



K.L.E. Society's

G.I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani-591237

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Volume-2

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NEW PARADIGMS IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Volume-2

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ETHICS IN BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT

Ethics has become a buzzword in the corporate world. The reason for this is the globalization and the explosion in the communication in the organization. As a result, businesses are focusing more on the ethics part. The rules or the principles of the organization should be maintained. Business ethics are given much importance nowadays.

Ethics means the set of rules or principles that the organization should follow. While in business ethics refers to a code of conduct that businesses are expected to follow while doing business. Business ethics comprises of all these values and principles and helps in guiding the behavior in the organizations. The concept of business ethics began in the 1960s as corporations became more aware of a rising consumer-based society that showed concerns regarding the environment, social causes, and corporate responsibility. The increased focus on so-called social issues was a hallmark of the decade.

Businesses should have a balance between the needs of the stakeholders and their desire to make profits. Some issues that come up in a discussion of ethics include corporate governance, insider trading, bribery, discrimination, social responsibility, and fiduciary responsibilities.

Keywords: Business, Rules, principles, corporate governance, discrimination, Responsibility

INTRODUCTION

Business ethics is the study of appropriate business policies and practices regarding potentially controversial subjects including corporate governance, insider trading, bribery, discrimination, corporate social responsibility, and fiduciary responsibilities. The law often guides business ethics, but at other times business ethics provide a basic guideline that businesses can choose to follow to gain public approval. Governments use laws and regulations to point business behavior in what they perceive to be beneficial directions.

Business ethics implicitly regulates behavior that lies beyond governmental control. Business ethics refers to contemporary standards or sets of values that govern the actions and behavior of individuals in the business organization and the actions of the business itself. It applies to all aspects of business conduct and is relevant to the conduct of individuals and entire organizations.

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❖ **ABSTRACT**

Unemployment is a situation when a person actively searches for a job and is unable to find work. Unemployment indicates the health of the economy. Unemployment is caused by various reasons that come from both the demand side, or employer, and the supply side, or the worker. From the demand side, it may be caused by high interest rates, global recession, and financial crisis. From the supply side, frictional unemployment and structural employment play a great role. Unemployment causes workers to suffer financial difficulties that may lead to emotional destruction. When it happens, consumer spending, which is one of an economy's key drivers of growth, goes down, leading to a recession or even a depression when left unaddressed. Unemployment results in lowered purchasing power, which, in turn, causes lowered profits for businesses and leads to budget cuts and workforce reductions. It creates a cycle that goes on and on and on. Everyone loses in the end.

The unemployment rate in India fell to 7% in September 2020 from the record high of 29% since the country went into lockdown from March 2020, says the report of CMIE – Centre For Monitoring Indian Economy. The lockdown to contain the coronavirus outbreak has forced many industries to shut down thus increasing unemployment across the country.

Unemployment affects not just the person himself but also his/her family and in the long run the society and economy where he lives. So Several policies have been initiated by the Government of India to reduce the unemployment problem in the economy. In this research paper causes, effects and government initiatives to control unemployment in India has been highlighted.

Keywords: Unemployment, Causes, Society, Economy, Government Initiatives

❖ **INTRODUCTION**

Unemployment is a key economic indicator because it signals the ability (or inability) of workers to readily obtain gainful work to contribute to the productive output of the economy. More unemployed workers mean less total economic production will take place than might have otherwise. And unlike idle capital, unemployed workers still need to maintain at least subsistence consumption during their period of unemployment. This means an economy



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ON
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EXTENDED PROFILE AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP)

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Introduction

In documentation process it is possible that both the Extended Profile and some Quantitative Metrics (QnM) seek responses that require similar data/documents. In such cases, it is adequate to present data/documents in the Extended Profile. Whenever both Extended Profile and some Quantitative Metrics (QnM) seek similar responses, make sure that data/documents are provided for those Quantitative Metrics (QnM) which match with the corresponding data/documents given in the Extended Profile. That is, if the data/documents sought are given in response to the Extended Profile they need not be repeated under those specific Quantitative Metrics (QnM) of the SSR.

1. Programm

1.1. Number of courses offered by the Institution across all programs during the last five years.

Year	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
Number					

Documents required are:

1. Provide the number of courses in each program year-wise. Course is a subject in a semester. For example: There are 14 courses in Economics (8 for BA Program and 6 in BCom program)
2. List of Courses should be specified on letter head of HEI with signature of Head of the Institution
3. PROGRAM is combination of subjects in BA: for example, Economic, Political Science and History)

2. Student

2.1 Number of students year wise during the last five years:

Year	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
Number					

Documents required are:

1. Provide appropriate document duly certified by competent authorities
2. Year wise list of students approved by the affiliating University
3. Include the total number of students on rolls across all the programs (consider 1st, 2nd, 3rd years etc., of each program) for all the assessment period years.
4. Consider only the students on the rolls during the odd semesters if the program is of semester scheme.
5. If a program is of semester scheme, do not add students of both odd and even semester

2.2. Number of seats earmarked for reserved category as per GOI/State Govt. rules- year wise during the last five years.

Year	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
Number					

Documents required are:

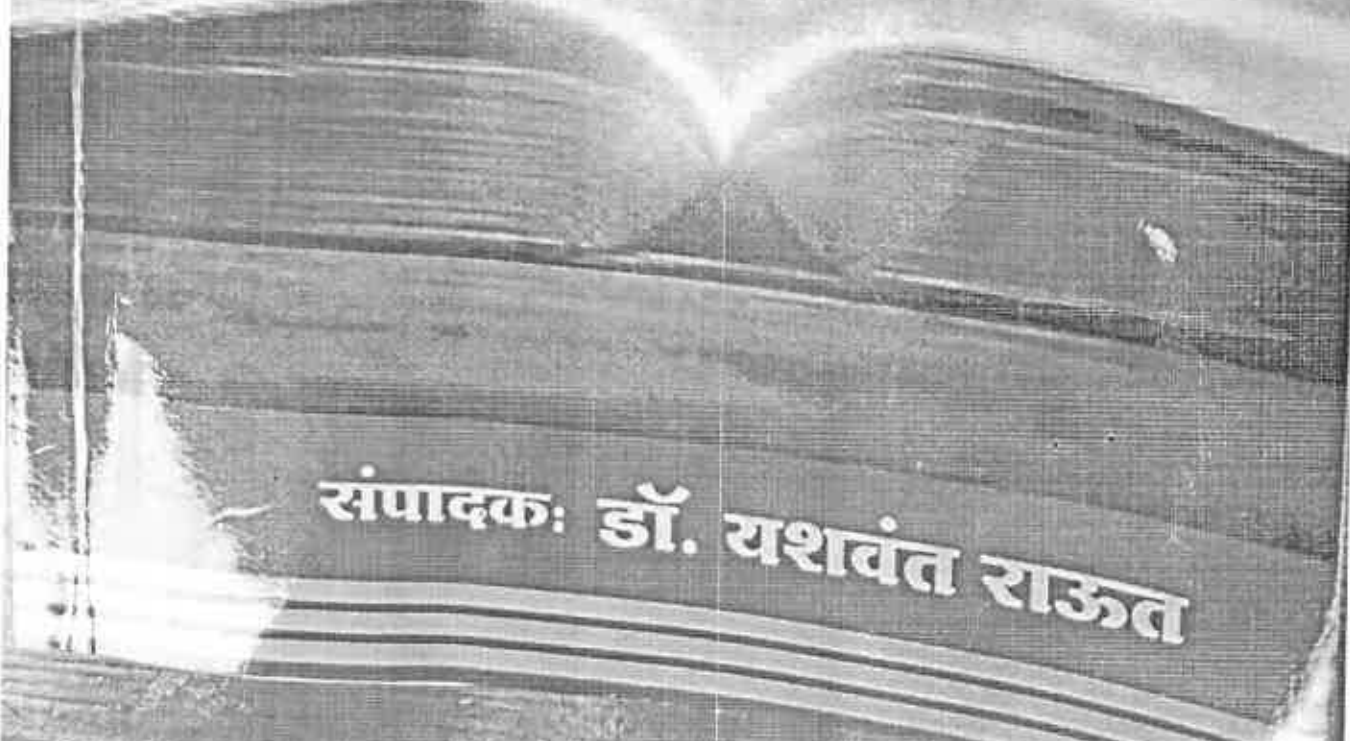
1. Provide document showing the Reserved category should be mentioned separately for each category as State government, Central Government reservation policy for admission to higher education
2. Provide the number of seats reserved for each of the programmes and the program-wise total authenticated by the Registrar of the affiliating university/admission authority.
3. Admissions to only the first- year classes of all the programs to be considered.

2.3. Number of outgoing / final year students year wise during the last five years.

Year	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
Number					

ज्ञानयोगी

डॉ. अमृत यादवी गौरवग्रंथ



संपादक: डॉ. यशवंत राऊत

ज्ञानयोगी हा डॉ. अमृत यार्दी यांचा मौखिकग्रंथ आहे. या
ग्रंथामध्ये डॉ. यार्दी यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाच्या विविध
पैलूचे, संत साहित्य व मराठी साहित्यावरील विविध
लेखांचा विचार करण्यात आलेला आहे. त्यादृष्टीने
संदर्भ ग्रंथ मराठी वाङ्मयाच्या अभ्यासासाठी निश्चित
उपयुक्त ठरेवा.



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माझ्या बाबांनी मला धारवाडला शिकायला पाठविले याचे एक कारण धारवाडच्या शिक्षणाची कीर्ती दूरपर्यंत पोहचली होती. धारवाड मधील कर्नाटक कला महाविद्यालय हे शिक्षणाचे माझे अज असले तरी मी तेथे जातो हीच एक माझ्या शैक्षणिक प्रवासातील पहिली मजबूत पायरी आहे.

आपण शिकावे ही भावना असली तरी मार्ग सापडणे महत्त्वाचे होते. कर्नाटक महाविद्यालयातील माझा प्रवेश म्हणजे एक मोठा अनुभव आहे. प्राचार्य ज्यालिहाल सरांनी मानसशास्त्र विषय घे मग तुला प्रवेश मिळेल असे सांगितले. मी तो विषय घेतला पण वर्गात काही समजेना. "सर मला तो मानसशास्त्र विषय नको" म्हणून प्राचार्यांच्याकडे गेलो त्यांनी मला "तू कोणता पण विषय घे पण धारवाड सोडून जाऊ नकोस" असे सांगितले. ते फार प्रेमळ आणि विद्यार्थ्यांची काळजी घेत असत.

आज वाटते की, शिकविणारे ध्येयवादी असावे लागतात. तळमळ, आस्था उफाळून आली पाहिजे, चिंतन आणि अध्यात्म प्रभावी असावे लागते. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या प्रती प्रेम आणि अभिमान असावा लागतो. स्वतःचा विचार न करता समाजासाठी चिन्म करणारे नव्या पिढीत चैतन्य निर्माण करावे तेव्हा कुठे महापुरुषाचे स्वप्न साकार होत असते.

१९९० ते २००० च्या दशकात कर्नाटक महाविद्यालयात शिकविणारे सर्वच प्राध्यापक, गुरुजन ह्याच ध्येयवादाने झपाटते होते असे आम्हा खेड्यातून आलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना वाटत होते.

माझी जी जडण-घडण झाली, मी जागृयास आणि आयुष्यात व्यवस्थित उभे राहू शकलो त्याचे संपूर्ण श्रेय डॉ. अमृत



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ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR**

**ON
REVISED NAAC FRAMEWORK 2020:
PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF SSR AND AQAR**

26.02.2021

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VISION AND MISSION OF NAAC

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I. Introduction

India has one of the largest and diverse education systems in the world. Privatization, widespread expansion, increased autonomy and introduction of Programmes in new and emerging areas have improved access to higher education. At the same time, it has also led to widespread concern on the quality and relevance of the higher education. To address these concerns, the National Policy on Education (NPE, 1986) and the Programme of Action (PoA, 1992) spelt out strategic plans for the policies, advocated the establishment of an independent National accreditation agency.

Consequently, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was established in 1994 as an autonomous institution of the University Grants Commission (UGC) with its Head Quarter in Bengaluru. The mandate of NAAC as reflected in its vision statement is in making quality assurance an integral part of the functioning of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

The NAAC functions through its General Council (GC) and Executive Committee (EC) comprising educational administrators, policy makers and senior academicians from a cross-section of Indian higher education system. The Chairperson of the UGC is the President of the GC of the NAAC, the Chairperson of the EC is an eminent academician nominated by the President of GC (NAAC). The Director is the academic and administrative head of NAAC and is the member-secretary of both the GC and the EC. In addition to the statutory bodies that steer its policies and core staff to support its activities NAAC is advised by the advisory and consultative committees constituted from time to time.

Vision

The vision of NAAC is to make quality the defining element of higher education in India through a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiatives.

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STUDENT SATISFACTION SURVEY (SSS)

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Introduction

All the efforts of teachers and the institution to make learning a meaningful process can be considered impactful only to the extent students perceive it to be meaningful. Their satisfaction level is decided by the kinds of experiences they undergo, the extent of the "comfort" feeling as well as intellectual stimulation the learning situations provide. Their feedback significantly showcases the actual quality of teaching learning process enabling identification of the strengths of teaching as well as the possible improvements. Student satisfaction, thus, is a direct indicator of the effectiveness of teaching learning in the institution. It may be impractical to capture this aspect from every student; however, every HEI can resort to a sample survey on a formalized basis to capture this significant feature. This is the reason the revised assessment framework of NAAC adopts survey of student satisfaction.

Conditions for conducting Student Satisfaction Survey (SSS)

1. SSS will be conducted simultaneously with DVV process.
2. Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) have to strictly upload data of at least 50% of currently enrolled students as per data template format of excel sheet given in portal.
3. The SSS questionnaire (20 objective & 01 subjective) will be e-mailed to all students and the following rule will be applied for processing the responses.
 - a. For colleges – (UG/PG and Autonomous) responses should be received from at least 10% of the student population or 100, whichever is lesser.
 - b. For Universities – 10% of the student population or 500, whichever is lesser.
4. If the response rate is lower than the limits mentioned by NAAC, the metric will not be taken up for evaluation.
5. SSS will be completed within one month after its initiation.

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COLLABORATIVE ACTIVITIES IN HEIs

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ABSTRACT

[The ability of organizations to support collaborative working environments is of increasing importance as they move towards more distributed ways of working. Despite the attention collaboration has received from a number of disparate fields, there is a lack of a unified understanding of the component factors of collaboration. We identified main categories of factors involved in collaboration: like collaborative activities for research, faculty exchange, student exchange, number of functional MoUs with institutions, other universities, industries, corporate houses etc during the last five years, these in a framework which forms a basis for the model. We discuss supporting evidence for the factors which emerged from our fieldwork with user partners, and use of the model in activities such as collaboration readiness profiling. In this research the importance team collaboration on its performance is investigated and decided how the administration and group pioneers can enhance the general profitability of the group through the coordinated effort among colleagues.]

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DETAILED GUIDELINES FOR SOP AND DVV

DR. M. M. HURALI

Principal

KLE Society's G. I. Bagewadi College, Nipani

DR. B. S. KAMBLE

IQAC coordinator

KLE Society's G. I. Bagewadi College, Nipani

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) For Data Validation and Verification of Affiliated PG Colleges for HEIs as on 01.01.2021

Introduction

SOP and DVV aspects of NAAC A and A process are two vital parts and they play a very important rôle in the preparation and submission of SSR as well as in getting good grade. Hence, every person involving in this process should know details about SOP and DVV processes.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

A: General Guidelines for HEIs

Relevant original documents signed by the concerned authorities, and / or members of the committee should be scanned and uploaded. Insertion of signature(s) and insertion of the header of the Institutional letter head in the documents for proof of evidence shall not be acceptable.

1. The NAAC HEI Portal supports only 5MB data for each metric. If the attachments exceed 5MB, the HEI should host the supporting documents on the HEI's website and provide the link of the same in the template and / or in the HEI-DVV clarification response.
2. Data / supporting documents should not be provided on Google Drive, Microsoft one drive, Amazon Cloud or any third-party websites. Any such uploads will not be considered for the data validation and verification process.
3. While providing the links of the HEI's website where the supporting documents are hosted, the institution should provide the link in the HEI's clarification box. While providing the links in the running text, to enable the hyperlink, press "Enter Key".

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EXTENSION ACTIVITY IN HEIs

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ABSTRACT

[An extension task is further activity around the aims of a class but after it, often as homework. Extension tasks can provide more, or different, forms of practice. They can also make classroom learning more meaningful, as they give learners a chance to personalize language and content. The extension workers act as guide and educate them how to use new knowledge, skills and attitudes in solving their problems. The extension education helps all classes of people; men, women and youth to solve their present and future economic, social and cultural problems. Extension increases farm yields and improve the standard of living of farmers. Extension makes good communities better and progressive. Extension contributes to the national development.]

Introduction:

An extension activity is an activity that extends the learning of the lesson. Extension activities can be done in small groups or by a single student. These extension activities are leveled to fit the student.

An extension task is further activity around the aims of a class but after it, often as homework. Extension tasks can provide more, or different, forms of practice. They can also make classroom learning more meaningful, as they give learners a chance to personalize language and content.

With the following strategies, teachers can tend to the complex needs of their high-ability students in the heterogeneous classroom.

1. Offer the Most Difficult First. ...
2. Pre-Test for Volunteers. ...
3. Prepare to Take It Up. ...
4. Speak to Student Interests. ...
5. Enable Gifted Students to Work Together. ...
6. Plan for Tiered Learning.

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Conference Hall

DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMON FRAMEWORK FOR OUTCOME BASED ACCREDITATION AND RANKINGS

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ABSTRACT

[The outcome Based Accreditation and Assessment includes NAAC have been assisting the stakeholders in UG education for SWOC analysis. They also help them to meet the standards and Quality in Higher Education. The NAAC uses their own framework to measure the quality of the UG education for Accreditation and Ranking respectively. The criteria, key aspects and indicators of the three are different but overlapping. These differences in assessment are making the institutions to work for three different models throughout the academic year giving them less space to concentrate in the core academics. This paper brings out with ample clarity on a common framework, based on analysis of the key indicators, to meet the standards of NAAC. This paper also discusses the designs of Data capturing system for the proposed common framework.]

Introduction

Education plays a vital role in the development of any nation. Indian higher education system is the third largest system in the world. India was the centre of quality education for many centuries for the rest of the world. Within seventy years of independence, India has today catapulted back to providing the best quality of technical education and manpower to the rest of the world. This has largely been possible due to maintaining high standards of education in Institution in the country. There is a need for a central body to monitor and ensure a bare minimum level of quality standard in all these education Institutions. The accreditation system prevailing in various countries provides a measure of educational quality. The Accreditation process generally includes self-evaluation process, a site visit, examination of the evidence and recommendation on the basis of the given set of criteria concerning quality. There are three central bodies involved in accreditation and rankings of institutions; the National Accreditation Assessment Council (NAAC).



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INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM IN HEIs

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Introduction

Quality concept is a subject matter of human civilization since when human experience and reasoning took scientific role in Social development .But now the quality has become a word of status in terms of qualitative and quantitative aspects. Quality is intended to result in insuring employability of the graduating students. A specific purpose for having quality in the system of HEI is to achieve the employability of graduating students or to make the students useful for social or professional purposes. Quality is a dynamic phenomenon. It includes various dimensions as it referred to the system of HE Quality enhancement & sustain is the main challenge in HEI's across the world and at residential level. The quality in the system of HEI is not "up to the Mark" in India (Ramesh B, Kasetwar-2019). Higher education Institutional quality is assessed by AISHE, NIRF, AIIR, NBN, NAAC. NAAC is an autonomous council assessed and accredited HEI's since 1994. It has involving in quality assessment and it assessment methodology has been revised to bring transference in A and A process. As per the direction of NAAC every institution is established an IQAC and through which Internal Quality Assurance System (IQAS) is planned, designed and implemented in the institution. Hence, this paper is presented on -

- a) Key indicator and Metrics concerned to IQAS
- b) To know the data template & understand the SOP for IQAS

Internal Quality Assurance System (IQAS)

IQAS is an institutional mechanism in HEI's which is having self regulated responsibilities aimed at continues improvement of quality and achieving academic excellence. It conducts academic & administrative aspects. IQAS is the brain behind the concept of Quest for excellence in the institution which includes all the quality assessment parameters of QIF generally named as seven criteria namely, Curricular Aspects, Teaching Learning Evaluation, Research Innovation and Extension Infrastructure and Learning Resources, Students Support & Progression, Governance Leadership and Management and Institutional Values and Best Practices. IQAS is framed by IQAC and practices for quality excellence under the new guidelines of NAAC QIF. The discussion about the IQAS between Peer team members & IQAC coordinator Principal will be scheduled at the time of Lunch. IQAS is added as one of

the key indicator 6.5 in the criterion Governance, Leadership and Management. As a quality monitoring task the key indicators in IQAS has five metrics in the new RIF. Table 1 shows the matrices and weightage given to each metric in IQAS

Table 1: Key Indicator and Metric Wise Weightage (30)
 (Internal Quality Assurance System)

Metrics	Contents /Statement	Weightage
6.5.1	Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) has contributed significantly for institutionalizing the quality assurance strategies and processes	10
6.5.2	The institution reviews its teaching learning process, structures & methodologies of operations and learning outcomes at periodic intervals through IQAC set up as per norms and recorded the incremental improvement in various activities (For first cycle - Incremental improvements made for the preceding five years with regard to quality For second and subsequent cycles - Incremental improvements made for the preceding five years with regard to quality and post accreditation quality initiatives)	10
6.5.3	Quality assurance initiatives of the institution	10

Source: NAAC (2019) Institutional Accreditation. Manual for SSR to affiliated colleges, NAAC, Bengaluru.

There are 3 metrics related to IQAS. One is quantitative and others are qualitative in nature with an intension to assess the significant contribution of IQAC, institutional review on teaching learning process & outcomes and quality assurance initiatives by institution through IQAC

Metrics included the IQAC are.

Metric 6.5.1 It is qualitative metric. NAAC asks HEIs as; IQAC contributes significantly for institutionalizing the quality assurance strategies and process. For this metric the institution should describe two practices institutionalized as a result of IQAC initiative within maximum of 500 words each.

Metric 6.5.2 the second qualitative metric states that, the institution reviews its teaching process, structures & Methodologies of operations & learning outcomes at periodic intervals



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PROCEEDINGS AND ACTION PLAN / OUTCOMES

DR. B. S. KAMBLE

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KLE Society's G. I. Bagewadi College, Nipani

Proceedings and Action Plan / outcome of the Seminar: 26.02.2021

NAAC Sponsored Seminar has come out with the following Proceedings Action Plan. It is very much helpful to the participants and the institutions and paper contributors for policy initiatives in IQAC Meetings.

Sl. No.	Proceedings and Action Plan / Outcomes	
1	Proceeding	NAAC established in 1994 and introduced revised RAF on 19 th December, 2019 effected from 01.01.2020
	Action/Outcome	All the HEIs should take printout of RAF and distribute among the Criterion heads.
2	Proceeding	It bring more transference objectivity and simplicity in the process
	Action/Outcome	To understand the simplicity of RAF
3	Proceeding	Vision, Mission and case values of NAAC
	Action/Outcome	All these should be inculcate in the institutional Vision, Mission and Core Values and in Criteria Metrics turn
4	Proceeding	Change in the A and A process
	Action/Outcome	Understand the online process, Assessment Ratio of 70:30 by SGS and PT judgment respectively
5	Proceeding	Fee Structure and logistics
	Action/Outcome	To know the recent changes in the fee structure and also logistics
6	Proceeding	Assessment process
	Action/Outcome	To understand the stages of Assessment process: SSR, SSS, DVV PT Documentation, prepare students for SSS, procedural details should be distribute and made them to perfect in collecting data
7	Proceeding	Assessment outcome
	Action/Outcome	To have knowledge about the PT Report, graphic presentation and institutional grade sheet
8	Proceeding	Grade and Accreditation Status
	Action/Outcome	To understand CGPA in terms of letter grades A++, A+, A, B++, B+, B, C++, C+, C & D
9	Proceeding	Mechanization for institutional Appeal
	Action/Outcome	To understand the method of submission of appeals for unsatisfied grade within 15 days through HEI portal of NAAC
10	Proceeding	Composition of SSR
	Action/Outcome	To study and understand the composition of SSR Executive Summary, Profile of institution, Extended profile of the institution, QIF and data templates.
11	Proceeding	Quality Indicator Framework

	Action/Outcome	To know the-details of QIF [Key indicators, metrics and SOP for DVV]
12	Proceeding	Criteria and Key Indicator, Metrics and Weight [UG & PG]
	Action/Outcome	To study the 7 Criteria, Key indicators 31/32, 58/60 QIM and total metrics 93/96 in UG/ PG respectively. Works out the low, average and high performance Key Indicators.
13	Proceeding	D.V.V. Process
	Action/Outcome	Understand the Deviation from SSR, time line to get DVV clarification
14	Proceeding	AAA
	Action/Outcome	HEI's should list the types of AAA, conduct periodically and prepare the reports. 15 Stakeholders need to take print of the SOP guidelines. Accordingly collect the data
15	Proceeding	Curriculum Aspects
	Action/Outcome	To know the curriculum aspects such as; curriculum planning and implementation of Key Indicators 1.1. Curriculum Planning and Implementation, 1.2 Academic Flexibility, 1.3 Curriculum Enrichment and 1.4 Feedback System
16	Proceeding	Teaching Learning and Evaluation
	Action/Outcome	To prepare data on Key Indicators 2.1 Student Enrolment and Profile, 2.2 Catering to Student Diversity, 2.3 Teaching-Learning Process, 2.4 Teacher Profile and Quality, 2.5 Evaluation Process and Reforms, 2.6 Student Performance and Learning Outcomes, 2.7 Student Satisfaction Survey
17	Proceeding	Research, Innovation and Extension
	Action/Outcome	To understand the policies, practices and outcomes of the institutions about resource mobilization for research Key Indicators 3.1.Resource Mobilization for Research 3.2 Innovation ecosystem 3.3.Research Publications and Awards 3.4 Extension Activities, 3.7 Collaboration
18	Proceeding	Infrastructure and Learning Resources
	Action/Outcome	To analyse the adequate infrastructure for academic and non academic developments. It includes Key Indicators 4.1 Physical Facilities, 4.2 Library as a Learning Resource, 4.3 IT Infrastructure, 4.4 Maintenance of Campus Infrastructure
19	Proceeding	Student Support and Progression
	Action/Outcome	To undertake efforts to provide necessary Key Indicators 5.1. Student Support, 5.2 Student Progression, 5.3 Student Participation and Activities, 5.4 Alumni Engagement
20	Proceeding	Governance, Leadership and Management
	Action/Outcome	To understand the parameters includes are : key indicator 6.1.Institutional Vision and Leadership, 6.2.Strategy Development and employment, 6.3.Faculty Empowerment Strategies, 6.4.Financial Management and Resource Mobilization, 6.5.Internal Quality Assurance System (IQAS)
21	Proceeding	Institutional values and Best Practice
	Action/Outcome	To understand and aware of Key Indicators : 7.1.Institutional Values and Social Responsibilities, 7.2.Best Practices,

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EXTENDED PROFILE AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP)

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Introduction

In documentation process it is possible that both the Extended Profile and some Quantitative Metrics (QnM) seek responses that require similar data/documents. In such cases, it is adequate to present data/documents in the Extended Profile. Whenever both Extended Profile and some Quantitative Metrics (QnM) seek similar responses, make sure that data/documents are provided for those Quantitative Metrics (QnM) which match with the corresponding data/documents given in the Extended Profile. That is, if the data/documents sought are given in response to the Extended Profile they need not be repeated under those specific Quantitative Metrics (QnM) of the SSR.

1. Programm

1.1. Number of courses offered by the Institution across all programs during the last five years.

Year	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
Number					

Documents required are:

1. Provide the number of courses in each program year-wise. Course is a subject in a semester. For example: There are 14 courses in Economics (8 for BA Program and 6 in BCom program)
2. List of Courses should be specified on letter head of HIEI with signature of Head of the Institution
3. PROGRAM is combination of subjects in BA: for example, Economic, Political Science and History)

2. Student

2.1 Number of students year wise during the last five years:

Year	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
Number					

Documents required are:

1. Provide appropriate document duly certified by competent authorities
2. Year wise list of students approved by the affiliating University
3. Include the total number of students on rolls across all the programs (consider 1st, 2nd, 3rd years etc., of each program) for all the assessment period years.
4. Consider only the students on the rolls during the odd semesters if the program is of semester scheme.
5. If a program is of semester scheme, do not add students of both odd and even semester

2.2. Number of seats earmarked for reserved category as per GOI/State Govt. rules- year wise during the last five years.

Year	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
Number					

Documents required are:

1. Provide document showing the Reserved category should be mentioned separately for each category as State government, Central Government reservation policy for admission to higher education
2. Provide the number of seats reserved for each of the programmes and the program-wise total authenticated by the Registrar of the affiliating university/admission authority.
3. Admissions to only the first- year classes of all the programs to be considered.

2.3. Number of outgoing / final year students year wise during the last five years.

Year	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
Number					

3.3.3

**Number of papers published in national/
international conference proceedings**

2020

"Indian Politics: Status Quo and the Future Ahead"

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Ethics and Morality in Indian Politics

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Introduction

Political ethics (also known as **political morality** or **public ethics**) is the practice of making moral judgements about political action and political agents. It covers two areas. The first is the ethics of process (or the ethics of office), which deals with public officials and the methods they use. The second area, the ethics of policy (or ethics and public policy) concerns judgements about policies and laws.

One would like to remember the relation between Acharya JB Kripalani and Sucheta Kripalani; maintaining the relationship of husband and wife while representing two different political parties and being staunchly opposed to each other.

One of the best examples of ethical politics was Vajpayee-Nehru relationship. Vajpayee used to critique Nehru quite often. Once he said, "I know that Panditji practices Shirshasana and is welcome to continue doing so, but this does not mean that he should look at issues with an inverted vision."

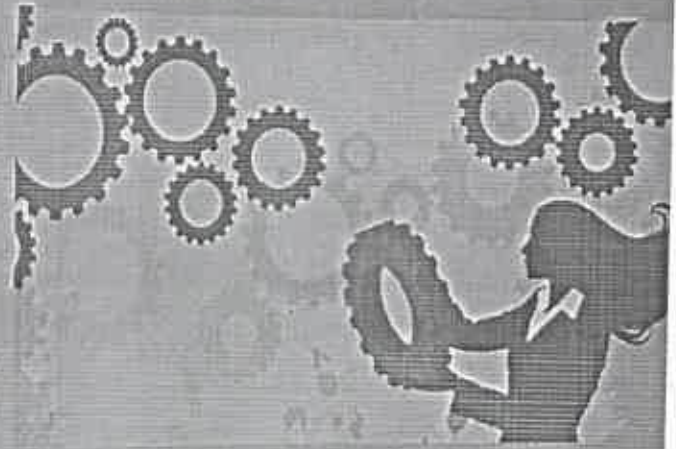
He even attacked Nehru by saying that he had a dual personality combining Churchill and Chamberlin. Nehru instead of getting angry complemented him for a persuasive speech. On another occasion, same Vajpayee defended Nehru when he was being attacked by the opposition in a parliamentary debate.

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WOMEN AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT: Towards Sustainable Livelihoods

Edited by
Dr. Siddaraju V.G.



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Challenges of Skill Development and Rural Women Entrepreneurship

Sangeeta P. Sansuddi

Introduction:

"You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women"

- Jawaharlal Nehru

Entrepreneurship plays an important role in generating employment opportunity for rural societies, providing self-employment for those who started-up their own business and improving the economic status of the rural area as well. Now women's are also interested to start their own business in both the rural and urban areas due to overcome poverty, generate family income and developing Standard of living. Women's are participating in the agriculture, business and trade without any social and other boundaries. But in India, there are many social and cultural limitations for rural women. Hence, the women contribution in entrepreneurial activities is less in the social and economic growth of rural India. Now the United Nations has been celebrating 15th October as International Rural Women's Day since 2008 for appraising them.

An entrepreneur is an individual who creates a new business, bearing most of the risks and enjoying most of the rewards. The entrepreneur is commonly seen as an innovator, a source of new ideas, goods, services, and business/or procedures. Entrepreneurship is the

E-Book

WAR AGAINST COVID-19: AN ALARM TO MANKIND (A Multidisciplinary Approach)



Edited by
Dr. B. S. Kamble

**K.L.E. Society's
G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science & Commerce College
Nipani, Karnatak, India**

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IMPACT OF COVID - 19 ON E-COMMERCE MARKET



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Abstract

E-commerce includes buying and selling of raw material, products, services or any kind of goods and services through an electronic medium (internet) by the consumer, retailer, and business. Whereas, e-commerce retail is the exchange of goods and services between an online retail company and consumers (generally end-users) the e-commerce transaction can be of different types such as business to Business or B2B (Cisco, Alibaba), Business to Consumer or B2C (Amazon, Walmart) and Consumer to Consumer or C2C (eBay). The factors which drive the growth of the e-commerce market before the COVID-19 pandemic include strong and steady growth of internet users and rising awareness related to online shopping, increasing online launching of products, low price due to bulk purchase and so on. In addition, an increasing number of exclusive products in the market and lower prices of goods due to the direct distribution channel and economies of scale further contribute to the growth of the global e-commerce market.

Moreover, after the COVID-19 pandemic, social distancing and staying home is further expected to push the consumers towards online shopping. However, uncertain consumer demand and supply chain issues can affect the e-commerce industry. The COVID-19 pandemic issue can also affect big merchants such as Walmart, which are experiencing a drop in casual shopping, supply chain disruption, and an increase in purchases of essential toiletries, groceries, and other products.

Key Words: COVID-19, E-Commerce, Market, Coronavirus

Introduction

The global e-commerce industry report is segmented based products including electronics, healthcare beauty & personal care and others. The outbreak of COVID-19 had an impact on these segments due to the uncertainty in the supply chain and consumer demand across the globe. E-commerce supply chains are mainly strained by COVID-19 as well as factory closures in China, the US, and other countries. The most affected industry segment due to the COVID-19 outbreak is the electronics products as China accounted for most cases of COVID-19 and as per the International Trade Union Federation (ITUF), the country is the largest producer of the electronic and its parts globally. A considerable amount of China's imports is encompassed of electronic parts that are assembled into finished products, such as consumer electronic products and computers, and then exported. However, due to the factory shut down electronics products supply chain are now close that further impacts the electronics e-commerce industry.

The e-commerce in various regions such as North America, Europe, Asia-Pacific and the Rest of the world are impacted by the novel COVID-19 pandemic. The countries in which most of the cases recorded include Italy, Spain, France, and Germany in Europe and China in Asia-Pacific. China's giant e-commerce service provider Alibaba has struggled to sustain growth rates during an economic slowdown in its domestic market and faced with the uncertainty of the corona virus outbreak. Key companies getting affected in the market include Alibaba Group Holding Ltd., Amazon.com, Inc., Qoo10 Pte. Ltd., JD.com, Walmart Inc., Shopify, Rakuten Group, and eBay Inc.,

and others. For instance, Amazon made some heavy investments in one-day shipping that aren't compensating off quite yet. In 2019, its net income fell by 26% and shipping costs rose by 46%. The corona virus pandemic affects Amazon's profits throughout the first half of 2020.

Objectives of the Study

1. To know the concept of ecommerce market.
2. To analyze the impact of covid-19 on ecommerce market.
3. To know the measures for improving e commerce market.
4. To offer some suggestions.

Research Methodology

Secondary research has been conducted to refine the available data. Secondary data is collected from different sources such as reports, journals and websites. Different approaches have been worked on to derive the market value and market growth rate.

Positive Impact on E-market

- The enforcement of social distancing, lockdowns and other measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic has led consumers to ramp up online shopping, social media use, internet telephony and teleconferencing, and streaming of videos and films.
- This has resulted in spikes in business-to-consumers (B2C) sales and an increase in business-to-business (B2B) e-commerce. The increase in B2C sales is particularly evident in online sales of medical supplies, household essentials and food products.
- Demand has also increased for internet and mobile data services. The network capacity and spectrum to accommodate the shift to online activities has urgently had to be adapted by both operators and governments. Demand has fallen, however, for certain services with a large online component, such as tourism services.
- E-commerce for goods and services trade has been adversely impacted by the same factors that have caused disruption in supply and demand overall. Such disruptions have resulted in delivery delays or outright cancellation of orders. Several other e-commerce-related challenges have arisen or been further amplified during this pandemic. These include price gouging (i.e. increasing prices to unreasonably high levels), product safety concerns, deceptive practices, cybersecurity concerns, the need for increased bandwidth, and development-related concerns.
- The pandemic has highlighted the glaring need to bridge the digital divide, both within and across countries, given the central role the digital economy has played during the crisis. Many traditional obstacles have been accentuated and have continued to hamper greater participation in e-commerce activities by small producers, sellers and consumers in developing countries, particularly in least-developed countries (LDCs). This has underscored the need for efficient and affordable information and communications technology (ICT) services, such as telecommunication, computer and other IT services and emerging technologies.
- Governments have adopted new measures, and the private sector has also acted, to respond to and ensure that e-commerce can help to alleviate some of the challenges faced in combatting the virus. These have included increasing network capacity, offering expanded data services at little or no cost, lowering or scrapping transaction costs on digital payments and mobile money transfers, improving delivery services and other logistics, using digital tools to enforce measures and disseminate information, promoting tele health services, and leveraging ICT for surveillance.
- The global nature of COVID-19 and its impact on e-commerce may encourage strengthened international cooperation and the further development of policies for online purchases and supply. The pandemic has made it clear that e-commerce can be an important tool/solution



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FASTAG – NATIONAL ELECTRONIC TOLL COLLECTION SYSTEM PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

In the present scenario, toll-related technologies have gained momentum for enabling acceptance of digital payments instead of cash at toll plazas. With an emphasis on implementing an effective and efficient toll collection system, electronic toll collection (ETC) emerged as the key solution to enable a fast, efficient and cashless payment option for the collection of toll fare. One of the essential requirements of ETC is to provide an integrated centralized system that provides an interoperable solution across all the National Highway toll plazas of the country. India at the cusp of digital transformation has made a great advancement in the technology being adopted in the country for the digital payment ecosystem in the toll and transit space. To plug leaking revenues and generate rupees one lakh crore annually from toll collection in the coming years, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) wants to shift to cashless, electronic processes and complete interoperability through a One Nation One Tag – FASTag. By 15 January 2020, every vehicle that passes through a national toll plaza will have to pay toll via FASTag as mandated by the Government. This paper attempts to outline the various prospects and challenges offered by the new NETC system through FASTAG rolled out by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to collect toll on vehicles at the national Highway toll plazas.

