer Know-How:

Conducting a successful electronic banking transaction, like paying bills online, requires basic computer skills and knowing your way around the Internet. Being computer-literate is not common to



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everyone especially seniors who might not have grown up using computers and this is a major disadvantage to electronic banking.

Delayed Statements:

When performing online banking there is not a standard at which payments made will show up on your online bank statements; they might show up two to three days later, depending upon the bank. When banking in person, you can generally get the exact status of your bank account.

Loss of Human Touch:

Some people still value talking and interacting with bank tellers, managers and other bank clients. Electronic banking takes the majority of these "human interactions" away, leaving the banking experience as a very hands-off, impersonal process. [9]

Costly Technology:

In connection with Startup cost e-banking is huge at initial level for acquiring personal computer and other equipments; oneself to do online banking is still not with reach of the middle class & upper middle class customers. The cost of maintenance of all equipments like, modem, routers, bridges and network management systems is very high. [10]

Security Concerns:

One of the biggest disadvantages of doing electronic banking is the question of security. With the prevalence of key loggers, phishing emails, Trojans and other online threats, it is natural for people to be concerned with the security of their identity, funds and electronic banking transactions. Using antivirus and similar programs is not full-proof. People worry that their bank accounts can be hacked and accessed without their knowledge or that the funds they transfer may not reach the intended recipients. Although it is rare nowadays with enhanced security measures, these threats still exist.

Method of data collection:

The method of data collection observation method is based on secondary data collected through online sites.

Conclusion:

While electronic banking can provide a number of benefits for customers and new business opportunities for banks, it exacerbates traditional banking risks. Even though considerable work has been done in some countries in adapting banking and supervision regulations, continuous vigilance and revisions will be essential as the scope of e-banking increases. Electronic banking is the wave of the future. It provides enormous benefits to consumers in terms of the ease and cost of transactions. But it also poses new challenges for country authorities in regulating and supervising the financial system and in designing and implementing macroeconomic policy. So the best service which is happen as per customer preferences mobility and ease.

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Inclusion and Sustainability: Recent Government Initiatives for Women in India

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Introduction:

'The High Level Committee on the Status on Women' (2015) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, India, categorically mentions in its report that industrialisation, globalisation, urbanisation and modernisation have led to some irreversible changes for women, some positive and some problematic. On one hand a liberalised economy has offered better education, jobs, decision making powers and opportunities for women. On the other, women have been targets of a strong backlash with increased violence in and outside the home, acute wage differentials and discrimination and continuing commodification in society. Migration, skewed sex ratio and environmental degradation have added to the women's vulnerability.'

India has been developing rapidly. However, the development has not always been equitable and inclusive. The globalization and neoliberal movements of the world are modernizing development trends causing increase in the disparities between the rich and the poor, the rural and the urban as well as men and women. The development model of India needs to advance the cause by carefully eliminating the deep-rooted challenges. The biggest issue we face is the empowerment of women.

Statistical Evidence:

The statistics given below unfolds the present status of women in India.

► Population indicators:

As per Census 2011, the females constituted 48.5% of Indian population. The sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) at all India level was 943 and the same for rural and urban areas were 949 and 929 respectively. The sex ratio for 0 - 19 age group was 908 while that of 60 plus age group was 1033. The sex ratio in the economically active age group (15 - 59 years) was 944.

► Economic Pointers:

In 2015 - 16 (5th Annual Employment - Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau), the unemployment rate for persons aged 15 +years was 3.7 at all India level. For females (15+ years), the unemployment rate was 5.8, while for the males (15+ years) the same was 3.0. There was considerable rural-urban gap in unemployment rate of females (rural - 4.7, urban - 10.9). The Economic Census (2013-14) showed that, 21.49% of the total establishments are owned by females and 18.29% of the workers employed in establishments are females. The Government of India's 'Ministry of Labour & Employment' reveals that female worker population ratio for year 2015-16 was 25.8 % as compared to 79 % of men. Mazumdar(2012) states that the ranking of Indian women in economic empowerment is 0.3, where 1.0 means equality.

► Participation in Decision Making:

As per annual report of 'Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation' (2016) women ministers constituted 12% in Central Council of Ministers (9 out of 75). As well as in the 16th



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Lok Sabha, 12% of the total members are women (64 out of 534). In 2015, the share of women judges in Supreme Court was 4% (1 out of 26) and it was 10% (54 out of 517) considering all High Courts in India. In 2016, at all India level 46% of the elected representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions were women.

► Crimes against women:

In 2015 statistics given by 'Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation', 4% of the total crimes reported are the crimes categorised as 'crime against women'. Among the crime against women 'Cruelty by Husband and relatives' has the highest share (35%) followed by 'Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty' (25%). 67 % of the investigated cases of crime against women were disposed of by the police while only 2.3% of cases of crime against women were convicted out of all the cases of crime against women taken up by the Courts in 2015.

Development Parameters and Women in India:

'Development has had mixed gains for women while it has widened their opportunities and opened up the public sphere to those hitherto confined to the private sphere of family life by tradition and superstitious beliefs. (Shah, 2017) Some of the development indicators point towards a positive growth and progress of women in India.

- the maternal mortality rates are declining,
 - the literacy rates are increasing,
 - the number of women beneficiaries of healthcare services is growing
 - more women are gaining access to primary and even college education
 - the overall quality of life for women is improving.
- On the other hand, even today there are numerous challenges posed for women's progress and they slow down the developmental process. Even today,
- the complete responsibility of childcare lies with women.
 - the distribution of domestic chores and family responsibilities is unequal and burden's the women.
 - This limits women's access to the job market.
 - her role as mother and home maker excludes her from getting good positions and well paying jobs.
 - due to this women largely remain economically dependent.
 - women's financial dependency-makes her succumb to the patriarchal stereotypes and domination.
 - violence against women in and outside homes is rising.

Role of Government: New Initiatives

Government in the nation is mainly responsible to curb of all forms of discrimination against women in urban as well as rural areas and work towards their upliftment and empowerment. Government, both at the centre and in the state, is trusted upon to bring about positive changes in the mindsets and practices of people as well as to provide for facilities for growth and wellbeing of women. Government, being the apex administrative and welfare body of the nation should attempt to inspire and persuade women to come out of difficult conditions and realise their true strengths to make a difference to their lives, their families and their nation.



In doing so the government should also provide required assistance and opportunities to women to promote inclusive growth and empowerment.

During the regime of the new Central Government, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), the Ministry of Health And Family Welfare, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, the Government Banks, etc. have initiated some new schemes. Government has taken various steps as given below.

► **Schemes for Economic Empowerment:**

MAHILA E-HAAT:

The Minister of Women and Child Development launched 'Mahila e-Haat', an online marketing platform for women in March 2016. It is a unique online platform where participants can display their products. It leverages technology for showcasing products made/manufactured/sold by women entrepreneurs. They can even showcase those services being provided by them which reflect creative potential e.g. tailoring. This unique e-platform can strengthen the socio-economic empowerment of women as it will mobilize and provide better avenues to them. More than 10000 Self Help Groups (SHGs) and 1.25 Lakh women beneficiaries would be benefited. Participation in e-Haat is open to all Indian women citizens more than 18 years of age and women SHGs desiring for marketing their legal products/services after indemnifying RMK from any or all acts of transaction.

Mudra Yojana For Women:

The 'Mudra Yojana' launched in April 2015 by the Government of India is trying its very best to improve the status of women by providing loans and encouraging them to start new ventures and thereby empowering them by providing a financial security of individual income. A specified sum of money is allotted to be funded to just the women entrepreneurs or the Womenpreneurs, a wise decision implemented by the Indian Government. Institution set up to provide funding to the non-corporate, non-farm sector income generating activities of micro and small enterprises whose credit needs are below Rs. 10 Lakh. Mudra Card is given to the beneficiary that functions the same way as a Credit Card. This loan doesn't require any collateral security. Loan can be availed Vehicle loan, Business Installment Loan, Business Loans Group Loans, etc. as per 3 sub-schemes:

- a) Shishu – Loan up to Rs. 50,000 for businesses in their initial stages.
- b) Kishor – Loan up to Rs. 5 lakhs for well-established enterprises.
- c) Tarun – Loan up to Rs. 10 lakhs for established businesses for expansion.

Stand Up India:

Launched in April 2016, this initiative supports entrepreneurship among women and SC & ST communities. It facilitates bank loans between 10 lakh and 1 Crore for setting up a greenfield enterprise in manufacturing, services or the trading sector. The loan provided under this scheme is a composite loan which includes a term loan and the working capital. The interest rate applicable shall be the lowest which are offered by the bank for the particular category. The maximum tenure for repayment is 7 years, along with a moratorium period of 18 months. In addition to primary security, the loan may require the applicant to provide collateral security or a guarantee of CGFSIL (Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Stand Up India Loans).



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► **Schemes for Social Empowerment:**

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme: (Bbbp)

Launched in January 2015, to ensure survival and protection of the girl child as also make sure that the girl child gets proper education; this scheme aims at generating awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls and addressing the issue of female feticide triggered by prevalent Gender Discrimination in India. BBBP also intends to create a positive regard in people of India concerning school as well as career related education of the girls. The government's commitment to improving the status of women and girls is also evident from the proposed outlay of Rs. 1,132 crore that has been approved for expansion of the scheme up to 2020.

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana:

Launched in May 2016 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana' makes provision of LPG connections and EMI facility for meeting the cost of stove and refill. The aim is to provide 5 Crore LPG connections in the name of women in BPL households across the country. India is home to more than 24 Crore households out of which about 10 Crore households are still deprived of LPG as cooking fuel and have to rely on firewood, coal, dung-cakes etc. as primary source of cooking fuel.

This scheme is designed for the welfare and benefit of especially the poor women with a total budgetary allocation of Rs. 8000 Crore over three years. This scheme is implemented using the money saved in LPG subsidy through the 'Give-it-Up' campaign. The scheme insists that the connection should be given in the name of women head of the household.

Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme:

Launched in Nov. 2017 Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) provides an interface for rural women to approach the government for availing their entitlements also empowering them through training and capacity building. Student volunteers associated with NSS and NCC will play an instrumental role in awareness generation regarding various important government schemes, programmes as well as social issues. New District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) is envisaged for 640 districts to serve as a link between village, block and state level in facilitating women centric schemes and set up BBBP scheme at district level. At the state level State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) will provide technical support.

► **Schemes for Legal Empowerment:**

The One-Stop Centre Scheme:

Launched in April 2015, the 'One-Stop Centre Scheme' is a Nationwide Network to offer comprehensive aid to women victims of abuse and violence. It aims to address the shocking rise and the increasing cruelty in crimes against women, initially starting one centre in each state. These centres propose to offer Medical aid, Police assistance, Legal counselling, Court case management, Psycho-social counselling and Temporary shelter for those in fear of returning to their homes. The scheme has linked the 'Universal Women's Helpline', and other existing help lines with its centres. To sensitized Indian police force to deal with complaints of crimes against women specialised centres for training and counselling are required along with for speedy and transparent justice.

Women Helpline Scheme:

Started in February 2017, this is an all-encompassing Women's Helpline. It provides 24 hour emergency and non-emergency assistance as well as redressal to women affected by violence both in the private and the public spaces including family, community, and workplace.





Government allocated Rs. 68 crore for the scheme. It plans to integrate all existing help lines for women across the country, into one universal 24-hour Toll Free number that can be accessed in case of any emergency. This free 24x7 helpline is a toll-free number to support women in distress and is accessible through any mobile or landline to gain counselling, guidance, information and also for the rescue in various threatening situations including domestic violence.

► Schemes for Health and Wellbeing Empowerment:

Paid Maternity Leave Of 26 Weeks:

Initiated in March 2017, Maternity Benefit Bill- 2016 is a bill for women working in the organised sector to avail a paid maternity leave of 26 weeks, instead of 12 weeks, in establishments employing 10 or more people. Aimed at allowing women to take proper rest during her crucial period, this scheme will benefit about 1.8 million working women in the country. However, the privilege will be for only for first two children. For third child, the entitlement will be for only 12 weeks. The Bill provides maternity leave to the woman who legally adopts and the commissioning surrogate mother with certain specifications. The Bill also directs requirement of a creche within a prescribed distance for every establishment with 50 or more employees. The government increased the maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks to allow women to take proper rest during this crucial period. Working mothers may be entitled to work from home facility.

Bio-Degradable Sanitary Napkins:

Launched in March 2018, Bio-Degradable Sanitary Napkins, is a unique initiative of the government to provide oxo-biodegradable pads priced very low to promote health security to under-privileged women living in rural and backward areas. The biodegradable sanitary napkins, priced at Rs. 2.50 per pad, will be available at Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana Kendras (PMBJP). The 'Sanitary Napkins' will be available in a pack of four pads for Rs. 10/- across over 3,200 PMBJP by 28th May 2018. The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 found that around 58% women were using non-biodegradable and un-environment friendly sanitary napkins.

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan:(Pmsma)

Initiated in June 2016, this is a minimum package of antenatal care services to women in their 2nd or 3rd trimesters of pregnancy at designated government health facilities. The objective is to provide assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care, free of cost, universally to all pregnant women on the 9th day of every month across the country. The programme systematically motivated private practitioners to volunteer for the campaign. Public Health Facilities to access services under PMSMA:

- a. In Rural Areas - Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers, Rural Hospitals, Sub - District Hospital - District Hospital - Medical College Hospital.
- b. In Urban Areas - Urban Dispensaries, Urban Health Posts, Maternity Homes.

Conclusion:

According to Annette Dixon (2018), the Vice President of World Bank South Asia, 'Indian women themselves will have to play a key role in claiming a space for themselves in India's work force. Changing social norms around marriage, work and household duties will have to be part of the agenda'. The Government of India is assuming its responsibilities towards



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women empowerment to elicit social transformation. It is noteworthy to see that the current government of India is showing due concern and aggressively promoting useful and novel schemes to combat inequality and low socio-economic status of women. Hence, the road map is ready; however, we have to go miles on this path of women empowerment. If the Central Government keeps moving with similar sensitivity, concern and innovativeness for inclusion and equal participation of women in the process of women's development, it can succeed in nation building as well!

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26. MOOCs: An E-Learning Path to Broaden the Compass of Indian Higher Education

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Abstract

Beginning of this decade 'Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)' set the world on fire with universities in the U.S.A. declaring free MOOCs on the Internet which could be accessed by anyone from any part of the globe. These MOOCs attracted an overwhelming response from people world over. In 2017, more than 800 universities offer over 9,000 MOOCs worldwide and around 81 million learners at any given time are registered for them.

MOOCs are a major phenomenon in the field of education. There are some great advantages of MOOCs. They offer an incredible opportunity to gain new knowledge in one's area of interest, anywhere and anytime for free. However, the debates about MOOCs echo some keen concerns as well. Even with all the limitations of MOOCs put together they would still be a beneficial mode of education for India as India can have some added advantages of MOOCs. It can change the game plan of higher education for India by providing constructive solutions to combat overcrowding in admissions, gender gap and gender divide, poor quality of teaching and high cost of Indian higher education. The present paper suggests that MOOCs as an e-learning supplement to formal education would definitely broaden the compass of Indian higher education.

Key Words: MOOCs, E-learning, Indian Higher Education

Introduction

In year 2008, Dave Cormier first coined the term MOOC to define connectivist learning on networks. George Siemens and Stephen Downes facilitated the first connectivist MOOC in that same year. MOOCs came to existence as a culmination of open source, open access and open courseware movements.¹ Beginning of this decade 'Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)' set the world on fire with universities in the U.S.A. declaring free MOOCs on the Internet which could be accessed by anyone from anywhere. These MOOCs attracted an overwhelming response from people world over. According to Daniel², a MOOC on 'Circuits



and Electronics' offered by the MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) had attracted over 1,55,000 registrations, is a an apt example of this popularity.

MOOCs can be considered the natural advancement of 'Open Course Ware', since they are open to all without any pre-requisite entry qualification. MOOCs offer a complete course on a specific subject for free, online. MOOCs are a major phenomenon in the field of education. 'In 2017, more than 800 universities offer over 9,000 MOOCs worldwide and around 81 million learners at any given time are registered for them.'³

Aim of the Study

This study analyzes write ups, review and research papers related to MOOCs from year 2015 onwards to examine the scope of MOOCs in Indian Higher Education. Within this perspective, the research question for this review study is to find out the advantages and disadvantages of MOOCs to estimate its usefulness in making the Indian higher education more dynamic and sustainable.

Methods

The present study pursued a qualitative research design using a logical review. According to Webb⁴ and Gough⁵, to arrive at comprehensive and reliable viewpoints of the research topic, the logical reviews help by identifying, appraising and summarizing studies of a particular topic. 'Document analysis involves skimming (superficial examination), reading (thorough examination), and interpretation. This iterative process combines elements of content analysis and thematic analysis.'⁶ Document analysis, is a social research method for making replicable and valid inferences. Data is analysed and pulled together with a specific perspective, with the purpose of generating new knowledge and insights, by representing related facts to direct an action. 'In relation to other qualitative research methods, 'document analysis' has some advantages. It is a time efficient method. It consumes less time and therefore is more efficient in gathering data as it requires data selection, instead of data collection.'⁷ The present study uses the collected documentary facts, an appropriate analysis approach, to review and interpret MOOC research.

Outcome of the Document Analysis and Discussion

→ Advantages of MOOCs:

There are some great advantages of MOOCs. It is an incredible opportunity to gain new knowledge, anywhere and anytime. Some of the advantages of MOOCs are as follows.

- a) Learning at learner's own pace: It gives the learner an opportunity to learn at his own speed following his own schedule. Some courses may have stipulated dates of taking tests

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and submitting assignments, but they have good time margin. Learner centred approach allows him to complete the course with his convenience. To put it differently, it can be said that learning happens in a more informal setting on learner's schedule, at a place convenient to the learner.

- b) **Language Option:** Many of the MOOC lessons are offered in different languages English, Chinese, French, Arabic, Hindi, etc. Most of the courses are available with Subtitles. One just has to choose that option. This feature makes it even more far reaching.
- c) **Exposure:** MOOCs offered by learning agencies like universities or institutes encourage enrolment of people from all over the world. The learning interaction takes place between teachers and students as well as students themselves enrolled for the MOOC. MOOCs also provide an exceptional opportunity to learners from all parts of the world, to learn from world class universities and from renowned teachers.
- d) **Collaborative Learning:** Participants help each other interpret the material, seek out different or related sources, and use social networking to share their interpretations. Through this distributed learning, participants gain a better understanding of the material and can get immediate feedback if questions arise. It enables learning from vertical as well as from lateral channels. Peer evaluation provides the opportunity to learn through assessing others; because the best way to learn is to you teach someone.
- e) **Free of Charge Education:** There are many free courses offered by universities from Germany, USA, China, Austria, etc. Several courses offer even the 'Statement of Accomplishment' or 'Verified Certificate' to confirm the skill levels of the participants of MOOCs. This comes as a great benefit to the students from developing country like ours.
- f) **Inclusiveness:** Absolutely anyone can sign up for a MOOC programme. One does not need a prior degree or previous base of knowledge to follow a course. The only mandatory thing is the willingness to learn the subject. There is no Bar of any sort; age, education, gender, country, language, level of knowledge, etc. MOOC is really open in its nature.
- g) **Reinforce Learning:** Most of the testing for MOOCs is done by quizzes and multiple choice answers. When a student picks a wrong answer it shows the correct answer giving reasoning for the correct choice. This reinforces knowledge base. When students take admission in MOOC related to the subject, they can listen to the best teacher teaching the subject he mastered. The classroom education then can play the part of reinforcing by taking discussions, presentations and other forms of interactive learning.



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h) Updated knowledge: There are MOOCs on diverse topics giving most recent and updated knowledge in various fields. This makes it easy for the learners to keep up with the latest developments and trends in their subject and so win an edge over others in their professional field.

→ **Disadvantages:**

'MOOCs are controversial. Some say they are the future of higher education. Others see them as the eventual downfall of it. The controversy surrounding MOOCs includes some pretty strong concerns about how they will shape the future of higher education.'⁸ The debates about MOOCs echo some keen concerns. Educationists are worried that the new developments would degrade the higher education.