KEYWORDS: NETC, NHAI, FASTAG, toll plaza, digital payment.

I. INTRODUCTION

The share of the logistics sector in the economic growth of India has never been more compelling. A robust logistics sector can go far in boosting India's quest for being a manufacturing giant. However, the fact that the growth of any sector is highly dependent on and can be propelled by proper government measures and apt technology cannot be denied. Logistics and transportation have been the holding pillar for pretty much every business structure over the world since the ascent of the economy.

India is at the cusp of the digital revolution. There has been an incredible headway in the technology being adopted in the nation for advanced digital payment ecosystem in the toll and travel sector. Thus, when the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) decided to embrace the cutting edge innovation in national highways for toll charge collection, the decision was considered worth plausible.

Tolling-related technologies have picked up momentum in the present scenario. This is for enabling the acceptance of digital payments instead of physical cash at toll plazas. With an accentuation on implementing an effective and efficient toll collection framework, electronic toll collection (ETC), with FASTag as its brand name, emerged to be a key solution for enabling



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STUDY ON CONSUMER PERCEPTION TOWARDS DIGITAL PAYMENT

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Abstract:

Government of India's initiative such as 'Digital India' and increased use of mobile and internet are the main reasons for the exponential growth in the use of digital payment. Even though the thought of digitalization raised long years ago, it took a growth pace recently. This is because of a lack of awareness and knowledge among people, fear to make an online payment, security issues, etc. The E-Payment system will be boosted only when the awareness is created in the minds of the people. But in the current scenario, India has seen a substantial increase in the number of digital wallets available and is slowly moving towards a cashless economy.

The digital payment system is an electronic medium that allows consumers to make electronic commerce transactions for their purchase. Consumers have a moderate level of perception about digital payment and there is a significant difference between the socio-economic status of consumers and their perception towards digital payment. The rate of adoption of digital payment is positively and significantly affected by the perception of consumers. At the same time, the digital payment system should adopt appropriate measures to overcome undue delays in processing payments.

The consumer perception towards e-payment has a significant and positive impact on the adoption of digital wallets. The present study is an attempt to evaluate the consumer perception towards e-Payment System. The questionnaire was used as a research tool to collect the primary data from the respondents chosen for the study. The collected data through the questionnaire were then analyzed to reach the research objectives.

Key Words: Consumers, Digital Payment, Perception

INTRODUCTION

It has been said that every disruption creates opportunities and one such disruption was the announcement of demonetization by Prime Minister Mr.NarendraModi on 08 November 2016. Demonetization created a huge growth opportunity for digital payment in India and the digital wallet companies garbed the opportunities with both the hands to expand their market share. Demonetization has presented a unique platform for the adoption of digital payment, as an alternative to cash for Indian consumers. Adoption of the cashless transaction has been significantly pushed by Prime Minister Mr.NarendraModi as part of government reforms after demonetization of high-value currency of Rs. 500 and 1000 (86% of cash circulation). The demonetization resulted in unprecedented growth in digital payment.



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APPLICATIONS OF DATA MINING TECHNIQUES IN BANKING SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Data mining is becoming an important area for many business organizations including banking sector. It is a process of analyzing the data from various perspectives and summarizing it into valuable information. Data mining assists the banks to look for hidden pattern in a group and discover unknown relationship in the data. In the era of globalization and cut throat competition the organizations today are struggling to gain a competitive edge over each other. Apart from execution of business processes, the creation of knowledge base and its utilization for the benefit of the organization is becoming a strategy tool to compete. The organizations and individuals having right access to the right information at the right moment of time will be the one to rule the system. Banking sector also started realizing the need of the techniques like data mining which can help them to compete in the market. In Banking sector fraud is a significant problem. So Detecting and preventing fraud is difficult, because fraudsters develop new schemes all the time, and the schemes grow more and more sophisticated to elude easy detection. This paper hereby addresses bank fraud detection via the use of data-mining techniques, association, clustering, forecasting, and classification to analyze the customer data in order to identify the patterns that can lead to frauds.

Keywords: Data Mining, Banking Sector, Fraud Detection

INTRODUCTION

The banking sector is a very important sector in our present day generation where almost every human has to deal with the bank either physically or online. In dealing with the banks, the customers and the banks face the chances of been trapped by fraudsters. Examples of fraud include insurance fraud, credit card fraud, accounting fraud, etc. Detection of fraudulent activity is thus critical to control these costs. The banking industry is also developing its services rapidly in various operations like providing online transaction or offering various policies to their customer also giving access to multiple other functions. So currently banks have huge data to store which is increasing rapidly. Handling such a large data leads to security if data which is the most important task of Data mining. Data mining have introduced various techniques and algorithms that will help to focus on important pattern of data from the database. And it helps to take important decisions. Data mining is important tool which helps to take important decisions by drawing or fetching the information and convert them in some patterns to understand the issues of data. Data mining is well known as knowledge discovery in database (KDD) which associates with Artificial Intelligence (AI), Decision Tree Approach, Visualization, Genetic Algorithm.

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task is to find existing organizational knowledge, acquire the knowledge. In daily operations knowledge is created in organization, it is stored and shared when necessary knowledge is used for practical reasons.

Here researcher has focused the role of Information Technology in knowledge management process.

Role of Information Communication Technology in Knowledge Management Process -

1. Data warehouse

Data warehouse is the main component of KM infrastructure. Data warehouse stores and organizes data from different business applications.

2. Data mining

Data mining is a process of accessing meaningful knowledge or relationships from large databases. Data mining techniques are used to search stored data.

3. OLAP (Online Analytical and Processing)

OLAP tools provide the facility for query and reporting tool. It facilitates used for statistical as well as multidimensional analysis of data.

4. Web technologies :

Web technologies are the most effective tool for Knowledge access and transfer of knowledge. Web technologies offers a powerful platform in supporting all stages on knowledge management.

5. Data visualization tools :

These tools represents data and information graphically so that users can easily grasp the knowledge. It makes data patters more visible, accessible, easier to compare and communicate.

6. Content Management System

Content management systems are responsible for creations, distribution and management of content on intranet, extranet and on websites.

Conclusion :

Knowledge needs to be stored and manage for learning organizations. The volume of knowledge get increased day by day, manually it is difficult to manage the knowledge within the organization. In such scenario information communication technology plays a critical role in managing the role of the organization.

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Green Banking

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Abstract: The world has witnessed much concentrate on economic progress but has also neglected environmental issues. This negligence today has led to huge losses in terms of global climate change, environmental degradation, rising green house gases, loss of forests and water resources so forth.

Nowadays people are more conversant with heating and its inherent consequences on human life. So change is that the need of the hour for the survival and continuous efforts should be made for the environmental management in a very sustainable manner. It's not only the priority of the govt. and also the direct polluters also of other stakeholders like financial institutions like banks, which are playing a fundamental role within development of the society.

This paper aimed toward searching for the varied initiatives taken by the Indian banking sector to safeguard the natural environment and convey about sustainable development within the society together with mutual benefits, confronting challenges of Green Banking.

Keywords: Green Banking, climate change, Banking challenges, Sustainable Development.

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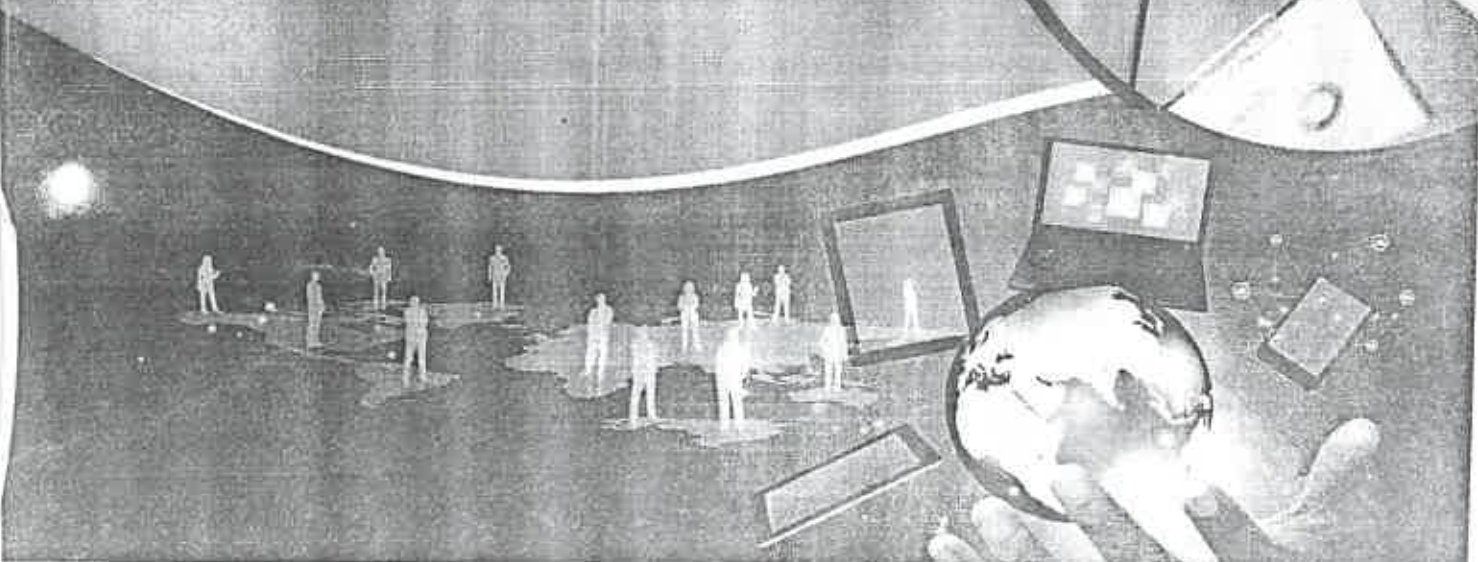
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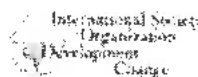
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Proceeding Edited Volume **MARKETING MANAGEMENT & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**



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EMERGING GREEN CONSUMERISM IN INDIA**Ms.S.N.Mirje**

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ABSTRACT :

. World over, economic growth has come at the cost of environment only. Global warming, an outcome of greenhouse gas emission, is the price the world pays for its over ambitious progression. Where previously environmentalists saw excess consumption as central to the problem, green consumerism now places consumption at the heart of the solution. As the Green lifestyles and ethical consumption have become increasingly popular strategies in moving towards environmentally-friendly societies and combating global scarcity. In India, though consumerism is gaining momentum after 1991, when India threw her doors open to international trade, and the situation changed dramatically and so did consumerism in India, but green consumerism is not getting due priority. Government, business organizations and consumers are arpeggios for green consumerism in India. The study seeks to critically analyze the factors contributing to the rising green consumerism and to further study the governmental interventions which can effectively benefit both the marketers and consumers as well.

Keywords: Green Product, Green Awareness, Green Consumerism, Environmental Consciousness

INTRODUCTION

Green consumerism is the continuation of global consumerism action that started with consumer awareness about their rights to get proper product, safe, and eco friendly product. Consumer awareness of eco-friendly product become a suitable issue to be lifted remembering that stuff is important for future human sustainability. As it is said that the green consumer is someone who is environmentally and socially conscious and which leads him/her to purchase the products that are eco-friendly. Over the last few decades, it is being observed that people are changing their trends and lifestyle in a more environment conscious way paying more responsiveness towards green oriented behavior worldwide. The study and research about green consumerism has been interesting due to growing green awareness and significance of green orientation in the consumer purchasing process globally.

It is a concept which ascribes to consumers responsibility or co-responsibility for addressing environmental problems through adoption of environmentally friendly

behaviors, such as the use of organic products, clean and renewable energy and the research of goods produced by companies with zero, or almost, impact.

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH:

1. To study the conceptual framework regarding green awareness and green marketing and green consumerism
2. To study the changing perception of consumers towards green products in Rewari District.
3. To study the consumer awareness and brand preferences towards green products.
4. To identify and evaluate the factors influence consumer buying behaviour towards green products.
5. To find out the level of consumer's satisfaction towards green products

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The focus of this study is to understand the factors influencing consumers green buying behaviour and further to know the customer perception towards green products in Rewari city. The research design is exploratory cum descriptive. Primary and secondary data have been collected; Primary data has been collected through a structured questionnaire, personal interviews and observation.

Purposive sampling method is adopted for the study. The study is confined to Rewari district only. The sample size is 200 respondent consumers. The data has been collected with the help of structured questionnaire and through discussions with these respondents. The questionnaires were processed for coding the data in the computer. SPSS package was used for processing, classification, tabulation, analysis and interpretation of data. The following statistical techniques were applied depending on the nature of data collected from the respondents:-

T test: It is used to determine whether there is a significant difference between the means of two groups. With all inferential statistics, we assume the dependent variable fits a normal distribution.

- ANOVA: Analysis of variance is used to test differences between two or more means. The name is appropriate because inferences about means are made by analysing variance.
- **GARRET RANK METHOD:** this method is used to assign a rank to the factors according to response of the respondents.

CHALLENGES BEFORE CONSUMERS ORGANISATION IN INDIA:

The old distinction between consumer protection and environment protection is gradually obliterating. In India, for instance, until recent past, consumerists and environmentalists have been pursuing their respective concerns independently. It seems that while they were pursuing their respective causes, they came to realise that

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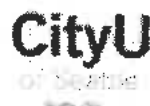
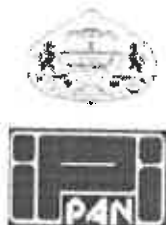
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IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON MARKETING**Ms.S.N.Mirje**

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ABSTRACT :

Today, we are in 21st century and people do not find time to come & interact with each other. Social media helps in connecting themselves with social networking sites through which now people can stay far and yet remain connected. Apart from this media like Facebook create a loyal connection between product and individual which leads to large advertising opportunities. Similarly, other social media like Blogs create a platform to post comment on any event which needs to be publicized also can be utilized as a promotional technique for customer's adoption as well as for promotions. Now users are acquiring followers & subscribers and directing them to your social networking page. These media has an competitive edge over other popular public media like Television because there is a time gap between social event occurrence and the time it is being broadcasted.

Growing popularity of social media compelled the marketers to think about this media along with traditional functional areas of marketing. Social media is based primarily on internet or cellular phone based applications and tools to share information among people. The number of social media user's is more than the population of some of the countries today. Impact of social media on marketing can be judged by comparing marketing before the social media and marketing after the introduction of social media and type of technologies used in social media.

Keywords: Social Media, Blog, social media today, Facebook, Social Advertising, Marketing before social media, Twitter, evolution of social media, , web technology

INTRODUCTION

Social media is primarily internet or cellular phone based applications and tools to share information among people. It expedites conversation and connection among people. It includes popular networking websites, like face book and twitter; as well as bookmarking sites like Digg or Reditt and uses web page technology.

Social media marketing programs usually center on efforts to create content that attracts attention and encourages readers to share it with their social networks. A corporate message spreads from user to user and presumably resonates because it

appears to come from a trusted, third-party source, as opposed to the brand or company itself.[citation needed] Hence, this form of marketing is driven by word-of-mouth, meaning it results in earned media rather than paid media.

Social media has become a platform that is easily accessible to anyone with internet access. Increased communication for organizations fosters brand awareness and often, improved customer service. Additionally, social media serves as a relatively inexpensive platform for organizations to implement marketing campaigns.

Initially social media may have begun for social engagement, but the commercial value soon became apparent and it has become the marketer's new best friend too. As social media use become popular and number of social media users has increased more than the population of some of the countries, marketers have had to seriously alter their game plan to take this shift in the media landscape into account. The industry is rewriting its conventional strategies and transforming the basic campaigning structure.

Marketing before Social Media:

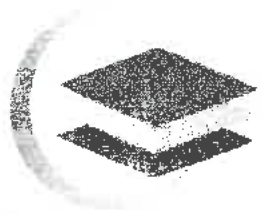
Social media has evolved over time and its user's base has increased even more than the population of some of the countries. During 1930's news papers and magazines was the media choice. P&G was the first company to use print media advertisement. 1950's is known as TV commercial age which leads to marketer's inclination towards electronic media advertisements. In 1960's corporate social responsibility concept came into existence. During 1970's computer was born and logo, credit card and direct marketing, media research, payroll, visa card and master cards etc. find the application. Cable TV was introduced during 1980's and it has changed the landscape of advertising media. With the launch of World Wide Web i.e. www. AT&T was first company to use modern media for marketing.

Evolution of Social Media

Early pioneers of social media were

- User net (1979)
- Bulletin Board System (1979)
- Online Service (early to mid 1980's)
- CompuServe (1980)
- AOL (1983)
- Genie (1985)
- Internet Relay Chat (1988)
- ICQ (mid 1990)

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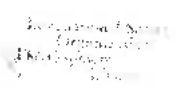


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INDIA'S ELECTRIC MOBILITY: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT :

Electrification—an attractive solution to growing levels of vehicle pollution in major cities—is of particular importance to India today. The automobile industry is already witnessing the effects of electrification or e-mobility, both globally and in India. By 2030, electrification could lead to electric vehicles holding a substantial share of the global automobile sector. If India sees a similar spur, it will significantly impact manufacturers across the automotive value chain. It is in this direction Government of India's commitment to promote clean automobile environment in the country The National Mission on Electric Mobility was envisaged in 2013 to promote electric mobility in India. Government has introduced the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles in India (FAME-India) scheme. Policy think-tank Niti Aayog has recommended offering fiscal incentives to EV manufacturers and discouraging privately-owned petrol- and diesel-fuelled vehicles The paper attempts to analyze how India's automobile industry is gearing itself as per the existing government policy framework and the current market situations. It studies global and Indian EV market scenario, with a special focus on Indian government policies and the opportunities and challenges.

Keywords: *Electric Vehicles (EVs), Pollution, Energy, Battery, Lithium, ICE Vehicles.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In India, the automobile industry is one of the key segments driving economic growth; and at the same time, one of the principal contributors to pollution and making India dependent on overseas oil. So, with the government's sights firmly set on making India a nation chiefly running on electric transportation by 2030, electric vehicles (EVs) have to make their place, despite their share of challenges in terms of manufacturing infrastructure and also the opportunities they can bring in. Through the mission, the government hopes to have a cumulative fuel saving of 9,500 million litres by extending support to the hybrid/electric vehicles market development.

India wishes to see its roads run by vehicles on electricity by 2030, the growth of EVs is still considered a market dilemma, including some of the hindrances it brings in the form of infrastructure or people getting used to the idea of it. Consequently, EVs also present umpteen opportunities, especially for the manufacturing sector. Besides, EVs are growing in popularity and are cleaner and more resourceful, making India ready to be globally at par for an electrified future.

2. GLOBAL ELECTRIC VEHICLE MARKET

There is a transition observed globally, where countries are shifting to electric vehicles. In 2018, the global EV sales, which include BEVs, PHEVs, and FCEVs, crossed 2 million units to reach a final figure of 2,218,490 units. The increasing popularity of EVs highlights significant efforts made jointly by various governments and automotive industry associations. However, more than 70% of EV sales worldwide in 2018 were in the US, Japan, and China. A report by the International Energy Agency (IEA) predicts that there will be over 125 million electric cars on road by 2030 globally.

However, this transition to EVs can be seen only in a few countries, such as US, Japan, France, UK, Norway, China and now India. Increasing pollution and threat of global warming have led the need to replace fossil-fueled vehicles with emission free substitutes. After decades of R&D, the industry has found EVs to be the best suited substitute for traditionally fueled vehicles, which has resulted in the emergence of electric vehicles.

EV promotion efforts are increasing with continuous support from many governments, automotive OEMs, and other government & non-government agencies that are not only promoting the sales of zero-emission vehicles but also taking steps toward a favorable regulatory framework, charging infrastructure, and financial support.

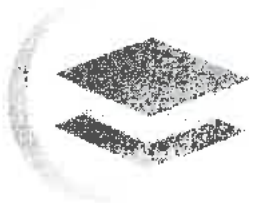
There is a global rise in the level of investment in electric vehicles as well. As the demand is increasing, OEMs are expanding their manufacturing capabilities and dedicating specific plants to EV production.

3. INDIAN ELECTRIC VEHICLES MARKET

The Indian automotive industry is the 4th largest industry in the world with production increasing to 5.17 million units in 2018, inclusive of passenger cars and commercial vehicles. The country is also a prominent auto exporter and has growth expectations for the future. The automobile exports grew 15.54% during FY2018.

Currently, EVs constitute less than 1% of all the vehicles sold in India. There are more than 400,000 units of electric two-wheelers and only a few thousand electric cars on Indian roads. According to the Society of Manufacturers of Electric Vehicles

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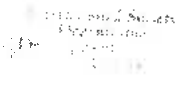


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NON PERFORMING ASSETS – CAUSES AND IMPACT**Mrs. S. A. Deshpande**Asst.Professor, Dept of
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bmhiremath27@gmail.com**ABSTRACT :**

The banking sector is the backbone of a country's economy and directly affects its development. In order to ensure continued growth, it is critical that the banks and financial institutions are strong enough to manage the stress, particularly caused by Non-performing assets (NPAs) or bad loans. The issue of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in the Indian banking sector has come under severe scrutiny by the regulator. The Standing Committee on Finance's recently released report on the banking sector observed that banks' capacity to lend has been severely affected because of mounting NPAs. The Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha is also currently examining the performance of public sector banks with respect to their problem of NPAs, and loan recovery mechanisms available. Additionally, guidelines for banks released by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in February 2018 regarding timely resolution of stressed assets have come under scrutiny, with multiple cases being filed in courts against the same. In this context, the paper will examine the recent rise of NPAs in the country, their underlying causes and impact, steps taken so far to address the issue.

Keywords: NPA, RBI, Banks, Loans, Stressed Assets, Bad debts

1. INTRODUCTION

One cannot achieve economic and industrial growth without a healthy banking industry. The banking sector plays a pivotal role in providing financial resources especially to capital-intensive sectors such as infrastructure, automobiles, iron and steel, pharmaceuticals, healthcare etc. From the Indian viewpoint, the economy was on the upswing during the period 2002 to 2008, which saw a credit growth by all the banks and FIs. The economy continued to be healthy until the economic slowdown across the globe from 2009 onwards, which adversely affected business across the world and the India was no exception. The continued slow down resulted in a speedy down fall of financial health of companies leading to failures in meeting their debt

काव्य की प्रासंगिकता

इकोनोमी सदी के समय, समाज और संवेदना की ध्वजा में एते ही समता है कि आज का समय वैश्विक वाजारवाद और मीडिया के प्रभाव से इस तरह घुल रहा है कि मानवीय मंडलना के लिए कहीं कोई अवकाश नहीं रह गया है। पिछले सुनो में जहां रचनाएँ एक इकाई या और संबंध-मूल अर्थव्यवस्था प्रगट थी, वहीं इतिहासी मानवकी एक आने-आने व्यक्ति इकाई बन गया है, और संबंध मूल इनमें उभर गये हैं कि कब दूर जय इसका कोई भ्रमण नहीं देखने में तो आज मीडिया ने बहुधैव कुटुम्बकत्व को साक्षात् कर दिया है किन्तु कस्मर संवेदनीयता के अभाव में उसका चरितार्थ होना प्रायः असंभव-सा है। आज भीड़ में रहकर भी व्यक्ति अकेला है और परस्पर संबंधों में भी उसे अविचार की गंध मिलती है। यह एक ऐसी विडम्बना है जिससे बचने के लिए इकोनोमी सदी में कहीं कोई राह दिखायी नहीं पड़ती। आखिर यह है कि इस उलझन-भरी जगहों में मानवीयता की राह बने का अगर कोई मार्ग सामने दिखता है तो वह भक्ति काव्य में ही उपलब्ध है। जिस युग में मूर, तुलसी, कायसी, कबीर, मीरा, देवदास, रत्नमती अन्तः भक्तवैचित्र्य होकर मरू वह निरमंथर हिंदी साहित्य का 'धर्मशास्त्र' ही है। इस तरह इकोनोमी सदी में भक्ति काव्य की प्रासंगिकता विचारणीय है।

प्रधान संपादक
डॉ. एस. टी. मेरवाडे
डॉ. एस. एस. तेरदास
संपादक
डॉ. एस. जे. पवार
डॉ. एस. जे. जहागीरदार



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बी.एल.डी.इ. संस्था
बसवेश्वर कला एवं वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय,
बसवनबागेवाडी के हिन्दी प्राध्यापक
स्व. एम्. एच्. राठोड जी को
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साँच बरोबर तप नहीं, झूठ बरोबर पाप ।

जैके हिये साँच है, ताके हिये आप ॥

कबीर स्पष्टतः स्वीकार करते हैं कि सत्य के बिना व्यक्ति की कसौटी नहीं होती। कबीर ने समाज को बहुत ही बारीकी से देखा है। किसी को बुराई बाणों मात्र से दूर नहीं किया जा सकता। समाज हमेशा बुराइयों ही देखता है।

अतिथि प्राध्यापक, हिन्दी विभाग, बैंगलूर विश्वविद्यालय

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धर्तमान काल में कबीरदास के साहित्य की प्रासंगिकता

• प्रो. हसीनाबी. अन्तार

कबीरदासजी का साहित्य आज भी प्रासंगिक है। ये भक्तिकाल के निर्गुण भ्रातृ के प्रमुख रहस्यवादी संत थे। ये निरक्षरी होते हुए भी आत्म ज्ञानी थे, उनका बालन-पोषण एक मुस्लिमान जुलाहा परिवार में हुआ था, वे रामानंद को अपना गुरु मानते और वे एकेश्वरवाद को महत्व देते थे, उन्होंने कर्मकांडों का विरोध किया है। इनका जन्म काशी के निकट लहरतारा के पास सन 1398 में ज्येष्ठ पूर्णिमा को हुआ था, ऐसा माना जाता है। उनकी भाषा सधुक्कड़ी है, उनके उपदेश साखी, रमैनी, बिजक, बावन-अक्षरी, उलटबासी में प्राप्त हैं, लोगोंका मान्यता थी, कि काशी में देह त्याग ने से मोक्षप्राप्ति होती है, इस मान्यता का विरोध करते हुए, वे अपने अंतिम समय में काशी छोड़ मगहर चले जाते हैं। वहीं उनका निधन ई. पू. 1518 के आस-पास हुआ, ऐसा माना जाता है, मगहर में उनकी समाधि बनी हुई है, उसे आज भी लोग पूजते हैं। वे जिस युग में अवतरित हुए थे, वह युग विविध प्रकार की विडम्बनाओं और विषमताओं से भरा हुआ था। उन्होंने ने लोगों का अन्धविश्वास दूर करने के लिए बहुत कार्य किया है।

कस्तूरी कुंडलि बसै युग ढँढे बनमार्हीं ।

एसे घटघट राम हैं, दुनिया देखे नाहिं ॥

भक्ति काल को सामाजिक जागरणकाल कहा जाता है, वे अपने विचारों को निर्भीकता से समाज के सामने रखते हैं, उस समय की सामाजिक स्थिति को उन्होंने यथार्थ रूप में भोगा है, इस लिए उनके वाणी से निकले विचार स्वानुभूति से प्राप्त हैं, उसमें कल्पना का समावेश नहीं है। उस समय की जातिगत, वर्णगत और वर्णगत समस्याओं का सामना किया है, इसलिए उनके विचार अनुभव के

साहित्य की प्रासंगिकता

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 डॉ. एस. टी. मेरवाडे
 संपादक
 डॉ. एस. जे. पवार
 डॉ. एस. जे. जहागीरदार

इकीसवीं सदी के समय, समाज और मंचेदना को ध्यान में रखते तो लगता है कि आज का समय वैश्विक सांस्कृतिक और साहित्यिक के प्रभाव से इतना ग्रस्त है कि मानवीय संवेदना के लिए कहीं कोई अवकाश नहीं रह गया है। पिछले युगों में जहां परिचार एक इकाई था और संबंध-सुख अत्यन्त प्रचुर थे, वहीं इकीसवीं शताब्दी तक आते-आते व्यक्ति इकाई बन गया है, और संबंध सुख इनके उत्पन्न गये हैं कि कब दूर जाय इसका कोई भरोसा नहीं। देखने में तो आज साहित्य में वस्तुस्थिति को साकार बन दिख है किन्तु परम्परा संवेदनीयता के अभाव में उसका चरितार्थ होना प्रायः असंभव-सा है। आज भीड़ में रहकर भी व्यक्ति अकेला है और परस्पर संबंधों में भी उसे अविभाज्य की गंध मिलती है। यह एक ऐसी विद्वधना है जिससे घबरे-के लिए इकीसवीं सदी में कहीं कोई साह सांस्कृतिक नहीं पड़ती। आशय यह है कि इस उलझन-भरी सतहों में मानवीयता की राह खाने का अगर कोई मार्ग खोजने दिखता है तो वह भक्ति कान्य से ही उपलब्ध है। जिस युग में सूर, तुलसी, ज्ञानमी, कबीर, मीरा, रसम, रज्जब-गुला अन्य भक्त-वि होंकर गए वह निरसुद्ध हिंदी साहित्य का 'स्वर्णकाल' है। इस तरह इकीसवीं सदी में भक्ति कान्य की प्रासंगिकता विचारणीय है।



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यह मेरा दुर्भाग्य ! कूडल संगम देवा !
- बसवेश्वर के वचन

उत्तम आचारों और उत्तम विचारों में प्रवृत्त करके उसके जीवन को सत्य, सुंदर और शिवमय बनाना वचन साहित्य का धर्म था सारसर्वस्व याता जा सकता है। यह साहित्य विश्व साहित्य की कसौटी पर पूरी तरह खरा उतरता है। शिवशरणों ने अपने वचनों के द्वारा उस नीति पंथ का प्रसार किया जो विश्व के लिए मान्य है और जिसमें मानवता के आदर्शपूर्ण रूप से सर्वोपरि है।

“देवलोक मर्त्यलोक अलग कहां

सचबोलना ही देवलोक,

झूठ बोलना ही मृत्यु लोक।

आचार ही स्वर्ग है, अनाचार ही तरक है

कूडल संगमदेवा अपनी साक्षी है।

- बसवेश्वर के वचन

दया ही धर्म का मूल है। सद्बिनये ही सदाशिव की कृपा प्राप्त होगी। इस प्रकार महात्मा बसवेश्वर जी ने नैतिक आचारण का आंदोलन संचालित किया। विश्व कल्याण के शांतिदूत बने। जनता को सरल-सुंदर और धर्मनिरपेक्ष सामाजिक जीवन का महत्व समझाना ही इनका ध्येय था। इनके वचनों में इन्हीं जीवनदर्शों और दार्शनिक सिद्धांतों भी सरल सुबोध और शक्तिशाली अभिव्यक्ति हुई है। इन्हें ‘बसव’, बसवण, बसवेश्वर और क्रांतिकारी समाज सुधारक के रूप में हमारे प्रत्येक खड़े होते हैं। यह विश्व के सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक में महत्वपूर्ण साधन है।

हिंदी विभाग, वाणिज्य, बी. एच. एस. कला, टी. जी. पी. विज्ञान, महाविद्यालय
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विश्वगुरु बसवेश्वर के वचनों की प्रासंगिकता

• सुनिता रा. हुन्नगी

बसवेश्वर ने समाज में व्याप्त बुराईयों को दूर करने के लिए उन्होंने प्रयत्न किया। कन्नड भाषा में उन्होंने काव्यात्मक शैली में ‘वचन’ के नाम लिखते थे। वहीं वचन आगे जाकर जनसामान्यों तक पहुँचकर उसकी प्रासंगिकता बनी रही। उनकी मान्यता थी कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कोई न कोई शारीरिक श्रम करके अर्थात् कर्म कर अपने परिवार उदयपोषण करना है। आज के युग में भी बसवेश्वर जी का मूल मंत्र ‘कायकवे-कैलास’ (work is worship) पर सबका भरोसा है। आज भी हर एक मनुष्य इसी मूलमंत्र का पालन करके जीवन बिता रहा है। यह उनके बताए गए तत्व ही तो है।

“परमात्मा को प्रमुख करने का सबसे उत्तम मार्ग भक्ति है” यही उनका मत था।

‘शास्र को बड़ा कहूँ, वह तो कर्मकांड की पूजा करता है। वेद को बड़ा कहूँ, वह प्राणी वध का उपदेश देता है। सृष्टि को बड़ा कहूँ, वह तो अँधेरे में तुम्हें दूँड रहा है। वहाँ कहीं तुम नहीं हो, कुडलसंगम। तुम त्रिविधदासोह से अर्थात् गुरु लिंग जंगम की सेवा करने से प्रसन्न होते हो।’

वे शिव-भक्ति थे। सरल और शुद्ध भक्ति में विश्वास रखते थे। भक्ति का सरल मार्ग तथा यह वचन आज भी प्रासंगिकता प्राप्त करती है। आइंंबर की भक्ति करने से भगवान प्रसन्न नहीं होते।

“दया के बिना धर्म कहां? सभी प्राणियों के प्रति दया चाहिए। दया ही धर्म का मूल है, कूडलसंगमदेवा।”

काव्य की प्रासंगिकता

प्रधान संपादक
 डॉ. एस. टी. मेरवाडे
 डॉ. एस. एस. तेरवाल
 संपादक
 डॉ. एस. जे. पवार
 डॉ. एस. जे. जहागीरदार

इकीसवीं सदी के समय, समाज और संवेदना को ध्यान में रखते तो लगता है कि आज का समय वैदिक, वाजसनेयिक और ऋग्वेद के प्रभाव से इस तरह ग्रस्त है कि मानवीय संवेदना के लिए कहीं कोई अवकाश नहीं रह गया है। गिळले चुगों में जहां परियार एक इकाई था और संबंध-सुप्त अत्यन्त प्रगाढ़ थे, वहीं इकीसवीं सताब्दी तक आते-आते व्यक्ति इतना धन प्रथा है, और संबंध सुप्त इतने उत्कृष्ट भये हैं कि कच दूत जय इतका कोई भी होता नहीं। देखने में तो आज भी इतना न समुचित कुटुम्बकम् को मान्यता का दिया है किन्तु परम्परा संवेदनीयता के अभाव से उसका चरितार्थ होना प्रलय-असंभव-सा है। आज भीड़ में रहकर भी व्यक्ति अकेला है और परम्परा संबंधों में भी उसे अविभाग की गंध मिलती है। यह एक ऐसी विद्वम्बना है जिसमें खरने के लिए टिकोसनी सली में कहीं कोई यह दिशाएँ नहीं पड़ती। भारत यह है कि इस उलझन-धरी जनता की सामंतीयता की शह-याने का अगर कोई मार्ग मानने दिखना है तो वह भक्ति काव्य में ही उपलब्ध है। जिस रूप में मूर, तुलसी, जायसी, कबीर, भोग, देवना, राजच तथा अन्य भक्तकवि होकर गए वह निम्नोक्त हिंदी साहित्य का 'स्वर्णकाल' ही है। इसे तरह इकीसवीं सदी में भक्ति काव्य की प्रासंगिकता विचरणयोग्य है।



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बसवेश्वर कला एवं वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय,
बसवनबोगेवाडी के हिन्दी प्राध्यापक
स्व. एम्. एच्. राठोड जी को
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संत-काव्य-की-प्रासंगिकता

• ब्रह्मस्वम. जोशी

इस शोध आलेख के शीर्षक में एक पद है प्रासंगिकता। मैं वही से अपनी यात्रा आरंभ करूँगा। पहले तो यह प्रश्न उठता है कि प्रासंगिकता क्या है? साहित्य और प्रासंगिकता का परस्पर रिश्ता क्या है? प्रासंगिकता क्या साहित्य का प्रकृत स्वभाव है? अथवा कोई कसौटी जिस पर साहित्य पर कसा जाना है। हम थोड़ा याद करें, तो प्रेमचन्द ने कहा था कि साहित्य स्वभावतः प्रगतिशील होता है। यानी प्रगतिशीलता का अस्तित्व अलग नहीं है। वह साहित्य का ही एक आयाम है। वैसे ही एक हद तक प्रासंगिकता भी साहित्य का एक आयाम है।

हम इस तथ्य से तो भली-भाँति परिचित हैं कि विज्ञान और साहित्य में एक भंग्य भेद है स्थायीत्व का। हम अक्सर देखते हैं कि विज्ञान में नये शोध और ज्ञान प्रकाशन के पश्चात पुराने का महत्त्व नहीं रह जाता, पर साहित्य में तो ऐसा संभव ही नहीं है। एक चरित्र चाहे वे राम-कृष्ण हो अथवा सीता या सावित्री उन पर लिखे हुए भोलेभोले कालों का अपना निजी महत्त्व है। यानी साहित्य में एक ही विषय पर भोलेभोले रचनाएँ रची जा सकती हैं। और उनकी स्वीकार्यता भी बनी रहती है। वे सभी इतनी-ही प्रासंगिक नहीं हैं कि एक ही विषय पर केन्द्रित हैं। बल्कि इसलिये कि उनके भावना-गर्भी अनुभूति की बनावट में एक तरह की अद्वितीयता काम कर रही है जो हमें एक-दूसरे से अलग बनाती है।

मि. अजाल हमारे हिन्दी परिदृश्य में प्रासंगिकता का तात्पर्य कृति या कृतिकार और भवती रचना प्रक्रिया से नहीं जुड़ा है। बल्कि यहाँ हम प्रासंगिकता के बहने का अर्थ है। प्रासंगिकता में सामाजिक-राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों से उपजी समकालीनता, और प्रासंगिकता के साथ साहित्य को समाज और राजनीति के एक उपकरण के रूप

इस तरह बसवण्णा एक महान समाज सुधारक तो थे ही पर वे एक महान शक्ति भी थे। साथ ही वे एक महान कवि भी थे। साहित्य रचना उनका उद्देश्य नहीं था, पर प्रकृति निरीक्षण की अपनी अद्भुत क्षमता, के फलस्वरूप उन्होंने सजीव रूपक एवं जीवन उपमा का अपने वचनों में प्रयोग करके इन साहित्यिक विधाओं को विश्व साहित्य कोटि में पहुँचा दिया।

संतों... भाई, आई ज्ञान की आँधी रे- संत काव्य की प्रासंगिकता

• प्रा. शंकर मूर्ति के एन

वेद किताब झूठे न भाई, झूठे है सो समझे नाही धर्म ग्रंथों, शास्त्रों, वेदएव पुराणों के अनुसार मनुष्य जन्म अत्यंत दुर्लभ है। चौरासी करोड़ जीवों के बाद मनुष्य जन्म मिलता है।

मनुष्य जन्म दुर्लभ है, मिले न बारंबार।

तरबतर से पत्ता टूट गिरे, बहुदि न लगता डार।

मनुष्य बाल्यावस्था, जीवन से अर्धेइ उम्र तक शिक्षा-दीक्षा, आर्थिक संपत्ति का संचय, जीवन के सुख भोग में लिप्त रहता है। बाद में पारिवारिक, आर्थिक एवं दैहिक समस्याओं से झूझते हुए अपने जीवन के ऐसे मुकाम पर खड़ा होता है कि उसे अपने मन की शांति से अधिक और कुछ भी महत्वपूर्ण नहीं होता। मन की शांति ढूँढ़ने के लिए उसे मंदिर-मस्जिद, प्रवचन-धर्मोपदेश आदि के शरण में जाना पड़ता है, भगवान को खोजना पड़ता है -

ज्यों नैननि मैं पुत्ती, ल्यों खालिक घट माहीं।

मूर्ख लोग न जानहीं, बाहरी ढूँढ़न जाहिं ॥

परन्तु जब तक वह अपने अंदर के भगवान को पा नहीं सकता, तब तक वह दर दर भटकता रहता है।

मोको कहाँ ढूँढ़े बंदे, मैं तो तेरे पास में। न मैं मसजिद, न मैं मंदिर, न काबे कैलास में। ढूँढ़े हो तो तुतै मिलि हौ चण भर तलाश में। मनुष्य के मन के इस भ्रम के आवरण को हटाने, समाधान पहुँचाने के लिए संत-ज्ञानी-दास परंपरा के लोगों

हिन्दी विभाग, एम. एम. मन्गुली कला वाणिज्य एवं विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, सिंदगी
वि. विजयपुर

संप्रति सामाजिक विचारों की आसक्ति

इकीसवीं सदी के समय, समाज और अविद्या को ध्यान में रखते ही लागत है कि आज का समय वैश्विक वातावरण और पीढ़ियों के प्रभाव से इन गहरा प्रश्न है कि मानवीय संवेदन के लिए कहीं कोई अवकाश नहीं रह गया है। पिछले युगों में जहां परिवार एक इकाई था और संबंध-मूल अन्वयन प्रभाव थे, वहीं इकीसवीं सदी तक अज्ञान-आने व्यक्ति इकाई बन गया है, और संबंध मूल इतने उदाहरण गये हैं कि कब टूट जाय इसका कोई भरोसा नहीं। देखने में तो आज पीढ़ियां ने वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् को साकार बन दिया है किन्तु वास्तव संवेदनीयता के अभाव में उक्तता चरितार्थ होना प्रायः असंभव-सा है। आज भीड़ में रहकर भी व्यक्ति अकेला है और परमपद संबंधों में भी उसे अविद्या की गंध मिलती है। यह एक ऐसी विडम्बना है जिससे बचने के लिए इकीसवीं सदी में कभी कोई राह दिखायी नहीं पड़ती। आगे यह है कि इस उलझन-भरी जगत्‌में मानवीयता की राह पाने का अगर कोई मार्ग सामने दिखता है तो वह धार्मिक काल्य में ही उपलब्ध है जिस युग में सूर, लुलसी, जापसी, कबीर, योग, रीतम, राजब तथा अन्य भक्तकवि होकर गए वह निरस्येक हिंदी साहित्य का 'स्वर्ग-काल' ही है। इस तरह इकीसवीं सदी में धार्मिक काल्य की प्रासंगिकता विचारणीय है।



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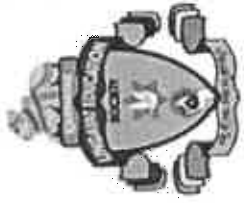
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प्रस्तावना :-

संत काव्य जीवन और समाज का पथ प्रदर्शक माना जाता है । वर्तमान युग में संत काव्य की मौलिकता अनन्य कोटी की है । कारण आज धर्म की संस्कृती की, नितिमत्ता की, ज्ञान भंडार की रक्षा के लिए संत काव्य प्रासंगिक है । संत काव्य में केवल जीवन की समस्याओं का चित्रण मात्र करके ही नहीं रह जाता, बल्कि युगानुरूप संत काव्य में मानव जीवन की संघर्षमय स्थिती के लिए समाधान भी प्रस्तुत करता है । संत साहित्य जीवन और समाज की निराश चेतना में आशा का संचार करता है । वैदिक युग में मानव जीवन अध्यात्म तत्वों और प्राकृतिक तत्वों से युक्त था । अतः उस युग के साहित्य में उषा, अग्नि, जल या वायु अन्य प्राकृतिक उपकरणों का उदात्तीकरण और दैवीकरण के स्वरूप का दृष्टांत होता है । पौराणिक साहित्य में उस युग की रीति-नीतियों का चित्रण है । वीरगाथा काल, भक्तिकाल, रीतिकाल और आज आधुनिक काल में सभी साहित्यकार अपने-अपने परिवेश युगानुरूप साहित्य का सृजन करके, साहित्य के विविध रूप और विधाएँ प्रस्तुत किए हैं । अपने-अपने परिवेश, के आधार से जीवन और समाज को मार्ग सूचक, लोक मंगल की उद्देश्य के संबंध में विचार विनिमय हुआ है । इस दृष्टि से संत साहित्य के कवियों ने मानव जीवन की दृष्टी से अपना काव्य का सृजन किया है । लोकहित, समाज सुधारक के रूप में संत कवियों का योगदान श्रेष्ठतम है । भक्तिकालीन तथा संत साहित्य के समस्त कवियों ने "युगप्रवर्तक" का दायित्व निभाया । मानव को दुःख, श्रम, और शोक से मुक्ति का मार्ग दिखाया है । जैसे आचार्य भामह ने काव्य का प्रयोजन – "धर्म, अर्थ, काम, मोक्ष की सिद्धि कलाओं में विलक्षणता कीर्ति तथा आनंद की प्राप्ति कहा है" महाकवि तुलसीदास ने अपनी एक उक्ति के माध्यम से साहित्य के उद्देश्य को स्पष्टतः "लोकमंगल और कल्याण" ही कहदिया है ।



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29

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REDEFINED ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION : AN OVER VIEW

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Abstract

The role of the library is most important in the field of higher education. The higher education institution in India is one of the major education sectors where, changing requires of stakeholder need to be addressed according to accessible resources at present. It is very important to serve reader, researcher and academician from various colleges and universities in the country. In the present development role of library is not inadequate to storage and retrieval of information. But, dissemination of information at right time to the right hand. Accordingly the location of the libraries is important for providing significant information in higher education system. In the present paper we focuses on history, development of Academic Libraries, impact of technology and Implication of National Education Policy in the higher education system in India.

Keyword: Academic Library, National Education Policy, Information Technology, Higher Education.

1. Introduction

Teaching and learning is a process of knowledge through which a person can gather, compare, organize and publish their

30

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IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN ON INDUSTRIES IN INDIA



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Abstract

At current occasion world is facing from the corona virus disease known as Covid-19. The primary case of the corona virus was reported in the December, 2019 in the Wuhan city of China which is identified as the major transportation hub of China. After the spread of Covid-19 various countries have shut down their sea ports and airports. They have prohibited the import and export activities. India is the developing country due to the Covid-19 spread the cases reported in the India government has lockdown the country for some days which affected the manufacturing activities and majorly it affects the supply chains and economy of the country. In the present research paper we have discussed the impact of Covid-19 on Industries and economy in India.

Keywords: Covid-19, Industries, GDP, Lockdown and Corona Virus

Introduction

Industrial economy composed with the establishment, expansion and development of industries towards the economic development. Since, New economic reforms which is generally called in LPG 1991 the structural changes in the economy opens the eyes of Policy Makers, consequently the contribution by this sector have increasing. But, the entry of Corona Virus (COVID-19) leads to lockdown and there by adverse impact on industry.

Impact on COVID-19 on Industry

A) Auto Industry

The ongoing lockdown has put a lot of strain on the manufacturing industry, which contributes almost 20% of the GDP of this 50% is contributed by the auto industries. Even prior to the lockdown the auto industry was not in great shape, with sales down by more than 15%. In the unorganized industry the situation was much worse, as the uncertainty would impact smaller organizations with lesser retentive power, due to lower profitability.

B) Manufacturing Industry

It has been hit in many ways due to Covid-19 effects. To begin with, lower production, due to lower off take. This makes some distributors sensing an opportunity to earn profits in developing shortage situation. Transporter struggle not to only place vehicles for loading, they are also under pressure to adjust their quotes for carrying goods, as they also face lower attendance, with their operational risks increasing steeply. The suppliers to large producers start feeling their pinch, and start to disengage and play safe. Choking of distribution channels due to this effect are not unknown and goods tend to get offloaded at lower price, provided volume support, but hitting the profit and profitability.

As per the estimation by "United Nations Conference on Trade And Development" (UNCTAD), the Covid-19 outbreak could cause global FDI to shrink by 5-15 %, due to the downfall in manufacturing sector coupled with factory shutdown. Due to the epidemic of Covid-19 across the globe, the manufacturers of the automobile, chemicals, electronics and aircrafts are facing

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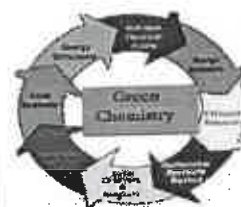
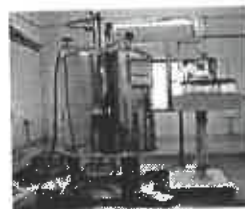


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18. SYNTHESIS OF BIOLOGICALLY IMPORTANT COMPOUNDS USING GREEN APPROACH

Ms. Radhika R. Mane

Department of Chemistry, KLE's G.I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani-591237, Karnataka, India.

Abstract: The develop the concepts for green chemistry and the main principles of this field are revived examples of the application of this principles in different areas of chemistry are included the frequently used alternative solvents (green solvents'-water PEG per fluorinated solvents' supercritical liquids) in preparative organic chemistry are described the present and the future developments of the green chemistry in education and organic chemical technology are considered.

Green Approach in Organic Synthesis

1.1 Introduction

Sustainable development and environmental issues are at the forefront of Public and government concern. The ever increasing awareness of the need to protect natural resources through the development of environmentally sustainable processes and the optimization of energy consumption has guided the actions of both the private and governmental sectors of society. This has triggered a demand in both industry and academy for the development of new and cleaner technologies. Since the late 90s of the 20th century, green chemistry research is strategy to eliminate pollution from the headstream of chemical process and provides a solution for environmental protection and sustainable development of society and economy.

Green Chemistry

The term green chemistry also known as sustainable chemistry introduced by a great scientist Paul Anastas [1] in 1991 is the utilization of set of principles that reduces or eliminates the use or generation of hazardous substances in the design, manufacture and application of chemical products. It is the ONLY science that focuses on the intrinsic *hazard* of a chemical or chemical process. Green chemistry has received extensive attention [2-8] and the chemists from all over the world are using their creativity and innovation to develop new synthetic methods, reaction conditions, analytical tools, catalysts and processes under the new paradigm of Green Chemistry to give their valuable contribution in research. Hence, for recognition of the outstanding achievements in the applied green chemistry or technology, the Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge Awards were announced in 1995 by the Clinton administration and were presented from the year 1996 (Fig. 1.1).

Fig. 1.1 Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge Awards for Green Chemistry



Why do we need green chemistry?

As chemistry is undeniably a very prominent part of our daily lives, chemical developments bring new environmental problems and harmful unexpected side effects. Hence there is continued pressure on chemical and pharmaceutical industries to reduce chemical waste and improve the selectivity and efficiency of synthetic processes. Thus to realize more sustainable thinking and an implementation of sustainability criteria in research, development, and production, educational strategies have to include green chemistry principles and indicators of sustainability.

Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry

Anastas and Warner [9, 10] have developed the Twelve Principles of Green

Chemistry (Fig. 1.2) which encompass a new attitude toward industrial practices and chemical syntheses. These are as follows:

12 Principles of Green Chemistry

1. **Prevention of waste**
2. **Atom economy during synthesis**
3. **Less hazardous chemical synthesis**
4. **Designing safer chemicals with less hazards**
5. **Safer solvents and auxiliaries**
6. **Design for energy efficiency**
7. **Use of renewable feedstocks**
8. **Reduce derivatives during synthesis**
9. **Catalysis**
10. **Design for degradation (no persistence)**
11. **Real-time analysis for pollution prevention**
12. **Inherently safer chemistry for accident prevention**

1. **Prevention:** It is better to prevent waste than to treat or clean up waste after it is formed.
 2. **Atom Economy:** Synthetic methods should be designed to maximize the incorporation of all materials used in the process into the final product.
 3. **Less Hazardous Chemical Synthesis:** Whenever practicable, synthetic methodologies should be designed to use and generate substances that possess little or no toxicity to human health and the environment.
 4. **Designing Safer Chemicals:** Chemical products should be designed to preserve efficacy of the function while reducing toxicity.
 5. **Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries:** The use of auxiliary substances (solvents, separation agents, etc.) should be made unnecessary whenever possible and, when used, innocuous.
 6. **Design for Energy Efficiency:** Energy requirements should be recognized for their environmental and economic impacts and should be minimized. Synthetic methods should be conducted at ambient temperature and pressure.
 7. **Use of Renewable Feed Stocks:** A raw material or feedstock should be renewable rather than depleting whenever technically and economically practical.
 8. **Reduce Derivatives:** Unnecessary derivatization (blocking group, protection/deprotection, temporary modification of physical/chemical processes) should be avoided whenever possible.
 9. **Catalysis:** Catalytic reagents (as selective as possible) are superior to stoichiometric reagents.
 10. **Design for Degradation:** Chemical products should be designed so that at the end of their function they do not persist in the environment and instead break down into innocuous degradation products.
 11. **Real-time Analysis for Pollution Prevention:** Analytical methodologies need to be further developed to allow for real-time in-process monitoring and control prior to the formation of hazardous substances.
 12. **Inherently Safer Chemistry for Accident Prevention:** Substance and the form of a substance used in a chemical process should be chosen so as to minimize the potential for chemical accidents, including releases, explosions, and fires.
- The use of organic solvents and their emissions has been at the centre of major environmental concern in recent years, and there is currently great deal of interest in finding alternatives to halogenated and volatile organic solvents for synthesis. Alternative reaction media includes water, ionic liquids, supercritical fluids, polyethylene glycol and fluorinated media [11-15]. Not only the solvents but catalysts also are responsible for the damaging environment. To establish a low environmental impact synthesis recyclable catalysts are in more demand [16-



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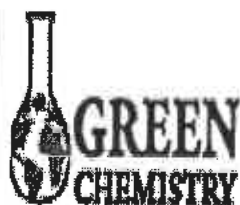
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6. NMR as a tool for structural determination of organic molecules

Smt. D.D.Bhoite, Mr. Rohan R. Devakate and Ms. Priyanka D. Kesarkar
K.L.E.G.I. Bagewadi Arts, Commerce, Science Degree College, Nipani

Abstract

The state of art & recent developments in application of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) for structure elucidation & identification of small organic molecule are discussed. The recently suggested new two dimensional (2D) NMR experiments combined with the advanced instrumentation allow structure elucidation of new organic compound at sample amount of less than 10µg. A pure shift approach that provides H^1 decoupled protons spectra drastically simplified H^1 & 2D NMR spectra interpretation. The capabilities of CAES system are discussed. The role of NMR spectrum prediction in structural verification & NMR approaches for qualitative mixture analysis are considered.

Introduction:-

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy is one of the technique used to find out the structure of organic molecule using this technique different sets of hydrogen with different environment can be precisely detected. Different isomer of compound are also identified by using deuterated hydrogen.

Detection of aromaticity, hydrogen bonding, distinction between cis and trans isomers etc. are important application of NMR Spectroscopy.

Principle of proton magnetic resonance (H^1 nmr):- A Spinning nucleus behaves as a tiny magnetic and has magnetic moment. Such spinning nuclei have random orientations of their magnetic moment. The nuclei of element like hydrogen, carbon isotope with mass number 13 and isotopes of fluorine with mass number 19 etc have only two orientations of their magnetic moment in magnetic field. They are either aligned with magnetic field where the spin is $+1/2$ (α -spin) or against the magnetic field with spin $-1/2$ (β -spin). In α -spin nucleus, is in lower energy state but in β -spin it is in higher energy state.

On irradiation with radiations of proper frequency, nucleus with α -spin absorbs energy and gets converted into β -spin with higher energy. This kind of process of change of lower energy spin state to higher energy spin state is called "Flipping the spin." The energy difference between two spin state in terms of frequency is given as: $\nu = \frac{\gamma H}{2\pi}$

"Spectroscopy is the study of the interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter."

The modern physical method for structure determination of organic compound are spectroscopic technique. For complete structure determination of organic compound following four spectroscopic technique are used.

- U.V Visible spectroscopy gives us information about presence of $C=C$.
- I R Spectroscopy tell us about the functional group present in compound. [$C=O$, NH_2 , NO_2 , $-COOH$ etc]
- The P.M.R Spectroscopy inform us about number of proton and the surrounding, while CMR (C^{13}) spectroscopy gives us information about different sets of carbon present in compound.

After determination of structure of organic compound finally is confirm by fragmentation in mass spectroscopy. H is magnetic field strength at the nucleus and γ is magnetogyric ratio



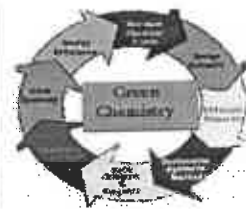
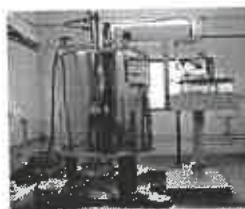
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Green Chemistry in a healthy way of daily life

Prof. Shrishail.Narawade & Prof. Daneshwari.Kanagali

KLE Society's G.I. Bagewadi College, Nilpani

ABSTRACT

Green chemistry is the new and rapid developing branch of chemistry. The introduction of green chemistry is considered as a counter to the need to trim down the harm of the environment by synthetic products and discarding waste in the right way. Every chemical waste ought to be disposed of in the best possible way without instigate any harm to the eco-system and mankind. An attempt has been made in this paper to present chosen cases of execution of green chemistry principles in day today life.

Keywords- Green chemistry, Environment, Sustainability

Introduction:

Green chemistry is the design of chemical products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of hazardous substances. Green chemistry applies across the life cycle of a chemical product including its design, manufacture, use, and ultimate disposal green. Chemistry is known as sustainable chemistry, if a technology reduces or eliminates the hazardous chemicals used to clean up environmental contaminants this technology will qualify as green chemistry technology.

A central goal of green chemistry is to avoid hazard in the design of new chemicals. This objective is best achieved when the information about a chemical's potential hazardous effects is obtained as early in the design process.

The principles demonstrate the breath of the concepts of green chemistry

1. **Prevent waste-** Design chemical synthesis to prevent was. Leave no any waste to treat or clean up.
2. **Maximize atom Economy-** Design the synthesis so that the final product contains the maximum proportion of the starting materials. Waste the least or no atoms
3. **Design less Hazardous chemical-** Design the synthesis to use and generate the substances with little or no toxicity to either human being or the environment.
4. **Design safer chemicals and products -** Design chemicals products that are fully effective yet have little or no toxicity.
5. **Use safer solvents and reaction conditions-**Avoid using solvents, separating agents, or other auxiliary chemicals.
6. **Increase energy efficiency-**Run chemical reactions at room temperature and pressure whenever possible.
7. **Use renewable materials -** use starting materials that are renewable rather than datable.
8. **Avoid chemical derivatives-** Avoid using blocking or protecting groups or any temporary modifications if possible. Derivatives use additional reagents and they will generate waste.
9. **Use catalysts, non-stoichiometric reagents-** Minimize the waste by using catalytic reactions. Catalysts are effective in small amounts and can carry out a single reaction many times. They are preferable to stoichiometric reagents, which are used in excess and carry out a reaction only once. 10.



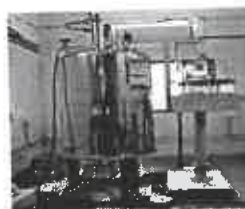
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persistent poverty by 2015...achieve the MDGs. • Lower risks, higher returns From : "Rethinking the Economic Recovery: A Global Green New Deal", UNEP, Feb 2009.

Conclusions

Moving towards a green economy has the potential to achieve sustainable development and eradicate poverty on an unprecedented scale, with speed and effectiveness. This potential derives from two concurrent changes. First, there is a changed playing field in which our world and the risks we face have materially changed. These changes require a fundamental rethinking of our approach to the economy. Second, there is a growing recognition that the natural environment forms the basis of our physical assets and must be managed as a source of growth, prosperity and well-being.

Towards a green economy this report marks a first step in outlining key issues for moving towards a green economy at a national and global level. In summary, it has found that a green economy values and invests in natural capital. Ecosystem services are better conserved, leading to improved safety nets and household incomes for poor rural communities. Ecologically friendly farming methods improve yields significantly for subsistence farmers. Improvements in freshwater access and sanitation, and innovations for non-grid energy (solar electricity, biomass stoves, etc.), add to the suite of green economy strategies, which can also help alleviate poverty

Moving towards a green economy will require world leaders, civil society and leading businesses to collaboratively engage in this transition. It will require a sustained effort on the part of policy makers and their constituents to rethink and redefine traditional measures of wealth, prosperity and well-being.

10. Role of green chemistry in minimization of pollution

Prashant T. Narawade

KLE's G. I. Bagewadi College Nipani

ABSTRACT

Green Chemistry is a relatively new emerging field that strives to work at the molecular level to achieve sustainability. The field has received widespread interest in the past decade due to its ability to harness chemical innovation to meet environmental and economic goals simultaneously. Green Chemistry has a framework of a cohesive set of Twelve Principles, which have been systematically surveyed in this critical review. Future trends in Green Chemistry are discussed with the challenge of using the Principles as a cohesive design system.

INTRODUCTION



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16. GREENER PROTOCOLS FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF NANOPARTICLE: A OVER VIEW

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Abstract

Nanotechnology is a developing and most emerging branch in material chemistry, it has significant applications in the field of pharmaceutical sciences, waste management, Energy storage and production etc. In the past numerous years, the utilization of prepared concoctions and physical strategies were in mould; however, the acceptance of their toxicity impacts on human well-being and condition grasped minds though world view for the research. A wide variety of physico-chemical processes are being used nowadays for the synthesis of nanoparticles (NPs). The green synthesis is the watch word for the combination of nanoparticles (NPs) by plants or their metabolites. This novelty is particularly compensating as far as decreasing the poisonous quality caused by the conventionally integrated NPs. Herein, we overviewed the perspectives by which metal particles can be integrated from green methods in the perspective of green methods utilized in the NPs combination. In the green strategies, plant metabolites and natural substances are utilized to orchestrate the NPs for the waste management, medicinal and other applications. Some of the characterization analysis methods are also reviewed along with synthesis of NPs.

Keywords: Green method, Nanoparticles, Plant product water extracts, Ecofriendly protocols

1. Introduction

The industrialization was a milestone for the developing country economic evolution. Despite the contribution to the improved quality of life, the global government policies remained far from the environmental impact that the growth of industrial activities could cause environmental pollution and living being's health issues in our planet (Singh, et al. 2017). The rapid explosion in population resulted in increased food production with excessive industrialization, which results to increased pollution and resource depletion (Southgate, et al. 2009). In this way, natural resources began to be used as if there were no consequences on environmental problem. Although the first concerns about the environment occurred since 1949 at United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Use of Resources, environmental issues came into focus in 1968 from the Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Bases for Rational Use and Conservation of Biosphere Resources, known as the Biosphere Conference. In the 1960s the publication of the book "Silent Spring" stimulated a contemporary environmental movement. The historical book has raised enlightened about ecological perception and has provided major government initiatives marked by concern about the risks associated with over-exploitation of natural resources (Kogawa et al. 2019).

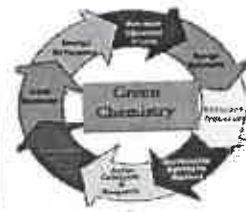
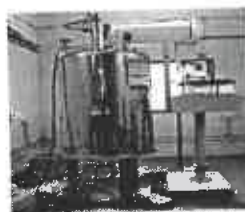


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Microwave Irradiated Organic Reactions

Dr. Atulkumar A. Kamble

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Abstract:

Microwave heating is most widely used as a convenient source of heating for organic reactions. The heating is instantaneous and very specific. Nowadays, Microwave-assisted organic synthesis could be considered in which all of the previously synthesized organic compounds could be synthesized by using this technique. The benefits of microwave-assisted organic synthesis are increasingly making the technique more widely established, clean and quick process. The technique offers simple, fast, efficient and economic features for the synthesis of a large number of organic molecules. In the present paper we focused on the importance of the microwave irradiated organic reactions.

Keywords: Microwave, solvents, Pressure, Temperature, Reactions.

Introduction:

Synthesis of new chemical molecules is a major impediment in drug discovery. Conventional methods for various chemical synthesis is very well documented and have been practiced [1]. The methods for synthesis of various organic compounds has continuously modified from the decades. Robert Bunsen in 1855 invented the burner which acts as energy source for heating a reaction vessel, this was latter replaced by mental, oil bath or hot plate, but the drawback of heating, though method remain the same. Microwave Assisted Organic Synthesis (MAOS), which has developed in recent years, has been considered superior compared to conventional method **Table.1**.

Table. 1

S	Conventional	Microwave
1	Reaction mixture heating proceeds from a surface usually inside surface of reaction vessels.	Reaction mixture heating proceeds directly inside mixture.
2	The vessel should be in physical contact with surface source that is at a higher temperature source (e.g. mental, oil bath, steam bath etc.)	No need of physical contact of reaction with the higher temperature source. While vessel is kept in microwave cavities.
3	By thermal or electric source heating take place.	By electromagnetic wave heating take place.
4	Heating mechanism involve Conduction.	Heating mechanism involve dielectric polarization and conduction.
5	Transfer of energy occur from the wall, surface of vessel to the mixture and eventually to reacting species.	The core mixture is heated directly while surface (vessel wall) is source of loss of heat.
6	In conventional heating, the highest temperature (for a open vessels) that can be achieved is limited by boiling point of particular mixture.	In microwave, the temperature of mixture can be raised more than its boiling point i.e. superheating take place.
7	In the conventional heating all the compound in mixture are heated equally	In microwave, specific component can be heated specifically.
8	Heating rate is less.	Heating rate is several fold high.



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11. **Role of green chemistry in minimization of pollution**

Dr. S.B Solbannavar and Miss. Soumya Patil

K.L.E's G.I.Bagewadi Arts , Science and Commerce College , Nipani

Abstract

Chemistry is a subject brought out with the concern to explore the world to the existing reactions, reagents, the cycle of living with various chemical products. It has evolved so far to bring revolutionary changes thought the decades. It has been classified in various ways one among the main classification is GREEN CHEMISTRY.

Green chemistry is meant with the aim to synthesis green reagents, reactions leading to less toxic products. One main intention was to reduce the pollution caused due to many chemical factories. **Green chemistry** reduces **pollution** at its source by minimizing or eliminating the hazards of **chemical** feedstocks, reagents, solvents, and products. Remediation removes hazardous materials from the environment; on the other hand, **green chemistry** keeps the hazardous materials out of the environment in the first place. Main research on green chemistry aims to minimize or eliminate the formation of harmful bi-products and to maximize the desired products in an environment friendly way.

The alarming issue of this era, greenhouse effect /global warming can also be reduced applying different green methods. The other greenhouse gases like carbondioxide, carbon monoxide, and methane are all with carbon footprints and the increase in the release of carbon containing effluents is causing a serious ill effect to all the inheritors of this earth and also disturbing the balance of our planet. In order to reduce carbon footprint, the traditional methods of heating are increasingly replaced by microwave heating. It also saves a lot of time. This paper mainly highlight on applying green chemistry to day to day life in order to control the environmental pollution.

Introduction:

Green Chemistry controls environmental pollution by using a variety of green alternatives to conventional methods. Green chemistry follows the following basic principles to enable the production of non-hazardous, safer chemicals and also leads to minimization of pollution.

Basic Principals of Green Chemistry

1. **Prevention:** It is better to prevent the production of waste than to treat or clean up waste after it has been generated.
2. **Atom Economy:** Synthetic methods should be designed to maximize the incorporation of all materials employed in the process into the final product i.e. Reduce waste at the molecular level.
3. **Less Hazardous chemical synthesis:** Wherever possible, synthetic methods should be designed to use and create substance that possesses little or no toxicity to human health and environment.
4. **Designing Safer Chemicals:** Chemical products should be designed to perform their desired function while minimizing their toxicity and environmental destiny throughout the design of the process.
5. **Solvents and auxiliaries:** Safest available solvents must be selected for any given step and organic solvents must be avoided whenever possible.



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Green Economy

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Abstract

It is better to prevent formation of waste than to treat or clean up after it is formed. This is the first important step in pollution prevention. Nano-science and nanotechnology is another important contribution to Green Chemistry. Nanotechnology provides huge savings in materials by development of microscopic and submicroscopic electronic and mechanical devices.

In the present scenario of changing world economy mainly concern with financial trends and constrains of socio-economic development in the world. In commercial approaches economy be the one of factor that determines profit or loss of a system. Keeping this in mind now a day chemists are thinking for a better solutions to come out with a new approach known as Green Economy. Green economy be the one of part of Green Chemistry. According to Paul Anastas, the father of green chemistry, it is the science of chemical reactions or phenomenon of conversion of reactants into products which do not involve any hazardous chemicals with isolation of eco-friendly products and safer environment. In green economy reactions the ratio of molecular mass of products to the molecular mass of reactants must very high, provided the solvents, temperature and time factor of reaction system must be maintained properly. Another interesting thing is that economy of products is very high due to reuse and re-cyclisation of products as well as reactants and sometime the side products also. Atom economy plays an important role to understand the green chemical reactions. Synthetic methods should be designed maximize the incorporation of all materials used in the process into the final product.

$$\text{i.e \% AE} = \frac{\text{Formula Weight of atoms utilized}}{\text{Formula Weight of reactants}} \times 100$$

The higher % of Atom Economy indicates that safer green chemical reaction.

INTRODUCTION:

The main theme of green chemistry is to minimize the waste at source, instead of reagents in a chemical reaction it is better to use catalysts which are non-toxic in nature. The designing of chemical reaction is such that it should involve renewable resources with atom economy. The best way to carry out the green reactions is to use solvent free system and environmentally friendly reactions.

Maximize Atom Economy:

Barry Trost of Stanford University considered that "An atom is a terrible thing to waste" and developed the concept of Atom Economy. Synthetic methods should be designed to maximize the incorporation of all starting materials in the final product.

A reaction's efficiency is measured as follows-

$$\text{Reaction Yield \% yield} = \frac{\text{actual quantity of products}}{\text{theoretical quantity of products}} \times 100$$

Calculation of atom economy of a reaction was presented by the following equation by R.A. Sheldon.

$$\text{Atom Economy \% atom economy} = \frac{\text{Molecular wt of desired products}}{\text{Molecular wt of all products}} \times 100$$

E-Book

WAR AGAINST COVID-19: AN ALARM TO MANKIND (A Multidisciplinary Approach)



Edited by
Dr. B. S. Kamble

**K.L.E. Society's
G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science & Commerce College
Nipani, Karnatak, India**

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W.H.O GUIDELINES FOR COVID-19



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Abstract

World health organization has been assessing this outbreak around the clock and we are deeply concern both by the alarming levels of spread and severity, and by the alarming levels of inaction. This is a zoonotic infection, similar to other corona virus infections that is believed to have originated in bats and pangolins and later transmitted to humans. Once in the human body, this corona virus abundantly present in nasopharyngeal and selivarty secretions of affected patients, and its spread is predominately thought to be respiratory droplets/ contact in nature.

Introduction

COVID -19 viruses is a new virus linked to the same family of viruses as sever acute respiratory syndrome and some types of common cold. Corona viruses are large family of viruses that are known to cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe disease such as Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) and sever acute respirator syndrome (SARS).

The new corona virus is a respiratory virus which is spread primarily through droplets generated when an infected person coughs or sneezes, or through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose. To protect yourself, clean your hands frequently with an alcohol- based hand rub or wash them with soap and water.

W.H.O Guidelines

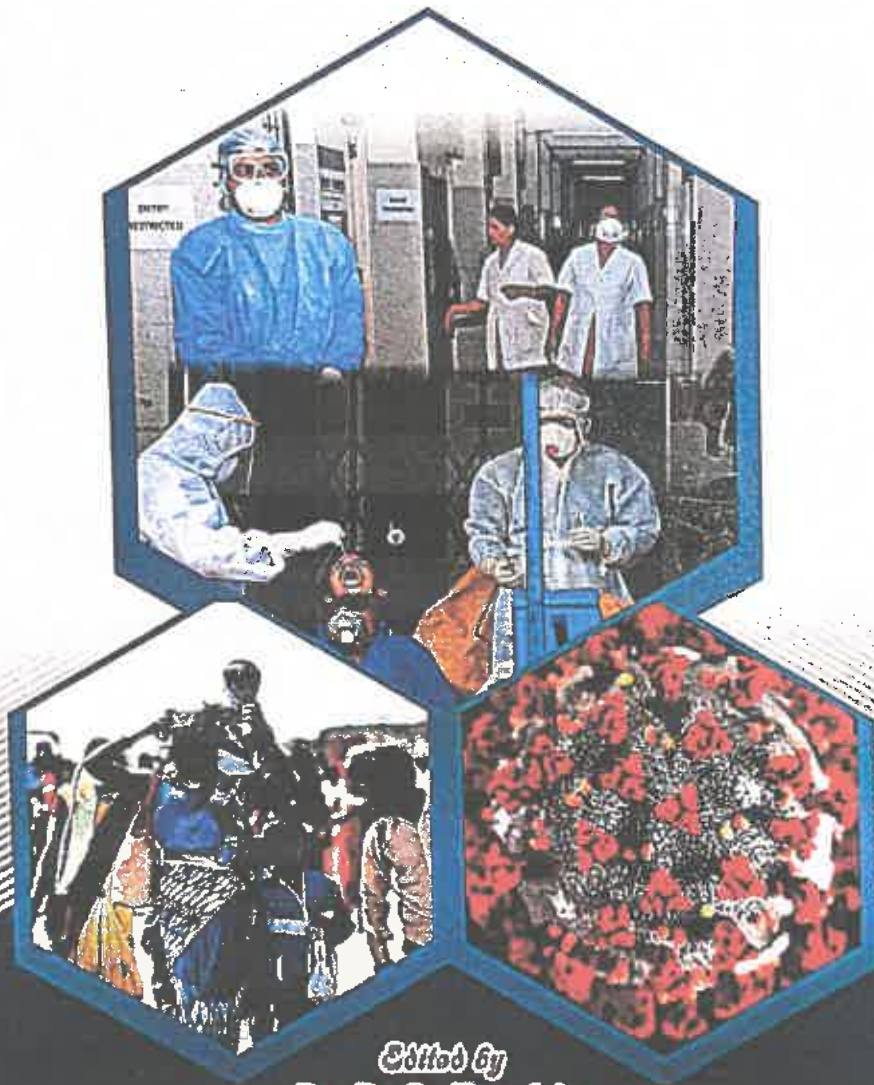
- Infection prevention and control for the safe management of a dead body in the context of covid-19: This interim guideline is for all those, including managers of health care facilities and public health authorities.
- Guide to local production of W.H.O- recommended hand rub formulations: Intend guide a local producer in the actual preparation of the formulations.
- Advice on the use of mask: Communities during home care and in the healthcare setting in the areas that have reported cases of covid-19
- Water, sanitation, hygiene and waste management for covid-19: It is the health care waste relevant for viruses. It is written in particular water and sanitation practitioners providers.
- Home care for patients with suspected novel corona virus infection presenting with mild symptoms and management of contacts: Who has developed this rapid advice note to meet the need for recommendations on the safe home care for patients with suspected novel corona virus.
- IPC guidance for long term care facilities in the contexts of covid-19: The prevent the covid-19 virus from entering the facility, spreading within the facility and spreading to outside the facility.

Conclusion

The corona virus disease continuous to spread across the world following a trajectory that is difficult to predict. The health humanitarian and socio-economic policies adopted by countries will determine the speed and strength of the recovery. It's dealing with safety and health at work, social security.

E-Book

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K.L.E. Society's
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E-Book

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Abstract

The petrifying and severe impact of COVID-19 has shaken the world to its core. Further, most of the Governments around the world have temporarily closed educational institutions in an attempt to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. In India too, the government as a part of the nationwide lockdown has closed all educational institutions, as a consequence of which, learners ranging from school going children to postgraduate students, are affected. In this context impact of COVID-19 on Primary, Higher Primary and Higher Education's is explained.