Some of the limitations of MOOCs are as under:

- Good teachers might decrease: With world class teachers available to teach the subjects online, the class teachers will remain as only facilitators. Many teachers might like to take the easy option of showing online lessons to their pupils. This will destroy the motivation of teachers to excel in whatever they teach, prepare new teaching aids and would therefore, create scarcity of good teachers at local level. As Burgard⁹ sees it, 'MOOCs will destroy traditional higher education. Who needs professors when a school can hire an adjunct to manage a MOOC class? Fewer professors will mean fewer Ph.D.s granted, smaller graduate programs, fewer fields and subfields taught, the eventual death of entire 'bodies of knowledge.'
- Assessment becomes a problem: Assessing thousands of papers with essay type answers is impossible, even for a group of teachers. Quizzes can be corrected by creating such computer software but correcting an essay with a humane understanding could be a challenge for a computer. To assess the development of understanding of processes, treatments, meanings and concepts one needs to explain in the answer. And evaluating such answers for grading purpose may not be a for a computer generated programme.
- Interactivity is less: It is not viable to have a meaningful discussion on a topic when there are thousands of students in the virtual class room. There could be electronic alternatives like message boards, forums, chat-rooms, etc. but they cannot replace the personal face-to-face dialogue and discussion. For courses in social and behavioural sciences and languages real intimate interactive communication can add wonders to the teaching and learning process, which may be lost in MOOCs.



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- Drop-out rate is high: The courses offered by Distance Education platforms have few contact sessions for every course. Where the counsellors only guide or solve the academic problems of the learners but also keep boosting their morale and help them to complete the activity they have started. MOOCs are a complete online teaching-learning activity in which this human support is not available and therefore the dropout rate is extremely high. According to Yang¹⁰ the general dropout rate of a MOOC is as high as 91% to 93%.
- Teaching-learning may remain superficial: MOOCs tend to provide video lectures and informative slides along with all related reading resources. This unable the students to go through the lectures gradually and understand the concept part by part. They take the whole lectures in a single day which does not lead to deep understanding of the concepts. MOOC style of education will gradually diminish the concern, compassion, respect along with admiration involved between teacher and students in a physical classroom. It would fuel the increase of the virtual social community.
- Issues of Intellectual Property and finances: MOOCs will deepen the ambiguity of the 'Intellectual Property Right' as the teachers and the universities may co-own them. If the concerned teacher and institution separate from one another for some reason, the 'IPR' (Intellectual property right) issue will be created. Likewise, the issue of division of the course charges may creep in. These issues need to be answered with a proper logic and strong reasoning by the leading companies dealing in MOOCs.

Indian Higher Education and MOOCs

India is the third largest higher education system in the world, after China and the USA in terms of enrolment. 'As per the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) there is wide disparity in Indian GER of higher education across states and the Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) in urban and rural areas and also gender and community wise.

- Inter-state disparity - 47.9% in Delhi Vs. 9% in Assam.
- Urban-rural divide - 30% in urban areas vs. 11.1% in rural areas.
- Differences across communities - 14.8% for OBCs, 11.6% for SCs, 7.7% for STs and 9.6% for Muslims.
- Gender disparity - 15.2% for females vs. 19% for males.

India's GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio) of 16% is much below the world average of 27%, as well as that of other emerging countries such as China (26%) and Brazil (36%) in year 2010.¹¹



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'Even today', India educates only 16% per cent of its young people in higher education. Most of the world's academic systems look like a pyramid, with a small but high quality layer at the top and a massive segment at the bottom. India has a very small and insignificant top layer. None of the Indian universities occupy a strong position at the pinnacle. Few best universities have some excellent departments but rarely do they have outstanding under-graduate colleges. As on today, the world-class Indian institutions are mainly limited to the 'Indian Institutes of Technology' (IITs), 'the Indian Institutes of Management' (IIMs), the 'All India Institute of Medical Sciences' (AIIMS), Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) at Kolkata and 'the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research' (TISS). These institutions collectively enrol less than 1 per cent of the student population in higher education.'¹²

Even with all the limitations of MOOCs put together they would still be a beneficial mode of education for India as India can have the following added advantages of MOOCs:

- **It would resolves the overcrowding**

Almost all the premium and prominent institutions of higher technical education are overloading with students and yet huge numbers of competent students are left out. MOOCs can very efficiently answer this problem of over-crowding. Numerous interested students outside the paramount institutions can learn from the master teachers at very low fees in the remotest possible areas they might be living.

- **It answers the gender gap**

Students need to move to a nearby city or the metropolitan cities when they admit for higher education and for Post graduation. India being a conservative culture; the parents find it difficult to allow the daughters to move to foreign lands and so many brilliant female students' give-up higher dreams and accommodate to a locally available branch of education and institution. MOOCs can create strong possibility of bringing the world class education to the door-steps of these talented female students to bridge the gender gap in higher education.

- **It will improve ability of the teacher**

Watching the teaching skills of the master teachers teaching through MOOCs; the classroom teachers may get inspired to improve their lectures in the class. On the other hand, the teachers who are involved in creating MOOCs will be forced to give their best shot; as students and teachers from all over the world would be watching and examining their teaching methods and materials. Such teachers would have to keep sharpening their saws.



• **It will creation of classic academic archives**

MOOCs are normally created by the best teachers giving their best teaching performance. Recordings of these sessions can be preserved and marketed as the recordings of maestro musicians, dancers, film makers, performers, etc. Classic academic archives can be created and re-used for benefit of the student community. In countries like India where quality of education is a concern, such records can improve the merit of education also making it economically viable.

• **It offers cheapest education**

Education has always been an expensive commodity for common people. Getting education in the area of interest is a privilege only for those who had adequate money to pay for it. Now with the Internet and emergence of MOOCs education in one's area of interest has become more accessible. Due to MOOCs free or cheap education is now available for all. MOOCs thus open up new dimensions of providing cheapest education to the masses in developing and populous countries like India.

Conclusions

The helpfulness of MOOCs is debatable. Some believe that they are the future of higher education. This is supported by educationists who value MOOC's far reaching ability. While others perceive that MOOCs would be responsible for the downfall of the notion of education. India's higher education system is the third largest in the world. However, there are age-old deficiencies in the Indian higher education; such as uneven quality, lack of supply mechanism, high cost of higher education and unaffordable overseas education. MOOCs can prove very useful for a poor and populous country like India. It can change the game plan of higher education for India by providing constructive solutions to combat overcrowding in admissions, gender gap and gender divide, poor quality of teaching and high cost of Indian higher education. As the present document analysis suggests, MOOCs as an e-learning supplement to formal education would definitely broaden the compass of Indian higher education.

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Demonetization-Effects on Indian Economy

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Abstract

Demonetization did last year on 8th November 2016 perhaps was the single most decision after independence that affected every single person of India is it a politician, businessman, bureaucrat, laborer, housewife, child, etc. Demonetization done by our honorable Prime Minister Narendra Modi was with a very good intention to reduce corruption and black money from the economy, bring transparency and greater formalization in the economy. This single most decision shook the economy for a while, and everybody debated on its impact on Indian economy, business and different sectors of the economy. Now the economy has come out of that sudden jerk of cash crunch and trying to be stabilized, so it is a pretty good time to have a look at the effects of this demonetization on our economy. This paper is an attempt to find out these short-term impacts of demonetization on Indian Economy both positive and negative. This study adopts a descriptive, analytical approach based on secondary data to find out these positive and negative effects of this demonetization on Indian economy.

Keywords- Demonetization, Positive & Negative effects.

Introduction:

Demonetization is defined as an economic policy or the process through which the central government cancels the legal tender or currency unit in circulation after demonetization that currency unit cannot be used as money.

Demonetization in India

Demonetization was first time introduced in year 1946 cancelling the legal tender of currency notes of rupees 1000 & 10,000 demonetization by Reserve Bank of India, followed by the same in 1954, in 1978

On 8 November 2016, Government of India on the recommendation of the central Board of the Reserve Bank, demonetization the currency notes of rupees 500 & 1000 except for few specified purposes such as paying utility bills & introduced fresh notes of denomination rupees 2000. This led to 86% of the money in circulation invalid Restrictions were also placed on the convertibility of domestic money & bank deposits. ^[1]

Meaning & Definition of Demonetization

Demonetization means discontinuity of particular currency from circulation and replacing it with a new currency. It can also be considered as a withdrawal of a specific currency from the market. ^[2]

It is also called as "Notebandi" in various Indian languages like Hindi, Marathi, Odiya, Punjabi etc. Actually, it is a more common word in India than demonetization. The real meaning of it will be "Vimudrikaran." ^[3]

Objective of Demonetization

Following are the main objective of demonetization policy adopted by the government of in the year 2016

1. To control circulation of fake currency.
2. To run cashless economy in the country.
3. To reduce or eliminate tax evasion.
4. To curb corruption.



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5. To elimination black money & black marketing.
6. To restrict & reduce the supply of money, used for anti-social activities.

Objective of Research paper

- To Understating concept of Demonetization.
- To find out positive and negative effects of demonetization on Indian Economy.

Effects of Demonetization on Indian Economy

Indian Economy is termed as the one of the Fastest Growing economy in the world. It became world fastest economy by surpassing the Chinese economy. However the emerging economy seems to have slowed down after demonetization effect. Recent released figures from central statistical office hints at a slowdown in the Indian economy. Demonetization is a counter attack to eradicate corruption, terrorism and black money in the country.

The term demonetization is not new thing to Indian economy. According to Reserve bank of India demonetization is introduced in the year 1946 and again in 1978. According to data less than 5% of population of India has access to such currency. The decision was taken to reduce the illegal use of high denomination currency.

However with demonetization affect more than 80 percentage of India currency was nullified which was aimed to wash off black market and cash supply to black market and counterfeit notes out of economy. In order to reduce sudden fall in economy and demonization effect a 50 day period given to exchange their cancelled cash for new currency.

Cash is the most preferred mode of transaction in India. Only not more than half of the population uses banking system for monetary transactions. After demonetization there is continues increase in use of banking system for monetary and financial transactions.

Indian economy is largely cash driven economy with more than 90% transactions taking place in cash and remaining 10% in digital. Sweeping away of 86% cash in circulation amounting to Rs. 15.44 lakh crore Rs. all of a sudden from the economy i.e. 12% of India's total money supply has to have lots of effect on the economy.

Foreign Trust: Transparency is always welcomed, especially in business. It is the most important gradient for foreign investors. Everyone like to have their money in safe hands. Black money is a major factor in India which inhibits the rapid growth in private sector. When a company decides to invest in a product they can calculate almost every kind of expenditure they will have to face except bribe.

Lubrication in Circulation: Money is the lubrication that makes the market economy possible. A large portion of this lubricant was immobilized in the form of black money. Rs 500 and Rs 1000 shares a major part. Due to this immobilization government is bound to circulate more currency notes in the market to keep it running. In simple terms, say, government gives you 100 potatoes to distribute in the market. Instead of distributing all, you circulate only 80 pieces. Rest you preserve for your own benefits.

Hard Money to Digital Money: Though, it is the first of its kind, but we may have to face these surgical strikes on black money in the future too. This will give some time to people to understand the need of digital money in the current era. We have seen some inspiring pictures where vegetable seller is accepting money via Pay Tm.

New Hope: Black money was a key agenda for BJP during election campaigns. But people were disappointed when there was no major step taken by the current government. Now when PM Modi has declared the demonetization of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes, a positive vibe has been spread through out the country.

Zero Counterfeit Notes: In India, the circulation of fake Indian currency notes (FICN) has been on the rise, according to the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) annual reports. The year 2014-2015 saw a steep rise, with 594,446 FICN detected, up from 488,273 in the year 2013-14. When it comes to the type of notes counterfeited in 2014-15, RBI data showed that counterfeited Rs 500 notes were most common, with



273,923 recorded. Rs 100 and Rs 1000 notes were the second and third most counterfeited bills, respectively.

Rein on Terrorism: The ISI has been making a profit of 30-40% on the face value of each counterfeit Indian note produced in Pakistan, according to the report. The cost of printing a Rs 1,000 counterfeit note, for instance, is Rs 39 (the RBI spends Rs 29 to print a Rs 1,000 note), but it is sold at Rs 350-400, according to the report. It is a measure source of funding for these terrorist groups. Now all these funding will be equal to **ZERO**.

Increased Income Tax Revenue: It would be an exaggeration to say that all **black money holders** will deposit all of their stored cash into bank accounts. But they will also not let their **hard-earned cash** to become worthless paper. And whatever they will do it will convert their black money into white, at least for once. Someone is surely going to pay income tax on that amount. It will drastically increase the revenue generated from tax.

Negative EffectsAs government has announced it in hastiness, it may effect its execution.Allow withdrawal from ATM is upto Rs. 2500 and from bank its Rs 10000 only. Long queues will not allow a person to get money on time. It will be a little difficult for a family person to survive with this amount.

The Average Population per Bank Branch (APBB) as on 31.3.2013 stands at 12,100 Government has given us 50 days to deposit all our cash money into our bank accounts. Let's say 40 days are working out of 50. It means, on banks have to deal with average of 300 people daily. Yes, I agree that this number includes every living human being (children, senior citizens, and women), so you can say that this number will reduce on practical scale. But wait, what about people who will come along? What about people who will come repeatedly or I can say, daily? What about people who have to come again due to closing time or any other reason? This number will surely exceed. Believe me, public dealing is a very tough job and when you have 300 hassled brains in front of you, it becomes horrible.

Running out of Money: Though, everyone needs new currency notes, it is very hard to provide cash on time, even by RBI. Because, there is a limit on printing currency notes. Government just can't order RBI to print new notes as per requirement. There is a regulatory system which guides RBI and Indian government how much new currency notes should be printed other country has to face some serious issues like, inflation. So, government will not be able to provide enough money to banks to pass on to consumers. It will create uncertainty.

Empty ATM's: Same as bank branches, queues on ATM's will also have to face same fate. Standing in long queues and returning with nothing will not please anyone.

Patients: Government hospitals have been allowed to accept old Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes. According to National Family Health Survey-3, the private medical sector remains the primary source of health care for 70% of households in urban areas and 63% of households in rural areas. So it's easy to understand that what will be the effects on these 63% and 70% patients.

White Into Black: As Indian, we do believe in cash. Even if our money is purely white, we go to bank, withdraw some money and go for shopping. Cheques and ATM swipes are not available everywhere. Like, if someone in family is hospitalized or, have marriage in house, we do withdraw our cash and feel comfortable. So, whatever the reason is, if someone has withdrawn a decent amount from his account then it will create a huge problem for him to prove himself innocent. So, in this case, instead of converting black money into white, a person has accidentally converted his white money into black.

Patience of People: Considering all of the above points ,it will need a superman effort from a common man to keep his patience in balance. Any outburst in the tolerance of people will make the situation more terrible. Though, for now, people are more in favor of respected PM because right now they are not suffers. But when they will face hurdles in their routine jobs due to shortage of money then it will be their patience which will make this historic move a success story.



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Downfall in Economy: Though, it will be a very temporary effect, but for the next few months, there will be a visible effect on economy due to the decreased purchased capacity of consumers. Worst effects will be on startups and medium sized companies and firms. ^[4]

Method of data collection:

Observation method is used for collecting data.

Conclusion

Demonetization done by our honorable Prime Minister Modi last year was with the very good intention to reduce corruption and black money from the economy, bring transparency and greater formalization in the economy. This was why general public was with him and is still standing with his decision no matter how many hardships they faced during demonetization days and after it whether it was standing in the queues before banks, cash crunch or job losses. Now it is the responsibility of the government to reap the benefits of it when all the cash that once was lying idle or with business persons has come into accounting.

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17. A Local Study on Experiences of Employed Mothers: Work - Child

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to know the experiences of employed mothers at workplace and her experience regarding relationship with the child. The study consisted of 30 employed mothers of school aged children from Jintur city. The findings of the study suggests that 63% of mothers reported average job satisfaction. Large number (30 to 33%) of employed mothers had mentioned that their work environment was stimulating and encouraging. Majority (30% to 40%) of employed mothers have reported that they experienced fatigue, stress and irritability while managing the job and family responsibility. Large number (73%) of employed mothers have reported that they have to do overtime. Whereas less number (30%) of mothers take office work at home. Majority (70%) of the employed mothers had revealed that their behavior with the child did not get affected due to workplace conflict of stress. Majority (27%) of the children does not react or show unpleasant emotions to their mothers when they come late or have extra office work at home, as the other family members takes care and fulfills the needs of children in mothers' absence.

Key Words: Employed Mother, Experiences, Workplace, Children

Introduction

Employed women with children at home experience more stressors than do those without children, as they have to balance two important roles: mother and employee⁽³⁾. Employed mother is a woman who work outside home to earn money and also involved in upbringing of their children. One topic regarding employed mothers that is frequently researched, in conjunction with satisfaction, is the incompatibility of home and work responsibilities. The clash between responsibilities can lead mothers to experience higher levels of conflict both at home as a mother and at work as an employee⁽¹⁾. In current scenario women is not only working to earn



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money but also to develop her own identity. While working outside home she has to face many challenges with reference to her workplace and at home. Current study discusses the experiences of employed mother with regard to her workplace and in turn her experience with her school age child.

Method

In this study the sample consisted of 30 employed mothers of school aged children from Jintur city. The aim of the study was to know experiences of the employed mothers. Sample consists of Professional and Semi- Professional employed mothers (n-8), Skilled Workers (n-8), Semi-Skilled Workers (n-8) and Unskilled Workers (n-8). The sample employed mothers were categorized on the basis of Socio Economic Scale of Kuppuswamy. From different schools of Jintur city, school aged children were chosen whose mothers are employed with the help of class teachers. Randomly 30 employed mothers were interviewed from different localities of Jintur city. For collection of data structured cum open ended interview schedules were formulated to elicit information related to the objectives of the research study. The collected information was pooled, analyzed, tabulated and discussed.

Results and Discussion

Table No. 1: Background Information of the Employed Mother

Background Information	Percentages (n-30)
Age (Yrs.)	
20 -30	40
30-40	53.33
40 and above	6.66
Education	
S.S.C. & below	16.66
H.Sc.	23.33
Graduate	43.33
Post Graduate & above	16.66
Occupation (According to SES Scale of Kuppuswamy)	
Professional (Doctor, Engineer, Architect) & Semi Professional (Professor, Heads, Bank Officer, teacher)	26.66
Skilled Worker	26.66
Semi-Skilled Worker	20
Unskilled Worker	26.66
Income per month (Rs.)	
Below 10000	26.66

10000 to 20000	36.66
20000 to 40000	30
40000 and above	6.66
Job Experience (yrs.)	
Below 5	40
5 to 10	33.33
10 and above	26.66
Type of Family	
Nuclear	46.66
Extended	30
Joint	23.33
Size of Family	
Small (Below 4 members)	23.33
Medium (4-8 members)	66.66
Large (Above 8 members)	10

Table No. 1 shows that majority (53%) of the employed mothers were in the age group of 30-40 yrs. Forty three percent employed mothers have reported to be graduates followed by Higher secondary school (23%), post graduates and school educated (16 %) respectively. Current study consists 26% Professional & Semi-Professionals, Skilled Workers, Semi-Skilled Workers respectively and 20 % Un-Skilled Workers. Thirty to thirty six percent employed mothers were found to earn Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- and Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 40,000/- per month respectively. Meager percent (6 %) employed mothers earns Rs. 40,000/- and above per month. Twenty six to thirty three percent employed mothers were having work experience above 5 years and 10 years respectively. Majority (46%) of mothers were belong to nuclear family and very less (23 %) mothers were belong to joint family. More than sixty percent mothers have medium size family.