Introduction

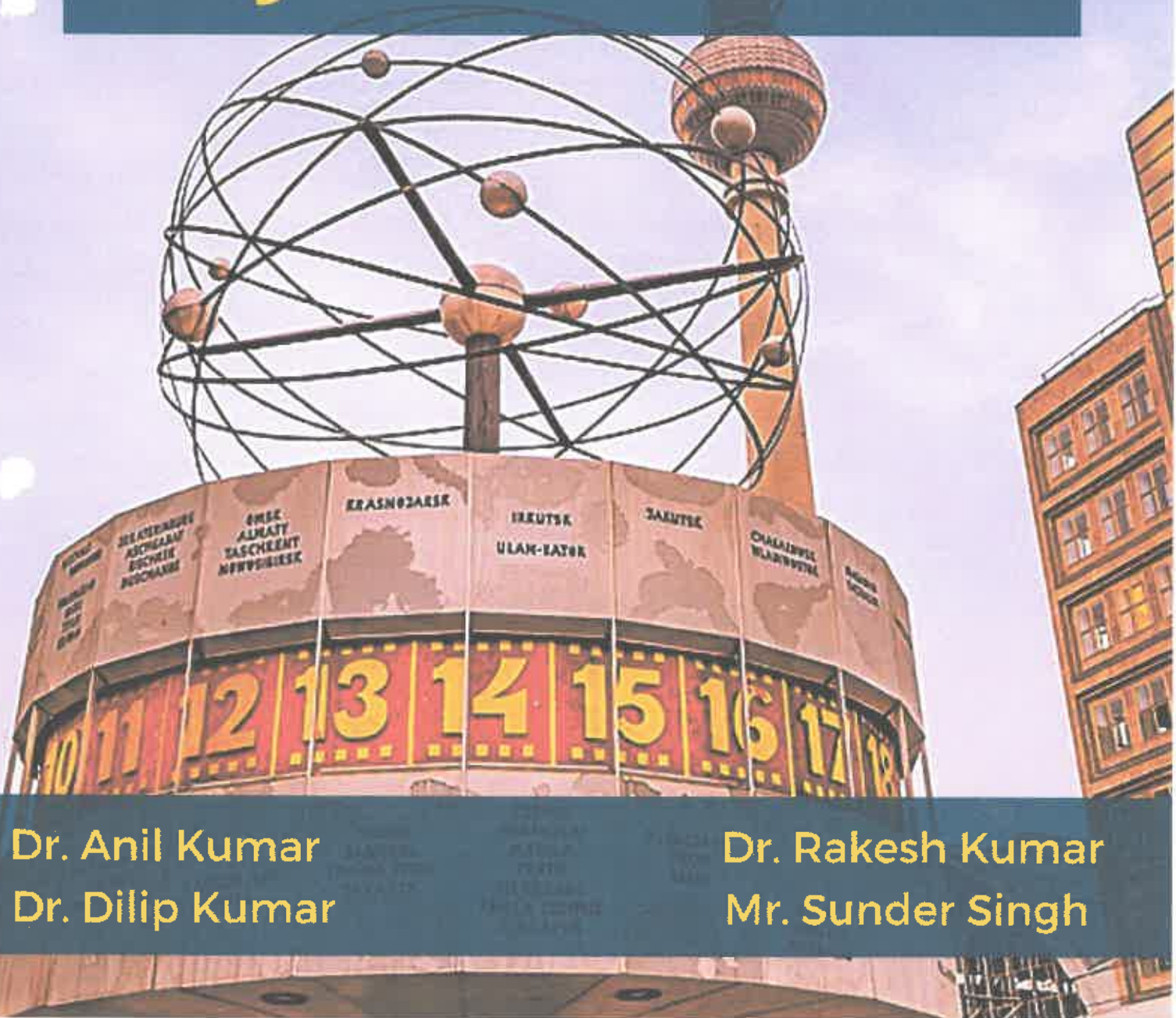
Sometime in the second week of March, state governments across the country began shutting down schools and colleges temporarily as a measure to contain the spread of the novel coronavirus. It's close to a month and there is no certainty when they will reopen. This is a crucial time for the education sector board examinations, nursery school admissions, entrance tests of various universities and competitive examinations, among others, are all held during this period. As the days pass by with no immediate solution to stop the outbreak of Covid-19, school and university closures will not only have a short-term impact on the continuity of learning for more than 235 million young learners in India but also engender far-reaching economic and societal consequences.

Impact of COVID-19 on Primary, Higher Primary Education

The structure of schooling and learning, including teaching and assessment methodologies, was the first to be affected by these closures. Only a handful of private schools could adopt online teaching methods. Their low-income private and government school counterparts, on the other hand, have completely shut down for not having access to e-learning solutions. The students, in addition to the missed opportunities for learning, no longer have access to healthy meals during this time and are subject to economic and social stress. , it is also important to reconsider the current delivery and pedagogical methods in school and higher education by seamlessly integrating classroom learning with e-learning modes to build a unified learning system.

Another challenge is that e-learning comes across as somewhat patchy and impersonal experience. Also, e-learning is likely to witness a high dropout rate due to the lack of atmosphere for studying. Students might tend to get distracted by gaming consoles, social media at home and might not feel a sense of community while taking online classes. Successful delivery of education is also in question because learning at the level of higher education and learning at the kindergarten/school level can be different. Digital education cannot be applied the same at every level of the education

Emerging Advances in Mathematical and Physical Sciences



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Chapter – 10

Synthesis of Li-Ni-Cu Nano Ferrites

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Abstract: *Nanosized Li-Ni-Cu ferrites with general chemical formula $Li_{0.5} Ni_{0.75-x/2} Cu_{x/2} Fe_2O_4$ Where $x = 0, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7 \& 0.9$. have been synthesized by chemical route. The role of sucrose and PVA is also explained. X-ray diffraction pattern confirms the formation of single phase simple cubic structure of all the samples. The grain diameter calculated with the help of XRD patterns are of the order of nanometers. This confirms the formation of nanoparticles.*

Keywords: *Nano, Ferrites, PVA.*

1. Introduction

Ferrites have been considered as highly important electronic materials since the last few decades. They are mainly composed of iron oxide and other divalent metal oxides. They have high resistivity, low eddy current losses and low price. They have remarkable magnetic properties in radio-frequently regions, physical flexibility and chemical stability. They have remarkable magnetic property. These materials are broadly used in magnetic fields, including ferro fluid technology, contrast enhancement of magnetic resonance imaging; magnetically guided site-specific drug delivery and data storage. (1) they are widely used in electronics such as t.v. communication, computers and automobiles etc. Among ferrites, spinel ferrites mfe_2o_4 ($m = mn, co, ni, cu, zn$ etc.) Are the most important materials and have been widely applied.

The properties of spinel ferrites are enhanced when the size of the particles reaches the nanometre range (2). The problem is that the traditional methods of synthesis from material

science are not able to produce informed and reproducible particles. The solid-state reaction method has some disadvantages such as (a) chemical inhomogeneity (b) courser particle size and (c) introduction of impurities during ball milling (3).

Lithium ferrite is a unique member of a spinel class of ferrimagnets. They have microwave applications, rectangular and square hysteresis loop characteristics, high curie temperature and large values of saturation magnetization. They can be also used in memory cores, as a cathode material in lithium batteries (4). Nonmagnetic substitutions such as zn^{2+} , cd^{2+} etc. In lithium ferrite altar inter and intra sub-lattice exchange interactions between magnetic ions give rise to a variety of interesting magnetic properties. Nano crystalline ni-zn ferrite is the most widely studied system due to their potential applications in non-resonant devices, radio frequency circuits, high quality filters, rod antennas, transformer cores, read/write heads for high speed digital tapes (5).

Many researchers have studied li-cd, li-zn, li-ni, (6,8) ferrite systems, prepared by ceramic method. In this communication we report on the synthesis and characterization of li-ni-cu ferrites prepared from simple polymer matrix-based precursor solutions.

2. Experimental details

Ferrites with the general chemical formula

$Li_{0.5} ni_{0.75-x/2} cu_{x/2} fe_2o_4$ (where $x = 0, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7$ and 0.9)

were prepared by chemical route by using Metal nitrates, Sucrose and PVA. The powders were pre sintered at $600^{\circ}c$ for 6 hours in air medium. Then the powders were pressed into pellets by applying a pressure of about 5tons per square inch for 5 minutes by putting a powder of about 1gm in a die of 1cm in diameter. The pellets were subjected to final sintering at $800^{\circ}c$ for 8 hours and the furnace cooled in air medium. This helps to obtain homogeneous composition of raw materials. The densification and grain growth occur simultaneously during the final sintering.

X-Ray diffraction of the sample was obtained from Dept of Physics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, using filtered Cu, K, α , radiation of wavelength 1.5418 \AA . The grain diameter calculated with the help of XRD patterns are of the order of nanometres.

3. Results and Discussion

X-Ray diffraction of the sample was obtained from Dept of Physics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, using filtered Cu, K, α , radiation of wavelength 1.5418 \AA . The interplanar distance of the cubic system was calculated by the relation

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TRANSFORMATION OF EDUCATION SYSTEM THROUGH NEP-2020

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Abstract

Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society and promoting national development. The global education development agenda reflected in the Goal-4 of SDGs-2015, Indian Education is basically based on the British education system and in spite of revised educational policy 1968, 1986, 1992 there is a mismatch between educational qualification employability and labor market. So, after 34 years Govt. of India thought of to revise educational policy to outbreak weaknesses of the present education system. Accordingly in 2019 the first NEP draft was come out and final NEP-2020 announced by the gov. on 29th July 2020. It is replaced the British educational base and made efforts to introduce the education system of America, German and other countries of the world. Since it is New Educational Policy, it is need of hour to understand and its insides. Therefore, this paper is an attempt to study the need, transformation, proposal and the limitations of NEP-2020. A good number of transformational mechanisms recommended and purposed by the NEP-2020. They include structure of education system, institutional restructuring, holistic and multidisciplinary education, curricular structure, pedagogy, internationalization etc. and also targeted to implement it phasewise

Key words : Education policy 2020, education in the world.

Reforms of Education System at Global Scenario

There are major reforms in the education system across the world. Review of such reforms across the world and Indian education policy frame work may helps to understand the need of present NEP-2020

Singapore

Education system has the highest performance topping in global rankings and managed by the ministry of education. The economic boom in 1980s failure of compulsory education Act 2000 causes to bring reforms in education such as , creative thinking collaborative thinking, greatest autonomy to teachers per year, mastery of skill and student learning choice.

Australia

It is third largest provider of international education is focuses on student achievement, engagement, well being. Foundation course starts with a formal education which is followed by 12 year schooling and internationalization, access to training and labor market, continual professional development of teachers, excellence in school leadership are the important reforms in education system. In 2014 Student First launched aiming to bring sound national curriculum, quality improvement of teaching, expanding principals autonomy and engaging parents and the wider community in schooling.

United States

US education system is most diverse education system in the world. However it has lower ranks in academic excellence at international level. It is decentralized and curriculum in each state is differs, based on the accessibility, autonomy common core is established by federal Govt., to ensure students to get skill for jobs after graduation. Equal importance curriculum and CDP for teachers for up gradation of skill have also introduced.

Finland

Finland is the finest model of an affective education reform which brings long lasting impactful changes in the overall

development of a nation. It is the most successful and balanced in the world and includes student centered learning, teacher autonomy, life skill rich flexible curriculum. The current system is the outcome of a reform aimed at providing equal education opportunities to all through a humanist approach to learning, quality, efficiency and lifelong learning are the pillars of the Finnish Education Policy. Recent reforms aim to further develop schools as learning communities, focusing on the joy of learning, collaborative atmosphere while promoting student autonomy.

Russia

General education in Russia comprises pre-school education, elementary education, lower-secondary, and upper-secondary education with compulsory education until Grade 11. Education is state owned and regional authorities regulate education within the framework of federal laws. Russia has the smallest class sizes and shortest instruction hours per year. The distinct features of the education system are its focus on high level of education especially in technical areas, which has been instrumental in the development of its new economy.

China

China's Education Reform of 2017 focuses on promoting world class universities, amending the Provisions on the Management of Students in Regular Institutions of Higher Education, reinforcing ideological work in higher studies, providing more autonomy to higher education institutions, campus safety and risk management special education, reformation in medical education, development of special education, moral development in primary and secondary education, reformation in education mechanisms and greater integration between industry and education.

England

The National Curriculum established in 1988 provides a framework for education in England and Wales, between the ages of 5 and 18, making full time education a compulsion. This education however, may be academic or vocational. The national curriculum covers essential knowledge required to be educated

citizens, focusing on appreciation of creativity and achievements. The Education Act of 2002 advocates a curriculum that promotes spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of students, to help prepare students for opportunities, responsibilities, and experiences of later life. Schools have greater autonomy, although they are all subjected to assessments and inspection by the Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills.

Cambridge Assessment

A comparative study of educational policies brings about the repeated need for students being educated, not for year-end assessments, but for life outside the confines of an educational institution. Similarly, the more the focus on continuous development for teachers and greater autonomy with institutions. The New Education Policy has covered these aspects well, but we will have to wait and watch as these policies take shape in the coming years, to truly understand how impactful it is in real time.

India

Higher education plays an extremely important role in promoting human as well as societal well-being and in developing India as envisioned in its Constitution: a democratic, socially-conscious, cultured, human nation upholding liberty, equality, and fraternity justice for all. Higher education significantly contributes towards sustainable livelihoods and economic development of the nation. Indian Education is basically based on the British education system and in spite of revised educational policy 1968, 1986, 1992 there is a mismatch between educational and employability and labor market. At present the major problems faced by the higher education system in India are: 1. A severely fragmented higher educational ecosystem. 2. Less emphasis on the development of cognitive skills and learning outcomes 3. A rigid separation of disciplines with early specialization and streaming of students into narrow areas of study. 4. Limited access particularly in socio-

(h)

WAR AGAINST COVID-19: AN ALARM TO MANKIND (A Multidisciplinary Approach)

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON OPERATING BUS TRANSPORT OF NORTH KARNATAKA ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION: A CASE STUDY OF NIPANI, CHIKODI AND ATHANI BUS DEPOT IN BELGAUM DISTRICT



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Abstract

Historically all the countries have experienced with the natural calamities, epidemics and pandemics, Novel COVID-19 is absolutely different from earlier epidemics due to its wide super spread across the country, hotspot regions, no vaccine, stigma and Panic in the community. On the other side it locks the economic activities. The transport system which is recognized as nerves system of the economy. Its lockdown effect on whole economic system so this paper is analyze how the COVID-19 lockdown impact on bus transport in Nipani, Chikkodi and Athani Depot. The finding of the study are; during lockdown the bus schedule/routes, number of workers, passengers, revenue collection was zero and it has been-declined unlock down period, the transport ministry announced the SOP to the people for safety journey.

Keywords: COVID-19, transport and Covid- 19, impact of Covid-19,

Statement of the Problem

God creates and man disposed is universal truth. Historically, Man himself invited the dangers on the glob in the process of development for achieving super power economy in the word. The recent experiences shows that floods, tsunami and epidemics/pandemics like HIV-AIDS, SARAS, H1, N1 and today's COVID 19 is occurred. The present Novel COVID -19 is belongs to Corona family. The first case was confirmed in Wuhan city of China on 30th December 2019 and spreading across the world. As on 19th April 2020 the total cases confirmed and deaths were 23,1779 and 15,9510 respectively.COVID-19 hotspot ranking nations are USA, China, Italy, France and Spain etc. India is not exception; the first COVID 19 case was confirmed in 1.1.2020 at Kerala and spreading all over the country. Maharstra, Delhi, MP, Gujarath, TN, Rajasthan states are in the hot spot-Red zone category. First confirmed case reported in the Karnataka state, of a Whitefield-based IT employee on 9th march 2020 and its number will be increased to 33 by 23rd march 2020.

The lockdown of global and national level on the other hand impact on economic system in terms of production, employment, income, logistic, industries, banking and insurance, individual life, consumption, Saving and Investment, food securities, migration of labour, education system, transport and in total on GDP. It leads to slowdown in turn leads to financial and economic crises and emergency. This deadly virus made us to learn and analyse with live incidences at micro and macro level in their residential regions.

The national lockdown to curb the spread of COVID-19 appears to have had a devastating impact on the public transport system in Karnataka. The state's bus transportation corporations, one of the most well-connected systems, have posted losses amounting to hundreds of crores as buses have been kept off the roads and most public transport has ceased throughout the country. The main corporation, KSRTC, caters to the state's 17 southern districts, while NWKRTC serves the six north western districts and NEKRTC caters to seven north eastern districts in Karnataka. Review of literature during short period arise the issue that how the COVID-19 impact on the

operation of bus transport. Keeping this view in mind the present paper is an attempt at micro analyses on bus transport in Belgaum district of Karnataka state

Objectives

With the context of above issues of bus transport the paper has the following objectives; To know the impact of COVID-19 on various aspects of bus transport in different dimensions.

a. Bus schedule/route operation. b. The revenue collection. c. Number of Travelers, d. Employees. e. Consumption Per KM and Earning Per KM

1. To know the Standard Operational procedure (SOP) to bus transport service
2. To draw the conclusion and suggestions

Research Methodology

Karnataka state has four transport corporations viz, the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation, North West Karnataka Road Transport Corporation, North East Karnataka Road Transport Corporation and Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation. Of these NWKRTC was selected for study. Further, Chikodi, Nipani and Athani Depot., have taken as a sample for study. The paper is based on primary and secondary data. Secondary data was obtained from books, journals, websites, daily news bulletin and an annual report of transport. The primary data was collected from 3 depot and 3 managers for them structured questionnaire schedule was prepared and directly interviewed for data collection. Numerical data and Graph and tables are prepared for analysis the impact of COVID-19 on the working of bus transport before lockdown (4th March 2020), during lockdown (24th March to 18th May 2020) during Unlock period (19th May 2020 to 4th April 2020-17 days) Study limits bus transports only. It is a documentary for further study. It helps to understand the impact of lock-down on bus transport

Profile of NWKRTC and Bus Depot

North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation

NWKRTC was established on November 1997 under the provision of RTC act 1950, up on bifurcation from KSRTC to provide adequate, efficient, economic and properly coordinated transport services to the communities of north west part of Karnataka. It has its Head quarter at Hubballi and 6 sub regional divisions. North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NWKRTC) run buses to all corners of Karnataka and to neighboring states. There are many prominent private bus companies providing services to all major destinations in Karnataka and surrounding states. KSRTC services almost all villages in Karnataka. 92% villages are served by KSRTC (6743 out of 7298 Villages) and 44% in other areas (6743 out of 7298). KSRTC operates 6463 schedules in a day covering an effective distance of 23.74 lakh km with a total fleet of 7599 buses. It transports, on an average, 24.57 lakh passengers per day. The North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation was established on November, 1st 1997 to provide adequate, efficient, economic and properly coordinated transport services to the commuters of North Western part of Karnataka. NWKRTC's jurisdiction covers 6 revenue districts, 44 talukas and 4596 villages and serving 4428 (96.3%) villages with transport facility. The organisation is split into 8 divisions with their respective headquarters at Belagavi, Hubballi, Sirsi, Bagalkot, Gadag, Chikkodi, Haveri and Dharwad. It has 48 depots functioning under the administrative control of respective divisions and one regional workshop at Hubli. Belgaum city is located in the state of Karnataka which is well linked through various modes of public transport. Belgaum Buses are very frequent and are equipped with latest technology to offer various services including interstate connectivity

Nipani Bus Depot

Nipani is a city as well as a Taluk second largest city in Belgaum district of Karnataka. It is an important agricultural and commercial trade centre in the district. The Nipani Taluk Was

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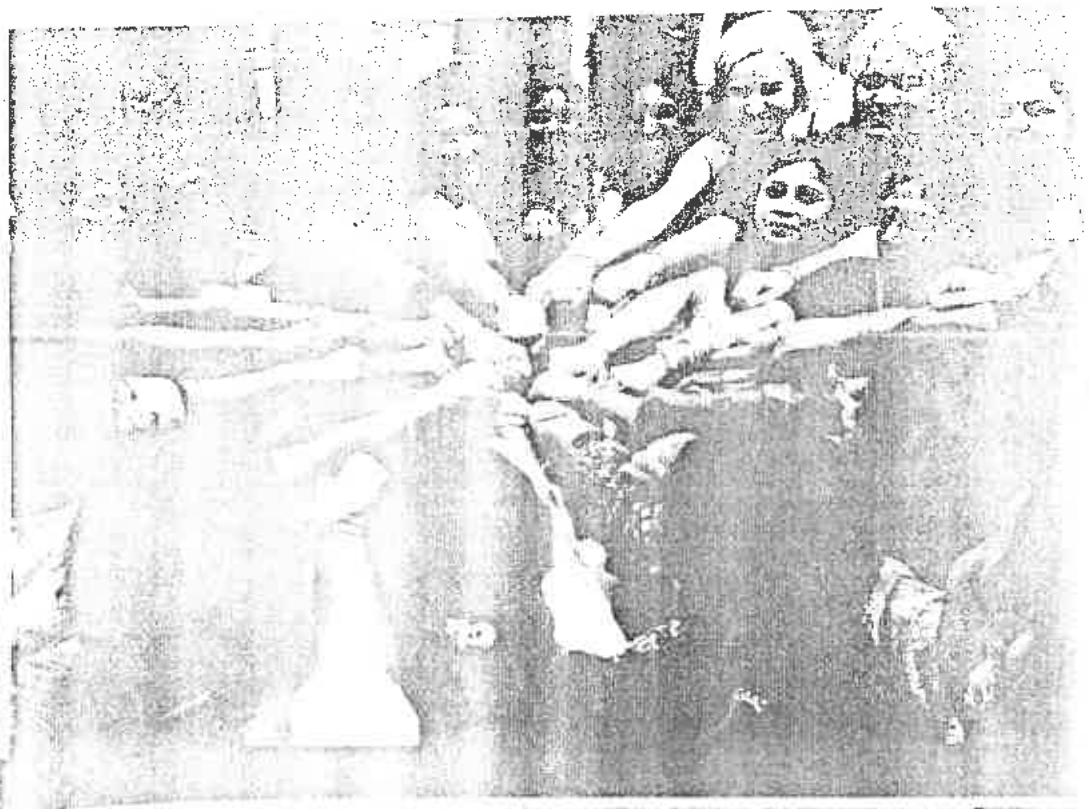
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PUBLIC POLICY FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA

Edited by
Dr. Siddaraju V.G.

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Dr. Siddaraju V.G.



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Public Policy for the Empowerment of Women in India
Grabs Educational Charitable Trust

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FOREWORD

Women Empowerment is a process whereby women acquire the ability to organize themselves to increase their self-confidence and to assert their independent rights. In Sen's capability framework, empowerment is a process that improves the capabilities of women to lead the kind of life they want to lead through increased choices. The different dimensions of empowerment are economic, political and social. Interventions by the external agencies in the form of policies and programmes promote empowerment through increasing the choices for women and the confidence to exercise their agency.

Empowering women is a necessary condition for attaining gender equality; equality in opportunities, access to resources and participation in decision making.

The causal relationship between the empowerment of women and the development of a nation is an established fact. While development provides equal opportunities for men and women, gender equality positively contributes to the development of a nation. Public policy plays an important role in efforts to attain gender equality.

There is a paradigm shift in public policy for attaining gender equality from welfare approach to empowerment approach. The seventh plan approach was to inculcate confidence among women and bring out awareness about their own potential. Several programmes were introduced towards increasing access to resources and improving the confidence. While positive discrimination in the form of reservation for women in local administration is aimed at political empowerment of women, promotion of micro finance through SHCs is aimed at economic empowerment of women. In recent times the policy is focused on skill development for greater economic participation of women. Ministry of Skill development and entrepreneurship (MSDE) has introduced several programmes to improve the skills and entrepreneurship among women. One of the objectives of Skill India Mission is empowerment of women through skills and entrepreneurship.

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- **Membership cards:** The beauticians should introduce membership cards to the regular customers. They may charge Rs 5000/- for membership which will be valid for one year. Such members should be provided 10 per cent discount whenever they avail services. This can also attract more number of customers towards beauty parlors.
- **Offers during seasons:** Currently, beauticians are not providing offers to their customers. Hence, they need to provide offers during marriage seasons to all customers including membership card holders. A discount of 5 per cent discount can be allowed to customers.
- **Encouraging cashless transactions:** Now, respondents are making by cash. Beauticians can tie up with the wallet companies like Pay tm, G-pay or phone pay. This enables them to attract customers as they provide cash back offer to customers. This also provides transparency in transactions.

Conclusion:

There has been considerable rise in disposable income of the people especially women. This has increased demand for the beauty parlors. There is positive perception of women towards beauty parlors. This makes them to feel as always young. Beauty service industry is attaining greater importance resulting into women entrepreneurship. This enables them to be economically independent and ultimately resulting into women empowerment.

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Economic Empowerment of Women through Entrepreneurship and Skill Development in India

D. S. Karthik

Introduction

Women entrepreneurs are key players in any developing country in terms of their contribution to economic development. The women empowerment struggle from Vedic period is the evidence that a good number of social barriers break the women status and entrepreneurship. Now the growth process is more concerned with equality, SDGs, pro human growth etc. It provides opportunities to mobilize the women empowerment and economic development. According to sixth economic census 2014 the share of WE was 14% to the total entrepreneurship in India. Govt. of India initiated a number of Women development entrepreneurship programmes and schemes to bring women in main stream of economic development.

Literature Review

Eyercusalem Siba (2019) state that, current women economic empowerment interventions are not enough to overcome all obstacles facing female entrepreneurs and a successful women's economic empowerment intervention needs more than only access to financial capital and hard business skills. Ashlin Mathew (2019) said that, as for financial aspect of WE there is a lack of collateral security and even among Indians educated urban elite, WE face discrimination.

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E-Book

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POSITIVE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATION



Shri M. S. Vanaki

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KLE's G.I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce
Collage, Nipani, Belagavi

Abstract

In this 21st century humans have achieved almost everything that he could achieve. He is most successful living being ever lived on this earth. The deep trenches of ocean, untouched heights of mountains, blazing deserts, freezing glaciers, even the outer space moon and planets give their introduction to human. The words would be left short for describing human's achievements. But now in current situations we are all in the claws of the deadly killer named Corona Virus. No by confining this vast subject of Covid-19 to only India if we would discuss than we would find our nation at a better position than the others, so called developed nations. But we aren't out of this deadly disease completely. The first case in India of COVID-19 pandemic was reported on 30 January 2020 in Kerala state, originating from china. As of 20 may 2020 the ministry of health and family welfare have confirmed that of 1,06,750 cases including 42,298 recoveries and 3303 deaths in the country.

Keywords: Education, COVID 19, Online classes

Introduction

It is one of the major sectors in our life. Now when we remember the words of Aristotle "the roots of education are bitter but fruit is sweet" we can realize the importance of education. The bitterness refers to the struggle to be done during our learning years and the fruit is the success that we achieve in our life. Now returning to the Covid-19 it is very hard for us to believe that even this virus impact on positive side of the education system. It also gives boost in development of field in education that is e-learning.

Objectives of the Paper

This paper intends to discuss following objectives

1. To discuss positive impact of COVID 19 on education
2. To discuss negative impact of COVID 19 on education
3. To offer appropriate suggestions for better education during COVID19 situation

Positive side of Covid-19

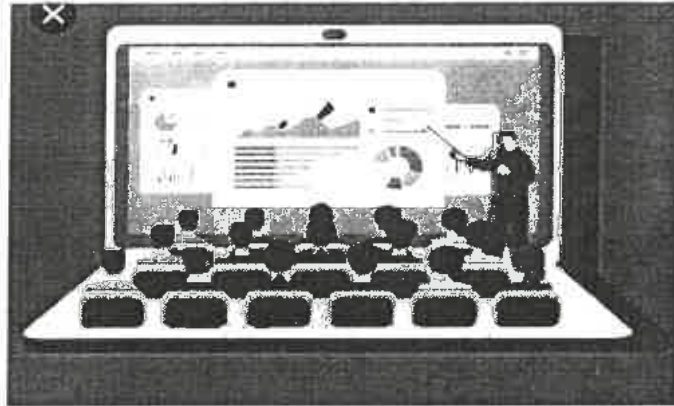
Not much but few advantages of this virus can be seen in the field of education.



1. Online Classes

This facility was not less than a dream for those who were students before 20 years. Even after developing this technology very few were in the position to utilize it. But due to the lockdown it became the need of many Institutions, universities and their students. The students who were unaware of the use of this technology utilized it.

I believe it would not be wrong to say that this E-learning revolution seen today would have been in our country after many years. So we can say that this condition of lockdown has boosted the use of technology.



2. Efficient Learning

This is a new topic on which I would like to highlight that is efficient learning. It means that we have seen many times that during the time of afternoon it is sometimes difficult to listen a lecture no matter how ever interesting it is your own body give up to listen it. So now in this type of system a student can listen to the lectures whenever he is interested and it would enhance the grasping efficiency.

3. Collaboration with the Foreign Universities

This can be considered as the greatest Advantage of this lock down. The learning has been globalized and it has reached the greatest level ever. In this difficult period many of the foreign universities are present in this virtual learning program. This contributes much to improve the applicative knowledge of the students.



4. Other Benefits

Now we can also experience some relief from unwanted source of distraction that we face in normal collage hours. We all are separated and are thought individually in our own home environment. Scientific studies have proved that individuality improve the efficiency due to lack of the disturbance. The waste of fuel we made to travel our school, collages is very minor advantage but by point of nature the pollution free society is a vast development. In this same way we have many minor and major ways that benefit us.

Negative side of COVID-19

It is having many of the negative effects on the field of education, but they all are interring related.

1. Lack of Learning Spirit

It is primary problem arises due to the wide space in the period of learning due to lockdown. It is normal human mind set that it gets distracted very easily. Now due to this lockdown initially the learning process which was in a good flow got a jerk and took time to make their learning through online. In this gap most of the students got distracted from their way of

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NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

This new education policy seems to be much more promising than the previous once. This would bring the great results in the next coming years and might even change our way of thinking towards the education. It would remove the blind following of trends and would help the students with much practical knowledge helping them to take a good choice for their upcoming future. It would even sufficiently reduce the space of standard between private and government sector schools and colleges. It promises that less number of students would lose their opportunities due to the social stranding's. It brings the equality in education and even in society.

Key Words : National education policies, Introducing the updates in policy, highlighting the benefits of policy, procedure for implementation, challenges of implementation, division of education based on new policy, conclusion

Introduction

We all are very well known about the importance of Education. Now you can hardly find any illiterate in this modern world. In the year 1951 only 18.33% of them were educated but now we observe 77.7% of the Indians are educated. Out of uneducated almost 90% of them are above age of 70. These percentages provide us clear picture of growth in education. First education policy came into force in the year 1968 and later some changes were introduced in it in the year 1986. But it is very surprising to notice that even in this modern era our nation followed the education policy of 1986. Now our central government have introduced a new much efficient and practical education policy. Now let take a look over the new education policy and its advantages over the 1986 policy.

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E-Book

WAR AGAINST COVID-19: AN ALARM TO MANKIND (A Multidisciplinary Approach)



Edited by
Dr. B. S. Kamble

K.L.E. Society's
G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science & Commerce College
Nipani, Karnatak, India

E-Book

War Against COVID-19: An Alarm to Mankind (A Multidisciplinary Approach) - A collection of chapters contributed by the participants in the National webinar (Conference).

The views and opinions expressed in this e-edited book are authors own and the facts reported by them have been verified to the extent possible, and the publisher and editorial board is not in any way liable for the same.

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THE IMPACT OF THE COVID -19 ON EDUCATION ✓



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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic is first and foremost a health crisis. Many countries have (rightly) decided to close schools, colleges and universities when it starts spreading and closed since 2 months. The crisis crystallizes the dilemma policymakers are facing between closing schools (reducing contact and saving lives) and keeping them open (allowing workers to work and maintaining the economy). The severe short-term disruption is felt by many families around the world: home schooling is not only a massive shock to parents' productivity, but also to children's social life and learning. Teaching is moving online, on an untested and unparalleled scale. Student assessments are also moving online, with a lot of trial and error and uncertainty for everyone. Many assessments have simply been cancelled. Importantly, these interruptions will not just be a short-term issue, but can also have long-term consequences for the affected followers and are likely to increase inequality.

Impacts on Education

(i) Schools

Going to school is the best public policy tool available to raise skills. While school time can be fun and can rise social skills and social awareness, from an economic point of view the primary point of being in school is that it increases a child's ability. Even a relatively short time in school does this; even a relatively short period of missed school will have consequences for skill growth. But can we estimate how much the COVID-19 interruption will affect learning? Not very precisely, as we are in a new world; but we can use other studies to get an order of magnitude.

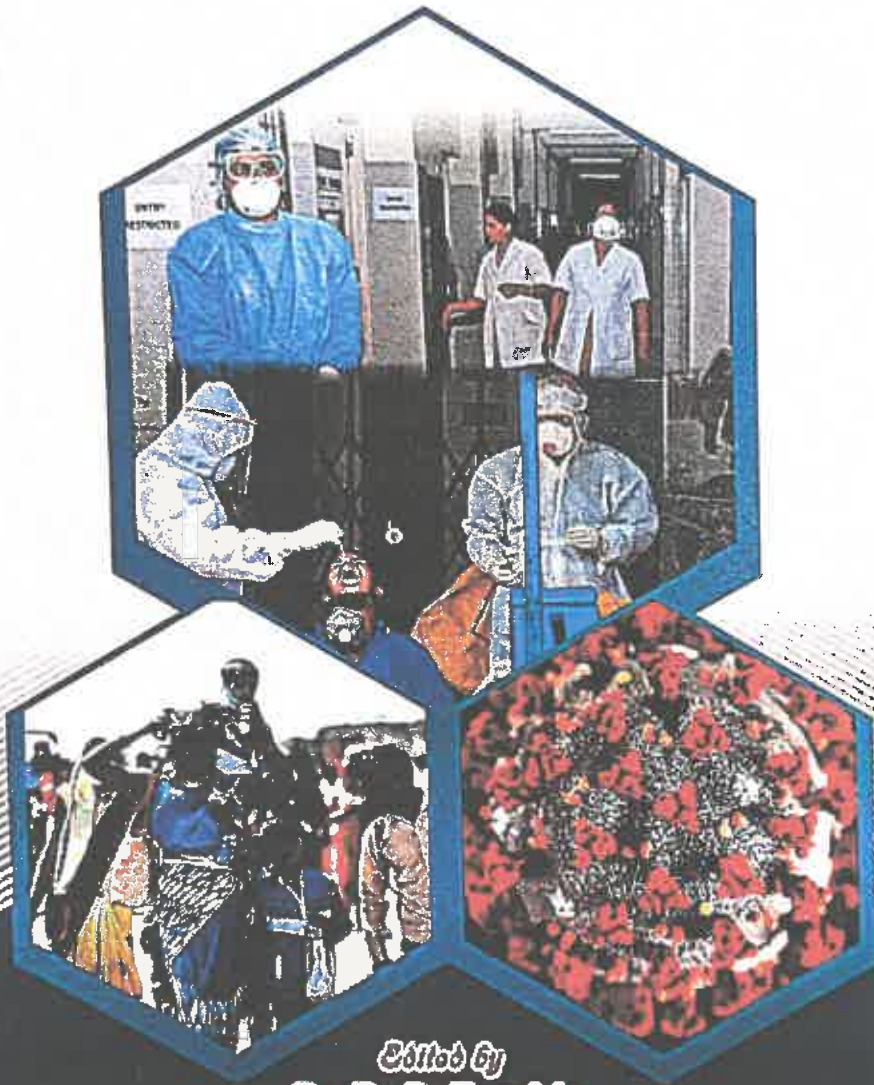
Two pieces of evidence are useful. Carlsson et al. (2015) consider a situation in which young men in Sweden have differing number of days to prepare for important tests. These differences are conditionally random allowing the authors to estimate a causal effect of schooling on skills. The authors show that even just ten days of extra schooling significantly raises scores on tests of the use of knowledge ('crystallized intelligence') by 1% of a standard deviation. As an extremely rough measure of the impact of the current school closures, if we were to simply extrapolate those numbers, twelve weeks less schooling (i.e. 60 school days) implies a loss of 6% of a standard deviation, which is non-trivial. They do not find a significant impact on problem-solving skills (an example of 'fluid intelligence').

A different way into this question comes from Lavy (2015), who estimates the impact on learning of differences in instructional time across countries. Perhaps surprisingly, there are very substantial differences between countries in hours of teaching. For example, Lavy shows that total weekly hours of instruction in mathematics, language and science is 55% higher in Denmark than in Austria. These differences matter, causing significant differences in test score outcomes: one more hour per week over the school year in the main subjects increases test scores by around 6% of a standard deviation. In our case, the loss of perhaps 3-4 hours per week teaching in maths for 12 weeks may be similar in magnitude to the loss of an hour per week for 30 weeks. So, rather unusually and surely coincidentally, we end up with an estimated loss of around 6% of a standard deviation again. Leaving the close similarity aside, these studies possibly suggest a likely effect no greater than 10% of a standard deviation but definitely above zero.

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भारत म कोविड -19 का डर एवं चुनौतियाँ



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प्रस्तावना

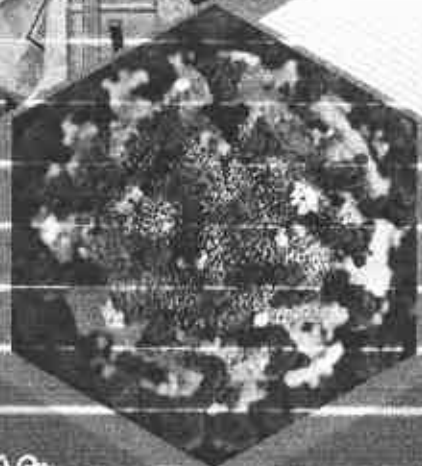
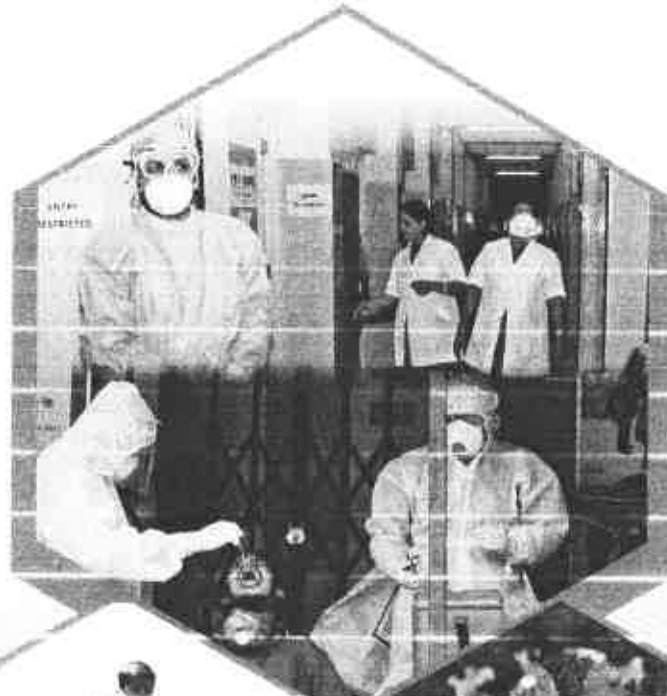
आज विश्व स्तर पर कोरोना का सामाजिक प्रखर परिणाम हम देख रहे हैं। यह महामारी 31 दिसंबर 2019 को चीन के वुहान में सबसे प्रथम पायी गयी थी। रवांसी तथा सर दद के लक्षण के रूप में यह बीमारी सामने आयी। "सास" जैसे रहस्यमय निमोनिया के रूप में सामने आयी। यह संक्रमित महामारी है, इस बात का किसी को ज्ञात नहीं था इसलिए विश्व भर में यह बीमारी फैलने को पुष्टि नहीं हुई थी। इस वायरस को लेकर ज्यादा जानकारी भी नहीं थी। मगर केवल 3 दिनों के अंदर सिंगापुर, ताइवान और हांगकांग ने अपनी सीमाओं पर स्क्रिनिंग शुरू कर दी थी। इसीलिए ताइवान ने वहाँ से आनेवाले विमान यात्रियों को नीचे उतारने से पहले उनको जाँच करने लगे। जैसे-जैसे वैज्ञानिकों को इस वायरस के बारे में अधिक जानकारी होने लगी, तब "विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन कोरोना या" ने इस महामारी को "Covid -19 महामारी के नाम से" घोषित कर दिया। कई देशों ने पहले इस महामारी को गंभीरता से नहीं लिया। इस पर विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के रिसर्च पॉलिसी के पूर्व निदेशक टिड्की "पंगोसतुने कहा "है - अमेरिका और ब्रिटेन ने एक अवसर गँवाया है। उनके पास चीन के बाद 2 महीने थे, मगर उन्हें लगा कि चीन बहुत दूर है और उन्हें कुछ नहीं होगा। परंतु इस महामारी ने विश्वव्यापी रूप धारण कर चुका था। वह तुरंत अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन तक पहुँच गया। दुनिया के कोने कोने में यह बीमारी संक्रमित रूप से फैलने लगी। इसलिए 13 जनवरी को थाईलैंड ने अपने देश में लॉक डाउन घोषित किया। 14 जनवरी से अन्य देशों में भी इसका अनुकरण बहुत तेजी से होने लगा। तब अन्य देशों ने भी लॉक डाउन का तरीका अपनाया।

भारत में कोरोना का स्वरूप

भारत में मार्च 2020 में पहला कोरोना संक्रमित मरीज सामने आया। तब मारी सरकार ने सतकता से मार्च 18 से लेकर 14 अप्रैल तक पहला लॉक डाउन घोषित किया। परंतु यह महामारी भारत में भी फैलने लगी। पलपल- बढ़ते हुए कोरोना के मरीजों को देख कर भारत सरकार ने दूसरा लॉक डाउन घोषित किया। 130 करोड़ जनसंख्या के भारत देश में कोरोना महामारी को काबू में करना बड़ी चुनौती है। वैश्विक परिदृश्य को सामने रखे तो भी इस महामारी को रोकना एक बड़ी चुनौती ही है। यह महामारी अब तेजी से विराट रूप धारण करके देश के कोने कोने में संक्रमित होकर जब बढ़ने लगी तब 2 लॉक डाउन घोषित किया गया। सभी तरह से मानव निराश होकर अब क्या होगा? 130 करोड़ आबादी के देश में इस महामारी का हम सब कैसे सामना करेंगे? यह दशक लोगों में फैलने लगी। सरकार ने जो लॉक डाउन घोषित किया, उसका

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COVID IMPACT ON MODERN SOCIETY AND ECONOMY



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Abstract

Covid -19 will never be the way the world Works; just like the Great Depression, dot-com bubble, and the 2008 financial crash did in the past. The question on everyone's mind is, 'Will things go back to normal?'

The fundamental changes will take place in how people, businesses, and economies function. The next 12 months will be difficult. Many businesses will struggle, some may even die. But as with economic adversities of the past, new industries will emerge bringing with it renewed hope of recovery. Eventually, things will go back to normal .which needs to change the definition of normal.

Introduction

While Covid- 19 may not have the scale of pandemics of the past, the economic damage has and will continue to affect more people than the disease itself.

Life in the time of COVID

It might be a mouthful but here's a look at what's to come in the immediate future. Liquidity is expected to remain tight as the cost of borrowing in real terms will jump upwards. This is despite central banks' efforts to reduce interest rates. Banks and financial institutions will be under immense pressure as the fear of NP As, insolvency and bankruptcies increase multifold. Covid - 19's impact on Modern society.

As the world overcomes this pandemic, discretionary demand will pick up as people become imprudent, leverage in the world become imprudent. Retail leverage in the world will hit new highs. The use of addictive material – tobacco, narcotics, alcoholic beverages will jump multifold.

The next 5 years are going to be the golden period for media and entertainment. 3D/4D chat rooms and conference rooms will emerge rapidly. The largest chunk media spending will shift from television to digital. Print media will cease to exist.

Businesses will experience an increase in productivity due to reduced staff. Remote work will see an uptick. The burden on local transportation infra will ease fewer roads, less traffic and pollution.

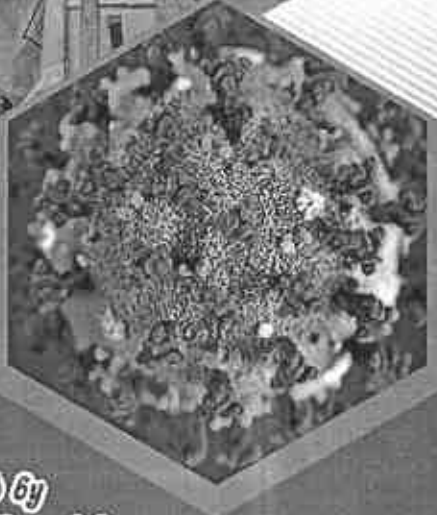
This may be the time to reset. Never before has the world come to a standstill where one can pick apart the many moving pieces – like Tom Cruise in *Minority Report*. We have the opportunity to rethink everything. If we do things right, we may be able to fix challenges that face humankind – environmental damage, more importantly, we must ensure something like this never happens again. History says that humankind has never learnt from history. Let's hope that it's a thing of the past. The COVI-19 Pandemic has overwhelmed the entire world, and India also has borne the brunt of the same. The spread was so colossal that the World Health Organization (WHO) had to declare it as a pandemic. The only way to control and defeat this mammoth pandemic was to make people follow social distancing and also to restrain them from moving out to avoid social connect.

To effectively achieve this objective, the entire country had to be shut, and all activities had to be stopped with minimal human interaction. Hence, inevitably the country had to be brought under lockdown. In this regard, the Indian government started taking a strong stand against this pandemic attack in the mid of March. By the last week of march, India sealed all internal and external borders. From March 22,the whole country is under lockdown phase that has now been

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कोविड 19-योद्धाओं का योगदान



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प्रस्तावना: सास-कोव) 2-नोवलकोरोना (

माना जाता है कि यह वायरस जानवरों से आया है। चीन शहर म स्थित वुआन सीफुड होलसेल मार्केट से लोग ज्यादात र खरीदते थे वहाँ काम करनेवाले लोग जीवित या अभी अभी बध किए गए जानवरों को बेचते थे, जो इस वायरस से संक्रमित थे। इस वायरस का उद्गम वुहान चीन से शुरू हुआ इसलिए इसे वुहान कोरोनावायरस के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। कोविड 19-का अथ वैज्ञानिकों ने आखिरकार इस विस्तार का नाम 2019 – nCoV दिया। 2019इसलिए क्योंकि वह उस साल पैदा हुआ है। नया वायरस होने से नोवेल और कोरोना फैमिली से होने पर CoV नाम दिया गया है। इस तरह कोविड 19-का शाब्दिक तात्पर्य कोरोना वायरस डिजीज 2019 के नाम से जाना जाने लगा। कोविड 19-को तेज गती से संपूर्ण दुनिया अध्याग वायु जैसी स्थिति म पहुँच गई है। इस वायरस का पता लगाना असंभव सा हो गया है। यह विषाणु मनुष्य निर्मित है या नैसर्गिकता से विकास हुआ है, इस पर सारी दुनिया म वाद-विवाद है। इस का शोध अनेक अंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थाएं कर रही है। इस रोग का सबसे ज्यादा असर तो मानव जाति पर हुआ है। चीन, इटली के बाद हमारा देश भी इस संकट का सामना कर रहा है। अब तक 1 मई 2020 से दुनिया म 40 लाख से भी अधिक लोग कोरोना विषाणु से पीड़ित है।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने कहा था कि, महाभारत का युद्ध 18 दिन तक चला था लेकिन यह कोरोना युद्ध कब खत्म होगा किसी को कुछ पता नहीं है क्योंकि कोरोना के खिलाफ जो युद्ध पूरा देश लड़ रहा है। हमारा प्रयास है कि इसे 21 दिन म जीता जाए। परंतु यह महामारी बढ़ती ही जा रही ह, इस लाकडाउन के दौरान यह महामारी समाज म तेज रफतार से बढ़ रही है, तो उसे रोकने म कुछ हद तक सफलता मिली है।

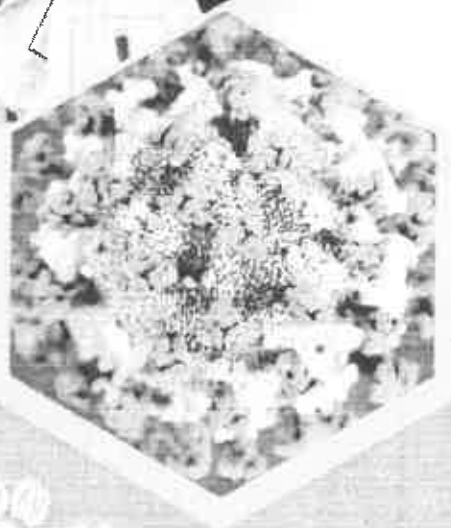
महाभारत के युद्ध के समय भगवान कृष्ण महारथी थे, आज पूरे देश के 130करोड़ जनता महारथियाँ के बलबूते हम कोरोना के खिलाफ इस लड़ाई को जीतना ही है, तो इस जंग को जीतने के लिए महारथियों को अधिक आवश्यकता है। कोविड 19-के बचाव काय म अनेक योद्धाओं ने अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। जिसम, पुलिसकर्मचारी, विभिन्न विभागों के अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारी, डॉक्टर, नर्स, स्वास्थ्य विभाग के चिकित्सक, पैरामेडिकल स्टाफ एवं लैबटेक्नीशियन कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण को रोकने के जंग म अपना योगदान दे रहे ह।

कोरोना को लड़ाई म योद्धा को भूमिका बेहद अहम रहों है। वे योद्धा जो इस महामारी को मिटाने के लिए दिन-रात जी जान से जुटे हुए ह। जब कोरोना जैसी गंभीर बीमारी से हर आदमी दूर भाग रहा है। किसी से मिलने से कतरा रहा है। ऐसी बिकट परिस्थिति म यह योद्धा ही मरीजों या पीड़ितों के लिए वरदान बनकर सामने आ रहे ह। यह एक वैश्विक महामारी है। यह बीमारी कोरोना वायरस कोविड19- पूरी दुनिया को चपेट म ले रहों है। भारतके साथ-साथ सभी देशों म लोग लाकडाउन के दौरान घरों म सुरक्षित है, वही

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E-Book

WAR AGAINST COVID-19: AN ALARM TO MANKIND (A Multidisciplinary Approach)



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W. H.O. GUIDELINES FOR COVID-19



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Abstract

Coronaviruses are a group of viruses belonging to the family of Coronaviridae, which infect both animals and humans. Human coronaviruses can cause mild disease similar to a common cold, while others cause more severe disease (such as MERS - Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and SARS - Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. A new coronavirus that previously has not been identified in humans emerged in Wuhan, China in December 2019. Signs and symptoms include respiratory symptoms and include fever, cough and shortness of breath. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome and sometimes death. The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face. At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments. WHO will continue to provide updated information as soon as clinical findings become available.

W.H.O. Guidelines for Covid-19

You can reduce your probability of being infected or spreading COVID-19 by taking some simple and easy precautions:

- Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water because washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.
- When someone coughs, sneezes, or speaks they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person has the disease so maintain at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and others.
- Avoid going to crowded places. Where people come together in crowds, you are more likely to come into close contact with someone that has COVID-19 and it is more difficult to maintain physical distance of 1 metre (3 feet).
- Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth. Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and infect you.
- Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately and wash your hands. Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene, you protect the people around you from viruses such as cold, flu and COVID-19.
- Stay home and self-isolate even with minor symptoms such as cough, headache, mild fever, until you recover. Have someone bring you supplies. If you need to leave your house, wear a mask to avoid infecting others. Avoiding contact with others will protect them from possible COVID-19 and other viruses.
- If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention, but call by telephone in advance if possible and follow the directions of your local health authority. National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in

your area. Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly direct you to the right health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.

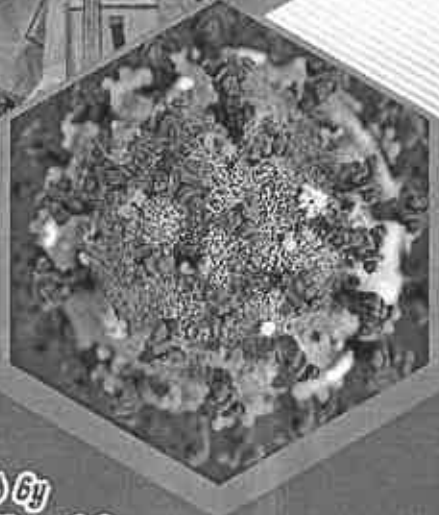
- Keep up to date on the latest information from trusted sources, such as WHO or your local and national health authorities. Local and national authorities are best placed to advise on what people in your area should be doing to protect themselves.

Standard recommendations to prevent the spread of COVID-19 include frequent cleaning of hands using alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water; covering the nose and mouth with a flexed elbow or disposable tissue when coughing and sneezing; and avoiding close contact with anyone that has a fever and cough. WHO is working closely with global experts, governments and partners to rapidly expand scientific knowledge on this new virus and to provide timely advice on measures to protect people's health and prevent the spread of this outbreak. Rights, roles and responsibilities of health workers, including occupational safety and health Health workers are at the front line of any outbreak response and as such are exposed to hazards that put them at risk of infection with an outbreak pathogen (in this case COVID-19). Hazards include pathogen exposure, long working hours, psychological distress, fatigue, occupational burnout, stigma, and physical and psychological violence. This document highlights the rights and responsibilities of health workers, including specific measures needed to protect occupational safety and health. Health worker rights include that employers and managers in health facilities: assume overall responsibility to ensure that all necessary preventive and protective measures are taken to minimize occupational safety and health risks¹;

- Provide information, instruction and training on occupational safety and health, including: Refresher training on infection prevention and control (IPC); and o Use, putting on, taking off and disposal of personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Provide adequate IPC and PPE supplies (masks, gloves, goggles, gowns, hand sanitizer, soap and water, cleaning supplies) in sufficient quantity to healthcare or other staff caring for suspected or confirmed 1 Including implementation of occupational safety and health management systems to identify hazards and assess risks to health and safety; infection prevention and control (IPC) measures; zero-tolerance policies towards workplace violence and harassment. COVID-19 patients, such that workers do not incur expenses for occupational safety and health requirements.
- Familiarize personnel with technical updates on COVID-19 and provide appropriate tools to assess, triage, test and treat patients and to share infection prevention and control information with patients and the public as needed, provide with appropriate security measures for personal safety;
- Provide a blame-free environment for workers to report on incidents, such as exposures to blood or bodily fluids from the respiratory system or to cases of violence, and to adopt measures for immediate follow-up, including support to victims;
- Advise workers on self-assessment, symptom reporting and staying home when ill;
- Maintain appropriate working hours with breaks;
- Consult with health workers on occupational safety and health aspects of their work and notify the labour inspectorate of cases of occupational diseases;
- Not be required to return to a work situation where there is continuing or serious danger to life or health, until the employer has taken any necessary remedial action;
- Allow workers to exercise the right to remove themselves from a work situation that they have reasonable justification to believe presents an imminent and serious danger to their life or health. When a health worker exercises this right, they shall be protected from any undue consequences;

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CONTRIBUTION OF CORONA-WARRIORS



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Abstract

Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people who fall sick with COVID-19 will experience mild to moderate symptoms and recover without special treatment. The virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly transmitted through droplets generated when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or exhales. These droplets are too heavy to hang in the air, and quickly fall on floors or surfaces. You can be infected by breathing in the virus if you are within close proximity of someone who has COVID-19, or by touching a contaminated surface and then your eyes, nose or mouth.

Key words - COVID-19, Treatment, Infected, Healthcare, Sanitation

Introduction

Corona virus disease (COVID19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. Most people who fall sick with COVID19 will experience mild to moderate symptoms and recover without special treatment.

How it Spreads

The virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly transmitted through droplets generated when an infected person coughs, sneezes, spitting. These droplets are too heavy to hang in the air, and quickly fall on floor surfaces.

You can be infected by breathing in the virus if you are within close proximity of someone who has COVID-19, or by touching a contaminated surface and then your eyes, nose, mouth.

Summary

A pneumonia of unknown cause detected in Wuhan, China was first reported to the WHO Country Office in China on 31 December 2019.

WHO is working 24/7 to analyze data, provide advice, coordinate with partners, help countries prepare, increase supplies a manage expert networks.

The outbreak was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020.

On 11 February 2020, WHO announced a name for the new corona virus disease: COVID-19.
Most common symptoms: Fever, dry cough, tiredness

Less common symptoms: aches and pains, sore throat, diarrhea, conjunctivitis, headache, loss of taste or smell, a rash on skin, or discolouration of fingers or toes.

Serious symptoms: Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath, chest pain or pressure, loss of speech or movement

To prevent the spread of COVID-19:

- Clean your hands often. Use soap and water, or an alcohol-based hand rub.
- Maintain a safe distance from anyone who is coughing or sneezing.
- Don't touch your eyes, nose or mouth.
- Cover your nose and mouth with your bent elbow or a tissue when you cough or sneeze.
- Stay home if you feel unwell.
- If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention. Call in advance.
- Follow the directions of your local health authority.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF COVID-19



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Abstract

The novel human coronavirus disease COVID-19 has become the fifth documented pandemic since the 1918 flu pandemic. COVID-19 was first reported in Wuhan, China, and subsequently spread worldwide. The coronavirus was officially named severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses based on phylogenetic analysis. SARS-CoV-2 is believed to be a spillover of an animal coronavirus and later adapted the ability of human-to-human transmission. Because the virus is highly contagious, it rapidly spreads and continuously evolves in the human population. In this review article, we discuss the basic properties, potential origin, and evolution of the novel human coronavirus. These factors may be critical for studies of pathogenicity, antiviral designs, and vaccine development against the virus.

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS-COV-2, Coronavirus, Pandemic

Introduction

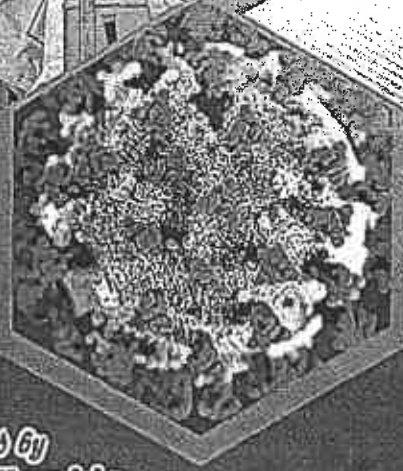
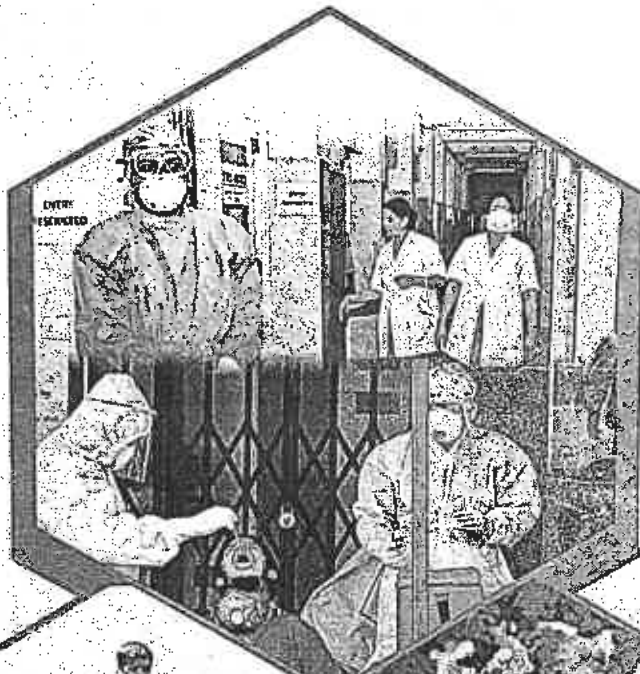
Currently, people all over the world have been affected by coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), which is the fifth pandemic after the 1918 flu pandemic. As of now, we can trace the first report and subsequent outbreak from a cluster of novel human pneumonia cases in Wuhan City, China, since late December 2019. The earliest date of symptom onset was 1 December 2019. The symptomatology of these patients, including fever, malaise, dry cough, and dyspnea, was diagnosed as viral pneumonia [1,2]. Initially, the disease was called Wuhan pneumonia by the press because of the area and pneumonia symptoms. Whole-genome sequencing results showed that the causative agent is a novel coronavirus. Therefore, this virus is the seventh member of the coronavirus family to infect humans [3]. The World Health Organization (WHO) temporarily termed the new virus 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) on 12 January 2020 and then officially named this infectious disease coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) on 12 February 2020. Later, the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) officially designated the virus as SARS-CoV-2 based on phylogeny, taxonomy and established practice [4]. Subsequently, human-to-human transmission of COVID-19 occurring within Hong Kong since COVID-19 initially emerged in China, the virus has evolved for four months and rapidly spread to other countries worldwide as a global threat. On 11 March 2020, the WHO finally made the assessment that COVID-19 can be characterized as a pandemic.

Structure of the Virus

SARS-CoV-2 is enveloped and spherical particle approximately 120 nm in diameter containing a positive-sense single-stranded RNA genome. It belongs to the subfamily Coronavirinae, family Coronaviridae, and order Nidovirales. The RNA genome of SARS-CoV-2 contains a 5' methyl guanosine cap, poly (A)-tail, and 29,903 nucleotides according to WH-Human 1 coronavirus (WHCV) [3,8]. It is classified as a beta-coronavirus (β CoV) [lineage B] and is the seventh coronavirus to infect humans, following 2 α CoV (HCoV-229E and HKU-NL63) and 4 β CoV (HCoV-OC43 [lineage A], HCoV-HKU1 [lineage A], severe acute respiratory syndrome SARS-CoV [lineage B] and Middle East respiratory syndrome MERS-CoV [lineage C]) [[9], [10], [11], [12]]. It has been shown that bats and rodents are the gene sources of most α CoVs and β CoVs, however, avian species are the gene sources of most δ CoVs and γ CoVs by evolutionary analyses. The human

E-Book

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Edited by
Dr. B. S. Kamble

**K.L.E. Society's
G. I. Bagewadi Arts, Science & Commerce College
Nipani, Karnatak, India**

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कोविड-19 का वातावरण पर धनात्मक परिणाम



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मानवता को सृष्टि जब से धरती पर प्रारंभ हुई तब से मानव जाति बहुत सारे रोगों का शिकार बनी है। सौ सौ वर्षों वर्षों में एक बार कोई न कोई महामारी मानव जाति का संहार करते आगे बढ़ी है। ऐसे ही एक महामारी का वायरस 2019 के अंतिम भाग में चाइना के वुहान नामक नगर में पैदा हुआ माना जाता है। यह वायरस प्राकृतिक है या मानव निर्मित है अब भी विवाद का विषय है।

मानव शरीर एक रसायन संकोण है जिसमें जन्म से मृत्यु तक रसायनिक प्रक्रियाएँ होती रहती हैं। शरीर में बहुत सारे अच्छे और बुरे दोनों तरह के बैक्टीरिया हैं जिनके अच्छी या बुरी प्रक्रियाओं से शरीर एवं मन पर यथोचित परिणाम होते हैं। शरीर में बाहर से घुसने वाले बुरी बैक्टीरिया या वायरस से लड़ने के लिए रोग प्रतिरोधक शक्ति हमारे शरीर में पहले से ही मौजूद होती है। जब वायरस के साथ लड़ाई में रोग प्रतिरोधक शक्ति क्षीण होती है तब शरीर रोगों का शिकार हो जाता है, सही समय पर निदान नहीं मिला तो मृत्यु भी हो सकती है।

कोरोना महामारी को विषमता 2019 ईस्वी के अंतिम भाग से लेकर 2020 के मध्य तक इतनी फैल गई कि अपने आप को बलवान, शक्ति मान समझने वाले विश्व के अधिकतम देशों ने उसके सामने घुटने टेक दी। अत्यंत पीड़ित राष्ट्रों में चाइना, इटली, अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, ईरान, जर्मनी आदि हैं। आजकल के हिसाब से कोरोना से पीड़ित 42 लाख से अधिक रोगी हैं और 3 लाख तक मौत हुई है।

वैसे कोरोना वायरस प्रोटीन का एक कण है जो मनुष्य के नाक, मुँह और आँख से शरीर के अंदर जाकर फेफड़ों में रहकर न्यूमोनिया में भी बदलता है। तीव्र होने रोगी को सांस लेना भारी होता है और वह मृत्यु भी हो सकती है। अगर मनुष्य में रोग प्रतिरोधक शक्ति अधिक है तो वह बच भी सकता है।

यह कोरोना महामारी ड्रॉपलेट या बिंदु से फैलता है। जब कोरोना पीड़ित व्यक्ति छोंकता है तो मुँह, नाक से बाहर पड़ने वाले बिंदुओं में वायरस का कण होता है। उन बिंदुओं को कोई स्वस्थ व्यक्ति हाथ से छूकर अपने आँख, नाक या मुँह पर रखता है तब यह स्वस्थ व्यक्ति के शरीर के भीतर प्रवेश करता है। कुछ ही दिनों में स्वस्थ व्यक्ति के शरीर में भी कोरोना वायरस के सभी लक्षण दिखाई देने लगते हैं। जैसे सर्दी, खांसी, बुखार आदि। इस समय पर रोग प्रतिरोधक जीव कोश वायरस पर हमला करते रहते हैं। रोग प्रतिरोधक शक्ति विजय पाती है तो व्यक्ति वायरस के विरुद्ध भी विजय पाता है और चिकित्सा देने पर वह स्वस्थ भी हो सकता है। परंतु वायरस को शक्ति को विजय होती है तो व्यक्ति को रोग प्रतिरोधक शक्ति कम होती है और उसे कोरोना वायरस पॉजिटिव माना जाता है। तब व्यक्ति को सांस लेना मुश्किल होने लगता है। चिकित्सा देने पर भी उसके बचने को संभावना कम होती है।

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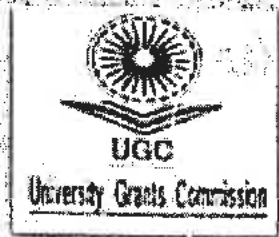
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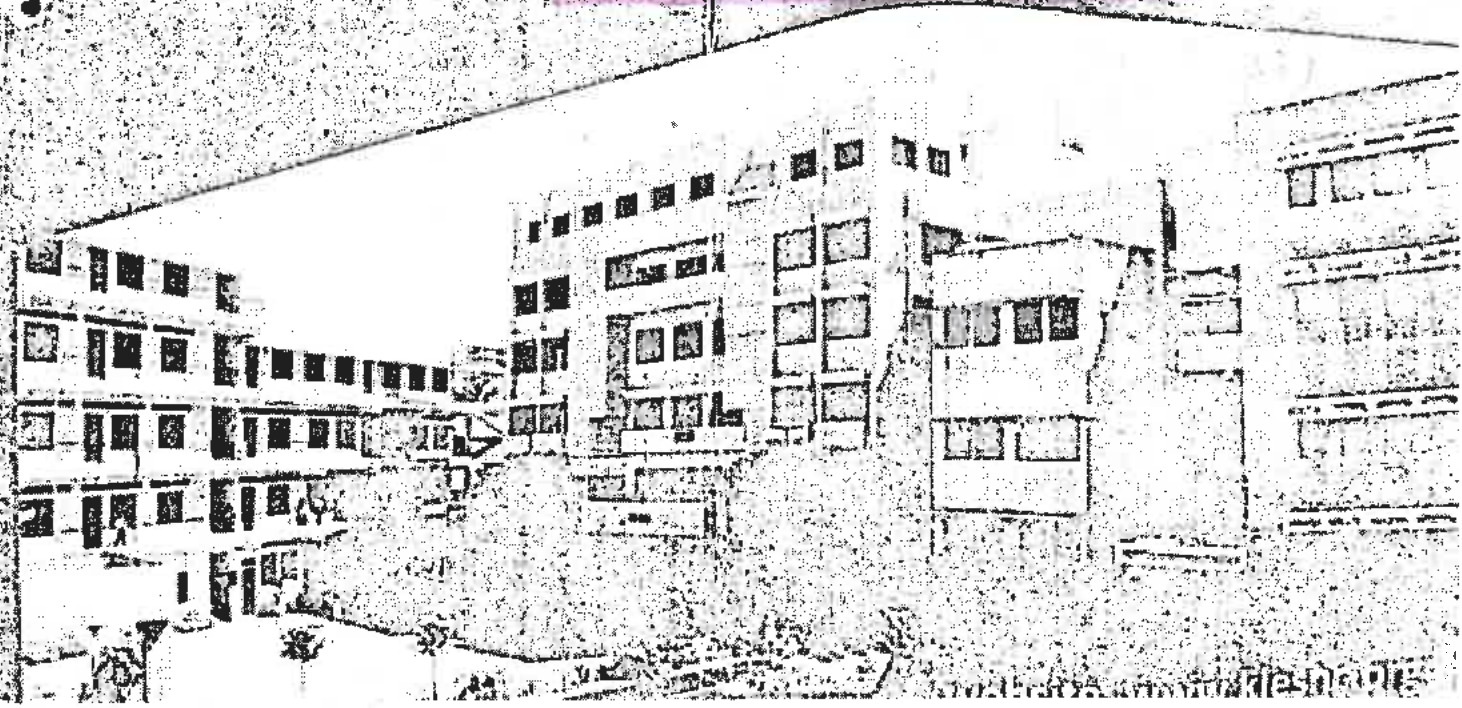
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Synthesis and Characterization of Zn Substituted Li-Ni Nano Ferrites

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Abstract

Nanosized Li-Ni-Zn ferrites with general chemical formula $\text{Li}_{0.5} \text{Ni}_{0.75-x/2} \text{Zn}_{x/2} \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ ($0 < x < 1$) were synthesized from a simple polymer matrix based precursor solution. The solution was composed of metal nitrates, polymer (PVA) and disaccharide (sucrose). Thermolysis/flame pyrolysis of the precursor mass in an external temperature resulted in the oxide phase formation. X-ray diffraction studies confirm the formation of single phase ferrites. The micro structural analysis has been carried out by SEM. The crystallite size calculated by Debye-Scherrer method and lattice diameter is found to vary from 16 nm to 33 nm.

Keywords: Nano Ferrites; XRD; Microstructure

1. Introduction

Ferrites have long been considered as highly important electronics materials. They are mainly composed of iron oxide and other divalent metal oxides. The ferrites have high resistivity, low eddy current losses and have remarkable magnetic properties and applications in radio frequency region. The properties of spinel ferrites are enhanced when the size of particle reaches the nanometer range.¹ In recent years, fabrication and characterization of a nanophase and nanostructure materials have attracting a great deal of attention because of their potential applications in areas such as electronics, optics, catalysis, ceramics and magnetic storage. A central aspect of nanoscience is the development of nanomaterials below 100 nm range. Nanoparticles have large surface area and it has been shown that overall physical properties are determined by the surface environment and bonding of the surface cations. They increase saturation magnetization M_s and lower coercivity H_c at room temperature.²

Lithium ferrite is a unique member of spinel class of ferrimagnets. These ferrite materials are dominating the field of microwave applications because of their rectangular and



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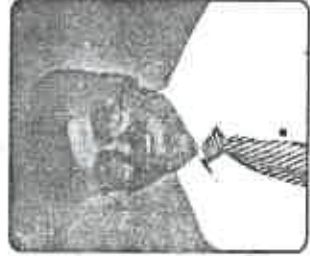
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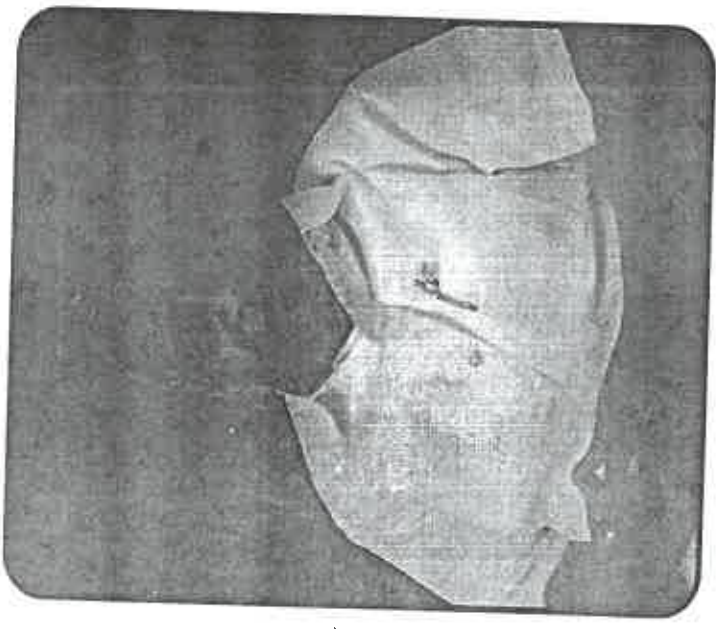
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आरंभिला व निपाणी परिसरात ज्यांनी ज्ञानाचा दिवा
अखंड तेवत ठेविला त्या आण्णांना !

असे चर्चा करता करता सर म्हणाले चर्चासत्राचे नियोजन करता येते काय ते पहा ! आणि ते सगळे नियोजन सहज जमत गेले. आजवर प्रत्येक वर्षी महाविद्यालयात मराठी विभागाच्या वतीने वेगवेगळे कार्यक्रम आयोजित केले आहेत. हा देखील प्रयोग करूया असे वाटले, कोरोनाचे विविध परिणाम आणि पुनर्रचना हा विषय निवडला सर्वांना तो विषय आवडला सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांच्या आणि प्राध्यापक मित्रांच्या मोबाईलवरूनच सर्वांना कळविले, या कार्यक्रमाला प्रमुख अतिथी म्हणून निवृत्त प्राचार्य डॉ. महावीर कोथळे सर उपस्थित राहिले, उद्घाटक म्हणून के.एल.ई. संस्थेचे कार्यकारी मंडळाचे सदस्य श्री. अमर (प्रविण) बागेवाडी हे होते. महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. सी.व्ही. कोप्पद व नॅकचे संयोजक डॉ. बसप्या कांबळे, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. आर. जी. खराबे आणि मराठी विभागातील माझे सहकारी प्राध्यापिका नर्मदा कुराडे, प्राध्यापिका संगीता गुरवानगोळ यांचे बहुमोल सहकार्य लाभले याबद्दल त्यांचे आभार. या चर्चासत्रात सहभाग घेऊन आपले विचार व्यक्त करणाऱ्या प्राध्यापिका मनिषा नेसरकर, मराठी विभाग राणी चन्नम्मा विद्यापीठ, बेळगाव आणि प्राध्यापक रमेश साळुंखे, देवचंद महाविद्यालय, अर्जुननगर, कोल्हापूर व सर्व प्राध्यापक मित्र व विद्यार्थी मित्रानी शोध निबंध पाठवून सहकार्य केले. तसेच महाविद्यालयातील सर्व विषयाचे प्राध्यापक व सर्व विभागाचे विभाग प्रमुख यांनी बहुमोल सहकार्य केल्याबद्दल त्यांचेही आभार या वेबिनारला तंत्र सहाय्यक म्हणून प्राध्यापक सागर मिरजे व प्राध्यापक अजित तौकेरी, तंत्रसहाय्यक यांनी सहकार्य केले त्याबद्दल त्यांचेही आभार अतिशय अल्पशा काळात श्रम घेऊन या संपादन ग्रंथास एक सुंदर रूप देणारे माऊली कॉम्प्युटर्स श्री. काशीनाथ नागावकर यांचेही आभार व संतुप्ती प्रकाशनचे संचालक व सर्व मित्रमंडळ यांचेही आभार.

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मोदीजी, सर्व राज्यांचे मुख्यमंत्री प्राणपणामे या महामारीशी लढण्याचा हातचढेने प्रयत्न करीत आहेत आणि आता फार दिवस घरी राहून जीवनाचे रहाटगाडगे चालणार नाही हे वास्तव स्वीकारून माणसाने कोरोनासोबत जगण्याची तयारी केली पाहिजे इथपर्यंत हा विचार येऊन थांबला आहे. सन्माननीय मोदीजींनी आपल्या चौथ्या लॉकडाऊन पूर्व भाषणात २० लाख करोड रुपयांच्या पॅकेजची घोषणा केली आणि या आपत्तीला आव्हान म्हणून स्वीकारण्याचे आणि आत्मनिर्भर बनण्याचे आवाहन केले. कोरोनापूर्वीचे जग आणि कोरोनांतरचे जग हे वेगळे असेल हे बदल प्रत्येकाने स्वीकारले पाहिजे. जीवनाचा अविभाज्य भाग बनविले पाहिजे आणि सरकारने घोषित केलेल्या या निधीचा सदुपयोग करून आत्मनिर्भर समाजाची निर्मिती केली पाहिजे आणि असे जर झाले तर कोरोनाचा हा सकारात्मक बदल आपल्या देशाच्या विकासात हातभारच लावेल पण त्यासाठी आगोदर आपण कोरोनाशी निरकराने लढा दिला पाहिजे. त्यासाठी समाजातील प्रत्येकाने आपली सामाजिक जबाबदारी ओळखून वर्तन केले पाहिजे तरच एका उन्मत्त समाजाची पर्यायाने देशाची निर्मिती होईल.

संदर्भ :

१) दैनिक तरुण भारत

“कोरोनाचे विविध परिणाम आणि पुनः रचना”

प्रा. डॉ. श्रीपती रायमाने
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प्रास्ताविक :-

कोरोना व्हायरस रोग २०१९-(कोविड -१९) हा एक अति संसर्गजन रोग आहे. जो तंत्रज्ञानाच्या श्वसन सिद्धीस संबंधित होता. डिसेंबर २०१९ मध्ये चीनच्या हुबेई प्रांताची राजधानी वुहानमध्ये या नवीन आजाराची क्विंटल ओळख करण्यात आली आणि त्या नंतर जागतिक स्तरावर या आजाराचा प्रसारा झाला. वत्याने जागतिक महामारीचे रूप घेतले आणि भारतीयांना या संकटातून सुटने आवयड झाले आहे.

कोरोनाचा सामान्य लक्षणांमध्ये ताप, खोकला, थकवा रवास लागणे स्नायु दुबळे, घसा खवखवणे प्रोटदुखी, अतिसार होणे इत्यादी लक्षणांचे सामावेष आहे. पूर्ण लागण समजण्यास दोन ते चौदा दिवसांचा कालावधी लागतो.

हा विषाणू प्रापुल्याने जवळच्या संपर्कादरम्यान खोकल्यामुळे शिकण्यामुळे किंवा बोलताना नकळत बाहेर पडणाऱ्या थुंकीच्या तुषारांपासून लोकांमध्ये पसरतो.

जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने हा कोरोना व्हायरस रोग-२०१९ (कोविड-१९) चा उद्रेक हा सार्वजनिक आरोग्यासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय आणिबाणी असल्याचे सांगत या उद्रेकाला जागतिक महामारी जाहीर केली आहे. म्हणून या कोरोनाचा भारतातील, शैक्षणिक, शेतकरी, कामगार, माध्यमांत आणि आर्थिक व्यवहाराव परिणाम झाला व त्याचे पुनः रचना कशी व कधी यांचा विचार या संदर्भात करणा आहे.