Table 2: Experiences of Employed Mothers With Regard to Workplace

Particulars	Percentages (n-30)
Field of Work	
Government Sector	53.33
Semi-Government Sector	10
Private Sector	36.66
Job Satisfaction	
Very Much	20
Average	63.33



Some Extent	10
Not at all	6.66
Work Environment	
Challenging	20
Stimulating	30
Discouraging	6.66
Encouraging	33.33
Stressful	26.66
Monotonous	3.33
Skills Developed While Managing Job and family	
Multitasking	33.33
Became Organized	6.66
Developed Patience	40
Complete Work on Time	36.66
Management Skills	23.33
Making Realistic Commitments	6.66
Unpleasant Experience while managing the job and the family Responsibility	
Depression	6.66
Irritability	40
Stress	36.66
Frustration	10
Fatigue	30
Anger	3.33
Increased Health Issues/Problems	6.66
No unpleasant experience	10
Need to do overtime	
Yes	73.33
No	26.66
Frequency of Overtime	
Rarely	23.33
Sometimes	33.33
often	6.66
Always	6.66
Take office work at home	
Yes	30
No	70
Frequency of taking office work at home	
Rarely	23.33

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Sometimes	6.66
Often	--
Always	--
Encounter conflict at office or workplace	
Yes	26.66
No	73.33
Conflicts with	
Employer or Authority	--
Colleagues	13.33
Subordinates	6.66
Customer/Student/ patient etc.	13.33

Table No.2 shows that 53% mothers work in government sector. While working, satisfaction and work environment matters a lot for the individual to maintain healthy balance between the work life and family life. In the current study majority (63%) of mothers reported average job satisfaction and only 6% had reported that they were not at all satisfied with their job. Large number (30 to 33%) of employed mothers had mentioned that their work environment was stimulating and encouraging. Whereas 20% to 26% mothers had disclosed that their work environment was challenging and stressful. While managing job and family the employed mothers had developed some skills. Twenty to forty percent employed mothers have revealed that they have developed skills like management, multitasking, completing work on time and keeping patience. Few mothers also mentioned that they have become organized and learnt to make realistic commitments. Stress is a particular unpleasant feeling that one experiences. In addition to the unpleasant feeling, stress also includes a host of biochemical, physiological, cognitive and behavioural changes ⁽²⁾. In the current study employed mothers have disclosed their unpleasant experiences while managing the job and family responsibility. Thirty to forty percent employed mothers have reported that they experienced fatigue, stress and irritability while managing the job and family responsibility. Similar trend of results were found in the research studies carried out by Poduval J. and Poduval M. (2009) ⁽⁴⁾. Few of the mothers also mentioned experience of frustration, increased health problems, depression, and anger. Only 10 percent mothers reported that they did not had any unpleasant experience. Large number (73%) of employed mothers have reported that they have to do overtime. Thirty three percent employed mothers do overtime sometimes (33 %) and 23 % employed mothers do overtime rarely. Very



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meager percent women have to do often overtime. Less number (30%) of mothers take office work at home. The frequency of taking work at home is rare (23%).

Table 3: Employed Mothers Experience Regarding Relationship with Their School Age Child

Particulars	Percentages (n-30)
Unpleasant reaction of child when took office work at home or work overtime	
Avoid talking	6.66
Become angry	23.33
Become Upset	26.66
Irritates	10
Helps in work	6.66
No unpleasant reaction	27
Workplace conflict or stress affects behaviour with the child	
Yes	30
No	70
Employed Mothers Behaviour with the child due to conflict or stress at workplace	
Irritate on the child	6.66
Scold or become angry on child	20
Ignore child	3.33

Table No. 3 indicates that majority (27%) of the children does not show unpleasant emotions to their mothers when they come late or have extra office work at home, as the other family members takes care and fulfills the needs of children in mothers' absence. The children are also independent and able to do simple work at home. Employed mothers had disclosed that 20% to 25 % school age children become angry and upset, when their mother work overtime or brings work at home. Meager percent employed mothers told that their children irritates, avoid talking when they work overtime or brings work at home. Few (6%) children help their-mother when their mother comes late or have to do office work at home. Sometimes stress can lead to change in the behavior of person. Whereas majority (70%) of the employed mothers had revealed that their behavior with the child did not get affected due to workplace conflict of stress. Only twenty percent employed mothers have reported that they scold or become angry on their child due to conflict or stress at workplace.



Conclusion

It is possible to be a woman, a mother and an achiever. It is possible with the help of family and society. In today's world it is both desirable and incumbent upon mothers to be working⁽⁴⁾. The study investigated that majority of the employed mothers are satisfied with their job and also found it stimulating and encouraging. Mothers had developed various skills while managing work and family responsibilities. They have also reported that they had experienced fatigue, stress, irritability and conflicts at the workplace but their behavior with the child did not get affected due to it. It was also found that their children does not react or show unpleasant emotions to their mothers when they comes late or have extra office work at home as the other family members takes care and fulfills the needs of children in the mothers' absence. Few children also help their mothers when their mother comes late or have to do office work at home.

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Herbal Finishes: A move towards sustainability

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Abstract: "Sustainability" is the need of the hour today. And textiles and clothing industries are not an exception to it. Right from manufacturing process till the fabrics are finished; the processes are made eco-friendly. And not only that even researches are made to make the fabric disposable too eco-friendly by recycling, reusing the old textiles. When world is moving towards all the alternatives for sustainability; speciality finishes too are made using plants with their inherent properties for new finishes like antimicrobial, aroma, antibacterial, self-extinguishing or flame retardant, mosquito repellent, etc. These finishes have its application in apparel industries, furnishings, medical industries, automobile industries where textiles come in contact with us. The herbs used are available in abundance in India. This paper reviews about various herbs and its application on to the fabric and various utility products accordingly.

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I. DIFFERENT HERBAL FINISHES-

Many researches are working towards herbal finishes on textiles now-a-days. Usually specialised finishes are developed using natural plants and herbs where root, stem leaves, flowers and fruits are utilised and applied on to various textile material like viscose rayon, cotton and wool. The products made out of these textiles are such where human skin comes in contact with the material for the maximum time or when the human body is at rest at maximum. Studies have revealed that when these herbal treated fabrics come in contact with human skin, the body loses toxins and its metabolism is enhanced. So the main objectives of my study was to study and document various sources of natural herbs that can be used as finishes on textiles and report its suitability and sustainability on various textiles. It is also to examine its effective application for varied end uses. Some of the specialised finishes which are tried on to textile materials are summarised in this article.

Many plants like catechu, pomegranate rind, madder, castor oil, sweet basil, lime, wild turmeric, henna leaves, curry leaves, aloe vera, amla powder, peepal leaves, garlic, tulsi, neem, spinach leaves, piper betel leaves, lemon grass leaves, champa, jasmine, lavender, sandalwood, rose water, manjith, rubia cordifolia.

Many effective finishes like antimicrobial finish, antiseptic finish, self-extinguishing finish and mosquito repellent finish are newly researched and are eco-friendly which are tested on various textiles by microencapsulation method.

1. Antimicrobial finish-

Cotton fabrics were used and dyed with natural dyes using amla, myrobalan and garlic as mordants and then were treated with turmeric, neem, tulsi, aloe vera, banyan and henna herbs by micro-encapsulation method. The results shown the herbs used alone or in combination with each other imparted good antimicrobial property to the fabric. The fabric was tested against non-treated cotton sample. The durability of this finish was evaluated by the number of wash cycles which also showed good results on herbal treated fabric.

2. Antiseptic finish-

Chitosan derivatives namely guanidinium salts derivatives guanidine HCl has antimicrobial and antifungal property when applied on wool fabrics and its effectiveness was evaluated by microwave heating. The durability of this finish was observed on 40 washes of the wool fabrics and it is concluded that this derivative has good antimicrobial repellent against e-coli and e-aureus. Also microwave heating showed higher degree of crosslinking and antimicrobial properties without losing its strength.

3. Mosquito repellent finish-

Researches shown that lemon grass leaves and lemon grass essential oil as natural insect or mosquito repellent. When researched it was seen that the extract of this herbal plant was applied on basket weave cotton fabric and its wash fastness property was evaluated. It was seen that the fabric when treated with



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lemon grass leaf was excellent mosquito repellent than fabric treated with lemon grass oil extract without hindering the fabric strength, thickness, drapability, weight/square meter and abrasion properties.

4. Self-extinguishing finish-

Spinacia oleracea juice was applied on to the cotton fabric which were used for furnishing products like home window curtain, hospital curtain, table lamp, and as a covering material for non- permanent structure like in book fair, festival, religious purposes, etc. where there are chances of fire hazards. The results obtained were excellent without hindering the inherent properties of the fabric used for this purpose.

5. Aroma Finish-

This finish was applied on plain weave cotton fabrics. The purpose of this finish is to impart aroma and fragrance which has a soothing effect that helps in fighting stress. This finish is very much beneficial to cancer patients. The airtight hard-shell capsules containing a particular type of aroma have also been developed as a women's wellbeing for fighting against side effects of chemo and radiotherapy. Under suitable conditions aroma finished fabrics showed more durability to 50 wash cycles than thermal curing.

Uses and application of herbal finished fabrics-

These herbal finishes when applied on textile materials showed good results and accordingly products were made. Products like home furnishings like window curtains, bed linen, yoga mats, carpets, hospital curtain, table lamp, and as a covering material for non- permanent structure like in book fair, festival, religious purposes. Apart from these socks, lingerie, cotton eye pads are also developed where human skin comes in direct contact with the textiles.

II. CONCLUSION-

From the study it can be concluded that there are herbs which are available for imparting finishes on to the textile products. Many of the herbs are available in abundance and can be available easily. These finishes act as an anti- depressant and of antiseptic value too. Usage of herbs on textiles will help in releasing the body toxins and its metabolism is enhanced. According to the herbs various products can be made other than apparels which will benefit to mankind for a long term.

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Conservation of Wild Edible Plants in India To Combat Future Challenges

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Abstract:

In the back drop of ensuing threats of global warming and water scarcity, conservation of biodiversity and human health are going to be the issues of concern. Increased populations as well as climatic changes are exerting undue pressure on land, natural resources and agriculture. This is likely to get aggravated in the times to come. India is one of the world's mega biodiversity centers possessing two biodiversity hotspots, Western Ghats and North East Himalayas. The rich biodiversity in these regions includes many edible and nutritionally important plants. Such plants are used by tribal and rural people to meet their food demands. Because of the nutritional values, rural communities use these plants during the period of crises and also as additional food supplements. It is observed that many species of plants are edible but out of them only few are under cultivation and hence there is an urgent need to re-explore and undertake cultivation of these nutritionally rich edible wilds. There are numerous medicinal plants available in Indian forests. Here, in this study the focus is on wild edible plants which have medicinal values as well as which can be considered as food items rich in essential nutrients. These wild edible plants are consumed in few geographical pockets by some tribal communities. This experiment would highlight the hidden values of these wild plant species and propagate their multiple uses. The present paper examines potential of some valuable wild edible plants with respect to their importance to mankind and sustainable environment.

Key Words: Wild Edibles, Conservation, Biodiversity, Nutritional Values, Medicinal Values, Carbon Sequestration

Introduction:

Conservation of biodiversity and health of human beings are going to become critical issues in times to come in the back drop of ensuing threats of global warming and water scarcity. Increased population as well as climatic change is exerting pressure on land, natural resources and agriculture which is likely to aggravate in the times to come. Hybridization and genetic engineering in some of the food grains and vegetable crops although benefited towards higher productivity, do not cater to need based nutrition. The present day food is hardly providing essential nutrients, which is becoming a major causative factor for degenerating health and emergence of several diseases. An urgent need is felt to place mankind on the path to natural living by making available tested and certified food derived from locally available wild edible plants which can potentially meet their nutritional requirements.

The local biodiversity including non-timber forest products growing on forest lands can be conserved and utilized for meeting the needs of food and medicine of the local communities as



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also city dwellers if appropriate studies are undertaken to identify, test and process the locally available wild edible plants.

Background:

India is one of the world's mega biodiversity centers possessing two biodiversity hotspots, Western Ghats and North East Himalayas. The rich biodiversity in these regions includes many edible and nutritionally important plants. Such plants are used by tribal and rural people to meet their food demands. Because of the nutritional values, rural communities use these plants during the period of crises as well as additional food supplements. The lesser known edible plants used by tribes are not getting much attention even though they have high nutritional value.

About 140 wild edible plants have already been documented in the state of Maharashtra against about 1500 wild edible plants in the country, but unfortunately, we hardly use any wild edible plant in our daily diet. If, we go through literature it is observed that many species of plants are edible but out of them only few are under cultivation and hence there is an urgent need to re-explore and undertake cultivation of these nutritionally rich edible wilds for human consumption.

Botanical explorations and publications carried out by many workers emphasized on the biodiversity and value of edible plants. (Deshmukh and Shinde, 2010; Khyade et al., 2009; Bhattacharjee et al., 2008; Kala, 2007; Sundriyal and Sundriyal, 2001; Maikhuri et al., 2000, Jain, 1995) but the information available on the lesser known edible plants species is rather incomplete. (Borse and Patwardhan, 2010)

The present paper examines potential of some valuable wild edible plants with respect to their importance to mankind and sustainable environment.

Contribution Of Wild Edible Plants:

There are numerous medicinal plants available in Indian forests. However, not all medicinal plants are edible. In fact, many medicinal plants are unfit for human consumption as food items. Here in this study the focus is on wild edible plants which have medicinal values as well as can be considered as food items rich in essential nutrients. These wild edible plants are consumed in few geographical pockets by some tribal communities. This experiment would highlight the hidden values of the following some prioritized wild plant species and propagate their multiple uses, however, scientific analysis of these plant species needed to be done for anti-nutritional factors before its consumption.

I) Food and Nutritional Benefits:

Dioscorea bulbifera L.

Tubers crops form an important staple food crops in tropical country like India. *Dioscorea bulbifera* L. tubers tend to be very starchy and typically rich in vitamins and minerals. Suriyavathana and Indupriya (2011) explored the antioxidants store in the tubers of *Dioscorea bulbifera* and noticed that it has high level of ascorbic acid (Vit.C) while the (Vit.E) is minimum. During literature survey it has been noted that *D. bulbifera* species provide higher protein, carbohydrate and energy along with some mineral contents, such as calcium and iron (Treche and Agbor, 1996). Appreciable levels of minerals like potassium, phosphorus and sodium make it nutritious. It has an ability to provide the cheapest source of dietary energy. It



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also has the potential to protect the cell against free radical mediated oxidative damage. It has high content of nutritive potential and hence can be advocated as a functional food for the future or may be excellent addition to the human diet. Komori (1997) reported that the roots of *Dioscorea bulbifera* L. are considered as poisonous because of cytotoxic activity. Hence it is necessary to reduce its anti-nutritional factors while using in food preparations.

***Colocasia esculenta* L. Schott. (Cocoyam)**

Cocoyam (*Colocasia esculenta* L. Schott.) is herb and belongs to the family, Araceae and is commonly referred to as Taro (Dutta, 1990). True taro probably originates from the tropical region between India and Indonesia (Matthews, 2004) and has been grown in the south Pacific for hundreds of years (FAO, 1992). Leaves of taro (*Colocasia*) are cooked and eaten as vegetable. They contain β -carotene, Iron and folic acid, which protects against anemia (Sukamoto, 2003) and are important source of proteins and vitamins. The corms supply easily digestible starch and are known to contain substantial amounts of protein, vitamin C, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin and significant amounts of dietary fiber (Niba, 2003). It is a root crop cultivated mainly for the edible corms, leaves, petioles and flowers (Eze and Maduwesi, 1990). Opportunities to promote and support the use of cocoyam can make a major contribution to the food security of countries in the cocoyam growing regions. Nutritional composition of roots and tubers varies from place to place depending on the climate, the soil, the crop variety and other factors (FAO, 1990). Consumption of micronutrient rich foods such as cocoyam is important for building a strong immune system that help the body to utilize protein, carbohydrates and other nutrients. Hence it is one of the important crops in future.

***Celosia argentea* L.**

Celosia argentea L. is used primarily as a leafy vegetable. The seeds are also edible and have medicinal value. *Celosia argentea* L. leaves are high in Protein, Vitamins A and C and are good sources of Calcium and Iron. It has been noted that green leaved varieties generally are more palatable and have higher Protein and Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) content than red varieties (Omueti, 1980). As per Mensah et.al. (2008), Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) is an antioxidant which helps to protect the body against cancer and other diseases such as arthritis and type-II diabetes mellitus.

***Peucedanum grande* C.B. Clarke**

The survey conducted by authors in tribal region of Nasik district shows that the leaves of *P. grande* is edible (unpublished work). Nutritional content analysis showed that the leaves are rich in Carbohydrates as well as minerals like Potassium, Calcium, Sodium, Magnesium and Iron. The *P. grande* is studied by various workers to know its therapeutic potential but almost no study was observed on nutritional aspect. With detail investigation and after anti-nutritional content analysis this plant may be used as food in future.

***Wrightia tinctoria* R.Br (Kodai)**

The flowers, leaves, fruits and seeds are edible (Wikipedia). Anusharaj, (2013) reported that the flowers are used as a vegetable. The survey conducted by authors in tribal region of Nasik district (unpublished work) revealed that the leaves are also used as vegetable by the tribal communities. The leaves of *Wrightia* are rich in Carbohydrates, Vit. C and Crude fibers along



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with the minerals like Calcium, Nitrogen and Sodium. The studies on the screening of nutritional potential are very scanty and hence after detail study it may serve as food source in future.

Hibiscus cannabinus L.(Kenf)

Chemical studies on *H. cannabinus* have reported the presence of lignins, alkaloids and flavonoids as main chemicals constituents and were confirmed by phytochemical screening. Shoots and young leaves are cooked. Children chew the raw bark for its sweetness. The seed contains about 20% of a first class cooking oil. The yield varies from 2 - 10 tonnes per hectare (Tropical Plants Database). The seed oil contains a high percentage of linoleic acid (Omega-6) a polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA). Linoleic acid (C18:2) is the dominant PUFA, followed by oleic acid (C18:1). Alpha-linolenic acid (C18:3) is present in 2 to 4 percent. Kenaf edible seed oil contains: Palmitic acid: 19.1%, Oleic acid: 28.0% (Omega-9), Linoleic acid: 45% (Omega-6), Stearic acid: 3.0%, Alpha-linolenic acid: 3% (Omega-3). The kenaf seed oil is also used for cosmetics, industrial lubricants and for biofuel production (Wikipedia).

II) Medicinal Benefits:

Dioscorea bulbifera L.

Plants are considered as a natural product for development of medicines against various diseases and also for the development of industrial products. The forests in India are the principal repository of large number of medicinal and aromatic plants. Tubers of *Dioscorea bulbifera* L. known as Gonth, Kolkand, Varaheekand possesses biological activities like anti-tumorigenesis and anti-carcinogenesis (Miyoshi et.al., 2011; Huiyuan Gao et.al, 2002; Hu and Yao, 2002; Dong et.al., 2001), anti-microbial activity (Abdeshou, 2002), anti-oxidant (Hou et.al., 2001; Araghiniknam et.al., 1996) and reno-hepato-protection (Lee et.al., 2002). In traditional Chinese medicine, *Dioscorea bulbifera* L. is used in the treatment of sore throat, gastric cancer, carcinoma of the rectum. It was used in the treatment of haemoptysis, epistaxis, pharyngitis, goiter, pyogenic infection, arthritis, sprains and injuries. *Dioscorea bulbifera* L. is very important source of secondary metabolites used in the pharmaceutical industry and general medicine. Diosgenin and related steroidal saponins which provide the steroid building-blocks for developing human sex-hormones are obtain commercially from the tubers of various *Dioscorea* species (Nortan, 1998).

Colocasia esculenta L. Schott (Cocoyam)

Leaf juice of *Colocasia esculenta* L. Schott used for scorpion sting or in snake bite as well as it is used in food poisoning of plant origin. The leaf juice also used in constipation, stomatitis, alopecia, hemorrhoids as well as general weakness. Cocoyam's edible corms and leaves are traditionally used for hepatic ailments (Tuseet.al., 2009). Phytoconstituents like flavonoids and triterpenoids are known to possess hepatoprotective activity. The leaves of this plant reported to possess huge vitamin C content and the root is rich in starch and essential nutrients such as thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, oxalic acid. It is also used to reduce fever and pain. Rakesh et.al. (2011) claimed that the leaf of *Colocasia esculenta* L. Schott exhibits neuropharmacological activity. The root has very good amount of Potassium. Potassium is an important component of cell and body fluids that help regulate heart rate and blood pressure. (Nirmala, 2013). Since this plant is highly medicinal hence it can be useful in development of new formulations with more potential therapeutic and good economic value.