3.3.3

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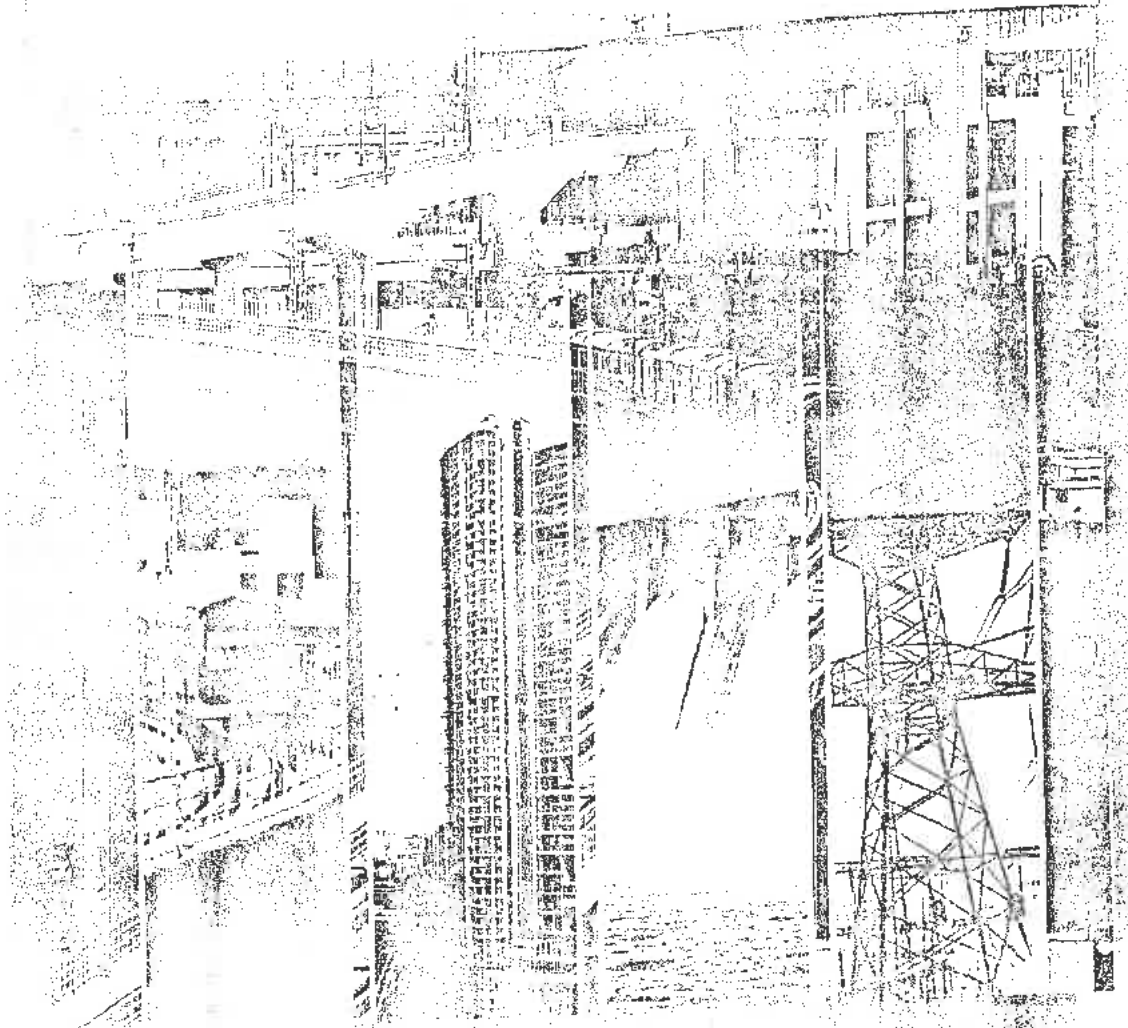
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Structure Growth and Challenges of Infrastructure in India

Dr. B. S. Kamble M.A. Ph.D.,
Shri M. S. Vanaki M.A, M.Phil



STRUCTURE GROWTH AND CHALLENGES OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA

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FORWARD

Infrastructure is one of the key factor of the growth of the nation. Many countries of the world are facing the problem of infrastructure. There was not accessible infrastructure during British period in India. But after independence, especially during planning era, the infrastructure have been given foremost priority. Even after long period of independence Indian infrastructure has been not adequately developed. Looking into the infrastructure scenario in India, the department of Economics has received the UGC grant for organizing one day conference on Growth and Challenges of Infrastructure in India. Accordingly a National level UGC sponsored conference was organized by the Department of Economics, KLE's G. I. Bagewadi college, Nipani on 18th April 2017.

This conference found a good response from the academicians, researchers, students delegates and it became a good contribution to analyze the status of infrastructure in India and guide policy makers in transport and communication, education, banking sector, IT, power and energy etc. As much as 69 papers in six parts were presented by teachers and student delegates.

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STRUCTURE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

P.G.Konnur, Dr. B.S.Kamble

Abstract

The infrastructure is comprehensive growth indicator of the economy. It constituting with various indices. As the notion of the growth changes the composition of infrastructure has been also undergone changes. It has multi-facets classified different experts in their studies. This paper is compiled such to know the structure of infrastructure

Introduction

Infrastructure is recent origin. But it has wider scope and becomes basic factor in the process of development. Almost all development economists argued that, it has various facts and need to sound strategies for its development. Since it is part and partial of economic development this paper is deals the structure of infrastructure.

Structure of Infrastructure

The term Infrastructure is of recent origin and does not have a rigid definition of its own. It is the physical and social frame work of facilities through which goods and services are provided to the public welfare.

Key Economists Views

Lowis (1955), said that public utilities, parks, water supply and electricity as INF.

Higgins (1959), defined that, transport, public utilities, schools and hospitals are INF in promoting economic development.

Hirschman (1958), has given a very wide meaning of Infrastructure, which is including education, public health, law and order, transportation, communication, water supply, irrigation and drainage. He has mentioned four attributes;

- The services are basic and facilitate economic activity;
- The services are usually public goods because of economic externalities;
- The services cannot be imported;
- Investment in tend to be invisible or lumpy.

World Bank Report

The World Bank Report (1994), has explicitly defined economic Infrastructure consist of the following provision

1. Public utilities; power, telecommunications, piped water supply, sanitation and Sewerage, solid waste collection and disposal, piped gas.
2. Public works; Roads Major dams, canal works for irrigation and drainage.
3. Other transport sector; Urban and inter-urban roadways, urban transport, ports and water ways and airports.

Relative Development Index

According to the Relative Development Index CMIE Mumbai INF has been used interchangeably as Social Overhead Capital (SOC). Infrastructure grouped as growth indicators in various studies are;

- Per capita consumption of electricity,
- Villages electrified,

संत तथा शरण साहित्य की प्रासंगिकता



संपादक

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प्रस्तावना :-

भक्ति आंदोलन मध्यकालीन भारत का सांस्कृतिक इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण कालखण्ड माना जाता है जो 'स्वर्ण युग' से निर्धारित है। भक्तिकाल में भारतीय हिन्दी मध्ययुगीन साहित्य को अनेक संत महात्माओं ने अपनी अनमोल संतवाणी, वचन, सबद, दोहे, विभिन्न प्रकार के संतों ने ज्ञान और साधना से, विवेक दृष्टि से समाज में मानविय मूल्य को जागृत रखने का प्रयास किया गया है। इनमें तुकाराम, अक्कमहादेवी, बसवेश्वर, नामदेव, कबीर, सूरदास, जायसी, तुलसीदास, गुरुनानक, रैदास आदी महात्माओंने सगुण निर्गुण धारा तथा 'विष्णु' भगवान को सर्वोपरी माना। समाज में व्याप्त बाह्यांबदरों को, कुरीतियों को, दृष्ट रुढियों को, अंधविश्वास को, उच्च नीच भेद, जातीभेद, वर्णभेद, सामाजिक अमानता दूर करके समाज को व्यवहारबोध ज्ञानबोध, साधना, तथा सत्य, धर्म, श्रेष्ठ नीतिमता के आधार पर 'मानवता धर्म' की स्थापना करके, मानव कल्याण का लक्ष्य सर्वोपरी माना। ये संत निरंतर ही सामाजिक क्षेत्र में सुधारवादी दृष्टीकोण समाज को ज्ञान का उपदेश देते हुए मनुष्य को सच्चा मार्ग दिखाया। क्योंकि संत साहित्य सदैव शील, सत्य, धर्म, प्रेम, नीति गुरु भक्ति, विवेक शीलता, में ही ईश्वर की सत्ता स्वीकार करते हैं। "जहाँ सत्य है वहाँ ईश्वर का निवास है ईश्वर की सत्ता तो प्रत्येक मनुष्य की आत्मा में विराजमान है यही संत साहित्य का मूलाधार सिद्धांत है"।

संत साहित्य भारत वर्ष में ईश्वर प्राप्ति या सद्गति के ज्ञान, भक्ति, कर्म ये तीन मार्ग का महत्व उच्च कोटी का माना गया है। भक्ति मार्ग, संत साहित्य

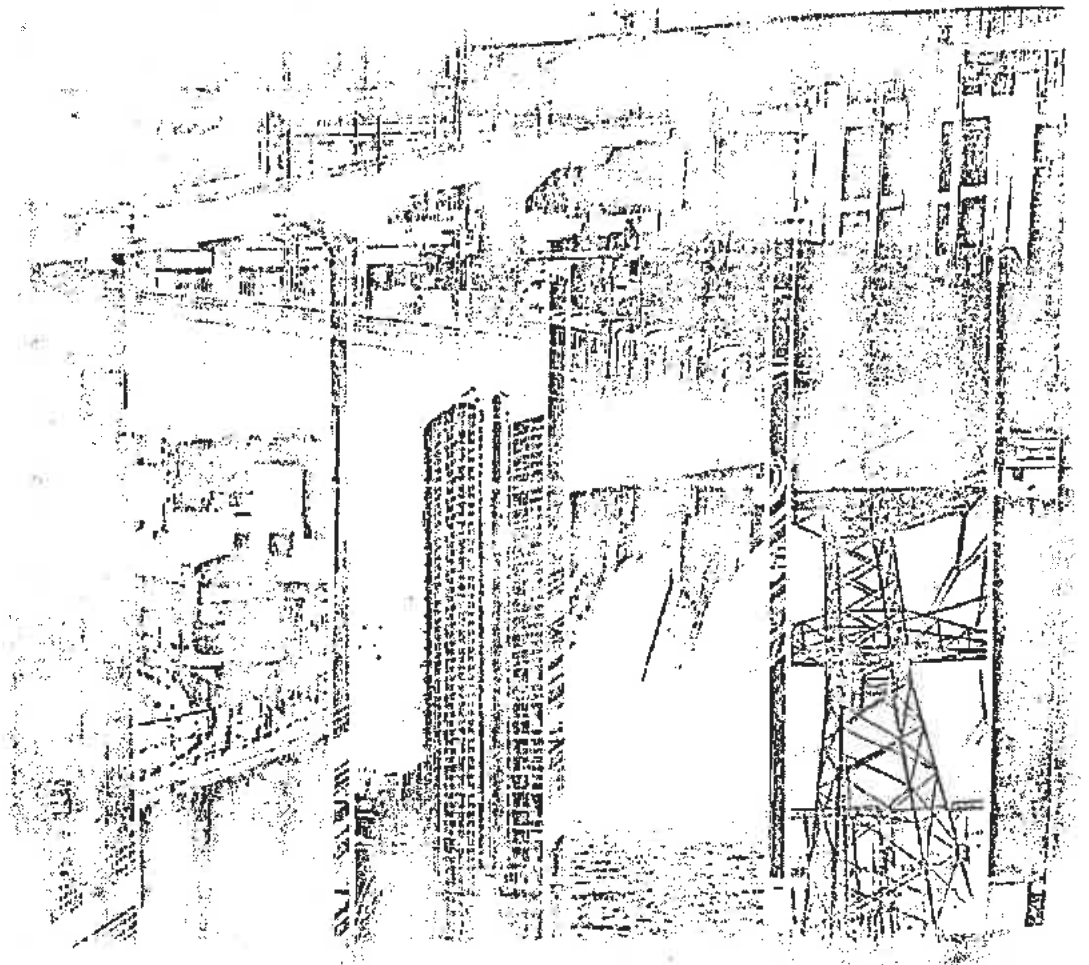
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Structure Growth and Challenges of Infrastructure in India

Dr. B. S. Kamble M.A. Ph.D.,
Shri M. S. Vanaki M.A. M.Phil.



STRUCTURE GROWTH AND CHALLENGES OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA

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SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE GROWTH AND CHALLENGES OF EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Dr. S. B. Solankamavar and Dr. (Smt.) M. M. Shankrikop

Abstract

Good social and physical infrastructure facilities are crucial for rapid economic growth, rapid human development, and poverty reduction. Thus, this study compares the levels of development of the social and physical infrastructure in India with those in other major emerging countries as well as developed countries. The study finds that India substantially lags behind other emerging countries in the access to and quality of health facilities, education, and vocational or skill training probably a key reason why India has been so slow in eliminating poverty. Similarly, India's physical infrastructure also lags behind other emerging countries, especially in the sphere of electricity access and consumption per capita, internet access, level of air travel, and quality of sea ports. Given the urgent need for rapid development of our social and physical infrastructure, the study then tries to identify key challenges to infrastructure development and discusses some possible ways in which some of these challenges can be addressed. Education is the

main constituents of social infrastructure. Many studies document the contribution of education to economic development in which they are considered investments in human capital comparable to physical means of production.

Keywords Growth constraints, infrastructure, education, shortcomings, challenges, solutions.

Introduction

A country's level of human and economic development is closely related to its levels of achievement in physical and social infrastructure. While physical infrastructure is an important determinant of domestic production, good social infrastructure is vital for human development as well as economic progress through better educated, better skilled, and healthier citizens.

The economic attainments of Europe, North America, Japan, and East Asia are inconceivable without their attainments in human capital; hence, the importance of social infrastructure. Therefore, it can be surmised that investment in human capital through education, training, health, and medical facilities yields additional output and economic returns. Economic growth theory also sees human capital as an important source of economic growth. Further, to achieve rapid economic growth, it is essential that the population should be well educated and trained to be able to work effectively. It is also essential to reduce poverty. No amount of welfare measures can help a poor illiterate person the way education can by enabling him to become more productive and skilled. Therefore, effective education for the masses is crucial for reducing poverty and sustaining high rates of economic growth over long periods by providing a well-skilled labour force. Physical infrastructure not only contributes to enhance productivity, it also assists in the realization of the potential ability of human capital and creates situations in which the potential can fully function. It also directly and indirectly contributes towards improving the quality and safety of people's lives.

Endogenous growth theory argues that both poor physical



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Synthesis, Characterization and Electrical Properties of Zn²⁺ Substituted Li-Ni Nano Ferrites

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ABSTRACT

Nanosized Li-Ni-Zn ferrites with general chemical formula $\text{Li}_{0.5}\text{Ni}_{0.75-x/2}\text{Zn}_{x/2}\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ ($0 < x < 1$) were synthesized from a simple polymer matrix based precursor solution. The solution was composed of metal nitrates, polymer (PVA) and disaccharide (sucrose). Thermolysis/flame pyrolysis of the precursor mass in an external temperature resulted in the oxide phase formation. X-ray diffraction studies confirm the formation of single phase ferrites. The micro structural analysis was carried out by scanning electron microscopy (SEM).

The average grain diameter was estimated by the Scherrer method and grain diameter is found to vary from 16 nm to 33 nm. The D.C. resistivity of the samples was measured by two-probe method. The Curie temperatures were obtained from resistivity data.

Keywords: Nano Ferrites, XRD, Electrical properties

1. INTRODUCTION

Ferrites have long been considered as highly important electronics materials. They are mainly composed of iron oxide and other divalent metal oxides. The ferrites have high resistivity, low eddy current losses and have remarkable magnetic properties and applications in radio frequency region. The properties of spinel ferrites are enhanced when the size of particle reaches the nanometer range.¹ In recent years, fabrication and characterization of a nanophase and nanostructure materials have attracting a great deal of attention because of their potential applications in areas such as electronics, optics, catalysis, ceramics and magnetic storage. A central aspect of nanoscience is the development of nanomaterials below 100 nm range. Nanoparticles have large surface area and it has been shown that overall physical properties are determined by the surface environment and bonding of the surface cations. They increase saturation magnetization M_s and lower coercivity H_c at room temperature.²

Lithium ferrite is a unique member of spinel class of ferrimagnets. These ferrite materials are dominating the field of microwave applications because of their rectangular and square hysteresis loop

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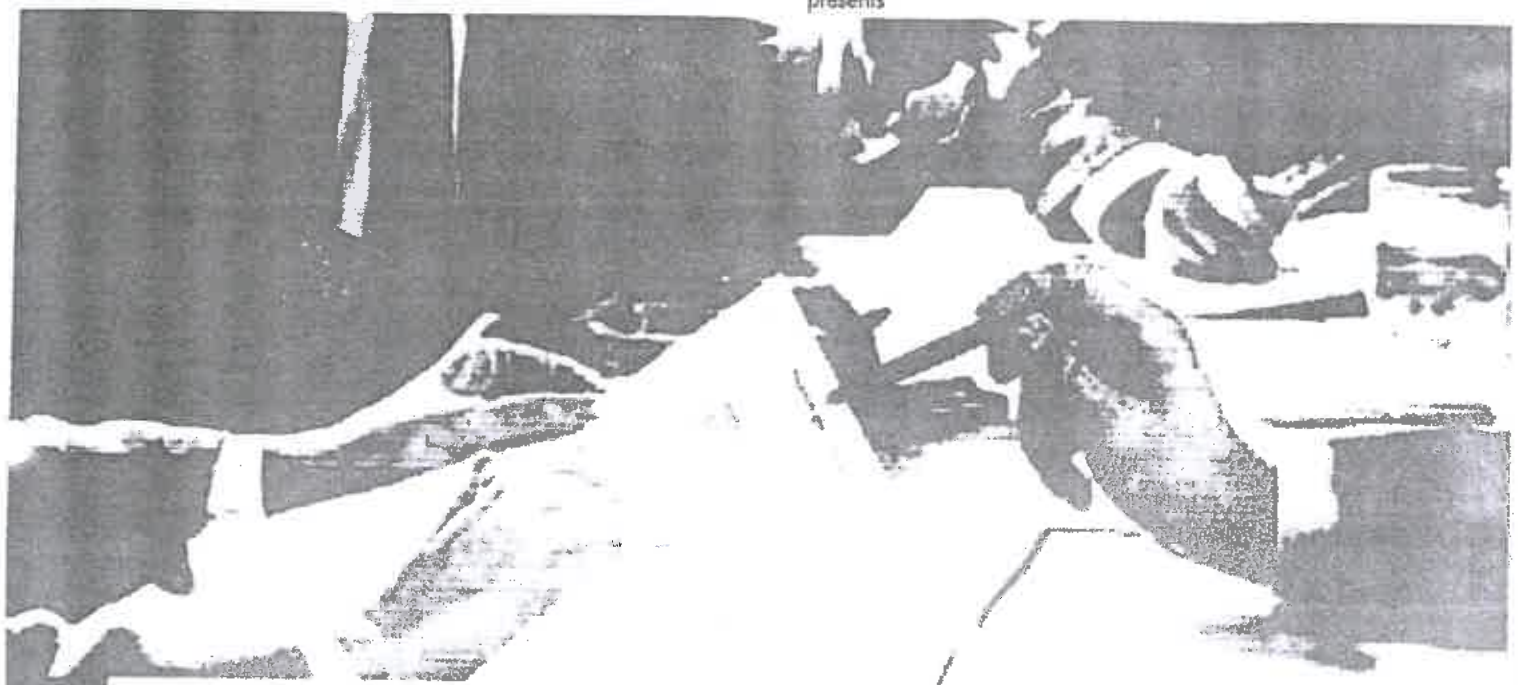
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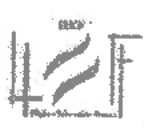
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SKILL INDIA - MISSION 2022

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FACT

focuses on the key drivers for India's economic growth and stability which and knowledge. Despite the fact that India is a fast growing economy, the that governments have to endure have led them conclude the fact that far to be done to engender more employment opportunities for the majority of enable them to participate in the benefits of growth and to contribute to that Keeping this in view, Prime Minister Norendra Modi launched the Skill India on 15th July 2015. It was launched in association with the Ministry of Skill and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). While 'Make In India' occupies as an important goal, the horizon of Indian development depends on both 'MAKE IN INDIA' and 'SKILLING INDIA'. In this context this paper studies and the present status of Skill India, the initiatives taken in this area and identify strengths of the programme and offer suitable recommendations.

words: Skill development, Skill India, Demographic dividend, Skills and Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Skill development is critical for economic growth and social development. The demographic transition of India makes it imperative to ensure employment opportunities for more than 12 million youths entering working age annually. India is one of the youngest nations in the world with more than 54% of the total population below 25 years of age. India's workforce is the second largest in the world after China's. While China's demographic dividend is expected to start tapering off by 2015, India will continue to enjoy it till 2040. However, India's formally skilled workforce is approximately 2% - which is dismally low compared to China (47%), Japan (80%) or South Korea (96%). To leverage our demographic dividend more substantially and meaningfully, the Government launched the "Skill India" campaign along with "Make in India" in 2015.

Skill India is a multi-skill programme launched by Honourable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi on 15th July, 2015. This programme has very clear objective to provide training and skill development to more than 40 crore people in India in different skills by 2022. This will cover all areas from rural to urban. Skill India mission is expected to be a mass campaign involving the youth to encourage and support them to take up skilling and vocational training to improve their employability.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the present system of skill development in India.
2. To study the Schemes of skill India.
3. To identify the challenges and offer recommendations.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT MODEL IN INDIA

India has a large, diverse and highly complex model of skill development. India has a huge population which is completely heterogeneous in nature. The skill enlargement in India is classified into two categories. They are Skill Education and Skill based Vocational Training.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development governs the Educational and Vocational Training in India. It governs the elementary, secondary and higher education in the country. The Universities and Higher education centres focuses on the college education. The examples of it are disciplines like Arts, Commerce and Science etc. The Technical education is provided through the engineering colleges and the polytechnic institutions. The functioning of both the education Universities and colleges is regulated by the University Grants Commission (UGC). They grant funds, ascertain and ensure common standards are established for teaching, learning and evaluation in the Universities. The technical institutes in India are regulated by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

At the central level, the nodal institution for vocational training is the Director General of Employment & Training (DGET) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The DGET is responsible for formulating policies, establishing standards, granting affiliation, trade testing and certification, and matters connected to vocational training and providing employment services. The National Skill Development Council (NSDC) - now a part of the newly created Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship - was initially set up under the Ministry of Finance to provide viability gap funding and promote private skill initiatives

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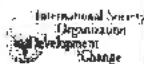
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EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF GREEN MARKETING IN INDIA”

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ABSTRACT

There is an increase in green consumerism and with corporate environmentalism, companies have started making use of green marketing strategies and techniques. In India, environmentalism has started gaining ground. A number of environmental laws have been promulgated in the country to prevent environmental degradation. Both government and non-government organisations have floated green campaigns to address the ever increasing problems of pollution and fast depletion of natural resources. The development of green marketing has opened the door of opportunity for companies to rebrand their products into separate line. Such marketing techniques will be perceived as a direct result of movement in the minds of the consumer market. As a result of this businesses have increased their rate of targeting consumers who are concerned about the environment. Green marketing is still in its infancy and a lot of research is to be done on green marketing to fully explore its potentials. The present paper provides an overview of the green marketing concept, identifies opportunities and challenges hindering the adoption of the green marketing construct. The study concludes that green marketing is something that is continuously growing in both practice and demand.

Keywords: Green marketing, Environmental marketing, Sustainable development

INTRODUCTION

Green marketing alternatively known as Environmental marketing and Sustainable marketing refers to organization's efforts at designing, promoting, pricing and distributing products that will not harm the environment. Maintaining ecological balance is a major issue confronting the corporate world today. Damage done to the environment has already crossed the threshold and reached alarming limits. Non-

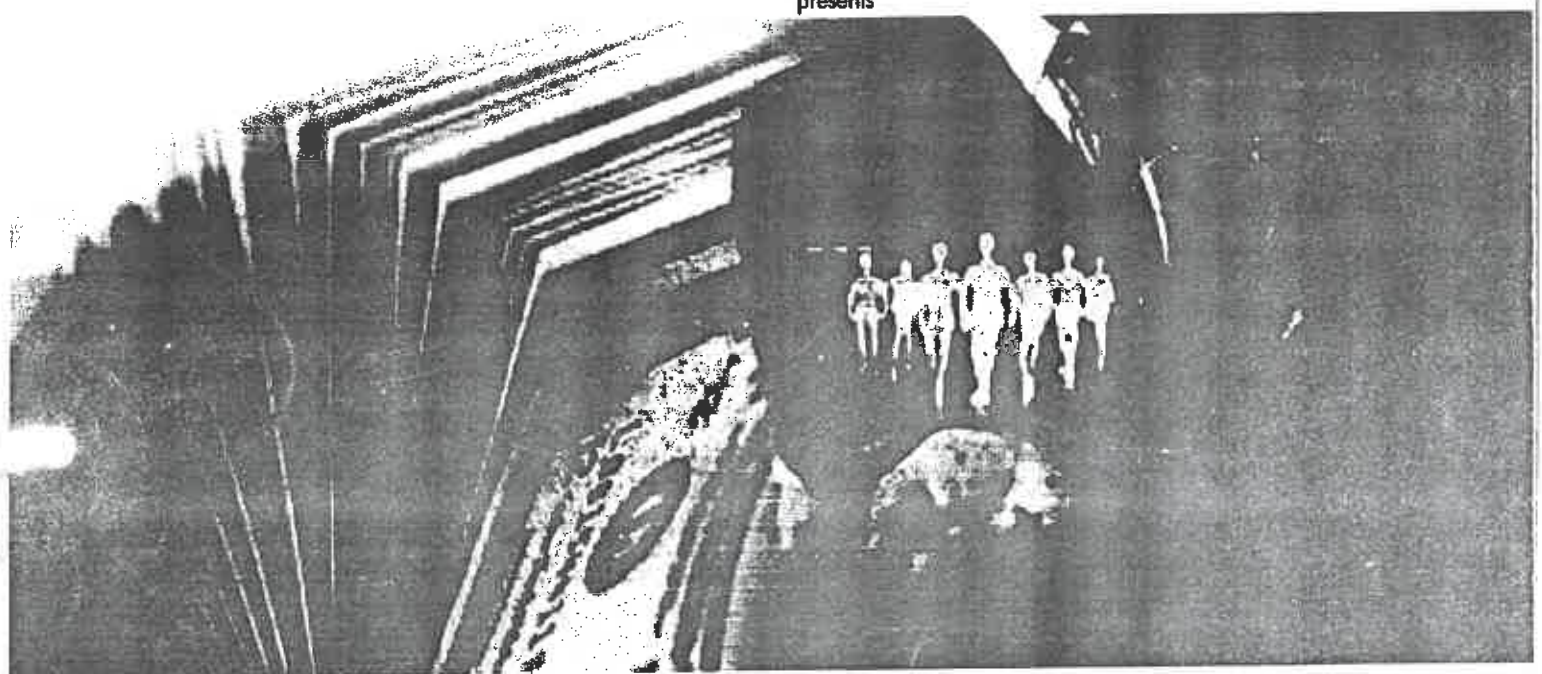


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DIGITALIZATION IN TRADE AND COMMERCE

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the definition, measurement, and policy implications of digital trade, proposing a tentative typology of digital trade that can be used to unpack transactions and analyse the issues. Digitalisation is changing what and how we trade: from digital delivery to greater physical trade enabled by digital connectivity. Online platforms mean more small packages crossing borders, while new technologies are changing how services are produced and delivered. Underpinning digital trade is the movement of data: data is a means of production, an asset that can itself be traded, and the means through which some services are traded. While there is no single definition of digital trade, there is a growing consensus that it encompasses digitally enabled transactions in trade in goods and services which can be either digitally or physically delivered involving consumers, firms and governments.

The spread of digital technologies is transforming global flows of goods, services, money, and people. Digital trade represents an important, albeit hard-to-measure, component of these global flows. As digital trade grows, develops, and assumes new forms, it is both facilitating globalisation and transforming it through the creation of online platforms for production, exchange, and consumption. Large and small companies, as well as individual entrepreneurs and consumers, in both developed economies and the emerging world will be increasingly affected by these developments, which constitute both an opportunity and a competitive challenge.

The objective of the paper is to investigate the impact of digitization on economic growth and its potential for creating employment opportunities. Digitization being a key economic driver in the present world it is important to integrate the economy by creating digital markets. Firms, prices and productivity are the three benefits derived by an economy.

Keywords: Digitalisation, data, international trade, digital transformation

INTRODUCTION

The digital transformation is fundamentally changing the way people, businesses and governments interact. The 21st century has ushered in the information era of bundled goods, services and ideas, delivered across borders by businesses and consumers through physical devices connected to digital platforms. Digital infrastructures such as the Internet were originally conceived to be global, and while they offer new opportunities for scale, particularly for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), businesses in developing economies, and preference matching for consumers, they also raise key challenges for domestic and international trade policy in a world where borders between countries remain.

The spread of digital technologies is transforming all types of global flows — those of goods, services, money, and people — and this transformation are only in its earliest stages. Already, more and more of people across the globe engage in instantaneous cross-border exchanges of digital goods, from books and music to design files that enable 3-D printing of physical objects. As the infrastructure that supports the Internet expands, barriers of distance and cost that once seemed insurmountable have begun to fall away. Digital trade represents an important, albeit hard-to measure, component of these global flows. As it grows, develops, and assumes new forms, it is both facilitating globalisation and transforming it.

Digitalisation lowers marginal production and distribution costs, while broadening access to global commerce. The cost of participating in trade is reduced not just for large companies, but also for individuals, small firms, and entrepreneurs..

The United States International Trade Commission (USITC) uses a narrow definition that identifies **digital trade** as the delivery of products and services over either fixed-line or wireless digital networks. It includes domestic commercial activity as well as international trade but excludes commerce in most physical goods, such as goods ordered online and physical goods that have a digital counterpart, such as books and software, music, and movies sold on CDs or DVDs.

Another definition is broader as discussed in a study from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis, which looked at “digitally enabled” industries, such as finance, and counted all trade from those industries as part of digital trade, whether the trade was actually delivered digitally or not. However, it is hard to identify what industries are **digitally** enabled.

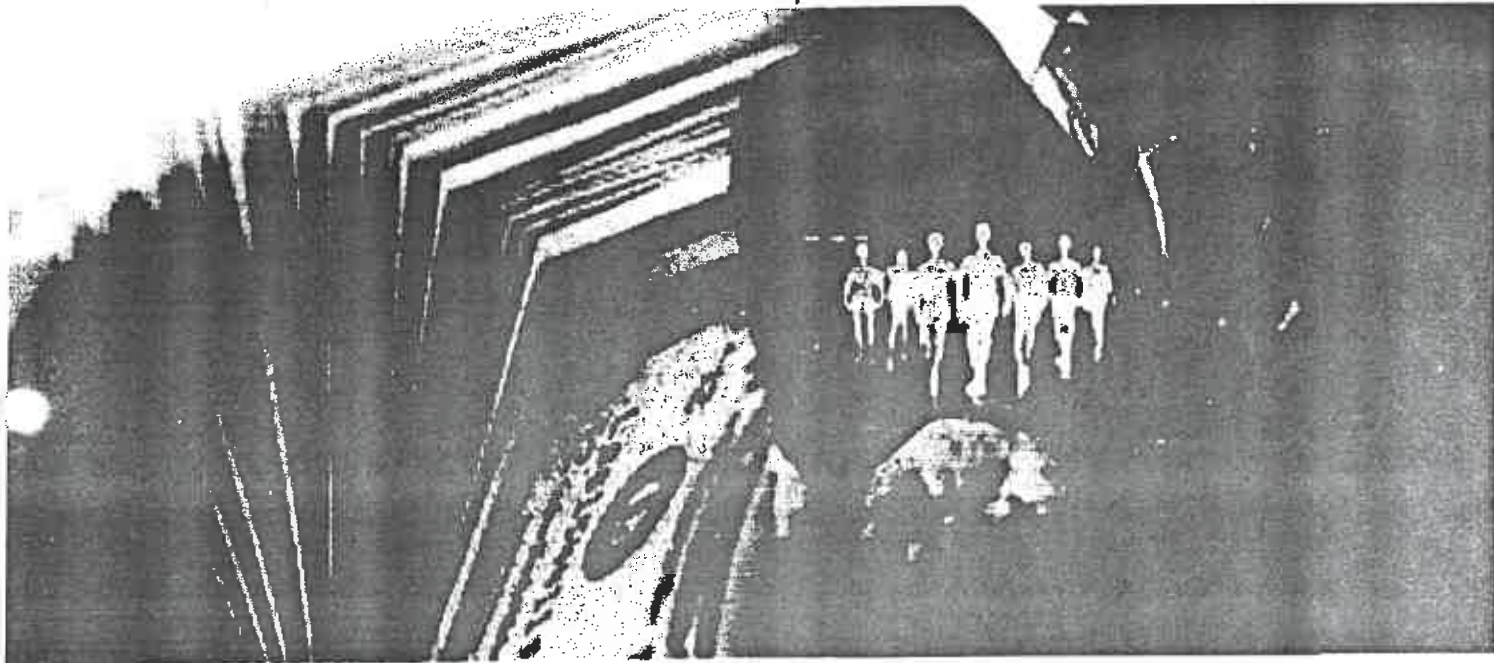


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STUDY ON INNOVATIONS AND CHALLENGES IN BANKING INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The banking sector in India has seen a number of changes. Most of the banks have begun to take an innovative approach towards banking with the objective of creating more value for customers in the banks. Banking in India has already undergone a huge transformation in the years since Independence. The rate of transformation was particularly high in the 1990s and 2000s, when a number of innovations changed the way banking was perceived. The different inventions of new things in banking and (related to managing money) part/area are ECS, RTGS, EFT, NEFT, Cash machine, Retail banking, Debit and Credit cards, free advice-giving services, online banking system, mobile banking and many more value added products and services. The need of the hour is to design such a system that encourages the (wasting very little while working or producing something) of investment in inventions of new things and widens the gap between money/money income and costs involved with reference to (related to computers and science) up step.

Keywords: Innovative Banking, Challenges in Banking Industries, Global Challenges in Banking, Risk Management.

INTRODUCTION

Banking introduced a variety of services geared to the special needs of their customers. Banking activities also transcended their traditional scope and new concepts like personal banking, retailing and bank assurance were introduced. The sector is also moving rapidly towards universal banking and electronic transactions, which is expected to change the way banking would be perceived in the future. Face of Banking is undergoing a transition. Banking is now a global issue. Since the 1980s, bankers working together with national policymakers and officials of international financial institutions (IFIs) as the World Bank and the Inter-

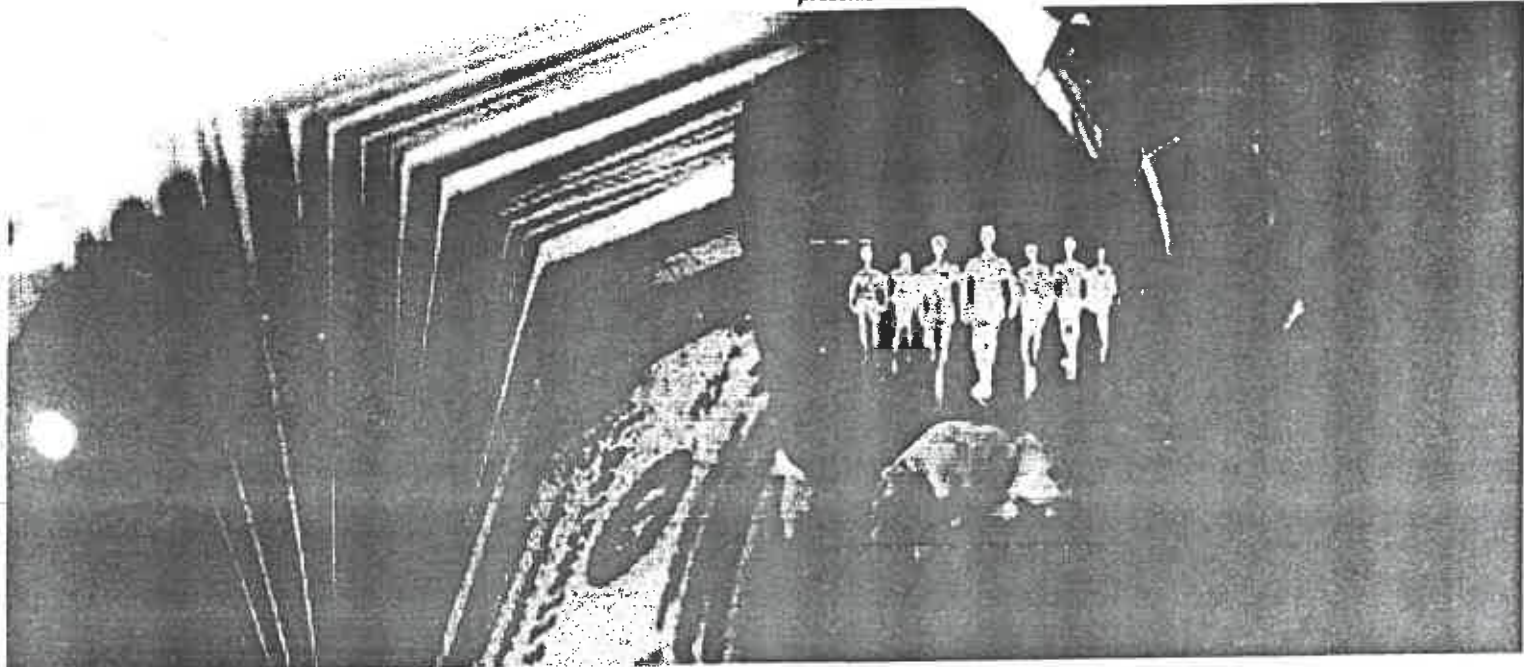


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THE IMPACT OF ONLINE SHOPPING UPON RETAIL BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper an attempt has been made to highlight the impact of the advent of online shopping over the various fixed shop retailers. Retailers competition for a section of the population and a larger population is dependent upon the advent of e-stores with their attractive incentives and wide varieties. This study looks at their face the fear of uncertainty and helplessness. This study looks at various aspects about how retail businesses are being affected and also the various mechanisms they are coming up with to counter those e-stores in their market. This paper also unravels the effect upon the profitability of the various retail businesses in the increasing trend for online shopping. Although the periodicity of the study is limited, an effective attempt has been made to enlighten the scenario along with some suggestions.