Celosia argentea L.

Ailments treated with *Celosia argentea* L. include: abscesses, cough, diabetes mellitus, diarrhea, dysentery, eczema, eye problems, gonorrhea, infected sores, liver ailments, menstruation problems, muscle troubles, skin eruptions, snakebites, and wounds. (Schippers 2000). The roots have diuretic properties.

The leaves of *Celosia argentea* L. have anti-inflammatory activity due to presence of flavanoid fraction in alcoholic extract. Flavanoid possesses significant anti-inflammatory properties. It is also used traditionally for the treatment of Jaundice, Gonorrhea, Wounds and Fever. The leaves are used for the treatment of inflammations, Fever and Itching. The seeds are bitter, useful in blood diseases, mouth sores. Based on ethno-botanical practice the plant was investigated for anti-inflammatory (Patil et.al., 2003), anti-pyretic (Bhujbal et.al., 2006), anti-diabetic (Vetrichelvanet.al., 2002), anti-bacterial and diuretic properties (Patel et.al., 1993).

The decoction of *Celosia argentea* L. seeds has been reported to be useful in diabetes mellitus. The ethanolic extract was also found to reduce the increased levels of cholesterol, triglycerides and urea. It restored the decreased levels of proteins and liver glycogen in streptozotocin-induced diabetic animals and inhibited the body weight reduction induced by streptozotocin administration. (Ghuleet.al., 2010).

Peucedanum grande C.B. Clarke

Peucedanum grande C.B. Clarke is commonly known as Baphali. In unani system of medicine, the fruit of Baphali is used as a medicine in various forms like decoction, powder, syrup etc. for different ailments. These fruits possess different pharmacological activities and hence used by unani physicians as deobstruent, stimulant, gastric tonic, carminative, diuretic, antihelmenthic, aphrodisiac. (Meher Adiba et.al., 2013). *Peucedanum grande* C.B. Clarke as an ameliorating agent against nephrotoxic effects of Potassium dichromate and Mercuric chloride ($HgCl_2$). It is used as a nephroprotective.

Wrightia tinctoria R.Br (Kodai)

The leaves of *Wrightia tinctoria* R.Br (Kodai) tree yield a blue dye called pala indigo. The juice of leaves is used efficaciously in jaundice. *Wrightia tinctoria* R.Br called as 'jaundice curative tree' in South India. Oil prepared from the fresh leaves of plant has been assigned to analgesic, anti-inflammatory and anti-pyretic activities and to be effective in the treatment of psoriasis, leprosy and infections of chest in asthma. In folk medicine, the dried and powdered roots of *Wrightia tinctoria* R.Br along with *Phyllanthus amarus* (Keezhanelli) and *Vitex negundo* (Nochi) are mixed with milk and orally administered to women's for improving fertility. It has anti-dandruff properties and hence is used in hair oil preparations. *Wrightia tinctoria* R.Br has been assigned to have good antihelmenthic, antiulcer, antidysenteric, antidiabetic, anticancer activities. (Anusharajet.al., 2013). It is well known for its properties and is being traditionally used for the treatment of various ailments such as antidiarrhoeal, astringent and febrifuge. (Lakshmi and Madhu, 2012).

Hibiscus cannabinus L.

Hibiscus cannabinus L. (Malvaceae) also known as Kenf or Ambadi is a tall annual woody herb, often single stemmed or under shrub of 1-2m, with minute prickles on the stems and leaf stalks. The haematinic activity of an orally administered aqueous extract of *Hibiscus*





cannabinus L. leaves was studied on haemolyticanaemic rats. Leaf extract of Hibiscus cannabinus L. induced a significant ($P < 0.05$) increase in the red blood cell count, haemoglobin concentration and pack cell volume which had been originally decreased by phenylhydrazine administration within one week of treatment. The plant produces the O-hibiscanone and hydroquinone in response to infection by the wilt pathogen, *Verticilliumdahliae*. (Puckhaber et.al.,1998).The active ingredient present in plant may recover the disorders in lipid metabolism noted in hyperlipidemic state and further work would be necessary to evaluate the active constituents responsible for the activity and mechanisms of these effects. (Shivaliet.al.,2010)

III) Fodder Security:

KenafH. cannabinus was formerly, primarily used as a fiber crop and secondarily as a livestock feed (Dempsey,1975). Scarcity and high costs of conventional ingredients such as groundnut cake, soya beans, fish meal and maize has led to a renewed interest in the use of non-conventional cheap and easily available ingredients in livestock feeding.

Chopped plants of *Celosia argentea* L. have been used as Forage for poultry and other livestock (Schippers, 2000).

IV) Benefit for Sustainable Environment (Reduction in Carbon Emission):

Developing land by planting trees, shrubs, herbs and climbers of prioritized locally available wild edible plants up to harvesting stage, it could be possible to generate large amount of dry biomass. Every year the rate of carbon sequestration per hectare willincrease as the planted trees grow harvesting more of insolent sunlight. Thus, depending on the area cultivated, it will be possible to calculate the emission reduction. Further some carbon will get accumulated in the soil, which is variable depending upon the soil type. Carbon will be sequestered in the humus heaps which are produced every year.

V) Other Benefits:

- Scientifically designed projects will create awareness regarding importance of wild edible plants in the context of nutrition and medicine.
- The producer will get financial benefits out of cultivation of these plants. On the other hand the consumers benefit in terms of getting nutritious food and that promote immunity against several diseases.
- Such projects will promote organic farming, recycling of biodegradable waste and conservation of rainwater. Waste land will be utilized for cultivation of wild edibles.
- The farmers will benefit by domesticating non-conventional agricultural crops on their farm lands. The farmers who adopt these plants initially could stand to benefit substantially by even supplying or selling the planting material to other cultivators.
- Such projects will help in collection and biodiversity conservation through domestication and cultivation, which can be used as gene pools in future breeding programs.
- Experiments can study and explore the natural defense mechanism possessed by wild plants which can be further utilized in control of insect pests.

Conclusion:

There is clear evidence that where agriculture contributes a significant portion of gross domestic product, rapid agricultural growth is an effective tool for generating overall economic growth and reducing poverty. This study also touches upon many among the seventeenSDGs





(Sustainable Development Goals) set by the UNDP to transform our world; such as zero hunger, good health and wellbeing, climate action and also responsible consumption and production.

If studies are conducted to document, prepare inventories, test samples and utilize the nutritive potential of wild edible plants occurring in vast forest land available to us, it will further multiply the benefits for the entire populace of the country. Wild edibles would also contribute to ensure the conservation of biodiversity by means of cultivation of these species. It also ascertains food security in the coming era of food scarcity if undertaken with suitable agro technique developed for cultivation of such species.

Disclaimer:

The authors compiled this article based on the information available on Internet and through published literature and studies. The authors accept no liability or no responsibility whatsoever for any loss to any person resulting from reliance upon the materials contained in this article. The contents of this article are result of meaningful brainstorming. It has stated suggestions and recommendations for further research. Readers should not refer to it as professional, health or other advice and should seek their own competent expert guidance.

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8. Role of the Service Sector in National Economy

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Abstract

Entrepreneur is an individual, who carries out new combinations, introduces new means of production by which there occurs disequilibrium. Entrepreneur is basically an innovator and innovator is one who introduces new combinations. And entrepreneurship is the purposeful activity of an individual or a group of associated individuals, undertaken to initiate, maintain or aggrandize profit by production and distribution of economic goods and services.

Entrepreneurs play a key role in the process of economic development of a nation. They are, in fact the engine of growth and considered to be catalytic agents for promotion and expansion of productive activities in every sphere of economic life of a developing country. The entrepreneurs, with the help of their strong initiative, drive, skill and spirit of innovation, can bring significant changes in the process of economic development. An entrepreneurial opportunity exists whenever there is a need want, problem or challenge that can be addressed, solved and or satisfied in an innovative way.

A Service is an economic activity that is intangible or not be touched, not be stored and not be owned. Postal service delivering mail is a Service, and the use of expertise like person visiting a doctor is also a service. A Service is consumed at the point of sale and does not result ownership. A product is material or tangible in nature, can be touched, can be stored, and a product can also be owned, but it is not so in case of a service.

Kotler: "Service as an activity that one party offers another that is essential intangible and does not result in the ownership of anything. Its production may or may not be tied to a physical product"

In the modern days, the service sector is growing at a rapid speed. Every country, is interested in utilizing the service sector of the economy. At present it is necessary to assign due weight-age to the development of the service sector. Developed countries have done remarkably well in this area and have depended heavily on service sector for their economic



development.i.e.Dependence on Technologies,Creation and Expansion of Job opportunities.Huge Utilization Resources,Making for Capital formation,Increasing the Standard of Living.

So, Service Sector play an important role in the National Economy

Keywords: Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Service Sector, Economic Development, Customer Services, Industrial Services.

Introduction

Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship

The entrepreneur is an important input of economic development. He is a catalyst of development, with him we prosper, without him we are poor."The entrepreneur in an advanced economy is an individual who introduces something new in the economy. A method of production not yet tested by experience in the branch of manufacturer concerned , a product with which consumers are not yet familiar, a new source of raw material or of new markets.

One of the qualities of entrepreneurship is the ability to discover an investment opportunity and to organize an enterprise. There by contributing to real economic growth. It involves taking of risks and making the necessary investments under conditions of uncertainty and innovating, planning, and taking decisions so as to increase production in agriculture, business, industry and services etc.

Entrepreneurship is a composite skill, the resultant of a mix of many qualities and traits, these include tangible factors as imagination, readiness to take risks, ability to bring together and put to use other factors of production, capital, labour, land, as also intangible factors such as services and the ability to mobilize scientific and technological advances.

Objectives

1. To Know about the Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship.
2. To Study the Entrepreneurial Opportunities and Classification of Services:
3. To Study the Role of the Service Sector in the National Economy:

Entrepreneurial Opportunities

Entrepreneurs play a key role in the process of economic development of a nation.They are, in fact the engine of growth and considered to be catalytic agents for promotion and expansion of productive activities in every sphere of economic life of a developing country.The entrepreneurs, with the help of their strong initiative, drive, skill and spirit of innovation, can bring significant changes in the process of economic development. An entrepreneurial

opportunity exists whenever there is a need want, problem or challenge that can be addressed, solved and or satisfied in an innovative way. They not only look for opportunities but identify opportunities and capture opportunities mainly for economic gains.

There is certainly no formula to become a successful entrepreneur. Some may succeed and make good profits, others sink along the way. Below is a list of good opportunities entrepreneurs can look at-

- Tourism
- Automobile
- Textiles
- Social Ventures
- Software
- Engineering Goods
- Franchising
- Education and Training
- Food Processing
- Corporate Demands
- Ayurveda and Traditional Medicine
- Organic Farming
- Media
- Packing
- Floriculture
- Toys
- Health care Sector
- Biotechnology
- Energy Solutions
- Recycling Business

Services

A Service is an economic activity that is intangible or not be touched, not be stored and not be owned. Postal service delivering mail is a Service, and the use of expertise like person visiting a doctor is also a service. A Service is consumed at the point of sale and does not result

ownership. A product is material or tangible in nature, can be touched, can be stored, and a product can also be owned, but it is not so in case of a service.

The word services refers to public relations, development of the spirit of co-operation on the basis of using individual skills, abilities and knowledge for the betterment of others. So it is an intellectual as well as physical process. It includes use of knowledge and use of intelligence which is not available with the others.

American Marketing Association: "It defines services as activities, benefits or satisfaction which are offered for sale or provided in connection with the sale of goods"

Kotler: "Service as an activity that one party offers another that is essential intangible and does not result in the ownership of anything. Its production may or may not be tied to a physical product."

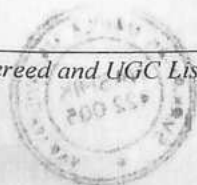
Classification of Services

In every society, there is demand for a large variety of services. These include services of traders, teachers, nurses, doctors, tax consultants, transport organizations, educational institutions and so on. The classification of services in the society can be made by using some criteria.

- **Consumer Services**-There are many services which are sold to the consumer i.e. food services, hotel, personal care services, car service firms, entertainment services, transport services, communication services, insurance services, financial services etc.
- **Industrial Services**-in the industrial market many services are offered to facilitate the process of production, finance, marketing, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers also sell some services along with the sale of goods. They also buy many services in conduct of their business i.e. financial services, transport and warehousing services, engineering services, advertising, and promotion services, office services etc.

Role of the Service Sector in the National Economy

In the modern days, the service sector is growing at a rapid speed. Every country, is interested in utilizing the service sector of the economy. At present it is necessary to assign due weight-age to the development of the service sector. Developed countries have done remarkably well in this area and have depended heavily on service sector for their economic development. The following facts as explained a staunch testimony to the proposition that it is necessary to depend on the service sector for the welfare and well-being of the masses.



- 1. Dependence on Technologies:** In the modern world, there is an increasing dependence on sophisticated technologies. The developed countries are technologically advanced and so they do not face any problems while integrating the national development programme with the sophisticated technologies. In this context, the developing countries are not in the same stage of advancement. These countries are technologically backward and hence their problems are more complicated. Borrow or import technologies, they become dependent on the foreign exchange reserve. Hence, these countries minimize their dependence on advanced and sophisticated technologies or develop their own technologies.
- 2. Creation and Expansion of Job Opportunities:** The service sector creates and expands job opportunities. Generally, in the developing countries and to be more specific in the Indian condition, where there is a large problem of unemployment, the policy makers revamp their development policy so that the tertiary sector of the economy provides help to the national economy.
- 3. Huge Utilization of Resources:** The service sector provides an opportunity to make optimum utilization of untapped valuable resources. By marketing services, we utilize resources which remain unutilized or under utilized and prove a burden on our exchequer. The personal care services, tourism, entertainment, hotel, etc. if not utilized are a national waste. By concentrating on the primary and secondary sectors, the natural resources are utilized and it is not proper that the development planners limit their development proposals only to service sectors of the economy.
- 4. Making for Capital formation:** The contribution of capital formation to the process of socio-economic transformation is always appreciated. For the transformation of the national economy, it is essential to activate our efforts for capital formation. Our investments should be productive or proactive. Our investments opportunities for raising the Gross National Product. Almost all the services generate positive results if they are managed effectively and properly.
- 5. Increase the Standard of Living:** For raising the standard of living, it is not only sufficient to increase the rate of capital formation, economic transformation and national income. Masses are aware of high standards of style and behaviour. However



earning by itself cannot raise our standard of living. Method of spending places where the money is spent and the quantity spent is also relevant in this context.

Conclusion

Entrepreneurs play a key role in the process of economic development of a nation. They are, in fact the engine of growth and considered to be catalytic agents for promotion and expansion of productive activities in every sphere of economic life of a developing country. The word services refers to public relations, development of the spirit of co-operation on the basis of using individual skills, abilities and knowledge for the betterment of others. So it is an intellectual as well as physical process. It includes use of knowledge and use of intelligence which is not available with the others. "Service as an activity that one party offers another that is essential intangible and does not result in the ownership of anything. Its production may or may not be tied to a physical product." In the modern days, the service sector is growing at a rapid speed. Every country is interested in utilizing the service sector of the economy. At present it is necessary to assign due weight-age to the development of the service sector. Developed countries have done remarkably well in this area and have depended heavily on service sector for their economic development. i.e. Dependence on Technologies, Creation and Expansion of Job opportunities, Huge Utilization Resources, Making for Capital formation, Increasing the Standard of Living.

So, Service Sector play an important role in the National Economy

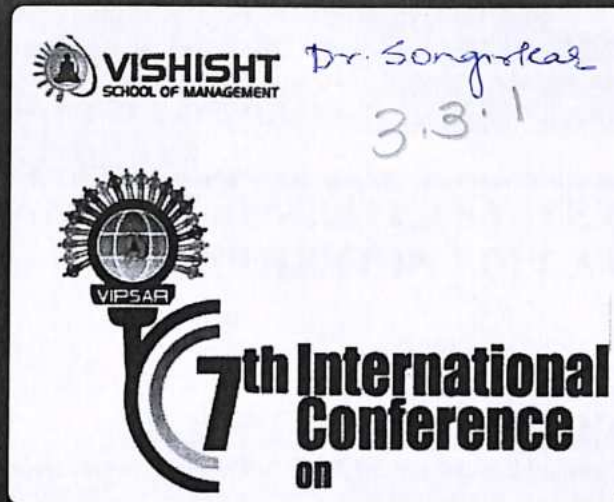
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IMPORTANCE OF SEMESTER SYSTEM AND INTERNAL ASSESSMENT IN EDUCATION

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Abstract

Education:- Education is meant for all round development of a person. It's not meant to produce only specialists and professionals It is development of moral, social, aesthetic as well as rational capacity. Our educational system adopting semester system with many components like preparation of curriculum, syllabus, academic calendar, course material, methods of teaching, introduction of new learning methods and examinations.

Semester System:- Semester signifies the division of academic year into two parts. This division also implies that 1.Courses are designed to cover one semester instead of a year and 2.final examinations are held twice in a year.

Internal Assessment:- When the evaluation of a learners abilities is made by a person, responsible for effecting the classroom teaching and learning process, the mode of assessment is known as internal assessment.

Internal Evaluation in Choice Based Credit System (CBCS):- Choice Based Credit System is totally student centered learning system in which the educational process consumer i.e. learner has a lot of freedom for choosing course according to their taste and temperament to completing a degree programme. It is more focused towards a student's choice in providing a wide range of modules available in a single campus across various discipline offered by experts in the subjects. In education system semester system is the most important for student's proper assessment. At present internal assessment does have a place in the teaching learning process and involvement of teachers and learners in decision making and their views on various issues, and Internal assessment is comprehensive, evaluating all the aspects of the students growth e.g. academic achievements, personality traits, achievement of objectives from all the three domains-cognitive, affective and psychomotor.

Keywords: Education, Semester System, Evaluation, Credit System, Internal Assessment, Etc.

Introduction

Education

Education is that process of development which consists the passage of human being from infancy to maturity, the process whereby adopts himself gradually in various ways to his physical and spiritual environment. "T Raymont".

Education is meant for all round development of a person. It's not meant to produce only specialists and professionals It is development of moral, social, aesthetic as well as

rational capacity. Our educational system adopting semester system with many components like preparation of curriculum, syllabus, academic calendar, course material, methods of teaching, introduction of new learning methods and examinations. Examinations are the most important part and are continuous and life long process of our educational system. The level of knowledge of the learner is evaluated through the examination that's why the examinations have assumed very significance in any academic curriculum,



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both for the students and as well as for the teachers. From time to time examination in our educational system has come in for severe criticism. They are the means of assessing not only the academic standards attained by students but also of evaluating the quality of the teaching learning process. In examination, Internal Assessment and Internal Evaluation in Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) are important process in semester system of education system.

Semester System

Semester signifies the division of academic year into two parts. This division also implies that 1. Courses are designed to cover one semester instead of a year and 2. final examinations are held twice in a year.

Principles of Semester System:

1. Involvement of teachers and learners in decision-making and their views on various issues.
2. A general agreement on the design of semester system.
3. An adequate programme of education for teachers involved in it.
4. Relevant information to be passed, sufficiently in advance, to the persons involved in programme, for example, students, teachers, parents, administrators and so on.
5. Tools of record keeping procedures be studied and prepared.
6. Allowance of adequate preparation time.
7. Pre-experimentation and evaluation in some sample schools and colleges.

Internal Assessment

When the evaluation of a learners abilities is made by a person, responsible for effecting the classroom teaching and learning process, the mode of assessment is known as internal assessment. In this case, the learner and the evaluator are in close interaction with each other continuously during the teaching learning process. Both formative and summative evaluation of scholastic as well as non-scholastic abilities is possible with internal assessment.

How Internal Assessment Should be Made

The system of internal assessment is of great significance and should be given increasing importance.

1. Internal assessment should be comprehensive, evaluating all the aspects of the students growth e.g. academic achievements, personality traits, achievement of objectives from all the three domains-cognitive, affective and psychomotor.
2. The Education commission in 1964-66 recommends, Internal assessment should

be built into the total educational programme and should be used for improvement rather than for certifying the level of achievement of the student.

3. All the items of internal assessment need not follow qualified scoring procedures. Some of them may be assessed in descriptive terms. The result should be kept separately and not be combined artificially with other results to form aggregate scores.
4. The system of internal assessment should be such as to help us in changing the attitudes of students favorably towards the day-to-day school programme.
5. Internal assessment should be such as to supplement the final examination.
6. Internal assessment should be, as far as possible, very objective, unbiased and based on all the records of unit tests, oral tests, practical tests, homework, class work, observational scales and inventories, participation in social and cultural activities, in group projects etc.

Internal Evaluation in Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

Choice Based Credit System is totally student centered learning system in which the educational process consumer i.e. learner has a lot of freedom for choosing course according to their taste and temperament to completing a degree programme. It is more focused towards a students choice in providing a wide range of modules available in a single campus across various discipline offered by experts in the subjects (Datta and Dutta 2013). It leads to quality education and with active teacher student participation. CBCS is an autonomous system where the faculty members have freedom for designing syllabus to evaluation of papers. It is a recently flexible system offering electives for students to purpose an inter-disciplinary approach.

Choice Based Credit System should base the assessment of its student wholly internal evaluation following the principle, Those who teach should evaluate, 100% internal evaluations of both continuous internal evaluations and end of semester examination are adopted. Internal evaluation is to be done by the concerned faculty member of the concerned centre. The aim of the continuous internal evaluation is to assess value skill and knowledge imbibed by students. Generally there will be two seasonal tests in each course during every semester of a programme. Institution may be modified according to its need like two mid only or two mid and two quiz or only but no modification will against 40% continuous internal evaluation. Sessional Ist will be held during the sixth week of the semester of

syllabus covered till then, sessional IInd will be held during the eleventh week for the syllabus covered between seventh and eleventh week. The sessional examinations are also called Mid semester examinations, because they actually provide feedback to the teachers in helping the students to form their knowledge banks and they are held at small doses 25 marks each subject at regular intervals. Students shall compulsorily attend the two sessional tests, failing which they will not be allowed to appear for the end of semester examination.

The students are to be informed in advance about the nature of assessment. The sum total of the marks of the two mid semester examinations together with the marks for project, assignment, group discussion, presentation, class test will be calculated to form 25% of the Internal Assessments. The marks obtained from the summative examination will form the remaining 75%. A good student, regular in his studies will certainly score good marks, over and above the fact that the marks obtained by a student will reflect, in a way, the students study habit throughout the academic session.

Conclusion

In education system semester system is the most important for students proper assessment. At present internal assessment does not have a place in the teaching learning process and involvement of teachers and learners in decision making and their views on various issues, and Internal assessment is comprehensive, evaluating all the aspects of the students growth e.g. academic achievements, personality traits, achievement of objectives from all the three domains-cognitive, affective and psychomotor. Evaluation is a continuous process it forms an integral part of the total system of education and is intimately related to educational objectives. Evaluation is turned into an exercise that the students look forward to, and for the teachers a convenient tool to carry on the business of teaching learning activity. Opinions are heard that the teachers would simply take the easy way of awarding the 25 internal marks to each student.

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हिंदी साहित्य में अन्य भाषाओं से अनुदित साहित्य

डॉ. शोभा साहेबराव राणे

सहायक प्रद्यापिका,

एस.एम्.आर.के.-बी.के.-ए.के.महिला महाविद्यालय,
नासिक

एक भाषा में व्यक्त विचारों को दूसरी भाषा में व्यक्त करना अनुवाद है। बहुभाषाभाषी समाज में आज अनुवाद वैश्विक स्तर पर भाषा सेतु की भूमिका बखूबी निभा रहा है। अनुवाद के माध्यम से विश्व भाषाओं के ज्ञान-विज्ञान के भंडार के द्वार दूसरी भाषाओं के लिए खुल गए। विश्व में अनेक भाषाएँ प्रचलित हैं। लगभग तीन हजार से भी अधिक प्रमुख भाषाएँ आज अपना वर्चस्व बनाएँ हुए हैं। हमारे ज्ञान सम्पदा को समृद्ध बनाने के लिए दूसरों के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित करना अनिवार्य है। तकनीकी, प्रौद्योगिकी, विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में आने वाले विकास से अवगत होने के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न देशों की संस्कृतियों, विचारों और विज्ञान की उपलब्धियों से परिचित होना होगा। इन सबके लिए अनुवाद की भूमिका अनिवार्य हो जाती है।

अगर अनुवाद नहीं होता तो कालिदास सिर्फ भारत में ही जाने जाते, शेक्सपियर इंग्लैंड के ही नाटककार रहते, गेटे जर्मन में ही कवि के रूप में विख्यात रहते, सुकरात यूनान में ही प्रसिद्ध होते। अनुवाद के कारण ही विद्वान् मनीषियों की ख्याति विश्व भर में फैल सकी है। यदि अनुवाद न होता तो व्यास-वाल्मीकी की कृतियाँ सिर्फ संस्कृत मनीषियों तक ही सिमट कर रह जातीं। "मार्क्स का "केपिटल" आज गीता की तरह घर-घर में पढ़ा जाता है। जापान की पूर्ण संस्कृति पर बौद्ध-साहित्य का प्रभाव पड़ा है। पंचतंत्र के अनुवाद ने संसार की सभी भाषाओं के साहित्य को समृद्ध बनाया है। तुलसी ने अपने समय के सम्पूर्ण संस्कृत साहित्य के ज्ञान को हिंदी में अवतरित करके जन-जन के मानस में उतार दिया था।^१

तात्पर्य यह है कि अनुवाद के माध्यम से ही जीवन के विविध क्षेत्रों के भिन्न-भिन्न भाषा के ज्ञान एवं विचारों से परिचित हो सकते हैं। डॉ. त्रिस्कीके शब्दों में-" भारतीय कृतियाँ जब अनुदित होकर पौलैण्ड के लोग उनका स्वागत करते हैं। ऐसी कृतियाँ जल्दी विक्रि जाती हैं। योग, दर्शन जैसे प्राचीन विषयों की किताबें पौलैण्ड के लोग ज्यादा पसंद करते हैं।...पौलैण्ड के बुद्धिजीवियों के लिए रविन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर आदरणीय साहित्यकार है। प्रेमचंद की कहानियाँ हर स्तर के पाठकों को पसंद आती हैं। युल्फ पनॉफ्सकी ने फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु की कहानियों का अनुवाद किया है। लोगों ने उसको बहुत पसंद किया। तकपी शिवशंकर पिल्लै का उपन्यास 'चेम्मी' पोलिश में अनुदित हो गया है। अब तक इसकी लाखों प्रतियाँ विक्रि चुकी हैं।"^२

देश की भावनात्मक एकता के लिए यह अत्यंत आवश्यक है की देश में साहित्य और संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में परस्पर आदान-प्रदान बढ़ाया जाय जो अनुवाद के माध्यम से ही सम्भव है।

टोक्यो विश्वविद्यालय के भाषा विज्ञान के प्रोफेसर सुयोषी नारा ने इशोपनिशेद और महाभारत का अनुवाद संस्कृत से जापानी में किया। अल्कमी वारानिकोव ने राम चारित मानस का रूसी में अनुवाद किया है। 'मानस' के अनुवाद के बारे में रूसी में उन्होंने एक किताब भी लिखी थी। भारत के रूसी विद्वान केसरी नागायण शुक्ल ने उसका अनुवाद हिंदी में किया।

साढ़े तीन दशकों से रूस में कार्यरत, १९९१ में भारत सरकार द्वारा सम्मानित डॉक्टर मदनलाल 'मधु'ने पुश्किन, चेखोव, तुर्गनेव, तालस्ताय, दस्तोवस्की, जैसे रूसी साहित्य के महारथियों के कृतियों के अनुवाद किया। उन्होंने ३४ वर्षों में रूसी और सोवियत साहित्य, जिसमें बालसाहित्य भी शामिल है?? की लगभग १५० रचनाओं का हिंदी में अनुवाद किया है इनमें महाकवि पुश्किन की कविताओं, लेमोत्तोव की कविताओं, मयाकोव्स्की की कविताओं के संग्रहों, तालस्ताय के 'अन्ना कारेनिना' तथा 'युद्ध और शांति' उपन्यासों, चुनी हुई कहानियों, दोस्तोव्योव्स्की की चुनी हुई कहानियों के संकलन 'रजत रातें' तथा 'दरिद्रनागायण' लघु उपन्यासों; अस्त्रोव्स्की, चेखोव और गोर्की के नाटकों, तुर्गनेव की उपन्यासिकाओं, गोर्की की चुनी हुई कहानियों के संग्रह, आधुनिक सोवियत लेखकों की कहानियों के तीन खण्डों, चंगीज आश्र्वत्मानोव और रसूल हज्जातावे की रचनाओं के अनुवादों का विशेष उल्लेख किया जा सकता है।

१९९१ में भारत सरकार द्वारा सम्मानित, साढ़े तीन दशकों से रूस में कार्यरत भारतीय डॉक्टर मदनलाल 'मधु' पुश्किन, चेखोव, तुर्गनेव, तालस्ताय, दस्तोवस्की, जैसे रूसी साहित्य के महारथियों के कृतियों के अनुवाद के रूप में डॉ. मधु की भूमिका सगहनीय रही है। उन्होंने ३४ वर्षों में रूसी और सोवियत साहित्य, जिसमें बालसाहित्य भी



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शामिल है की लगभग १५० रचनाओं का हिंदी में अनुवाद किया है इनमें महाकवि पुश्किन की कविताओं, लेमोत्तोव की कविताओं, मयाकोव्स्की की कविताओं के संग्रहों, तोलस्ताय के 'अन्ना कारेनिना' तथा 'युद्ध और शांति' उपन्यासों, चुनी हुई कहानियों, दोस्तोव्स्की की चुनी हुई कहानियों के संकलन 'रजत रातें' तथा 'दरिद्रनारायण' लघु उपन्यासों, अख्मोव्स्की, चेखोव और गोर्की के नाटकों, तुर्गनेव की उपन्यासिकाओं, गोर्की की चुनी हुई कहानियों के संग्रह, आधुनिक सोवियत लेखकों की कहानियों के तीन खण्डों, चंगीज आश्वत्मातोव और रसूल हज्जातावे की रचनाओं के अनुवादों का विशेष उल्लेख किया जा सकता है।

पांच भाषाओं के ज्ञाता डॉ. एन. ई. विश्वनाथ अय्यर अनुभवी अनुवादक हैं। उन्होंने हिंदी से मलयालम में तथा मलयालम से हिंदी में अनुवाद कार्य किया है। इनकी मलयालम से हिंदी में अनुदित कृतियां निम्नलिखित हैं -

विरुक्क (उपन्यास) - जडें, अर नाषिकनेर (उपन्यास) - आधी घडी, मरणसर्टिफिकट - मरण सर्टिफिकट, राम राजाबहादूर (उपन्यास) - रामराजाबहादूर, उनिय आकाश (नाटक) - नया आसमान नयी धरती, स्मारक शिलकल (उपन्यास) - स्मारक शिलाएँ, प्रकाशं परलुन्न ओरु पेणकुट्टी (कहाणी संग्रह) - एक किशोरी फुलझडी-सी, मलयालम की दस चुनी हुई कहानियाँ - भारत की श्रेष्ठ कहानियाँ, श्री शंकरपिल्ले के तीन नाटक।

हिंदी के प्रसिद्ध साहित्यकार रांगेय राघव ने शेक्सपियर के ग्यारह नाटकों का हिंदी अनुवाद किया है। शेक्सपियर के 'मच एडू अवाउट नथिंग' का अनुवाद रांगेय राघव ने 'तिल का ताड़' नाम से किया है।

रघुवीर सहाय ने मौलिक रचनाओं के साथ-साथ विदेशी भाषों की अनेक रचनाओं का सफल अनुवाद किया है। उन्होंने दिनमान का सम्पादन करते हुए 'आज की कविता' शीर्षक से एक कॉलम चलाया था, जिसमें विश्व कविता का अनुवाद छपता था। इस कॉलम के अंतर्गत उन्होंने स्वयं भी अनुवाद किये और दूसरों से भी करवाए। उनके अनुवाद दिनमान के अतिरिक्त 'इतवारी' पत्रिका में भी प्रकाशित हुए। दिनमान में प्रकाशित उनके सारे अनुवाद १९८६ में 'तनाव' के एक अंक में एक साथ प्रकाशित हुए।

'बारह हंगरी कहानियाँ' नाम से रघुवीर सहाय ने आठ कहानियों के और भारत भूषण अग्रवाल ने चार कहानियों के संयुक्त रूप से इन बारह हंगरी कहानियों का अंग्रेजी से हिंदी में अनुवाद किया। रघुवीर सहाय द्वारा अनुदित हंगरी कहानियाँ हैं- मोर (मारस) योर्कई (मेंढक), गेज़ा गाद्रोदी (उनहार), रैजो कोस्तोलन्सी (छुट्टी का दिन), गीजा शान (लाल वालों वाली लड़की), फ्रिगैश करीथि (पेट का ऑपरेशन), शान्दोर हुन्यादी (वर्दी और प्रेम), ऐंड्रे इल्ले (डर), फेरैंक कडक्षरथि (एमिल दुकिच का जन्म दिन)। इन कहानियों के सन्दर्भ में विपिन बिहारी ठाकुर लिखते हैं- "आलोच्य कृति न केवल लगभग एक शताब्दी में फैले कथा लेखकों के सर्जनात्मक विकासक्रम को प्रदर्शित करती है, वरन् हंगरी जीवन की संक्षिप्त चित्र-शृंखला भी प्रस्तुत करती है।"^३

रघुवीर सहाय ने उपन्यासों का भी अनुवाद किया है- पोलिस्क उपन्यासकार एवं पोलैंड के प्रसिद्ध कथाकार येर्जी आन्द्रजेव्स्की के मूल उपन्यास 'पोपि ओल ई दियायेंत' का हिंदी अनुवाद 'राख और हीरे' शीर्षक से किया।

युगोस्लाविया के प्रसिद्ध उपन्यास 'ना द्रीना चुप्रिया' का अनुवाद 'द्रीना नदी का पुल' नाम से किया इस उपन्यास का अनुवाद विश्व की अनेक भाषाओं में हो चुका है।

बंगला भाषा के प्रसिद्ध साहित्यकार शंकर के बंगला उपन्यास 'ये अनजाने' का हिंदी अनुवाद रघुवीर सहाय और पृथ्वीनाथ शास्त्री ने किया।

यूगोस्लावी उपन्यासकार जेको आइवो आन्द्रीच का 'जेरो' का अनुवाद रघुवीर सहाय ने अंग्रेजी से हिंदी में किया है। यह अनुवाद अप्रकाशित तथा अनुपलब्ध है। रघुवीर सहाय की पुस्तक 'यथार्थ यथास्थिति नहीं' के पिछले कवर पर इस सन्दर्भ में लिखा है कि "जेरो" का अनुवाद छप रहा है।^४ रघुवीर सहाय के लोग भूल गये हैं काव्य संग्रह के कवर पृष्ठ पर भी इसका उल्लेख मिलता है।

अनुदित नाटक : रघुवीर सहाय ने अंग्रेजी नाटकों का हिंदी अनुवाद किया है। उनमें से अनेक नाटकों का सफलता पूर्वक मंचन भी हुआ है।

अंग्रेजी के विश्व विख्यात कवि एवं नाटककार विलियम शेक्सपियर के नाटक 'मैकबेथ' का 'बरनवन' शीर्षक से अनुवाद किया है। शेक्सपियर के 'ट्वेल्थ नाईट' का पद्यानुवाद किया है। साथ ही 'मिडसमर नाईट ड्रीम' का 'बगरो ब्रसंत' शीर्षक से अनुवाद किया है।

रघुवीर सहाय ने युवा स्पेनी कवि एवं नाटककार लोर्का के प्रसिद्ध नाटक 'द हाऊसऑफ़ बरनाडा' का 'विरजिस कदर का कुनवा' शीर्षक से उर्दू गद्य में अनुवाद किया है। जिसका हिंदी रूपान्तर कर गोविन्द निहलानी के निर्देशन में प्रसारित किया गया।



'तीन हंगारी नाटक' इस पुस्तक में रघुवीर सहाय ने तीन हंगारी नाटकों के अंग्रेजी अनुवाद का हिंदी अनुवाद किया है। वे तीन नाटक हैं- १) इशतवान चुरका, २) फेरेंस काडक्षरथी तथा ३) इशतवान अर्केन्यु। इन तीन नाटकों के अंग्रेजी अनुवादों के शीर्षक हैं- १) मागरिट वार्गा, २) जोएन बारबैक, तथा ३) मरिकुट्टना। इन तीन अंग्रेजी अनुवादों के रघुवीर सहाय ने जो हिंदी अनुवाद किये हैं उनके शीर्षक क्रमशः इस प्रकार हैं- १) लोकेशन पर, २) गर्म कमरा, तथा ३) प्रियतम टोट।

स्वामी विवेकानंद की जीवनी 'रोमा रोलॉ' का हिंदी अनुवाद रघुवीर सहाय और अज्ञेय ने साहित्य अकादमी के लिए किया था।

संक्षेप में कहा जा सकता है कि इस वैश्विकरण के युग में ज्ञान-विज्ञान एवं विचारों के आदान प्रदान के लिए एक भाषा से दूसरी भाषा में अनुवाद करना अत्यंत आवश्यक हो गया है, और अनेक साहित्यकार अपने अनुवाद कार्य से हिंदी साहित्य का भंडार समृद्ध कर रहे हैं।

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ

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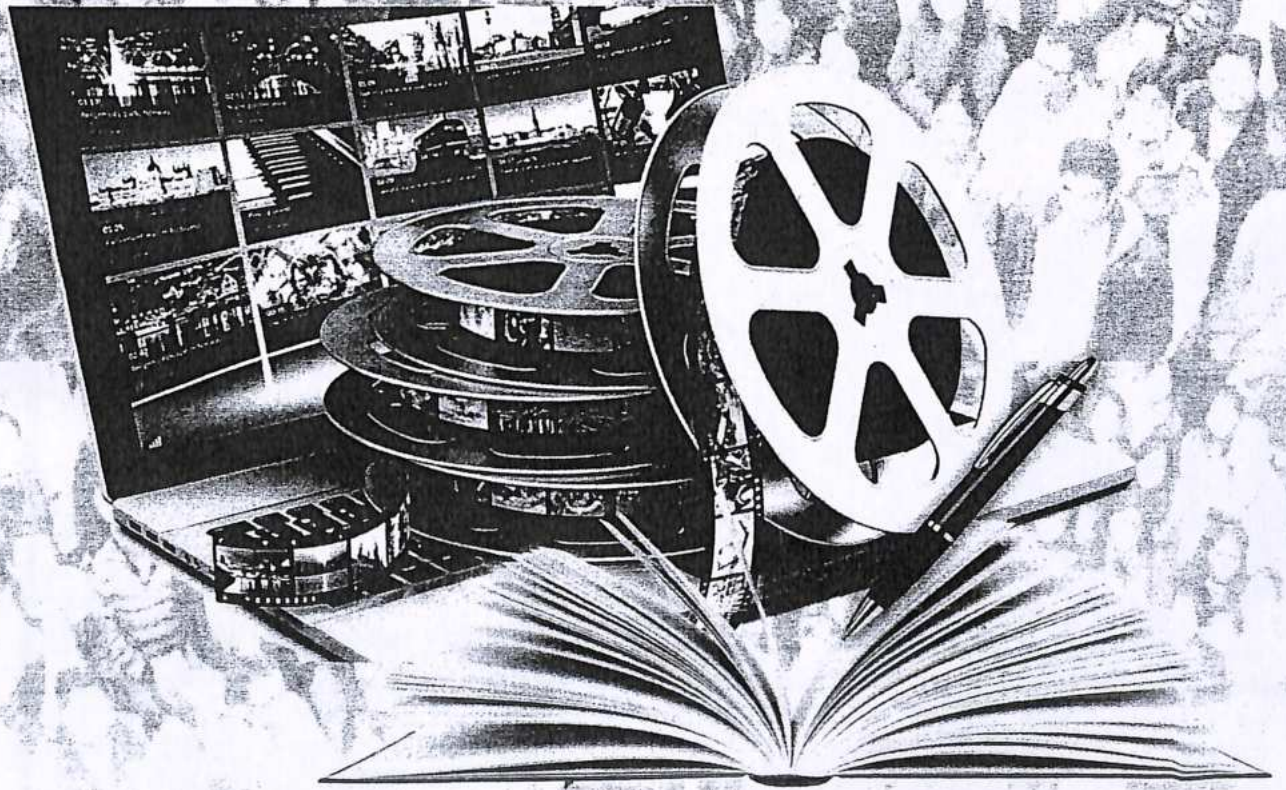
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Principal
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हिंदी साहित्य और मानवीय मूल्य