Keywords: E-stores, fixed retailers, turnover, profit-margin, competition

Introduction to the topic

Purchasing products or services over the Internet, online shopping has gained immense popularity in recent mainly because people find it convenient to shop from the comfort of their home or office and also eased from the hassle of going from shop to shop in search of the good of choice.

Online shopping (or e-tail from electronic retail or e-shopping) is a process which allows consumers to directly buy goods and services over the Internet from a virtual shop. Some of the leading online stores currently in India are Amazon, Snapdeal, Homeshop18, Myntra etc.

Retail is a process of selling goods and services to customers through a chain of distribution. Retail stores may be small or big but they are all part of the same line as "purchasing to sale".



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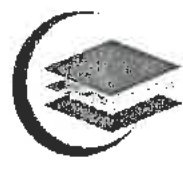
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GST IN INDIA – AN OVERVIEW**Dr. B. M. Hiremath**

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ABSTRACT

The introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) was finally implemented on 1st July, 2017. GST is one indirect tax for the whole nation, which will make India one unified common market. By subsuming a large number of Central and State indirect taxes into a single tax, ending cascading effect in a major way and pave the way for a common national market. Introduction of GST would also make Indian products competitive in the domestic and international markets. Studies show that this would have a boosting impact on economic growth. In this paper the authors have made an attempt to study benefits and drawbacks implementation of Goods and Services Tax in India.

Keywords: GST, Indirect Tax, VAT, unified indirect tax regime, Indirect tax reform.

Introduction:

India was the country for various taxes. Before passing GST Act there were twenty-five indirect taxes in India. Indirect taxes levied were Excise Duty, VAT, CST, CEN-VAT, Service Tax, Entertainment Tax etc., are now subsumed in one tax known as GST. It is a destination and value based tax which is imposed on usage of goods and services. It is levied on all stages right from manufacturer to the final consumer, with input tax credit paid at previous stages available as set off. It means tax will be imposed only on value addition and it is borne by the final consumer. The GST is considered as a game changer for India as it will make the tax system more transparent, avoids cascading effect leading to lowering prices and brings additional revenue to the Government. In this paper, the researchers have tried to find out the implications of GST on Indian market based on its benefits and adverse effects.

Salient features of the GST model

- The GST shall have four components: one levied by the Centre, Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), the second one levied by the States, State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), third one levied by the Central Government on Inter State Sale of

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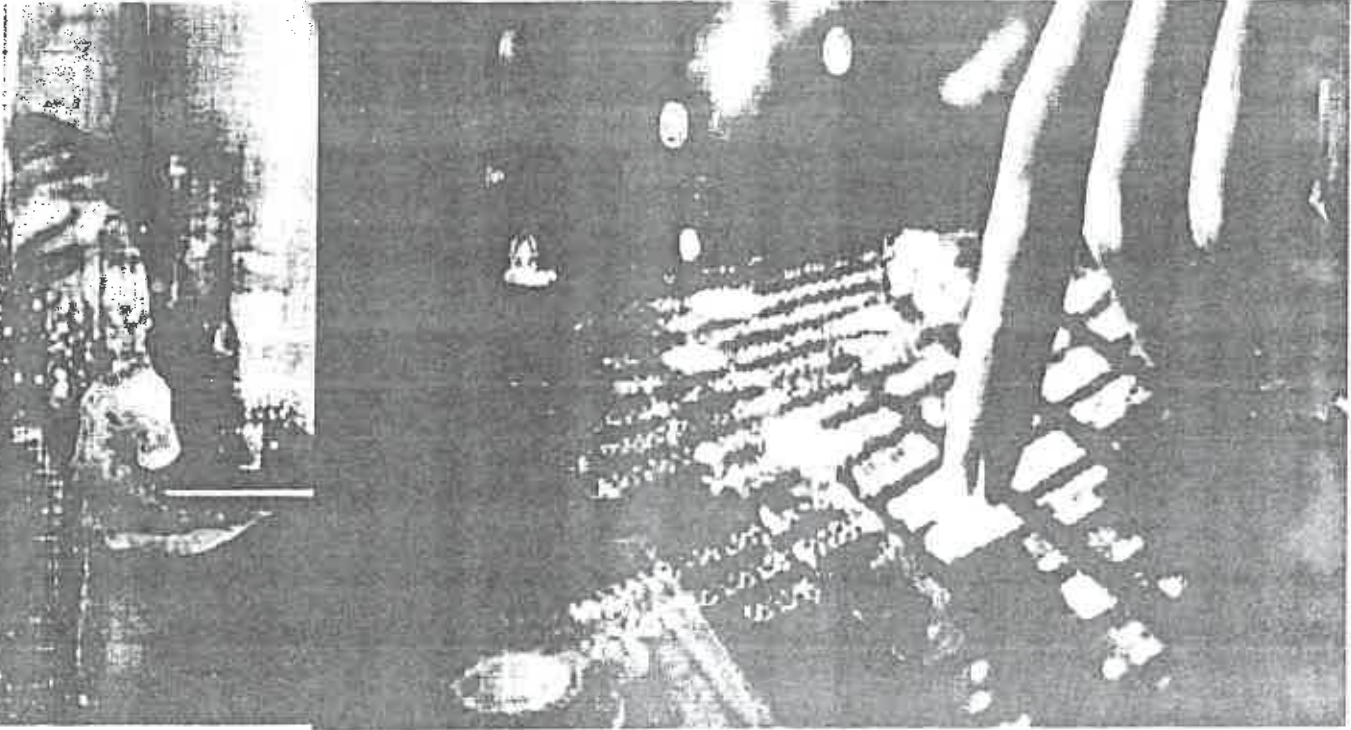


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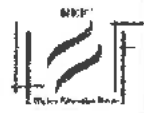


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ON-LINE RETAILING IN INDIA: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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Assistant Professor, KLE Bagewadi College, Nipani

ABSTRACT:

Consumer's perception regarding shopping has been changed with the internet media. Retail industry has witnessed major revolution in technology oriented business scenario of 21st century in India. Internet oriented business scenario is changing the entire World. The rules of the game in retailing are fast changing with the advent of Information Technology. The e-Retailing website is the front door of the business that interacts between the e-retailer and consumers. The electronic retailing (e-Retailing, internet retailing etc.) is the model of selling of retail products through electronic media, in particular, the internet. E-Retailing is a subset of Electronic Commerce (Electronic Commerce). E-Retailing accounts for about 10% of the overall Electronic Commerce market. The growth in the e-Retailing market is driven by the increasing use of internet time by urban India. It is estimated that 2.5 billion internet users, access to internet has played a significant role in growing the business markets. Changing demographics (youthful India), changing lifestyles and exposure to the developed world have led to e-Retailing industry. One can buy anything from stereos to iPod's through internet media. E-Retailers serve 24 hours x 7 days in a row to consumers. Along with advantages of e-Retailing some major issues are associated with e-Retailing such as lack of personal touch; cyber crime; bargaining and e-illiteracy among rural India. But with all, we can say that the e-Retailing market is bright in India. Consumer's cognizance; internet literacy; wider use of internet with cyber security are some of the noteworthy factors that are vital for the sustainable development and growth of e-Retailing in India.

I. Introduction:

Modern concept of shopping is internet retailing or e-Retailing. Technology revolution is the incredible speed at which information is being disseminated at which technology bears down on society, constantly providing new means of communicating, of preserving and accessing knowledge, and of tracking

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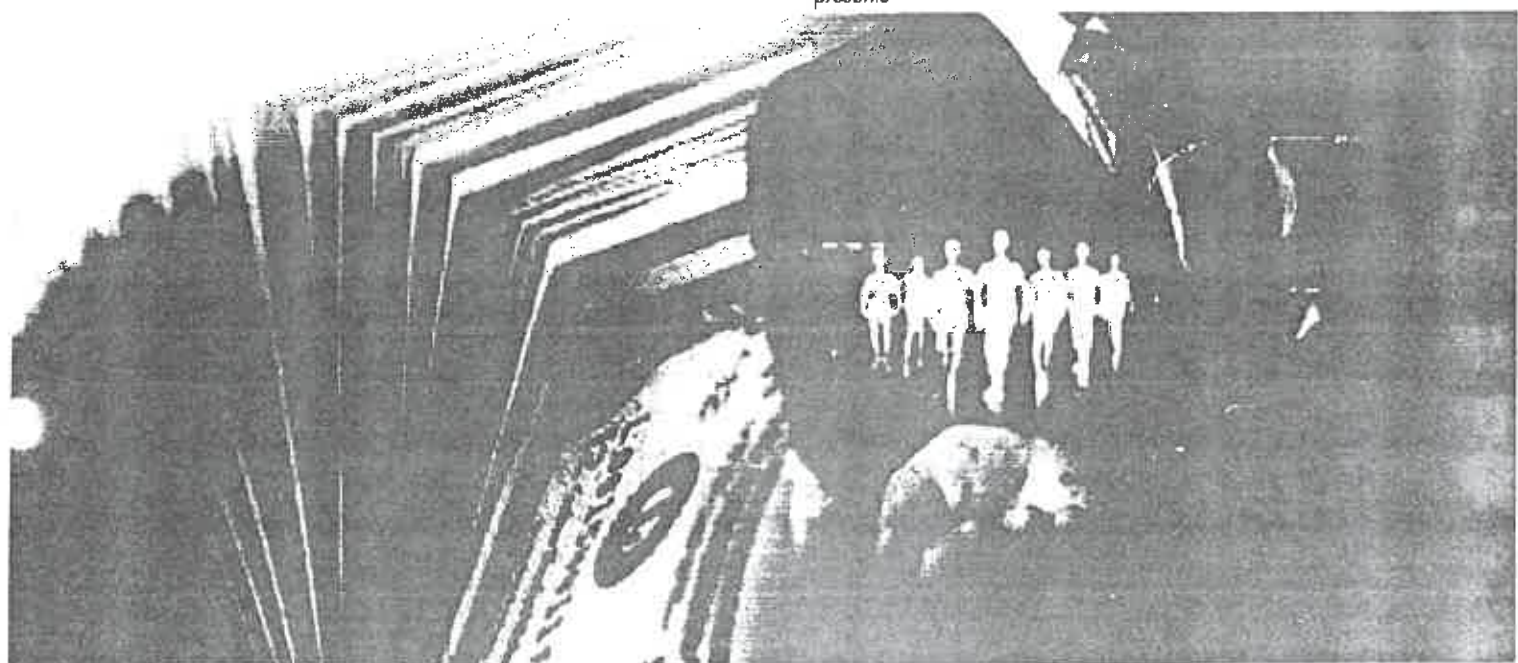


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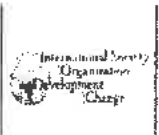
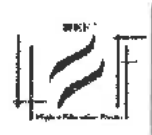
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IMPACT OF GST ON RETAILERS

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ABSTRACT

GST also known as the Goods and Services Tax is defined as the giant indirect structure designed to support and enhances the economic growth of a country. Goods and Service Tax (GST) is a Value Added Tax (VAT) to be implemented in India from July, 2017. GST is one of the biggest tax reforms since independence. It is a comprehensive tax mechanism where in all major indirect taxes are clubbed into a single tax, whether they are levied on services (service tax) or goods (excise and VAT). Amalgamating several Central and State taxes into a single tax would mitigate cascading or double taxation, facilitating a common national market. It has significant impact on every sector of the economy. This Research concerned with retailers helps to know how the GST is affecting the retailers. It also helps to understand the problems of retailer in GST implementation. It provides guidelines to retailers for better understanding and getting benefits from GST.

Key words: GST, Retailer.

INTRODUCTION:



GST is one indirect tax for the whole nation, which will make India one unified common market. GST is a single tax on the supply of goods and services, right from manufacturer to the consumer. Credits of input taxes paid at each stage will be available to the taxpayer.

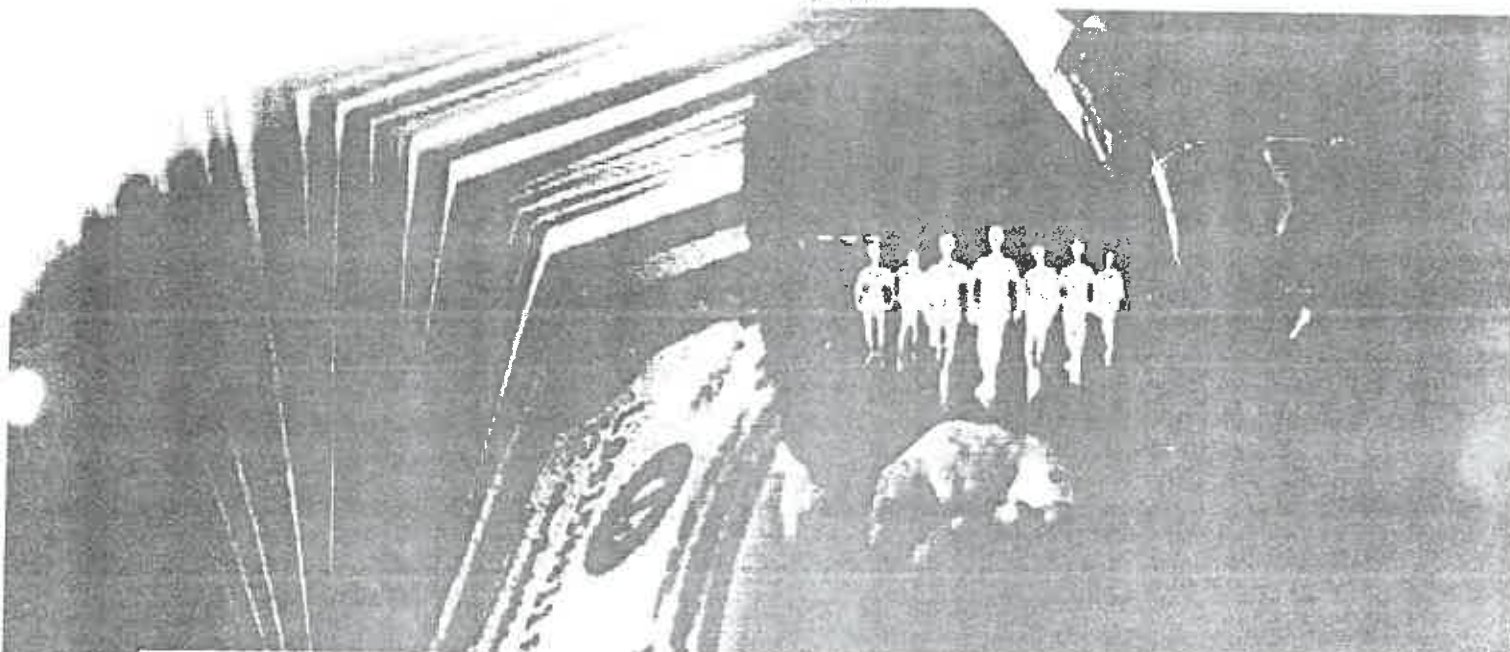
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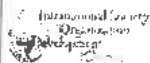


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IMPACT OF GST ON RETAIL SECTOR IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

The introduction of Goods and Service Tax is one of the biggest tax reforms in the history of taxation in India. Goods and Service Tax is an indirect tax applicable throughout India which replaced multiple cascading taxes levied by the central and state governments. GST is not just a tax change but it will benefit the economy as a whole and have far reaching impact on business. In this paper the authors have made an attempt to study the impact of Goods and Services Tax on retailing in India.

Introduction:

Retail business in India is a key pillar of the economy, accounting for about 10% of GDP. The Indian retail market is estimated to be more than US\$ 600 billion and one of the top five retail markets in the world by economic value. The implementation of Goods & Services Tax (GST) is expected to result in greater transparency, an improved flow of credit, and reduced trade barriers from a tax perspective.

GST is a comprehensive tax levied on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and service at a national level. Under GST there will be no difference between goods and services. Only the final consumer will bear the tax on value addition at every stage from producer/service provider to the retailer. It tries to eliminate indirect taxes and mitigate cascading or double taxation issues and leads to a common national market, with elimination of state boundaries.

It is also widely agreed that GST will usher in a series of changes to how businesses will operate and the Retail Industry will be no exception.

Concept of GST:

GST or Goods and service tax is applicable on supply of goods and services. It will replace the current taxes of excise, VAT and service tax. GST will be paid by all manufactures and sellers. It will also be paid by various service providers etc. However being an indirect tax, GST will be ultimately borne by the end consumer, just like in the current process.

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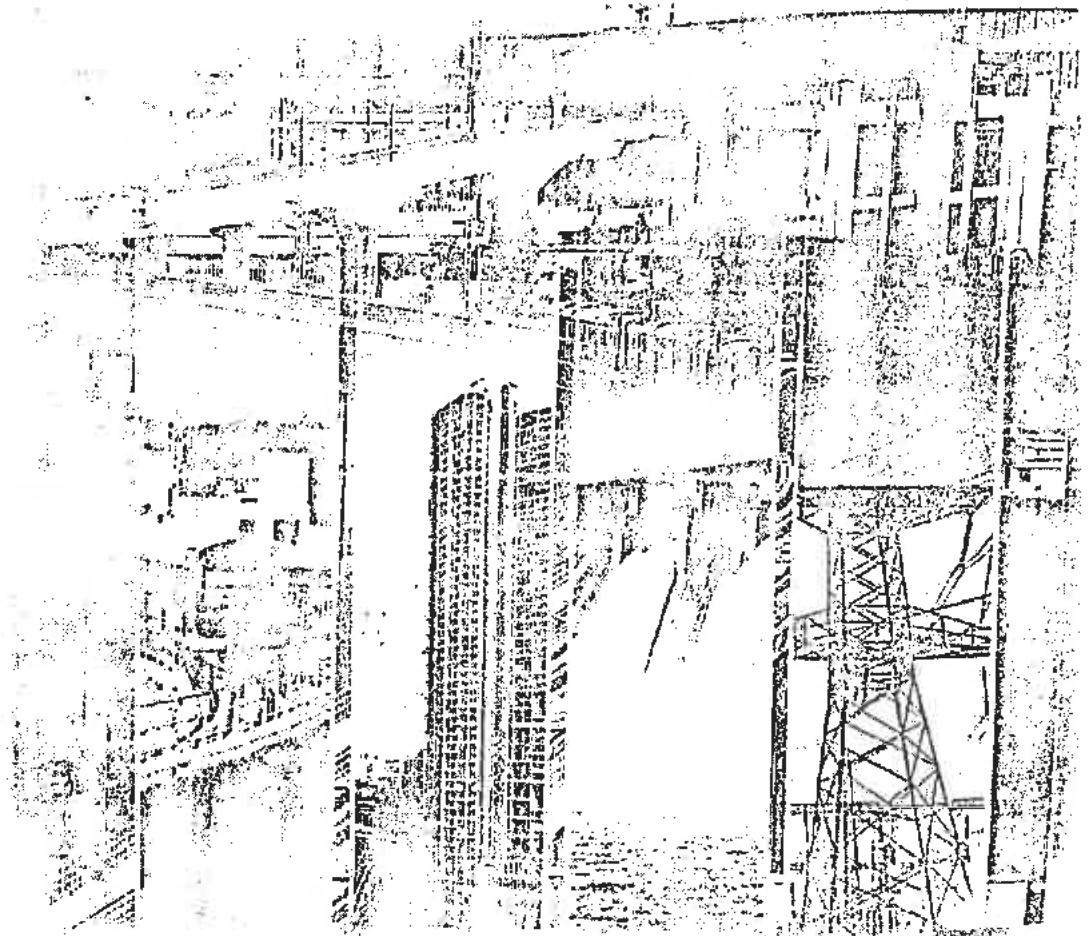


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Structure Growth and Challenges of Infrastructure in India

Dr. B. S. Kamble M.A. Ph.D.,

Shri M. S. Vanaki M.A. M.Phil



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MOTOR VEHICLE AMENDMENT BILL 2016; HISTORICAL REFORMS IN ROAD TRANSPORT SECTOR

Dr. B.S.Kamble

Abstract

Agriculture and industry are the body and boon of a national organism; transport and communication are its nerves. Indian Road net work is biggest in the world. There has been a drastic trend in the growth of road transport sector from civilization to modern period. The trends are from footpath to golden quadrilateral NH, single lane to six lanes, and public to PPP; high speed connectivity and mechanization. In spite of these improvements it has various challenges like environmental pollution in big metropolitan cities, hike in price, old motor vehicles, accidents and lack of road safety ect. Among all these road accidents, safety and traffic offence are the burning issue in the road transport across the country. Indian roads continue to be one of the deadliest in the world. Seventeen people were killed in every hour, one person dead in 1.5 minutes and 400 persons per day. About 50% of accidents took place among the young population during peak traffic hour. With context to this issue MVA 2016 was amended in lokhsabha on 10th April

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
GANDHIJIS VIEWS ON THE SANITATION IN RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

Dr. B.S.Kamble,

Associate Professor and HOD, Dept. of Economics,
KLE SOCIETY s G.I.Bagewadi College, Nipani.

Introduction

Today govt., has given more importance to the rural development through various development programmes. Among them the swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2nd October 2014 on the birthday of Mahatma Gandhiji. Under this scheme, both urban and rural areas are to be brought open defecation free by 2019. Gandhiji's views and Practicing the sanitation programmes and awareness are relevant to the modern days in sustainable development. Keeping these views in mind this paper is prepared to analysis the Gandhian views on sanitation in rural India.

Objectives

This study has the following objectives

1. To know the views of Mahatma Gandhiji's on rural sanitation
2. To study the trends in the construction of toilets
3. To analyse the operational status of Individual Household Latrines
4. To draw the suggestions for proper use of latrines

Research Methodology

Two villages of Chikkodi taluka in Belagavi District were covered under the study. First one is Yamagami village located on the bank river Vedaganga which has sufficient water supply. The second one is Gavani village which is located in the Rainfed area with insufficient water supply. 50 households were selected from each village through equal proportionate random sampling method which constitutes total 100 respondents. The tools such as tables and percentage method were used for data analysis.

Gandhian Views on Sanitation

Importance of Cleanliness

Mahatma Gandhi said "Sanitation is more important than independence". He made cleanliness and sanitation an integral part of the way of living. His dream was total sanitation for all. Cleanliness is most important for physical well-being and a healthy environment. Mahatma Gandhi said, "I will not let anyone walk through my mind with their dirty feet."

Influence of his family and the West

He criticized many western customs but repeatedly admitted that he learnt sanitation from the west. He wanted to introduce that type of cleanliness in India. Pointing to our unhygienic habits. Gandhiji strongly emphasized observing cleanliness in lavatories, and wrote "I shall have to defend myself on one point, namely, sanitary conveniences. I learnt 35 years ago that a lavatory must be as clean as a drawing-room. I learnt this in the West. I believe that many rules about cleanliness in lavatories are observed more scrupulously in the West than in the

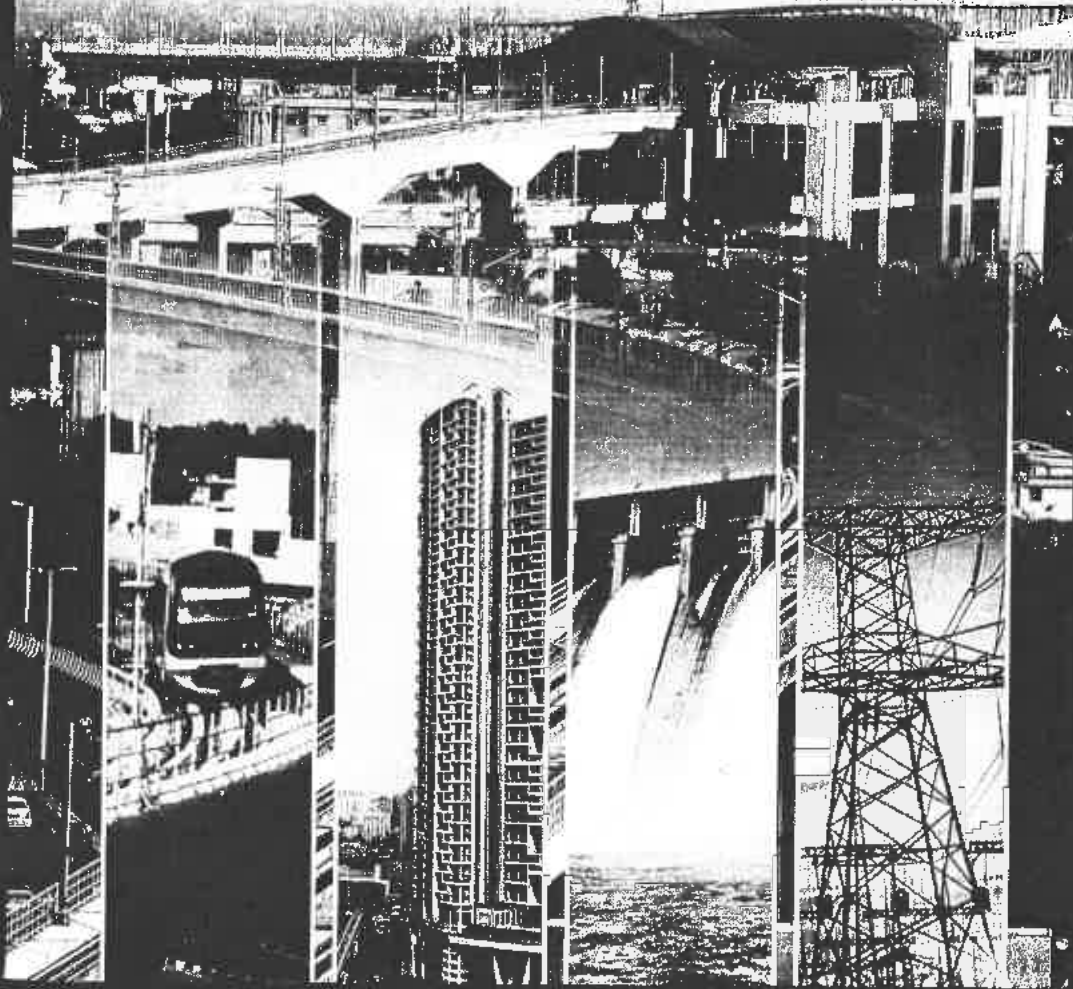
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Structure Growth and Challenges of Infrastructure in India

Dr. B. S. Kamble M.A. Ph.D.,
Shri M. S. Vanaki M.A, M.Phil.



STRUCTURE GROWTH AND CHALLENGES OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA

Edited by

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FORWA

Infrastructure is one of the growth of the nation of the world are facing infrastructure. There was infrastructure during India. But after independence during planning era, have been given foreman after long period of infrastructure has been developed. Looking into scenario in India, the Economics has received organizing one day conference and Challenges of Infrastructure. Accordingly a National level conference was organized of Economics, KLE's G. I. Nipani on 18th April 2017.

This conference found from the academicians, representatives and delegates and it became a platform to analyze the status of India and guide policy in infrastructure and communication, etc. sector, IT, power and energy as 69 papers in six parts by teachers and student delegates.

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Conclusion

MVB 2016 was passed in Lok Sabha on 10th 2017. It is the historical step toward the road safety and protecting deaths from accidents. It is a milestone after MVA 1988. The changes in the bill include strict and strong rules and actions over earlier MVA. The change includes driving licenses, vehicle registration, Aadhaar linked issue of license, stringent penalties for traffic violations, making road contractors liable in case of accidents due to penalty road design. It also makes it difficult to obtain bogus driving licenses. It will result in road safety to stakeholders and smooth management of the road transport in India.

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GROWTH OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRANSPORT IN INDIA

M.S. Vanaki

Abstract

The structural adjustment in the economy demands to avoid short comings in the road transport system. Therefore emphasis was placed on improving self financing capacity of the sector and on providing speedy, efficient, safe and economical carriage of goods and people. As a result in 1998 the NHDP was announced by the Govt. of India through NHAI. As a result the National High way development progress in our country existed as Golden Quadrilateral (G-Q), North South and East - West Corridors.

Keywords: national highway, nhdp, nhai

Introduction

Road transport is one of the important infrastructure planning and development in the overall sectoral development of the economy. Its growth has played a major role in the human evolution period. After independence the government plans and project have initiated by the government. It results in the progress of roads taking place in our country from village to national level. The NHAI in recent days launched the NHDP and

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Role of Eco-Friendly Agricultural Practices in Agriculture Development

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ABSTRACT

Green revolution technologies have more than doubled the yield potential of rice and wheat, especially in Asia. These high input production systems requiring massive quantities of fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation and machines, however, disregard the ecological integrity of land, forests and water resources, endanger the flora and fauna and cannot be sustained over generations. To a great extent, future food security and economic independence of developing countries would depend on improving the productivity of biophysical resources, through the application of sustainable production methods, by improving tolerance of crops to adverse environmental conditions and by reducing crop and post-harvest losses caused by pest and diseases. Indigenous agricultural practices can play a key role in the design of sustainable and eco-friendly agricultural systems, increasing the likelihood that the rural population will accept, develop and maintain innovations and interventions. In this context, those eco-friendly methods are being considered as environmentally safe, selective, biodegradable, economical and renewable alternative for use in organic farming system. Organic farming implies, that the use of organic nutrients and adoption of natural methods of plant protection in place of fertilizers and pesticides. To the maximum extent feasible organic farming system rely upon crop rotations, crop residues, animal manures, legumes, green manures, mineral baring rocks and aspects of biological pest control to maintain soil productivity and tilth to supply plant nutrients and to control insects, weed and other pests.

INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture is the most important enterprise in the world. Agriculture is the process of producing food, feed, fiber and other desired products by the cultivation of plants and the raising of domesticated animals. In a true sense, it is a productive unit where human get the free gifts of nature namely, land, light, air, temperature, rain water, humidity etc. are integrated into a single primary unit indispensable for human beings. The effect of prolonged and over usage of chemicals in crops production has resulted in human health hazards and pollution of environment and ground water. At present, the issue is whether to continue with the chemical inputs-based intensive technologies or to go back to the

traditional environment friendly farming practices like organic farming for sustainable production, income and socio-economic development of the farming community. In this context that biological pesticides are being considered as environmentally safe, selective, biodegradable, economical and renewable alternative for use in organic farming system.

Green Pesticides or ecological pesticides which are believe to be environmentally friendly and thus cause less harm to the eco system and animal health. In agrology, pesticides are evaluated for minimal average environmental effects. Biocides include germicidal, antibiotic, antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal, antitrozoaols and antiparasites. Pesticides typically came in the form of sprays and dusts. Many ecological pesticides are biological pesticides. Environmental friendly agricultural technologies for food safety appropriate technologies, which do not assault the nature, would have key roles to play in ensuring food security, in improving human health and in rehabilitating and conserving the environment to safeguard the well being of the posterity. Instead of striving for more "green revolutions" with emphasis on miracle seeds, hard-hitting, synthetic and engineered pesticides and increased use of fertilizers, the future must look to natural ways and processes for augmenting agricultural productivity. In fact, all development efforts and activities should be within well defined ecological rules rather than within narrow economic gains. Sustainable agricultural systems must be ecologically sound for long-term food sufficiency, equitable in providing social justice, and ethical in respecting path future generations and other species.

GOAL OF ECO-AGRICULTURE: (METHODS/PROCEDURE)

The aim of eco-agriculture is to manage the resources of rural communities to improve their welfare, preserve biodiversity and ecosystem services, and develop more productive and sustainable farming systems. Eco-agriculture, now emerging as a holistic approach to ecologically and socially responsible land use, represents a vision of rural communities managing their landscape and resources to jointly achieve three goals:

1. Enhance rural livelihoods
2. Conserve or enhance biodiversity and eco-system services
3. Develop more sustainable and productive agricultural system

The core of this ecological-based farming is ensuring that business or agricultural activity is consistent with the natural functions of ecosystems, where for instance, the cycle of soil nutrients and biodiversity structure are maintained so as to create a system of agriculture that is resistant to pests and has self-maintained natural soil nutrients. Thus, farmers will no longer depend on costly chemicals and artificial pest control.

In addition, by reviving local or indigenous seed varieties, farmers' dependence on hybrid seeds commercially produced by multinational companies can be reduced or even eliminated. This will give farmers the freedom to plant seeds in accordance with local natural conditions at a reasonable cost. Consequently, agricultural production costs can be minimized and agricultural commodities sold at a premium price as organic products, which in turn would improve farmers' incomes. Also, agricultural commodities that are free from chemicals and genetically modified organisms are safer and healthier for human consumption. In short, eco-agriculture tries to combine conservation with development. Farmers and rural communities are key actors in conserving biodiversity and ecosystems. Indian farmers have increased production 40 percent by using organic fertilizers in paddy farming systems similar to conventional rice farming. Making eco-agriculture work requires a favorable institutional environment, suitable financing and good dissemination of information.

To boost Agriculture development, we need to create biodiversity reserves that:

- benefit local farming communities,
- Develop habitat networks in non-farmed areas,
- Reduce land conversion to agriculture by increasing farm productivity,
- Minimize agricultural pollution,
- Modify management of soil,
- Water and vegetation resources,
- Modify farm systems to mimic natural ecosystems.

These steps can be started through initiatives at the grassroots level, with the coordinated and collaborated efforts of various stakeholders, but should include government support in promoting eco-agriculture practices and creating a sustainable agricultural system in India.

Climate change is also having a growing impact on agriculture and requires new practices and approaches to guarantee the sustainability of farming, which still is the main source of livelihood for most Indonesians. Agriculture is an activity directly related to the use of natural resources. We now often see and hear of crop failures due to climatic influences. This is compounded by farming practices that pay little heed to the rules of ecosystem balance and environmental conservation, which will in turn have an impact on agriculture itself.

ECO-FRIENDLY AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES: are as follows

Agronomy: Cropping pattern, sowing time

Water management: Exp. (SRI Technology, DSR,) collection of rain water in pond

Soil conservation and reclamation.

Entomological practices: Exp. (IPM Technology) Control termite, American bollworm, sucking pests, other insects, spray related practices)

Storage: Pulses stored in mud containers; Neem leaves (*Azadirachta indica*)

Zoology: Rat control by cat and pet dogs.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE:

Sustainable agriculture is a complex issue associated with producing food while maintaining our biophysical resources including soil, water and biota with no adverse impacts on the wider environment. It should:

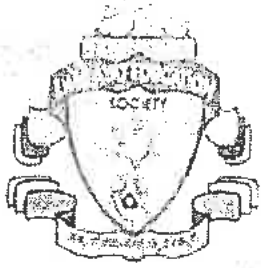
- Maintain or improve the production of clean food
- Maintain or improve the quality of landscapes, which includes soils, water, biota and aesthetics
- Have minimal impact on the wide environment
- Be acceptable to society

CONCERNS OF ECO-FRIENDLY SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE:

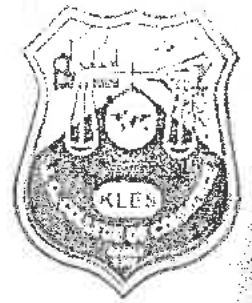
The concept of sustainability has many dimensions. It can be used to mean economic sustainability, social sustainability, institutional sustainability as well as environmental sustainability. The environmental sustainability agenda in agriculture, which is the topic of this paper, covers the protection of the resource base, the reduction of negative externalities and the promotion of positive externalities. Principal issues include water quality and quantity, air quality, soil erosion, biodiversity, and landscape protection as well as food safety and animal welfare. The agenda includes:

1. Water quality and quantity concerns: Issues here include leaching of nutrients and pesticides, water extraction and drainage and flooding. Contamination of both ground and surface waters caused by high levels of production and use of manure and chemical fertilizers is a serious problem, particularly in areas of intensive livestock or specialized crop production.

2. Air quality concerns: The issues here are emissions of ammonia and greenhouse gases. At EU level, agriculture is responsible for about 8% of total greenhouse gas emissions but due to the pastoral nature of Irish farming, the proportion here rises to 30%.



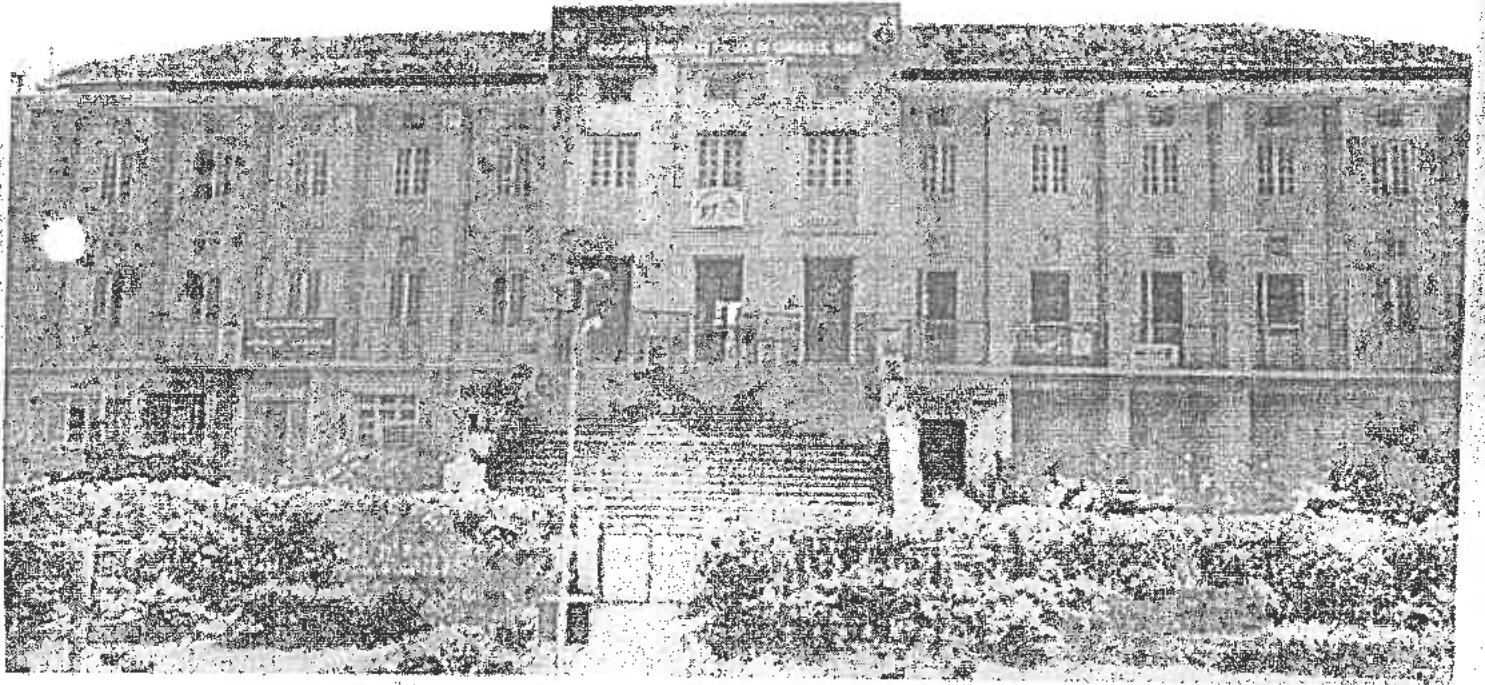
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PROCEEDINGS

NAAC Sponsored National Seminar
"Role of Librarians in Quality Enhancement
in Higher Education"

April 30th, 2019

Edited by : Dr.D.V. Honagannavar

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QUALITATIVE SERVICE IN LIBRARY

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Abstract

Libraries are now become an information Centre providing such a wonderful services to their patrons. On the other hand, advances in ICT and Digital Information have created a graceful competition in between Information's and patrons. In this era the librarians have must manage their library and library staff to provide several technical & non-technical supports to provide wide range of quality services which assure the satisfaction of patrons. In this work, I focused on Qualitative Services of Library and Library Resources.