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मो.९४२२२९२२७५

'मूल्य' समाज और संस्कृति के परिपेक्ष्य में देखे जाते हैं मनुष्य को सही अर्थों में मनुष्य बनाने का श्रेय मानवीय मूल्यों को है, जिनके माध्यम से वह अपना सात्विक जीवन व्यतीत करता है किसी भी समाज, राष्ट्र की संस्कृति का मुल्यांकन वहाँ के लोगों के आचरण मूल्यों के आधार पर ही होता है किसी भी समाज की धारणाएँ, आदर्श और उच्चतर आकांक्षाएँ ही उस समाज के जीवन मूल्यों का सृजन करती है मनुष्य के वैयक्तिक जीवन में जन्मी मूल्यपरक धारणा उसके जीवन को आधार प्रदान करती है मनुष्य का यही आंतरिक उन्नयन उसे धीरे-धीरे सभ्य, सुसंस्कृत बनाता है मानव मूल्य मानवता को गरिमा प्रदान करते हैं जिन मान्यताओं के आधार पर हम अपने को, अपने समाज को न केवल धारण और व्यवस्थित कर पाते हैं, बल्कि दोनों में निहित लोकमांगलिक सम्भावनाओं को चरितार्थ भी करते हैं वे मानव मूल्य कहलाते हैं

मानवीय मूल्य एक ऐसी आचरण संहिता या सद्गुण का समूह है जिसे अपने संस्कारों एवं पर्यावरण के माध्यम से अपनाकर मनुष्य अपने निश्चित लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु अपनी जीवन पद्धति का निर्माण करता है मानवीय मूल्यों का सम्बन्ध नैतिक विचारों से है

साहित्य एवं मूल्य का घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध होता है साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होता है, अतः मानवीय मूल्य एवं साहित्य भी एकदूसरे के पूरक हैं मूल्य शब्द भी समाज कल्याण से जुड़ा होता है तो साहित्य में भी सत्यम शिवं सुन्दरम् को अपने में समाहित करता है साहित्यकार अपनी अभिव्यक्ति मूल्यों एवं आदर्शों के परिपेक्ष्य में करता है वह नैतिक नियमों एवं जीवन के आदर्शों को साहित्य के माध्यम से प्रकट करता है साहित्य की सभी विधाओं, चाहे वह कहानी हो, कविता हो, नाटक हो, या उपन्यास या फिर ओर अन्य विधा सभी का सम्बन्ध मानवीय मूल्यों से ही होता है

कहानीकार वेदप्रकाश अमिताभ अपने कहानीसंग्रह में एक ओर विघटित होते हुए मानवीय मूल्यों से हताश और निराश है, वहीं दूसरी ओर वे मानवीय मूल्यों के प्रतिस्थापना के लिए संकल्पबद्ध और आशावादी हैं राजनितिक एवं धार्मिक प्रभाव आजकल चारों ओर दिखाई दे रहा है! राजनितिक और धार्मिक मूल्यों का हनन हो रहा है, अतः सामाजिक मूल्यों का हनन स्वाभाविक रूप से स्वयंमेव होगा सामाजिक मूल्य तभी स्थापित रह पायेंगे, जब समाज में रहने वाले लोग इन मूल्यों के प्रति आस्था और विश्वास रखते हों और इन मूल्यों का पालन अपना कर्तव्य समझकर करें आज समाज का प्रत्येक क्षेत्र जातीय एवं साम्प्रदायिक चेतना से जुड़ा हुआ है जाति के नाम पर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते रहते हैं भ्रष्टाचार का रोग समाज को खोखला बना रहा है वेदप्रकाश अमिताभ की कहानी 'स्वधर्म निधनं श्रेय' का पात्र रमेशचंद्र कहता है—पूरा फ्राड है, ये जयदेव कहूँ दिन को पुरे को पुरे कॉलेज को पचा जायगौकॉलेज की सैकड़ों बोरी सीमेंट कहाँ गयीं कॉलेज की दुकानों की पगड़ी के हजारों रूपये कहाँ गएपता नहीं? इतना ही नहीं आज शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र में भी मानवीय मूल्यों का पतन होते हुये देखा जा सकता है एकलव्य की तरह आज के शिष्य अपने गुरुओं द्वारा प्रताड़ित होते हैं गुरु दीक्षणा कहानी



मानवीय मूल्यों के अभाव में विहित युवा वर्ग अपने मार्ग से भटकता जा रहा है हर तरफ बेसा, भोग भ्रष्टाचार नहीं आया।
 आनन्द, श्लाक, सुख की खतिर मानवीय मूल्यों की भुला दिया जा रहा है वेदप्रकाश लिखते हैं- 'जहाँ समाज केवल सेक्स की भूख है, वहाँ व्यभिचार है' 'अपना-परया' उपन्यास में सौरभ लक्ष्मी की नद रेणु की अपने बड़े भ्रम कथाओं में फसता है, रेणु उसके साथ रात में भागने की कोशिश करती है, मगर भगामि द्वारा

आज मानव अमानव, सहनर्पति भ्रम, लाव की खोला जा रहा है मानवीय मूल्यों को छोड़ लोग स्वार्थी और भूमिगतिकवादी बनते जा रहे हैं खून के रिसों को भी धन के तालू में तोला जाने लगा है रमेश पाखरियाल 'निशंक' द्वारा लिखित उपन्यास 'अपना परया' में लक्ष्मी की बहन विनीता की शादी के दस दिन बाद ही उसकी माँ की अचानक मृत्यु हो जाती है ऐसे में लक्ष्मी को पिता अपनी छोटी बहन मीरा की है इस विकट स्थिति में लक्ष्मी अपनी मास के डर से उसे साथ नहीं ले जा सकती इस स्थिति का वर्णन करते हुए लेखक लिखते हैं- 'मीरा का अब यहाँ अकेले रहना ठीक नहीं', कहते हुए चाचा ने अपनी पत्नी की ओर अर्पण नजरो से देखा इस उम्मीद में कि शायद वह कह दे कि हम अपने साथ ले जाने हैं लेकिन सब-कुछ

किया जाता है 'नवविवाहित युवती का बुलावा था कोई इशारा से उसे अपनी जाँघ पर बैठने का निमन्त्रण दे गया है कि नारी शोषण को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है, उसके प्रति अपशब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है 'चरित्र' कहानी में गयी के प्रति संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण की दिखाया गया है 'उर कण्ट है रसाली देखते हैं अपने खसम को इस बेर क्या लिखते हैं? नव विवाहित युवती अपने आप को असुरक्षित महसूस करती है उसके साथ अभद्र व्यवहार टुकर-टुकर ताकने की स्थिति रह गी है, हमारी...'
 भ्रमरतीय संस्कृति में नारी को पूजनीय माना गया है, मगर आज मानवीय मूल्यों का इतना पतन हो

में वे लिखते हैं- क्यों वे सुरजा, ये तुने लिखा है? पता है मादर... गौतम किन्तु बड़े और अन्तार श्रेणु साला उनका नाम लिखेगा अपने नाम के साथ उन्हें भी भ्रष्ट कर देगा नीच, हिमांग खराब हो गया गुम लोगों का? संजीव की कहानियों में मानवीय मूल्यों का होता हुआ पतन व्यापक और व्याकुल कर देने वाला है बदलते हुए मानवीय मूल्यों में समाज से मनुष्यों के प्रति मनुष्य का भ्रम, सद्भावना, अहिंसा की प्रवृत्ति, भ्रष्टाचार की भावना, वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम की भावना कम होती जा रही है भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता जा रहा है! 'प्राज के छिलके' में संजीव लिखते हैं- 'वोरी और सीना जोरी तो कोई गुमसे सीखे मुंशीजीगुमने जो खार भंडार से दस बोराडाई, दस बोरा सफेद, पन्ध्रह बोरा यूरिया की हेरोफरी करके झिनकूआ को फँसाया है, उसका क्या जवाब है? अमानोल सिंह ने गाँवों कपड़े बिचलें चीनी किसको बाँटी? गुहार राम सुमर यादव ने ब्लॉक का उन्नत बीज प्रसवाकर बी.डी.ओ. साहब को नहीं, पहुँचाया? और गुम सबों ने मिलकर अन्धोदय के मुर्गा-मुर्गी, बकरी, ऊँट, इक्के, सिलहंड मशीन ही नहीं, सुअर तक नहीं हजम कर डाले?' 'चाकरी' कहानी में वे लिखते हैं- 'लाखों के मालिक और बड़े लोगों और बड़े होटलों में चाप स्वीकार करनेवाले भी अपने को सर्वहारा और आमआदमी मानते हैं अपनी जमीन से तो हम बेदखल होते ही आवे श, अब तो अपने परिचायक शब्दों से भी हमें बेदखल होना पड़ रहा है हमारे जीते-जी हमारी खाल खींचकर ओह ली है और बस



पकड़ ली जाती है जब सौरभभसे अपने माता-पिता से शादी की बात करने के लिए कहती है, तब सौरभभशादी करने से इंकार कर देता है लेखक के शब्दों में- "उस गँवार और अनपढ़ लडकी को तो सौरभभकभी अपने लायक ही नहीं समझता था वह तो मात्र उस गाँव में अपना वक्त काट रहा था अपने संस्कारों में जकड़ी रेणु जब विवाह से पूर्व उस पर सर्वस्व लुटाने को तैयार नहीं हुई तो उसने विवाह का झांसा देकर यह नाटक रचा था उस अँधेरी रात में वह जानवर अपनी प्यास बुझाकर उसके गहनों की पोटली हथियाकर, भभाग निकलने की योजना बना चूका था!"^९ भावनाओं और रिश्तों का आज कोई मोल नहीं रहा संजीव ने अपने उपन्यास 'सर्कस' में पारिवारिक मतभेदों तथा रिश्तों के बीच टकराव को अभिव्यक्त किया है- "अस्तित्वों के टकराव में न बाप अपनी संतानों को बख्शता है, न संतानें अपने बाप को, घात-प्रतिघात से दुनिया हमेशा नई होती रहती है ऐसे में वक्त की रफ्तार में संतानों की बराबरी कब तक कर सकते हैं उसके पुरखे? पीले पत्तों का आल्हाद कब तक?"^{१०}

मानवता के उन्नयन और विकास के लिए नैतिकता और मानवीय मूल्यों का विशेष योगदान है दया, परोपकार, मर्यादा, सत्य सेवा से युक्त मानवीय मूल्यों के लिए मानव को सदैव प्रयासरत रहना चाहिए साहित्य का आधार मनुष्य और उसके अपने यथार्थ के बीच जीवित सम्बन्धों में है साहित्य और मूल्य एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं. साहित्यकारों ने आधुनिक युग में होते हुए मूल्यों के पतन को, अपने साहित्य में अभिव्यक्त किया है

संदर्भग्रन्थः

१. दुख के पुल से - वेदप्रकाश अमिताभ, पृ. १५
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४. चाकरी - संजीव की कथा-यात्रा, प्रथम पड़ाव पृ. ७१, ७२
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९. अपना-पराया - रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक', पृ. ९७
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डॉ. सायली योगेश आचार्य

सहा. प्राध्यापक, मराठी विभाग, एस.एम.आर.के. महिला महाविद्यालय, नाशिक.

गोषवारा

दुसऱ्या महायुद्धाचे सखोल दूरगामी परिणाम जसे मानवी जीवनावर झाले तसेच ते माहित्याच्या प्रांतावरही झाले. मूल्यांचा झालेला ऱ्हास, विस्कळित झालेले जनजीवन यामुळे माहित्यही वास्तववादाकडे झुकले. त्यातच फ्रॉईडच्या मानसशास्त्रीय सिद्धांतामुळे मानवी मन, मानवाचे जगणे हे माहित्याच्या केंद्रस्थानी आले. माहित्य आणि मानवी जीवन यांचा अत्योन्य संबंध असल्याने मानवी मनाची जडणघडण आणि मानसिक व्यवहार यांची वैज्ञानिक माहिती मानसशास्त्रात मिळते म्हणूनच माहित्यकृती अभ्यासताना मानसशास्त्राचा अभ्यास उपयुक्त ठरतो. मानसशास्त्राला सगळ्यात जवळची अशी समीक्षा पद्धती म्हणजे आदिवंधात्मक समीक्षापद्धत. या परस्परपूरक समीक्षा पद्धती आहेत. म्हणूनच मनोविश्लेषण आणि आदिवंधात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्यातून माहित्यकृतीकडे पाहिल्यास माहित्यातील पात्रे, पात्रगत मत्, त्यांचे वर्तन, मनोव्यापार, आदिवंधांशी असणारा त्यांचा अनुबंध अभ्यासणे महज शक्य होते.

महत्त्वाचे शब्द : मनोव्यापार, आदिवंध, मनोविश्लेषण, संज्ञाप्रवाह, नेणीव इत्यादी

प्रस्तावना

माणूस हा माहित्यातील मुख्य विषय आहे आणि माणसाच्या कार्यव्यापारात मानवी मन हेच केंद्रस्थानी असते. माहित्याची निर्मिती या मानवी मनामुळेच शक्य होते. माहित्याचा एक वाचक आणि निर्माता या दुहेरी भूमिका हे मानवी मनच निभावून नेत असते म्हणूनच माहित्याचा अभ्यास होताना मानवी मनाचा, त्याच्या मनोव्यापाराचा, त्याच्या वर्तनामागील कार्यकारणभावाचा, परस्परसंबंधांचा थोडक्यात माहित्यव्यापाराम कारणीभूत ठरणाऱ्या मानवी मनातील सर्वच घटकांचा अभ्यास होणे आवश्यक असते तरच त्या माहित्यकृतीला न्याय देता येऊ शकतो. पात्राच्या वर्तनाचा दुहेरी अंगाने विचार करणे, खोलवर अभ्यास करणे मानसशास्त्रामुळेच शक्य झाले आहे. मानवी मनाचे आणि माहित्याचे असलेले अतूट नाते मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षा पद्धती उलगडून सांगते. समीक्षकाला माहित्याची निर्मिती, स्वरूप आणि माहित्याचा आस्वाद या तीन अंगांनी माहित्याचा विचार करावा लागतो. या तीनही अंगांपाठीमागे मानवी मनच कारणीभूत ठरते म्हणूनच मनोव्यापाराचे स्वरूप यापून घेण्यासाठी मानवी मनाचा सखोल अभ्यास पूरक ठरेल अशी समीक्षकांना आशा वाटली आणि यातूनच मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षेचा जन्म झाला.

मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षा

"मानवी मनाच्या मुख्यवस्थित ज्ञानाच्या आश्रयाने माहित्यकृतीची जी समीक्षा केली जाते तिला मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षा म्हणता येईल." ?

ही मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षा खोलवर अभ्यासली असता हिच्या अनुषंगाने माहित्यकृतीचा अभ्यास केल्यास नी नी माहित्यकृती अधिकाधिक उलगडण्यास, समजून घेण्यास मदत होते. थोडक्यात असे म्हणता येईल की, मानसशास्त्रीय ज्ञानाचे उपयोजन करून माहित्य व त्यामागील मनोव्यापारांचा शोध घेणे म्हणजे मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षा होय. पीटर ब्रुक्स या समीक्षकाच्या



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मते, "दोन सुहृदांमध्ये जसे एकमेकांना समजून घेणारे, साह्य करणारे स्नेहशील, समभावाचे नाते असते तसे साहित्यसमीक्षा आणि मानसशास्त्र या दोन ज्ञानशाखांमध्ये सुहृदांसारखे नाते असले पाहिजे. " २

साहित्यकृतीचा मानसशास्त्राशी असलेला हा संबंध म्हणूनच पात्रांच्या स्वभावाचे विविध पैलू तसेच साहित्यकृतीतील त्यांचे परस्परसंबंध, त्यांचे भावविश्व, त्यांचा जगण्याचा संघर्ष, स्नेहभाव या विविध घटकांचे मुख्यस्थित दर्शन घडविता. म्हणूनच या अनुषंगाने फ्रॉइडचा मनोविश्लेषण सिद्धांत अभ्यासणे आवश्यक ठरते.

फ्रॉइड आणि मनोविश्लेषण

इ.स. १९२० नंतरच्या काळातील साहित्याचा अभ्यास करताना मानवी मनाचे साहित्यकृतीत असलेले केंद्रवर्ती स्थान यामुळेच मनोविश्लेषणाचा अभ्यास मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होऊ लागला, या मनोविश्लेषणाच्या सिद्धांतात अनेकविध मानसशास्त्रज्ञांनी भर घातला असला तरी याचे पहिले श्रेय फ्रॉइडला द्यावे लागते. त्याने जगाला कधीही माहीत नसलेले नेणीवयुक्त मन संकल्पना मांडून एक वेगळाच दृष्टिकोन दिला. मानवी मन हे जाणीवेच्या पातळीवर केवळ काही अंशीच कार्य करत असते मात्र त्याचे नेणिवेच्या पातळीवरील मनात मात्र अविरत उलाढाली सुरू असतात. हिमनगाच्या अस्तित्वाप्रमाणे त्याची जाणीव तर हिमनगाचा न दिसणाऱ्या तळाप्रमाणे नेणिवेची पातळी प्रत्येक माणसात कार्यशील असते. फ्रॉइडने मानवी मनाचा सखोल अभ्यास करून मानवी वर्तन, मानवाच्या आशा-आकांक्षा, ध्येय, स्वप्ने, विचार, भाव-भावनांची आंदोलने यावर मनोविश्लेषणात्मक सिद्धांत मांडून प्रथमच प्रकाश टाकला आहे. तेव्हापासूनच साहित्यकृतीचे मानसशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण हा मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षेतील एक महत्त्वाचा टप्पा मानला जाऊ लागला. साहित्य, चित्र, मिथस आदी घटक ही मानवी मनाचीच निर्मिती आहे. स्वप्नांप्रमाणेच त्यांचीही भाषा ही प्रतिमा-प्रतीकांची असते. स्वप्नांप्रमाणेच साहित्यकृतीचे अंगही दोन अंगांनी मिळून तयार झालेले असते, पहिले शब्दरूपी प्रकट अंग तर दुसरे ध्वन्यर्थरूप असे अप्रकट अंग. साहित्यकृतीची भाषा आणि तिची रचना यांच्या मुळाशी स्वप्नांचे दोन व्यापार कार्यशील असतात. स्वप्नात व्यक्तीच्या इच्छेचा आविष्कार होत असतो, तशीच साहित्यकृती ही लेखकाच्या इच्छा, आकांक्षा, वासना-प्रेरणा आदींचा आविष्कार असते असे साहित्य आणि स्वप्नांचे माध्यम सांगितले जाते.

साहित्यकृतीतील पात्रांचे विवेचन करताना याच मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षा पद्धतीचा उपयोग होतो. येथे समीक्षक मनोविश्लेषकाची भूमिका बजावतो आणि पात्रांच्या स्थिती-गतीमागे, वर्तनामागे जाणीव-नेणिवेचे कोणते आकृतीबंध आहेत हे तपासून पाहतो. साहित्यकृतीतील त्या - त्या पात्रांचे वर्तन असे का आहे याची कारणमीमांसा मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षा पद्धतीच्या आधारे होऊ शकते. थोडक्यात साहित्यकृतीचा आस्वाद घेणारा सर्वसामान्य वाचक हा साहित्यकृतीतील खलनायकाच्या वार्डट वागण्यावरून त्याला वार्डट प्रवृत्तीचा ठरवतो तर मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षापद्धती वापरणारा समीक्षक ते पात्र साहित्यकृतीत असे का वागले असावे ? याचा खोलवर जाऊन शोध घेतो आणि त्याच्या वर्तनामागील कारणमीमांसा स्पष्ट करू शकतो. म्हणूनच साहित्यकृती दोन्ही अंगांनी (दुहेरी) वाजुनी खऱ्या अर्थाने समजून घ्यायची असेल तर मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षा पद्धत तसेच मनोविश्लेषण पद्धत सर्वश्रेष्ठ ठरते.

मानवी मनाच्या अवस्था

फ्रॉइड यांनी मानवी मनाचे तीन भाग कल्पिले आहेत. त्यांच्या मते, आपल्या मनात तीन प्रकारच्या मानसिक क्रिया कार्य करित असतात, एक जाणिवेच्या पातळीवरची, ही सवोध प्रक्रिया. आपण असंख्य अनुभव याच पातळीवरून घेत असतो. पण या अनुभवातील काही अनुभव आपण विस्मरतोदेखील, त्यांची आठवण करून दिल्यास ते पुन्हा आठवतात यांना सवोध-पूर्व किंवा संज्ञापूर्व प्रक्रिया म्हणतात. तर आपले काही अनुभव इतके दबले अथवा दाबले जातात, ते इतके खोलवर जातात की मोठ्या प्रयासानेही ते जाणिवेच्या कक्षेत येत नाहीत, ते तेहमीच असंज्ञ, अवोध राहतात, म्हणूनच ही असंज्ञ प्रक्रिया. या अवोध, असंज्ञ भागात मूळ प्रेरणा,

अनेक कादंबऱ्यांकडे या मनोविश्लेषणाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता येईल. अनेक स्त्रिया वर्षानुवर्षे आपल्या वैयक्तिक आयुष्यात, संसारात आपल्या इच्छा-आकांक्षांचे दमन करित असतात. पुरुषप्रधान कुटुंबरचनेला शरण जात असतात, त्यांच्या इच्छा-आकांक्षांची होणारी दडपणूक, त्यांच्या भावनांचे होणारे विरेचन, त्यांचा आत्मशोध, त्यांचा आत्मभानाचा प्रवास उलगडून दाखविण्यासाठी मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षापद्धत उपयुक्त ठरते.

भूमी कादंबरी आणि मनोविश्लेषण

भूमी कादंबरीतील मैथिली जान्हवीप्रमाणेच अत्यंत हुशार अमते मात्र वडिलांचे प्रेम न मिळालेली मैथिली पेशाने नर्स असणाऱ्या आणि तिच्या मॅथ्युज टीचरच्या प्रेमात पडलेल्या आईने वाढवलेली एकूण एक मुलगी अमते. समुद्रकिनारा ही तिची एकटेपणा घालविण्याची जागा. कारण तिच्यासाठी मध्याकाळी मॅथ्युज टीचर आले की घराचे दरवाजे बंद असतात. अशी ही मैथिली आईची आजारपणात मेवा करते, आईच्या पश्चात आल्याकडे मुंबईला रहायला येते. आल्याने लावलेला जीव पण त्याचवेळी मुलांची जात म्हणून डोळ्यात तेल घालून केलेला पहाग मैथिलीभोवती असतो. मिलिंद एक मित्र आणि प्रियकर म्हणून तिच्या आयुष्यात येतो आणि पळपुटा असल्याने तितकाच महजपणे निघूनही जातो. मैथिली अस्वस्थ होते. वाचनवेड असणाऱ्या देवस्थळीवाडीच्या ती महवामात येते, त्यांच्या पश्चात त्यांचा मुलगा शंतनू याच्याशी तिचा परिचय होतो. देवस्थळीवाडीचे संबंध असणारे दांडेकर तिला शंतनूसाठी रीतसर मागणी घालतात. अबोल आणि घुमा न आवडलेला शंतनू तवरा म्हणून फारमा पटलेला नमला तरी ती विचार करून लग्नाला होकार देते. लग्नानंतर स्वतःच्या संसारात देवस्थळीवाडीचा पुस्तकांचा खजिना आवडीने वगोवर घेऊन जाते. शंतनूला आईविषयी काहीही वाटत नसते. पुढे शंतनूच्या अबोल, घुम्या, तिरसट स्वभावाचा तिला त्राम होऊ लागतो. मुलाच्या अंशुमनच्या जन्मानंतर तर त्याला वडिलांचा लागलेला लळा पाहून ती अधिकच एकटी पडत जाते. त्यावेळी पूर्वी दडपून टाकलेल्या स्वप्नाची आठवण होऊन ती ध्येय पूर्ण करण्यासाठी बंगलोरला इंग्रजी विषयाच्या प्राध्यापिकेची नोकरी स्वीकारते. एकटीचा संसार धाटते. तिथे अनेक मित्र-मैत्रीणी, शेजारी यांच्यासह सुधीर आपल्या कुटुंबासमवेत तिच्या आयुष्यात येतो. त्याची मतिमंद मुलगी लली हिचा तिला लळा लागतो. ललीच्या मृत्यूनंतर तर खूप कोमळते. सगळ्यांची इच्छा असतानाही सुधीरला जवळ न करता ती पुन्हा आपल्या गावी शंतनूकडे परतायचा निर्णय घेते. लली आणि शंतनू यांच्यात तिला साम्य जाणवते. यामुळे कुटुंबाला, माणसांना, नातेसंबंध सांभाळण्याला ती महत्त्व देत घरी परतते मात्र स्वतःचे अस्तित्व, स्वत्व जपायला ती विस्मृत नाही.

या कादंबरीतही मैथिलीला वेळोवेळी परिस्थितीमुळे आपल्या इच्छा-आकांक्षांचे, स्वप्नांचे दमन करावे लागले आहे. मात्र प्रतिकूलतेवर खंबीरपणे मात करून ती स्वतःचे अस्तित्व आधी निर्माण करते, स्वतःची वेगळी, स्वतंत्र ओळख निर्माण करते, नंतर नातेसंबंधांना, घरालाही नितकेच महत्त्व देत, माणूसपणाचे भान राखत घराकडे येते. मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षेमुळे अशा साहित्यकृतीतील पात्रांच्या प्रत्येक वर्तनामागील कार्यकारणभाव शोधणे, परस्परसंबंध शोधणे सुकर होते.

आशा बगे यांच्या मेतू कादंबरीतील त्रिजमोहन सुरुवातीला सामान्य माणसाचे आयुष्य जगत असला तरी पत्नी मुचरिता आणि गावी असणारे कुटुंब यांच्यात निर्माण झालेल्या दरीमुळे पुढे भयगंडाला सामोरा जातो.

फ्रॉईडच्या या अवोध मनाच्या सिद्धांतावरगेवरच इलेक्ट्रा, इडिपस गंड, भयगंड, आत्मरती, दिवाम्वप्र अशा अनेक सिद्धांतांनी समीक्षकांचा पर्यायाने वाचकांचा साहित्यकृतीकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन बदलला. कालावकाशाच्या मर्यादेमुळे प्रस्तुत सर्वच सिद्धांतांचा परामर्श घेणे प्रस्तुत अभ्यासात शक्य नाही.

मनोविश्लेषणातून संज्ञाप्रवाहाकडे

मानसशास्त्रातील बोध-अवोध मनाच्या विश्लेषणातूनच संज्ञाप्रवाह तंत्राचा शोध लागला. फ्रॉईडच्या संशोधनामुळे साहित्यव्यापार मनोव्यापाराकडे, व्यक्तीच्या अंतर्मनाकडे वळला मात्र त्यानंतरही कार्ल गुस्ताव युंग, डलर अशा अनेकांनी विविध

प्रवृत्ती वसत असतात. त्यावर कामप्रेरणेचा प्रभाव असतो. या अवोध भागातील दबलेले अनुभव स्वप्नांमध्ये प्रतिमांरूपाने प्रकट होत असतात. अशा प्रकारे सवोध, बोधपूर्व आणि अवोध अशा तीन मानसिक स्तरांनी मानवी मन घडलेले असते.

ज्याप्रमाणे मानवी शरीरात पचनसंस्था, मज्जासंस्था या शारीरिक संस्था कार्य करीत असतात तशाच आपल्या मनोविश्वात तीन प्रकारच्या मानसिक संस्था कार्य करीत असतात. १) तत् (डड) २) अहं (डगो) ३) अतिअहं (सुपरडगो). तत् हे अवोध मानसिक क्षेत्र आहे, त्यात क्षुधा, प्रेम, काम इत्यादी प्रेरणा वसत असतात. उदा. जर आपल्याला भूक लागली तर क्षुधेची प्रेरणा जागृत होते मग अहं वास्तवाच्या पानळीवरून ताजे अन्न मिळवून देतो म्हणजेच तिची पूर्ती करतो, व अन्नाची निवड करताना अतिअहं अहंला मदत करतो म्हणूनच नीनिचे तत्त्व हे अति-अहंशी निगडीत असते. अहंवर अति-अहं मात करीत असतो. याचे उदाहरण तपासून पहावयाचे झाल्यास खालील काही कादंबऱ्यांच्या अनुपंगाने पाहता येईल.

साहित्यकृती आणि मनोविक्षेपण

साहित्यकृतीच्या सखोल अभ्यासामाठी मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षा पद्धतीचा कसा उपयोग होतो हे तपासून पाहण्यामाठी काही कादंबऱ्यांची उदाहरणे प्रस्तुत भागात घेतली आहेत.

अवकाश कादंबरी

मानिया यांची स्त्रीवादी आशय व्यक्त करणारी अवकाश ही कादंबरी. यातील नायिका जान्हवी, अत्यंत बुद्धिमान, हृशार जान्हवीचे डॉक्टर होण्याचे स्वप्न केवळ मुलीच्या जन्माला आल्यामुळे तिला मोडून द्यावे लागले. कुटुंबात लहानाची मोठी होताना तिच्या आणि भावामध्ये केला जाणारा भेदभाव, अम्माचे तिच्याशी मुलगी म्हणून वेगळे वागणे, भावाच्या मृत्यूनंतर अम्मा आपांनी तिच्या शिक्षणाचा विचार न करता मुंबई मोडून दुसरीकडे गहायला जाणे, पुढे राघवन नामक अवोल घुम्या तरुणाशी तिचा विवाह करून देणे अशा अनेक घटनांचा पट वाचकाच्या डोळ्यासमोर उलगडत जातो. लग्नानंतर राघवनकडून कुटुंबेही मुख न मिळालेली जान्हवी आपल्या इच्छा-आकांक्षांचे पुन्हा एकदा दमन करते. मंमार, नवरा, मुले यांच्या मेवेत वाहून घेते. राघवनच्या दुरच्या नात्यातील गायत्री - मदाशिवशी मात्र तिची चांगली मैत्री होते. कालांतराने मुंबईला एकाच चाळीत राहत असलेला समवयस्क अनिकेत पुन्हा तिच्या आयुष्यात येतो. त्याला भेटूनही तिला हवे तसे मुख मिळत नाही तेव्हा ती आत्मशोध घेते, स्वतःच्या आयुष्याचा तय्याने विचार करते. गायत्रीला मूलवाळ नसल्याने जे दुःख होते त्यामुळे जान्हवी तिला समजून घेते आपली मुले मोठ्या मनाने तिला सुपूर्द करते. राघवनचाही ती कधी उघडपणे तिरस्कार किंवा त्याग करत नाही. राघवनचा सांभाळ आई-बावा नसल्याने एका म्हाताऱ्या चिचीने केलेला असतो. कुटुंबाची वांशिलकी, प्रेम, मुख या साऱ्यापासून वंचित राहिलेला राघवन म्हणूनच स्वभावाने तुटक, संतापी, नात्यांना समजून न घेणारा दाखविला असावा ही वाजू मानसशास्त्रीय अभ्यासपद्धतीमुळे समोर येते.

जान्हवीने डॉक्टर होण्याचे स्वप्न जे उरगती वाळगले होते, भावाच्या मृत्यूनंतर आई-वडिलांना ओझे वाटणाऱ्या जान्हवीला जेव्हा राघवनशी इच्छेविरुद्ध लग्न करावे लागते तेव्हाच ती तिच्या इच्छांचे दमन करते. लग्न झाल्यावरही तिचा भ्रमनिगमच होतो, एक पत्नी, म्हणून, एक माणूस म्हणून राघवन तिच्याशी पहिल्या दिवशीही प्रेमाने वागत नाही, त्याची पशुतुल्य वृत्ती पाहून ती पुन्हा आपली स्वप्ने, इच्छा-आकांक्षा यांचे दमन करते. अनिकेत पुन्हा आल्यावर तिच्या चित्तवृत्ती बहरतात परंतु क्षणिक सुखाचा खरे मुख कसे म्हणता येईल या विचारांमरशी ती पुन्हा त्याच्यापासून विरक्त होते आणि आत्मशोध घेत स्वतःला सावरते.

फ्रॉइडने सांगितलेल्या मनाच्या अवस्थेनुसार राघवनकडून मुख न मिळालेल्या जान्हवीचे अनिकेतला पाहून त्याला भेटण्यास आतुर होणे ही तिची तत् (डड) अवस्था, त्याला प्रत्यक्ष भेटायला गेलेली जान्हवी क्षणभरामाठी मुखावने ही तिची अहं (डगो) अवस्था मात्र भेटल्यानंतर तिला जाणवते की या क्षणिक सुखापलीकडे यात कसलेच समाधान नाही, या भेटीला, भेटण्याला काहीच अर्थ नाही ही तिची अति-अहं अवस्था होय.



मानसशास्त्रीय सिद्धांतांची मांडणी करून मानसशास्त्रात मोलाची भर टाकली आहे. युंगने तर फ्राईडच्या अंतर्मनाची संकल्पना केवळ व्यक्तिपुरेती मर्यादित न ठेवता तिला अधिक व्यापक असे सामाजिक अधिष्ठान प्राप्त करून दिले. "व्यक्तीप्रमाणेच समाजाचेही अप्रकट मन असते, व ते समाज निरनिराळ्या प्रकारच्या दैवतकथा, कहाण्या, लोककथा...त्रते वैकल्ये, सण-समारंभ, उत्सव यांच्याद्वारा जतन करून ठेवतो. ह्या गोष्टींना जरी सांप्रदायिक स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले तरी त्यामध्ये मूळबीज हे सर्वप्रत्ययी व संशोध्य असते. अशा रीतीने ह्या संकल्पनेने मनुष्याच्या सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रातील उपक्रमांना एक वेगळा अन्वय प्राप्त झाला आणि त्यांचा अर्थच बदलला."३

फ्राईड, युंग यांच्या सिद्धांतांबरोबरच दुसऱ्या बाजूला फ्रॅन्झ बाय्यामुळे मंजाप्रवाही तंत्राचाही आपल्याकडे प्रवाह सुरू झालेला दिसतो. वा.सी.मर्डेकरांनी आपल्या कादंबऱ्यांतून (रात्रीचा दिवस, तांबडी माती, पाणी) पहिल्यांदा या तंत्राचा वापर केला तर पुढे चिं.व्यं. खानोलकर (रात्र काळी घागर काळी), श्री.ना.पेंडसे (लव्हाळी), विश्वाम वेडेकर (रणांगण) यांनीही या तंत्राचा वापर प्रभावीपणे केलेला दिसून येतो. चेतनेच्या विशिष्ट ओघाला किंवा प्रवाहाला 'मंजाप्रवाह' म्हटले जाते. पात्रांच्या अंतर्मनाचा शोध घेण्यासाठी या तंत्राचा उपयोग होतो. स्वप्नातला मंजाप्रवाह, निवेदनातील मंजाप्रवाह, निद्रावस्थेतील मंजाप्रवाह, संवाद व स्वगत यातील मंजाप्रवाह असे या मंजाप्रवाहाचे प्रकार आहेत.

शोधक्यात मनोविश्लेषण व मंजाप्रवाह यांच्यात फरक आहे परंतु मंजाप्रवाहात मनोविश्लेषणदेखील येऊ शकते. मनोविश्लेषण ही मूळ संकल्पना फ्राईडच्या अवोध मनाच्या संशोधनाशी निगडित आहे. व्यक्तीच्या अवोध मनात मुखोपभोगाच्या इच्छा, आकांक्षा मातल्याने उत्पन्न होत असतात व त्यांची पूर्ती करण्याची उर्मी त्या व्यक्तीच्या मनात दाटून येत असते. ही पूर्ती न झाल्यास त्या इच्छा-आकांक्षांचे दमन होते, ती व्यक्ती चिंता, ताण या समस्यांना सामोरी जाते. अशा मनोविकारातून त्या व्यक्तीला बाहेर काढण्यासाठी त्याच्या दबलेल्या इच्छा-आकांक्षा वर आणण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे म्हणजे मनोविश्लेषण होय. हे मनोविश्लेषण लेखक साहित्यकृतीतून व्यक्त करतो तेव्हा पात्रांच्या मनातील विचार व त्यांची मंगती तो आपल्या विचारांशी जोडून लिहित असतो, त्याचे हे विचार जाणिवेच्या पातळीवरील असतात म्हणून मनोविश्लेषणाचा जाणिवेच्या पातळीवरील मंजाप्रवाह असे म्हणता येईल.

निष्कर्ष

- १) फ्राईडचे मनोविश्लेषण आणि इतर सिद्धांतांचा वापर करून साहित्यकृतीतील पात्रांचा सखोल अभ्यास करणे सहज शक्य होते.
- २) पात्रांच्या कृती-उक्ति, तागील, वर्तनामागील कारणांमांसा करण्यासाठी मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षा पद्धती उपयुक्त ठरते.
- ३) साहित्याच्या केंद्रस्थानी असलेले मानवी मन पूर्वपिक्षा खोलवर जाऊन जाणून घेणे, मनोविकारांवर मात मिळवणे, साहित्यकृतीतून वावरणारी पात्रे, त्यांचे स्वभाव, आचार-विचार समजून घेणे मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षापद्धतीमुळे शक्य झाले.
- ४) फ्राईड, युंग, इतर यामागच्या अनेक मानसशास्त्रज्ञांनी मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षापद्धतीत मोलाची भर घातली आहे व यामुळेच कुठल्याही साहित्यकृतीचा अभ्यास इतर समीक्षापद्धतींपेक्षा मानसशास्त्रीय समीक्षापद्धती वापरून अधिक प्रभावीपणे करता येतो हे दिसून येते.

संदर्भ सूची

- १) समीक्षामांसा, पाटील, गंगाधर, मौज, मुंबई, नोव्हेंबर २०११, पृष्ठ १५४.
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- ३) नवसमीक्षा काही विचारप्रवाह, संपा. कुलकर्णी गो.म., मेहता, पुणे, १९८२, पृष्ठ ११९.



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माध्यमांतर होऊ शकणारी मराठीतील साहित्यकृती : 'भूमी' कादंबरीसंदर्भात

3.3.1

डॉ. सायली योगेश आचार्य
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, मराठी विभाग,
एस.एम.आर.के.वी.के.ए.के.महिला महाविद्यालय, नाशिक-५.

नोपवारा:

साहित्यकृतीचे माध्यमांतर ही अनेक भाषांमध्ये सतत होत जाणारी प्रक्रिया आहे, हे माध्यमांतर करणे हे दिग्दर्शकासाठी मोठे आव्हान असते. इतिहासातही पाश्चात्यांपामून ते हिंदी, मराठी दिग्दर्शकांपर्यंत साहित्यकृतींवर केलेले चित्रपट यशस्वी माध्यमांतराची साक्ष देतात. चार्ल्स डिकन्स, अगाथा ख्रिस्ती, जेन ऑस्टीन, शेक्सपिअर अशा अनेक नामवंतांच्या साहित्यकृतींवर निघालेले चित्रपट हे माध्यमांतराचे उत्तम उदाहरण आहे. रविंद्रनाथ टागोर, शरदचंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय, मुन्शी प्रेमचंद, आर.के.लक्ष्मण इत्यादींच्या अनेक कथा-कादंबऱ्यांवर चित्रपट निर्माण झाले. मराठीतही शांता निसळ यांच्या 'वेधर' कादंबरीवर डॉ. जय्यार पटेल यांनी 'उंबरठा' हा चित्रपट बनवला आणि तो गाजला इतकेच नव्हे तर त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून वेधरची दुसरी आवृत्ती 'उंबरठा' या नावाने प्रकाशित झाली. थोडक्यात माध्यमांतरात पुनर्निर्मिती अत्यंत महत्त्वाची असते. साहित्यकृतीतील कथावीज नेमके शोधून घटना प्रसंगांची योग्य निवड करणे आणि आशयाला धक्का न लागू देता आपले सर्जन रसिकांपर्यंत पोहचविणे हे माध्यमांतराचे खाम वैशिष्ट्य आहे.

महत्त्वाचे शब्द

माध्यमांतर, साहित्यपण, मूळावरहुकूम, कथावीज, समर्पणशीलता, आत्मशोध, आत्मभान, स्वत्वभान, सर्जन, पुनर्निर्मिती, चित्रमयता, नाट्यमयता इत्यादी.

विषय प्रवेश

कुठल्याही साहित्यकृतीचे माध्यमांतर होताना त्यातील साहित्यपण जपले जावे अशी दिग्दर्शकाकडून अपेक्षा असते. परंतु हे साहित्यपण जपताना अनुवादाप्रमाणे मूळावरहुकूम माध्यमांतर होऊनही चालणार नाही. कारण माध्यमांतर ही त्या दिग्दर्शकाची पुनर्निर्मिती असते. साहित्यकृतीचे माध्यमांतर करताना आशयाची नक्कल न करता परंतु मूळ आशयाला धक्का न लावता कथावीज (मध्यवर्ती कल्पना) ओळखून ते वीज वेगळ्या माध्यमातून, वेगळ्या पद्धतीने योग्य घटना-प्रसंगांची मांडणी करत नव्याने पडद्यावर आणणे ही दिग्दर्शकाची खरी कसोटी असते. मराठीतील नामवंत दिग्दर्शक नागराज मंजुळे याबाबत म्हणतात की, "माध्यमांतर हे ओंजळीतून पाणी घेऊन येण्याचा प्रकार असून त्याच्या आशयाची गळती होऊ न देण्याची मोठी जबाबदारी असते."?

माध्यमांतराची आवश्यकता

माध्यमांतरात चित्रपटाबरोबरच त्या विशिष्ट साहित्यकृतीला न्याय देणे ही कौशल्याची बाब आहे. उदा. अलीकडेच प्रदर्शित झालेला 'आणि...डॉ. काशिनाथ घाणेकर' हा चित्रपट प्रदर्शित झाला तेव्हा पुन्हा एकदा मूळ साहित्यकृती कांचन घाणेकर लिखित 'नाथ हा माझा' या आत्मचरित्राचा खप वाढला. वऱ्याचदा साहित्यकृतीइतके यश चित्रपटाला प्राप्त होत नाही तेव्हा माध्यमांतर फसले असे म्हटले जाते. तर काही वेळेला



Principal
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साहित्यकृतीपेक्षाही चित्रपट अधिक भावतो, यात दिग्दर्शकाकडे त्या यशाचे श्रेय जाते. ज्येष्ठ रंगकर्मी व अभ्यासक कमलाकर नाडकर्णी यांच्या मते, "माध्यमांतर ही एक कलात्मक व सामाजिक स्वरूपाची गरज आहे." त्यांचे हे विधान यथार्थ वाटते. कारण कथा-कादंबरी वाचणारा वाचकवर्ग तुलनेने कमी आहे मात्र चित्रपट, टीव्ही मालिकांना बहुसंख्य प्रेक्षकवर्ग लाभला आहे. त्यामुळे माध्यमांतराच्या रूपाने का होईना पण साहित्यकृतीतील आशय-विषय आस्वादकापर्यंत पोहचविला जाणे आवश्यक आहे. याच हेतूने वाचन जसजसे कमी होत चालले आहे तसतसे माध्यमांतर करणे वाढले आहे असे म्हणायला हरकत नाही.

साहित्यकृतीचे झालेले माध्यमांतर

मराठी भाषेपुरते पहावयाचे झाल्यास आधी उद्धृत केलेली शांता निसळ यांची 'वेधर' कादंबरी पुढे 'उंबरठा' चित्रपटरूपाने पुढे आली व प्रेक्षकांकडून त्या चित्रपटाला उदंड प्रतिसाद मिळाला. गौरी देशपांडे यांच्या 'पाऊस आला मोठा' या कथेवर 'आम्ही दोघी' हा चित्रपट निघाला. 'भेट' या रोहिणी कुळकर्णी यांच्या दीर्घकथेवर चंद्रकांत कुलकर्णी यांनी याच शीर्षकाचा चित्रपट केला. श्वास, नटरंग, वनगरवाडी, जोगवा, शाळा, ७२ मैल, सिंधूताई सपकाळ, आणि...डॉ. काशिनाथ घाणेकर अशा कितीतरी माध्यमांतर झालेल्या चित्रपटांची उदाहरणे देता येतील; यातील काही चित्रपट फसले तर काहींनी चित्रपटावरच मूळ साहित्यकृतीलाही न्याय दिला. काही वेळेला तर मूळ साहित्यकृतीपेक्षा चित्रपट प्रेक्षकवर्गाला अधिक भावला.

साहित्यकृतीची निवड

माध्यमांतरामाठी साहित्यकृतीची योग्य निवड हेच दिग्दर्शकासाठी मुख्य आव्हान असते हे वरील काही उदाहरणे पाहता ठळकपणे जाणवते. म्हणूनच दिग्दर्शकाला साहित्यकृती निवडताना काही अवधाने वाळगावी लागतात. साहित्यकृतीचे साहित्यपण आणि मूळ कथाबीज शोधून त्याभोवती योग्य घटना-प्रसंग-संवाद यांची पेरणी करावी लागते. साहित्यकृतीत जर चित्रमयता, नाट्यमयता असेल तर त्या साहित्यकृतीचे माध्यमांतर अधिक यशस्वी होऊ शकते, अर्थात पुन्हा यात दिग्दर्शकाचे कौशल्य आणि इतर अनेक तांत्रिक बाबीदेखील महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरतात. म्हणूनच प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात माध्यमांतर होऊ शकणारी एक उत्तम साहित्यकृती म्हणून आशा वगे यांची 'भूमी' कादंबरी संशोधकाला योग्य वाटते.

भूमी चा आशय-विषय

'भूमी' ही आशा वगे यांची कादंबरी २००४ मध्ये प्रकाशित झाली. साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्काराने तिला सन्मानित केले गेले आहे. भूमी ची नायिका मैथिली ही एका तामिळ ख्रिश्चन कुटुंबात वडिलांच्या पश्चात आईने वाढवलेली मुलगी आहे. समुद्रकिनारी असलेल्या मैथिलीच्या गावात समुद्र हाच तिचा जवळचा ठरतो. नर्सची नोकरी करणाऱ्या मैथिलीच्या आईचे मॅथ्युज अंकलशी असणाऱ्या संबंधांमुळे ती मनातून दुखावली गेली आहे. त्यामुळेच आपल्या आईला आपल्यापासून दूर करणारे हे अंकल तिला फारसे आवडत नाहीत (बालपणापासून अनेकविध घटनांतून तिला ते सातत्याने जाणवतात) त्यामुळे तिच्या वाढ्याला आलेले एकटेपण ती समुद्रकिनारेवर येऊन घालवते. अभ्यासात हुशार असलेली आणि मॅथ्युज अंकलमुळे आईला दुरावलेली मैथिली पुढे आईच्या दुर्धर आजारपणात तिची सेवा करते. मनाने स्वतःला तिच्याशी जोडून घेते. आईच्या निधनानंतर ती तिच्या मुंबईच्या आत्याकडे रहायला जाते. आत्या मैथिलीला जीव लावते मात्र मुलीची जात म्हणून तिच्यावर बारकाईने लक्ष ठेवून असते. मिलिंद, चेतनसारखे मित्र तिच्या आयुष्यात येतात. मिलिंदवर



मैथिली प्रेम करते परंतु पळपुट्या स्वभावाचा मिलिंद एक दिवस तिला न सांगता सोडून निघून जातो. लवकरच तिची ओळख देवस्थळी वाईमुळे त्यांच्या मुलाशी शंतनूशी होते. काहीशा अवोल स्वभावाच्या शंतनूसाठी देवस्थळीवाईशी जवळचे संबंध असणारे दांडेकर देवस्थळीवाईच्या मृत्युनंतर मैथिलीला मागणी घालतात. शंतनूचा तुटक स्वभाव माहीत असूनही मैथिली त्याच्याशी लग्न करायला होकार देते. पुस्तकांचे, वाचनाचे वेड असलेली मैथिली देवस्थळीवाईचा पुस्तकाचा खजिना आपल्याबरोबर मद्रासला घेऊन जाते. शंतनू आपल्या आईवाबत उदासीन असतो. अवोल, घुम्या शंतनूच्या स्वभावाचा मोकळ्या स्वभावाच्या मैथिलीला त्रास होतो. पुढे त्यांना मुलगा (अंशुमन) होतो. शंतनू अंशुमनवर माया करतो. अंशुमनलाही वडिलांचा लळा लागतो. एकटेपणाची चाहूल लागलेली मैथिली वाचनात, अभ्यासात स्वतःला झोकून देते. बंगलोरला एकटीच जाऊन प्राध्यापकाची नोकरी स्वीकारते. आता अंशुमनही तिच्यापामून बराचसा अलिप्त झालेला असतो. बंगलोरला तिच्या आयुष्यात सुधीर व त्याचे कुटुंब येते. त्याही माणसांना ती आपलेसे करते. सुधीरची मतिमंद विकलांग मुलगी लली हिचा तिला खाम लळा लागतो. शेजारी-पाजारी, मैत्रिणी, सुधीरचे आई-वडील, घर, कॉलेज असे तिचे व्यापक विश्व तयार होते. मैथिलीने लेखनात बरीच प्रगती केलेली असते. पुढे ललीचा मृत्यू होतो, ती कोसळते. पण सुधीरच्या कुटुंबाला जवळ न करता ती पुन्हा शंतनू, अंशुमनकडे परतण्याचा निर्णय घेते. ललीच्या रूपात तिला शंतनूची व्यथा, त्याच्या स्वभावातील अस्वस्थता, एकटेपणाची आवड याचे कारण जाणवते, म्हणून टोक न गाठता, डगो न कुर्वाळता ती नात्यांना, कुटुंबाला महत्त्व देत परत घरी जाते, मात्र आत्मशोध घ्यायला, स्वतःचे अस्तित्व आणि स्वत्व जपायला ती विसरत नाही, अशी या 'भूमी' कादंबरीची कथा आहे.

'भूमी' चे वेगळेपण

या कथेचा आशय स्पष्ट करण्याचा हेतू तिच्यात असणारी नाट्यमयता, आशा बगेंनी कौशल्याने जिवंत केलेली चित्रमयता, तिची ओघवती भाषा, आणि प्रभावी संवाद निदर्शनास आणून देणे हा आहे. या कादंबरीत चित्रित झालेला परिस्तर, घटना-प्रसंग आणि पात्रांची रचना यामुळे या कादंबरीचा आवाका मोठा आहे, मात्र तरीदेखील मैथिलीचा जगण्याचा संघर्ष, तिचे भावविश्व, तिचे जागृत झालेले स्वत्वभान, तिने घेतलेला आत्मशोध पण तरीही टोकाला न जाता माणसातील माणूसपण जपण्याचा तिने केलेला प्रयत्न यामुळे ही कादंबरी मनाला भावते आणि निश्चितच विचार करण्यासाठी उद्युक्त करते. या कादंबरीला स्त्रीवादी कादंबरी म्हटले जात असले तरी आशा बगें स्वतःला स्त्रीवादी म्हणवून घेत नाहीत. स्त्रीमुक्तीसाठी संघर्ष करणे, यापेक्षा वैवाहिक आयुष्यात वाट्याला आलेल्या यातनांमुळे, ताणतणावांमुळे त्यांच्या नायिका टोक न गाठता, घटस्फोट न घेता त्या त्या व्यक्तीचा माणूस म्हणून सर्वांगाने विचार करताना दिसतात. दुसऱ्याच्या स्वभावामागील कार्यकारणभाव शोधत त्या आपले माणूसपण अधोरेखित करतात. नातेसंबंध, कुटुंब जपण्याकडे कल असणारी त्यांची नायिका आहे पण म्हणून तिने संपूर्णपणे शरणागती पत्करली नाही. कणखरपणे परिस्थितीला तोंड देण्याची, आत्मपरीक्षण करण्याची ताकद तिच्यात आहे. आजच्या काळातील चित्रपट करताना कथा ही अशीच प्रेक्षकांना विचार करायला लावणारी, गुंतागुंत, ताणतणाव, विचारांची खोली, प्रभावी वातावरण, मानवी स्वभावाचे कंगोरे, संघर्ष, व्यक्तीच्या जगण्याचा प्रवास, आत्मविकास अशा नानाविध अंगांनी व्यापलेली असावी असे वाटते. पूर्वीच्या चित्रपटांतील नायिकांचा जगण्याचा प्रवास, त्यांच्या भावभावना, यातनांचे व्यापक प्रमाणात केलेले चित्रण यांना छेद देणारे अनेक चित्रपट अशा माध्यमांतरातून निश्चितच रसिकमनाचा ठाव घेऊ शकतात.



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भूमीतील प्रभावी संवाद :

लहानश्या मैथिलीला सायंकाळी उशीरापर्यंत समुद्रावर भटकत असताना पाहून कुणीतरी तिला विचारलं,

"अंधेरे में किनारे पे घूमती हो, नर्सअम्माकी नाइट ड्यूटी है क्या ?

'नहीं, डे शिफ्ट.' ती सांगायला गेली ; पण मग तिला 'नाइट ड्यूटी' चा अर्थ काही तरी वेगळा आहे हे समजायला लागलं होतं."३ ही वर्णन वाचताना घटनेचा संपूर्ण परिसर आशा बगे प्रभावीपणे वाचकासमोर जिवंत करतात. संवादांवरवरच मैथिलीच्या मनोविश्वाचे, ओझरत्या वर्णनातून, मोजक्या शब्दांतूनही आशयाची घनता व्यक्त होते. घटनांतील बारकाव्यांचे चित्रणही त्यांनी प्रभावीपणे केले आहे.

"मैथिली एकदा संध्याकाळी डवा घेऊन आली. मॅथ्यूजटीचर वसलेले होते ; पण खोलीचं दार बंद नव्हतं.

आज यांनी माझ्याकरता सूप आणलं आहे, अम्मा म्हणाली.

मैथिलीनं त्यांच्याकडे पाहिलं. वसके, स्थूल-हेडसरांच्या खोलीतल्या वैठ्या स्टुलासारखे, तिच्या मनात आलं. डोळ्याला चष्मा; मोठ्या जाड जाड भिंगांचा. आणि काळेसुद्धा. इतका काळा तर स्वामिनाथनचा नोकरही नव्हता ! अम्माला मॅथ्यूज टीचर आवडत तरी कसे होते? ते मॅथ्स चांगले शिकवतसुद्धा नव्हते. समजलं नाही, पुन्हा विचारलं, की ओरडत. ...मैथिलीला फिस्सकन हसू आलं."४

आत्याकडे! असताना जेव्हा देवस्थळीबाईंच्या शंतनूसाठी दांडेकर आत्याकडे मैथिलीला मागणी घालून जातात तेव्हा न आवडलेल्या शंतनूचा नव्याने आणि आपल्या परिस्थितीचा सारासार विचार करून मैथिली शंतनूला होकार दिल्याचे आल्याला सांगते तेव्हा आत्याला तिचा हा निर्णय धाडसाचा वाटला हे ती मैथिलीला सांगते. "आम्हाला नव्हतीच निवड. स्वतःकरता स्वतःच्या बाजून आम्ही नाहीच पाहिलं कधी. तुमचं तसं नाही." यावर मैथिलीचे उत्तर, "तुमच्या वेळेपासून आमच्या वेळेपर्यंत पाहिलं ना आत्या, तर काही खूप फरक नसेल. थोड्याफार फरकानं तू आणि मी आणि मधल्या इतर संगळयाजणी सारख्याच असू. आपल्या मनात काही उर्मीच उसळू नयेत असाच पुरा बंदोबस्त ! कारण कुठलीही आंतरिक उर्मी, प्रथम फक्त मुक्तीचीच असू शकते. तू काळजी करू नको-स्वतःचा सन्मान मी जपीन. मी आता खूप शहाणी झाले आहे."५ वरील संवादांतून लक्षात येते की आशा बगेंचे लेखन कथानकाला कौशल्याने रसिकांच्या मनोमंचावर चित्ररूपात साकार करते. कमीत कमी शब्दात खूप काही सांगण्याचे, शब्दांच्या पलीकडे घेऊन जाण्याचे सामर्थ्य अशा बऱ्याच संवादांतून, प्रसंगांतून भूमी कादंबरीत व्यक्त झालेले आहे. आणि म्हणूनच चित्रपटाच्या माध्यमात ही कहाणी नेताना तिला साहित्यकृतीइतकाच प्रभावी परिणाम देणे शक्य होऊ शकते.

काही महत्त्वाचे घटक व मर्यादा

कादंबरीचे अर्थात साहित्यकृतीचे माध्यमांतर होताना दिग्दर्शकाला बरेच अवधान बाळगावे लागते याची प्रस्तुत संशोधकाला जाणीव आहे. कॅमेरा, कथेचे पटकथेत रूपांतर होताना घ्यावयाची काळजी, साहित्यकृतीचे साहित्यपण, उत्कृष्ट संवाद लेखन, घटना-प्रसंगांची योग्य निवड, कथेतला व्यापक परिसर कॅमेऱ्यात बंदिस्त करताना आर्थिक बाजूपासून इतर अनेक तांत्रिक बाजूंचा विचार, पात्रांची निवड, वेशभूषा, केशभूषा आदि घटकांचा साकल्याने विचार करावा लागतो. आणि मूळावरहुकूम काम न करता रूपांतरातूनही नवनिर्मितीचे कौशल्य तेही मूळ आशयाला धक्का न लावता करणे अपेक्षित असते. संशोधक साहित्याचा



अभ्यासक अधिक असल्याने आणि काळाची मर्यादा असल्याने अशा अनेक घटकांचे तपशील देणे प्रस्तुत निबंधात शक्य झाले नाही. हीच प्रस्तुत अभ्यासाची मर्यादा आहे.

निष्कर्ष

1. साहित्यकृतींचे माध्यमांतर मोठ्या प्रमाणात आवतीभोवती होताना अनेक साहित्यकृती या माध्यमांतरात फारश्या प्रभावी ठरत नाहीत.
2. जास्तीत जास्त रसिकांपर्यंत मूळ साहित्यकृतीचा आशय पोहचविण्यासाठी माध्यमांतर हा अगदी योग्य मार्ग आहे. यामुळे मूळ साहित्यकृतीच्या प्रसारालाही मदत होते.
3. 'भूमी' कादंबरीचा आवाका सर्वार्थाने मोठा असला तरी मैथिलीचे आत्मभान व त्यातून तिने साधलेला आत्मविकास, अर्थात समर्पणशीलता ते स्वत्वभान हा तिचा खडतर प्रवास हा केंद्रवर्ती विषय चित्रपटासाठीही तितकाच प्रभावी, परिणामकारक ठरू शकतो.
4. कथा साहित्यकृतीत शब्दातून व्यक्त होताना त्याचे वर्णन करणे सोपे असते परंतु तीच दृश्य रूपात आणताना त्याच्या आशय-विषयाशी प्रामाणिक राहून त्यात वरेच बदलही करावे लागतात तरच माध्यमांतर प्रभावी होते.

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