Keywords :

Qualitative Services, User satisfaction, TQM, Impact of Five Laws.

Introduction

Every Librarian knows that the management tools to run the academic libraries services. Quality and performances is very important to handle the academic libraries qualitative services, because the evaluation process produces the data that can help librarians to improve the information and also qualitative services. Quality Service means library resources and library services that satisfy the user's expectations, library evaluation is involves in library modules and methodology that gives us to qualitative and quantitative data.

Accreditation activity is gaining energy to institutions as well as institution members, Staff, Students and also supportive members of the institution. In our Countries Educational Institutions have to realize that Quality Enhancement is very essential to the institutions and the Nation also. Libraries have a key role in the institutional Accreditation process. The library services have been expanding the process for the most part of learning and e-learning process.

In the accreditation of Library evaluation process is an essential part where the collection and their accompanying outcomes capacity are monitored. In the recent past, significant developments have been reported in library and information services are newer responsibilities in higher education. Hence the library standards and services need to be updated to quality service. Basically libraries support to learning, teaching and research processes in institutions. It is in this backdrop that the NAAC has developed a set of objective indicators to facilitate assessment of the Library and Information Services of academic institutions

1. What is Quality?

The word 'quality' has many definitions. The conventional definition is "One that wears well, is well constructed will last for long time" and the strategic definition is "meeting customers' requirements."

According to Juana "The quality is fitness for purpose"

According to Robinson, "Quality is meeting the requirements of customer- now and in the Future."

According to Sarkar "Quality of a product or service is the ability of the product or Service to meet the customer's requirements".

2. Quality Concept in Library Services

The library is an organization to offer reference and information services to its users. Library service is the combination of the services- process and its delivery. In a library, the service offered from acquisition section, technical section, maintenance section etc. are the processes carried out there and thereafter delivered to the users. The quality should start from the acquisition section, which should be carried uniformly to circulation section. A user who had an unpleasant experience from the library will tell it to many people, but a good experience will be told to very few. Therefore it is very necessary for librarian to understand the users, what they want, how they want, and when they want the documents and information.

3. How to Improve the Quality in Library Services

In this information age it is very easy to make a quality based library if the parent body or concerned authority assists financially as well as collectively. A user must be educated with proper technology to use the library effectively. He or She should have knowledge of what facilities and services are available in the library and information Centre and how to access those efficiently and effectively.

To improve the service quality the user satisfaction survey is a tool that provides both quantitative and qualitative data. It is an important part of libraries for process and performance measurement. Main steps to measure users' satisfaction are:

- I. Conducting sample survey.
- II. Data collection.
- III. Process and analysis of data.
- IV. Interpret and present the data.
- V. Finding out result.

3.3.3

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“भारतीय संस्कृति के सूत्र और भक्तिकालीन काव्य”

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जी.आय. बागेवाडी डिग्री और पी.जी. महाविद्यालय निष्पानी (कर्नाटक राज्य) जि. बेळगांव

प्रस्तावना :

आज वर्तमान युग में हिन्दी साहित्य उदारीकरण की कोख से जन्म ले रहा है। संस्कृति की परंपरा लेकर आगे बढ़ रहा है। परंतु आज रंगीन दुनिया में सम्यता के मुखौटे के बीच संस्कृति को टेंच पहुँच रही है। मानवीयता के नाते, रिश्ते में बदलाव का स्वरूप दिख रहा है। नीत्य जीवन में आत्महत्या आतंकवाद, भ्रष्टाचार सांप्रदायिक हिंसा बलात्कार, प्रदूषण आदि की समस्याएँ जो देखने और सुनने में आ रही हैं। जो पाश्चात्य संस्कृति के प्रभाव से समाज में मानवीय संवेदनाएँ लुप्त हो रही हैं। इसमें साहित्य के प्रति मानवीय धारणाएँ में परिवर्तन का चित्र दिखायी दे रहा है साथ ही नैतिकता के मानदण्ड का स्वरूप में बदलाव स्पष्ट हो रहा है। संस्कृति पर भी आज भूमंडलीकरण का गहरा असर दिखाई दे रहा है। आज की साहित्य बुद्धिजीवी रूप में नजर आ रहा है। परंतु हृदय से उपजा साहित्य का अभाव देख रहे हैं। पर्यावरण के असंतुलन की चिंता तो विश्वव्यापी है। आज प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में विश्वव्यापी परिवर्तन दिखाई दे रहा है। मानवीयता नामक विरासत की हिमाजत की जरूरत है। समाज का सर्वोत्तम विकास राष्ट्रीय जागरण की जरूरत है। नवीन चेतना की जागृति का क्षण आज उपस्थित हो रहा होता है। यह चेतना सामाजिक वातावरण से उपजी है। इसमें मनुष्य की नयी संस्कृति का साक्षात्कार हो रहा है।

संस्कृति का स्वरूप : निजीकरण और उदारीकरण से प्रभावित साहित्य और संस्कृति का चित्र बदला है। “नीती धर्म, विश्वास, परंपरा और मानवीय मूल्यों को आत्मसाथ करना जीवन के इन्ही मौलिक संग्रह को संस्कृति कहते हैं”। जिसे समाज में गौरव का स्थान प्राप्त है। इसी संस्कृति की धरोहर को मानव अपनी भावी पीढ़ी के लिए प्रेरणा स्रोत के रूप में छोड़ते हैं। हर समाज की व्यवस्था वहाँ की मौलिक संस्कृति का द्योतक होती है। संस्कृति से ही किसी भी देश की प्रदेश की विभिन्न पहलुओं का दर्शन होता है। वर्तमान की एक महत्वपूर्ण चुनौती यह है कि, समाज की विभिन्न संस्कृतियों को आदान प्रदान से राष्ट्रीय, धार्मिक, वैचारिक तकनीकी विशेषताओं से विश्व का विकास करना है। परंतु आज, भूमंडलीकरण में संस्कृति का स्वरूप बदला हुआ नजर आ रहा है। यह संस्कृति परिवार धर्म, नीति, मानव के विचार धारा में स्पष्ट हो रहे हैं। इस दौरान विज्ञापनों का प्रभाव मानव जीवन पर अधिक दिखाई दे रहा है। भूमंडलीकरण में संस्कृति का स्वरूप कमजोर हो रहा है। कारण शहरीकरण, औद्योगिकीकरण यातायात की भागदौड़ में मानव को अपनी संस्कृति की हिपाजत करना कठीनाई महसूस हो रही है। नवीन चेतना की जागृति का क्षण आज उपस्थित हुआ है। यह चेतना सामाजिक वातावरण से उपजी है। इसमें मनुष्य की नयी संस्कृति का साक्षात्कार हो रहा है।

भक्तिकालीन कवि कबीर, तुलसीदास, सूरदास मीराबाई आदि कवियों के काव्य में आध्यात्मिक शक्ति के साथ-साथ सामाजिक परिवर्तन का स्वरूप स्पष्ट होता है। अहिंसा का रूप धर्म का नीती का संस्कृति का गुरु महिमा का सदाचार प्रवृत्ती का प्रत्यय इनके काव्य में दिखाई देता है।

कबीर की भक्ति एवं सामाजिक चेतना :

कबीर तत्वग्राही थे इसलिए उन्होंने उपर्युक्त संपूर्ण पद्धतियों से उनके अच्छे उपयोगी तत्व ग्रहण कर अपने “निर्गुण पन्थ” की स्थापना की उन्होंने बाहयाम्बरपूर्ण आचरणों का खण्डन करने के लिए साकार ब्रह्म का विरोध किया और निराकार ब्रह्म के प्रति और सूफियों की प्रेम भावना को लेकर एक नए प्रकार की भक्ति का प्रचार किया इन संतों द्वारा प्रतिष्ठापित भक्ति-भावना के उदगम संबंधी मूल स्रोत के विषय में उसकी पृष्ठभूमि में भारतीय समाज में एक परंपरा ने नया स्वरूप प्राप्त किया इसमें

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7 & 8 SEPTEMBER, 2018.

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में हिन्दी साहित्य के कवियों का योगदान”

संयोजक : डॉ. महादेवी गुरव

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स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में हिन्दी साहित्यकारों का योगदान उच्च कोटी का माना जाता है । अनेक
के काव्य से प्रगतीवादी विचारों को अपनाकर देश में क्रूर व्याप्त अंग्रेज शासन का विद्रोह करने
राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, धार्मिक तथा साहित्यिक शक्तियों के बल से भारतीयों को जाग्रत करने
हिन्दी साहित्यकारों ने सक्षमता से निभाया । भारत में धनिकों तथा श्रमिकों के वर्ग बने थे
जनता आर्थिक संकट अंधश्रद्धा, बेकारी, बंगाल का अकाल, दूसरे महायुद्ध का परिणाम से
संस्थाएँ भारतीय श्रमिक वर्ग की अवस्था शोचनीय थी एवं दयनीय बन गयी थी। दूसरी ओर
ब्रिटीश सत्ता के खिलाफ, असहयोग आंदोलन द्वारा जागृती हो रही थी । देशवासियोंकी यह
स्थिति ही अनेक साहित्यकारों को प्रगतीवादी गीत गाने के लिए प्रेरित किया गया। राष्ट्रीय
का सृजन एवं यथार्थवादी चेतना के साथ राष्ट्रहित तथा जनहित का सवाल सामने खड़ा था।
जहाँ इस देश में शासक था उसी समय अंग्रेज व्यापार करने के लिये आये और व्यापार करते
यहाँ के शासक बन बैठे । तबसे अपनी देश की देशवासियों की दुर्गति शुरु हुई हम गुलामगिरी में
लिये हम अपने देश में पराये बनकर जीवन मापन करने पर विवश बन गये । भारत की
पिलायत जा रही थी। यहाँ गरीब, किसान, मजदूर भूखों मर रहा था । इन परिस्थितियों के बीच
प्रसी विचार धाराओं का उगम हुआ । अनेक साहित्यिक विभूतियों ने राष्ट्रियता को सर्वप्रमुख स्रोत
देशभक्ति को आधार मानकर, आम देश की जनता को काव्य की प्रेरणादायक शक्ति से समाज
संस्कृति स्थापित करना यही उनका लक्ष्य बन गया । देश के प्रति श्रद्धा, भक्ति समर्पण की
को देशवासियों में जागृत करना प्रथम कार्य माना गया, जिससे देशवासी संकुचित भावना से
हटकर राष्ट्रीयता को केंद्र स्थान पर रखकर देश के वास्ते सच्ची राष्ट्रीयता का जन्म होना
था जिससे आम आदमी में राष्ट्रबोध जगाने का कार्य हिन्दी साहित्य के कवियों ने देश को
दिलाने में अपना दायित्व बखूबी से निभाया है।

साहित्य में हिन्दी कवियों का योगदान :-

सन् 1936 में प्रेमचंद ने जन भारत में प्रगतिशील लेखक संघ की स्थापना हुई जिसका दृष्टी से बड़ा महत्व है। इस संघ की अधिवेशन 1938 में कलकत्ता में हुआ। तब अधिवेशन में लेखकों की सामाजिक दायित्व की प्रेरणा देते हुए कहा था 'प्रत्येक भारतीय लेखक का यह भारतीय जीवन में होनेवाले परिवर्तनों को अभिव्यक्ति दे और साहित्य में वैज्ञानिक संश्लेषण करके देश में क्रांती की भावना के विकास में सहायता पहुँचाए। इस अधिवेशन का उद्देश्य क्रांतिकारी कवियों की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम और नये विश्व का निर्माण करनेवाली भक्ति बनाना है। सन् 1917 में 'रूस' में सर्वहारा वर्ग की क्रांतिद्वारा साम्राज्यवाद पूँजीवाद का उन्मूलन किया गया। किसान, मजदूरों की विजय से, भारत में भी चेतना की लहर फैली गयी इस क्रांति से प्रभावित कलाकार भी प्रभावित हुआ उसके विकास में पंत निराला, दिनकर, नवीन आदि कवियों को प्रेरणा दिया अतः साहित्य के क्षेत्र में कवि युग की सत्य की अभिव्यक्ति करने में मग्न रहा - जागृत की। विशाल मानवतावादी दृष्टि को अपनाया अपनी लेखनी चलायी गयी इसमें बंगाल का अकाल, समुन, केदारनाथ अग्रवाल नरेंद्र शर्मा, उदयशंकर भट्ट बच्चन, महेंद्र प्रसाद, विलास शर्मा आदि ने इस घटना पर सशक्त रचनाएँ प्रस्तुत है। इन समस्त रचनाओं के मूल कारण पूँजीवादी समाज व्यवस्था को उलटकर नई नींव डालने की प्रेरणा इनके साहित्य से प्रस्तुत है - जैसे कवि शिवमंगल सिंह सुमन जी ने स्वतंत्र भारतीयों के लिए स्वप्न

"सामूहिक खेती होगी अब
सामूहिक श्रमदान
शांति प्रेम संबंधी वृक्ष
फिर भारत में पनपा लो
नई फसल बोने का दिन है
ज्योति बीज बिखलाओ
नया मोड़ इतिहास ले रहा
आगे कदम बढ़ाओ" 1

श्रीमद भटनागर ने शोषित रूप का मार्मिक चित्रण इन पंक्तियों से व्यक्त किया है कि -

"इन श्रीमकों के बलपर ही
टिकी हुई है धरती
इन श्रीमकों के बलपर भी
दीखा करती है
सोने चाँदी की 'भरती'" 2

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प्रधान संपादक
डॉ. विद्यावती जी. राजपूत

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प्रस्तुत पुस्तक में प्रकाशित आलेख, विभिन्न विचार आदि लेखक के हैं। अतः संपादक, संपादक मंडल, मुद्रक तथा प्रकाशक इन विचारों से सहमत होंगे ही ऐसा नहीं।

के.एस.ई. संस्था संचालित विज्ञान संस्था, हुबली, कर्नाटक संयुक्त तत्वावधान में 06 तथा 07 का व्यक्तित्व तथा श्री जगदीश च अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी का आयोजन विदेश के विभिन्न विद्वान जन तथा अपने आलेख प्रस्तुत किया। संगो प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है। आलेख तथा कन्नड़ भाषा में दो पृथक पुस्तक संगोष्ठी की सफलता तथा लिए सर्वप्रथम हमारे प्रेरणास्रोत कोरेजी तथा बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट जिनपाल बिराजदारजी के प्रति कु के बिना यह कार्य संभव नहीं है वेगम शैख के प्रति भी आभार। ए का श्रेय जगत भारती प्रकाशन त दिनेश कुमार गुप्त के प्रति आभार

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डॉ. राजीव, हीरमठ

प्रस्तावना

जगदीशचंद्र माथुर वह कलाकार है जिनको ग्रामीण और नागरिक दोनों प्रकार के जीवन का यंशवत अनुभव है। उत्तरप्रदेश के एक छोटे से कस्बे में जन्म और प्रारंभिक शिक्षा-विद्या गाँव में होने तथा सरकारी नौकरी करते हुए गाँव-गाँव भ्रमण करने का अवसर मिलने से उनके मन में ग्रामीण जीवन के प्रति एक प्रकार का राग बना रहा।

आधुनिक ग्रामीण जीवन की विकृति देखने के पश्चात् तड़फ उठे उनके मन से निकली बात है कि “मेरी समग्र विचारधारा पर उस दुविधा की गहरी छाप है जो मेरी पीढ़ी के मध्यम वर्ग के शिक्षित समुदाय को ग्रामीण जीवन के विकास संबंधी आदर्शों की ओर प्रेरित और उसके कठुं यथार्थ से भयभीत करती है।

जगदीशचंद्र माथुर मानव को जिजीविषा से जोड़नेवाले राग नाटककार हैं। यह ऐसे वर्ग के नाटककार हैं जिनकी शिक्षा-विद्या गाँधी युग में हुई थी और जिन्होंने देशभक्ति, आदर्शवादिता, संयम और सेवा, धर्म और कर्तव्य, स्नेह और सहायिभूति को देश और समाज के उत्थान के लिए अनिवार्य माना। जगदीशचंद्र माथुरजी के रंगनाटक नैतिक आदर्शों से जुड़े बहुजन सांभ्रण के माध्यम माने गये हैं।

“जगदीशचंद्र माथुर बिहार सरकार में प्रशासनिक सेवा 1944-55, 1962-63 तक की।” अन्यथा आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशक के रूप में कुछ वर्ष दिल्ली में रहे। हार्वर्ड विश्वविद्यालय में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बहुजन सांभ्रण के माध्यम के क्षेत्र में शोधकार्य किया। 1971 में गृह मंत्रालय में हिंदी सलाहकार के रूप में काम करते रहे और अंत में संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ की संस्था कृषि खाद्य संभ्रण के दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के निदेशक रहे।

विवरण प्रवेश

जगदीशचंद्र माथुर का बहुमुखी व्यक्तित्व है। उन्होंने चरित्रलेख, ललित निबंध लिखे हैं। जनसंचार माध्यम, प्रौढ शिक्षा, वैशाली नवजागरण, लोकजीवन और परंपराशील नाट्य जैसे भिन्न तथा विविध क्षेत्रों में श्री. माथुर जी ने कलम चलायी है। उनके नाटकों की भूमिकाओं और परिशिष्टों का विशेष स्थान है। उनके हिंदी नाटक रंगमंच के मौलिक

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आलोचक के रूप में देखते हैं। माथुरजी के नाटक के हर संस्करण में नयापन देखने को मिलता है। समय के साथ कदम-से-कदम बढ़ाकर चलना माथुरजी की विशेषता है। थ्रइलैंड में सवा तीन वर्ष की; अप्रैल 1973, जुलाई 1976 की विशेष सेवा सम्मान कप्तक श्री जगदीशचंद्र माथुर जुलाई 1976 में भारत लौटे। और दिल्ली में साहित्यिक एवं सांस्कृतिक कार्य में अपना जीवन बिताने लगे।

ललित निबंध

जगदीशचंद्र माथुर को ललित निबंध लिखने का शौक सन 1937 में ही लग गया था। 'बोलते क्षण' ललित निबंध संग्रह में 1937 से 972 तक रचित ललित निबंध हैं। जगदीशचंद्र माथुर ने लिखा है, “इस संग्रह के ‘ओट के दिने’ के प्रथम तीन-चार पृष्ठ सन् 1937 में लिखे पंत जी के ‘छाल के लिए’, उस समय छपे ही नहीं। अब बदली हुई परिस्थिति में लेख पूरा हुआ सन् 1972 में। ‘बेसुरा राग’, ‘कोहरा हट गया’, ‘आखिरी गूँज’ तीनों सन् 1940 और 1947 के बीच-बीच लिखे गये। बाकी में से 11 तो हाल ही की रचनाएँ हैं और शेष सन् 1940 तथा सन् 1960 के बीच की।

जगदीशचंद्र माथुर ने इस लेखसंग्रह का उपनाम ‘माथुर जी को मौजे’ रखा है। मौजे का अर्थ है तरंग, तरंगों, तपु लहरियाँ। कोई तो ऐसा नहीं है जिसे जिंदगी के दौरान इन दोनों तरह की तरंगों के बीच न गुजरना पड़ा हो। जगदीशचंद्र माथुर कहते हैं कि “वातावरण और प्रकृति को सूक्ष्म और संश्लिष्ट रूपों में देखने की उनकी पुरानी आदत है।” माथुर जी ने प्रकृति का चित्रण तो किया ही है और उसके साथ-साथ समसामयिक समस्याओं से भी टक्कर ली है। कहीं-कहीं इन्होंने आधुनिकता के कठमुल्लेपन पर व्यंग्य किया है। लोक जीवन की अपेक्षा उन्हें अप्खरती है। भवात्मक एकाता को वे शाश्वत सत्य मानते हैं।

जगदीशचंद्र माथुर जी ने ‘बोलने क्षण’ ललित निबंध-संग्रह में 18 ललित लेख लिखे हैं। चाँद तुम देर से उगे, चातुर्वर्ण्यम, संस्कृति की सत्सरीगिनी बेसुरा राग, अभिनय का श्रीगणेश, गीतगोविंद के पाठ से होता है। जिसे मंजुषारा कहते हैं। “कहीं बंगाल के जयदेव और कहीं नहीं प्रसफुटित होती है।” बेसुरा राग-लेखक के पास एक उन्मुक्त दृष्टि है। कोहरा हट गया-यहाँ लेखक की मानवीय आस्था दिखाई देती है। काले आसमान में चाँद-आज के युवा कलाकारों पर व्यंग्य करता है जो उधार ली हुई पीढा और दर्शन का चित्रण करते हैं। ‘मसूरी के बादल’-जगदीशचंद्र माथुरजी के इस ललित निबंध में प्रकृति के प्रति लगाव दिखाई देता है। ‘ओ सदा नीरा-बिहार के उत्तर-परिचम कोण में चंपारस क्षेत्र की भूमि के साथ बार्ह हजार वर्ष का इतिहास जुड़ा है। ‘ओट के दिने-भगत वर्ष में 80 प्रतिशत गाँव हैं। गाँव में आज भी लोकोत्सव की मस्ती है। ‘संतों की कूठन’-नेहरू युग की उपज जगदीशचंद्र माथुर जी की पीढ़ी है।

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जगदीशचंद्र माथुर जी ने 'बोलते क्षण' ललित निबंध में वातावरण और प्रकृति को सूक्ष्म और सशिल्प रूप में देखा है। आप का यह भी मानना है कि स्वाधीन भारत के लिए राजनीतिक एकता की जरूरत है। लेकिन भारतीय संस्कृति के लिए विविधता बुनियादी है। श्री माथुर जी ने इस ललित लेख-संग्रह में समसामयिक समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डाला है।

1975 में जगदीशचंद्र माथुर जी ने भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र में 'बहुजन संश्लेषण' के माध्यम का क्या योगदान है, इस विषय पर बिहार राष्ट्रभाषा परिषद में तीन भाषण दिये। माथुर जी हिंदी जगत के लिए ही नहीं, संपूर्ण भारतीय वाङ्मय के लिए श्रेष्ठ लेखक और विचारक हैं। आप भारतीय आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशक भी थे।

'मेरी बाँसुरी' सन् 1936 में लिखा। जगदीशचंद्र माथुरजी ने स्वयंलिखा है— "एक वर्षा बाद' सन् 1936 को वार्किंगोत्सव के लिए झा साहब ने स्वयं हिंदी एकांकी की माँग की और तब मैंने आधुनिक शैली में अपना पहला एकांकी 'मेरी बाँसुरी लिखा।" इस नाटक में पारवात्य शिक्षा के इंद्रजाल में और सिनेमा की दुनिया में रगने वाले युवकों के छिड़ोपन की झाँकी प्रस्तुत की गयी है।

निष्कर्ष

इस प्रपत्र के विषय के आधार पर अंत में यही निर्धारित किया जा सकता है कि- उत्तरप्रदेश के एक छोटे से कस्बे में जन्में और गाँव-गाँव भ्रमण करने का अवसर प्राप्त करने के कारण जगदीशचंद्र माथुर ग्रामीण और नागरिक दोनों प्रकार के जीवन का यथावत अनुभव पाने वाले कलाकार माने जाते हैं। गाँधी युग में शिक्षा-दिक्षा प्राप्त, देशभक्ति आदर्शवादिता, संयम, सेवा, धर्म, कर्तव्य, स्नेह और सहानुभूति को देश और समाज के उत्थान के लिए अनिवार्य मानने वाले जगदीशचंद्र माथुर को 'मानव को जिजीविषा से जोड़ने वाले' रा नाटककार कहा जा सकता है। बहुमुखी व्यक्तित्व के धर्नी श्री. जगदीशचंद्र माथुर जनसंचार माध्यम, ग्रीड शिक्षा, वैशाली नवजागरण, लोकजीवन और परंपराशील नाट्य जैसे भिन्न तथा विविध क्षेत्रों में अपनी कलाय चलायने के साथ-साथ चरितलेख एवं ललित निबंध लिखे हैं। जिनमें श्री माथुरजी ने अधिकतर समसामयिक यथार्थ पर प्रकाश डाला है।

अंकित है कि बचपन में ही जगदीशचंद्र माथुरजी की नाट्य प्रतिभा अंकुर फूटने लगे थे। इनके बाल एवं किशोर अवस्था में रचित प्रारंभिक एकांकी और नाटकों के हिंदी साहित्य में अपने ही ऐतिहासिक महत्त्व स्थापित है। समय के साथ-साथ कदम से कदम बढ़ाकर चलने वाले माथुर जी के नाटक के हर संस्करणों में नयापन दिखायी देता है।

माथुर जी एक सिद्धहस्त एकांकीकार भी माने गये हैं। उनके संपूर्ण नाटक 'कोणार्क' में एक भी नारी पात्र न हेकर भी बेहद सफलतापूर्वक दर्शकों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करके मंच नाटक बना रहना उनकी अथतिमता का सबूत ही कहा गया है। यह मापूली बात नहीं है कि, आज से लगभग 60 वर्ष पूर्व रचा गया नाटक 'कोणार्क' आज भी कई संस्करणों में चर्चा का केंद्र बना रहता है। जगदीशचंद्र माथुरजी से भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र के 'बहुजन संश्लेषण' को माध्यम क योगदान भी मिला है।

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प्रस्तुत पुस्तक में प्रकाशित आलेख, विभिन्न विचार आदि लेखक के हैं। अतः संपादक, संपादक मंडल, मुद्रक तथा प्रकाशक इन विचारों से सहमत होंगे ही ऐसा नहीं।

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जगदीश चंद्र माथुर : व्यक्तित्व और कृतित्व

सुनिता हुजरगी, कोल्हापुर

श्री जगदीशचंद्र माथुर जी का जन्म 16 जुलाई 1917 ई में खुर्जा-तुलंशहर जिला, उत्तरप्रदेश में हुआ। प्रारंभिक शिक्षा खुर्जा में हुई। उच्च शिक्षा यश्वं किरिचयन कॉलेज, इलाहाबाद और प्रयाग विश्वविद्यालय में हुई। प्रयाग विश्वविद्यालय का शैक्षिक बालावरण और प्रयाग के साहित्यिक संस्कार रचनाकार के व्यक्तित्व निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। 1939 ई. में प्रयाग विश्वविद्यालय से एम.ए. (अंग्रेजी) करने के बाद 1941 ई. में, 'इंडियन सिविल सर्विस' में चुन लिए गए।

सरकारी नौकरी में 6 वर्ष बिहार शासन के शिक्षा सचिव के रूप में कार्यरत थे, तदोपरान्त 1955 से 1962 ई. तक आकाशवाणी-भारत सरकार के महासंचालक के रूप में, 1963 से 1964 ई तक उत्तर बिहार के कमिश्नर के रूप में कार्य किया। उसके बाद, 1963-64 में हार्वर्ड विश्वविद्यालय अमेरिका में विजिटिंग फेलो नियुक्त होकर विदेश चले गए। वहाँ से लौटने के उपरान्त विभिन्न पदों पर कार्य करते हुए 19 दिसम्बर ई., से भारत सरकार के हिंदी सलाहकार रहे। आप इन सरकारी नौकरियों में व्यस्त रहते हुए भी भारतीय इतिहास और संस्कृति को वर्तमान सन्दर्भ में व्याख्यायित करने का प्रयास आपने किया।

साहित्यिक जीवन

श्री माथुर जी की साहित्यिक जीवन का आरम्भ अध्ययनकाल से ही उनका लेखन का कार्य प्रारम्भ होता है। आपकी रचित अभिनया की ओर थी। आप प्रयाग विश्वविद्यालय में अपने छात्र जीवन में आपने विश्वविद्यालय के नाटकों में बार-बार हिस्सा लेते थे। आपने अपनी रचना का आरम्भ चरित्र लेखन से किया था। चौदह वर्ष की आयु के ही नाटकों के माध्यम से वे अपनी सृजनशीलता की धारा के प्रति उन्मुख हो गए। प्रयाग में उनके नाटक 'चाँद' 'रघुभ' पत्रिकाओं में न केवल छपी थी, बल्कि इन्होंने 'वीर अभिमन्यु' आदि नाटकों में भणग लिया। 'दस तस्वीरें' और 'जिन्होंने जीना जाना' उनकी प्रसिद्ध रचनाएँ हैं, जिनमें साहित्यकार, राजनीतियों आदि से सम्बद्ध संस्मरणात्मक

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जीवनीपरक निबंध संकलित है। 'बोलते क्षण' ललित निबंध संग्रहीत है। आपके निबंधों में अनुभूतिमयता तथा परिचेश की गहरी पकड़ दिखाई देती है। कुछ समय तक आप 'बिहार थियेटर' शीर्षक त्रैमासिक पत्रिका क सम्पादन का कार्य भी आपने किया। प्राचीन भाषा नाटक संग्रह में पन्थीस भाषा नाटकों का संग्रह है 'परम्पराशीला नाट्य आपकी एक अन्य प्रसिद्ध रचना है। सन् 1954 में आपने 'नाटककार अरसक' आपकी एक कृति का सम्पादन भी किया। इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि जीवनी और निबंध लेखन की तुलना में आपकी अधि रचित नाटक में अधिक राशी।

माथुर जी ने अपने विद्यार्थी-जीवन में ही एकांकी लिखना आरंभ कर दिया था। रंगमंच से उनका संपर्क आरंभ से ही रहा है, फलस्वरूप उनके एकांकियों में अभिनेता पर सतत दृष्टि बनी रही है।

आपके प्रमुख एकांकी संग्रह हैं—

'भोर के तावा', 'ओ मेरे सपने' तथा 'मेरे श्रेष्ठ रंग एकांकी'। आपके पात्र अपना स्वतन्त्र व्यक्तित्व और चारित्रिक विशेषताएँ रखते हैं।

आपके प्रमुख नाटक

भोर का तावा (1946 ई.), कोणार्क (1951), ओ मेरे सपने (1950) शारदीया (1959 ई.) 'दस तस्वीरें' (1962 ई.) परंपराशील नाट्य' (1968 ई.) पहला राजा (1970) 'जिन्होंने जीना जाना' (1972)

जगदीशचंद्र माथुर जी को सूचना संचार क्रांति के जनक कहा गया है। इनके कारण ही संचार माध्यमों में क्रांति हुई। आपकी स्मृति को लेकर ही राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय दिल्ली ने एक राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार का आयोजन किया था। इस कारण ही जगदीशचंद्र माथुर जी ही हिंदी के बहुत महत्वपूर्ण नाटककार कहलाते थे।

आप एक सिद्धहस्त एकांकीकार भी थे। आपकी प्रयोगशीलता का सफल प्रमाण यही है कि उनके सम्पूर्ण नाटक 'कोणार्क' में एक थी नारीपन्न नहीं है, लेकिन बेहद सफलतापूर्वक मंचित होकर दर्शक का चहेता रंगमंच नाटक बना रहा है। यह मामूली बात नहीं है क्यों कि 'कोणार्क' नाटक की रचना आज से लगभग छह दशक पहले हुई थी।

भारत में टेलीविजन शुरू होने जा रहा था, तब माथुर जी ने ही टीवी का नाम दूरदर्शन रखा था। इसके उद्घाटन के समय माथुर जी ने कहा कि, "सरकार किसी भी भाषा से चलाई जाए पर लोकतंत्र हिंदी और भारतीय भाषाओं के बल पर ही चलेगा।"

"दूरदर्शन जैसे माध्यम की शक्ति को पहचानिए और जैसा कि परिचय के मीडिया पंडित कहते हैं, 'मिडिया इन द मैसेज' इस भ्रम को तोड़िये और साबित कीजिए कि 'मैंने बिहाइंड मीडिया इज़ द मैसेज'।"

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पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय
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प्रधान संपादक
डॉ. विद्यावती जी. राजपूत

संपादक मंडल
श्री एस.ए. पाटिल
डॉ. रजिया बेगम शेख

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मुद्रक

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प्रस्तुत पुस्तक में प्रकाशित आलेख, विभिन्न विचार आदि लेखक के हैं। अतः संपादक, संपादक मंडल, मुद्रक तथा प्रकाशक इन विचारों से सहमत होंगे ही ऐसा नहीं।

के.एस.ई. संस्था संचालित विज्ञान संस्था, हुबली, कर्नाटक संयुक्त तत्त्वावधान में 06 तथा 07 का व्यक्तिगत तथा श्री जगदीश च अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी का आयोजन विदेश के विभिन्न विद्वान जन तथा अपने आलेख प्रस्तुत किया। संगो प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है। आलेख तथा कन्नड़ भाषा में दो पृथक पुस्तक संगोष्ठी की सफलता तथा लिए सर्वप्रथम हमारे प्रेरणास्रोत कोरेजी तथा बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट जिनपाल विराजदारजी के प्रति कृ के बिना यह कार्य संभव नहीं है बेगम शेख के प्रति भी आभार। का श्रेय जगत भारती प्रकाशन दिनेश कुमार गुप्त के प्रति आभार

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जगदीशचन्द्र माथुर के नाट्य एकांकी साहित्य में

चित्रित सामाजिक चेतना

(कोणार्क के विशेष सन्दर्भ में)

डॉ. महादेवी गुरव

प्रस्तावना

आधुनिक दृश्य साहित्य में नाट्य साहित्य तथा एकांकी साहित्य का हिन्दी में व्यापक लोकप्रियता है। इस विधा को लोकप्रियता के शिखर पर प्रस्तुत करने का श्रेय जगदीशचन्द्र माथुर जी को जाता है। हिन्दी नाट्य साहित्य में इनका योगदान महत्वपूर्ण है। रंगमंच के निर्माण अभिनय संकेत, आकाशवाणी आदि क्षेत्र में आपकी कार्य कुशलता सरहनीय है। इन्होंने अपने युग का विकास में मौलिक कार्य किया बड़े लेखकों को जैसे— सुमित्रानंदन पंत, दिनकर बालकृष्ण शर्मा, नवीन, जैसे दिगाज साहित्यकार के साथ इन्होंने हिन्दी के माध्यम से रैडियो में लोकप्रियता हासिल की। ऑल इंडिया रेडियो के डायरेक्टर जनरल थे। टेलीवीजन का आरंभ इन्हीं के जमाने में शुरू हुआ है। ऐसे महान लेखक का जन्म 16 जुलाई 1917 में उत्तर प्रदेश के बूलंद शहर जिला के खुर्जा में हुआ था भारत सरकार के महासंचालक के रूप में आगे कमिश्नर के रूप में दायित्व निभाते हुए हिन्दी नाट्य साहित्य में अथूतपूर्ण योगदान देकर आमर निधि के रूप में इनका साहित्य आज ही अमर है। इनका साहित्य जीवन की यथार्थ संवेदना को चित्रित करता है मध्यवर्गीय जीवन की वास्तविकता आपके एकांकी और अभिनय आदि में चित्रित है— 'भोर का तारा' में सप्रहीत सारी रचनाएँ प्रतीकान्तक तथा संवेदनशील का परिचय देते हैं। इनका साहित्य एकांकी हो या नाटक प्राकृतिक तथा ऐतिहासिक धरातल पर परंपरा संस्कृति तथा सामाजिक चेतन का केंद्र बिंदु है इनका कोणार्क नाटक ऐतिहासिक और शिल्पी जीवन की केंद्रण व्यक्त करने में सफल हुआ है। साथ ही सामाजिकता के धरातल पर धर्मपद का आत्मगौरव स्थापितना ताम्र शिल्पियों की दयनीय अवस्था का चित्र राजा नरसिंहदेव के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करने की निडरता या सामाजिक चेतना का ही स्वरूप इसमें स्पष्ट होता है।

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कोणार्क में चित्रित सामाजिक चेतना

ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि के आधार पर चित्रित कोणार्क मंदिर को जगदीशचन्द्र माथुर जी ने कला और संस्कृति का चित्र अद्भुत दृष्टान्त नाट्य रूप में वैशिष्ट्यमय ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया है। उड़ीसा प्रदेश में परमा पत्तकामी महाराज नरसिंह देव का राज्य का चित्रण करके वहाँ स्थापित महाशिल्पी विशु का जीवन मर्म स्पर्शी रूप में रेखांकित किया गया है। महाशिल्पी विशु ने चार अद्भुत मंदिरों का भुवनेश्वर में निर्माण करके अपनी शिल्प कला की कुशलता का साक्षात्कार महाराज नरसिंहदेव के शासन काल में देकर सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक गौरव की ख्याति प्राप्त की। विशु की कलात्मकता गौरवशाली थी तथा राजा नरसिंहदेव की कामना और शिल्पी की साधना पूरी न हुई तब कोणार्क मंदिर का निरचय कर लेते हैं इसमें बारह सौ शिल्पियों और मजदूरों की बारह साल की लंबी साधना ही कोणार्क मंदिर का सृजन अद्भुत कला कृति का नमूना का साक्षात्कार है। विशु की इस विशाल कल्पना का कोणार्क मंदिर निर्माण में सूर्य भगवान की आज्ञात्वमान मूर्ति सात भव्य धोड़े से संलग्न रथ सारे उत्कल की आँखें कोणार्क पर लगी मंदिर पूर्ण होने का, तथा उसपर शिखर रखने का सपना देख रहे थे कब केशरी पताका शिखर पर फहरायेगा इसी इंतजार में सारी प्रजा धी परंतु निश्चिंत का खेल ही अलग था। इसका पता विशु को तब चला जब राजीव ने उसे कहा कि राज्य सेवा बंग प्रदेश में यवनों से लड़ रही है इधर महाभारत की शक्ति, दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है— इन्होंने शिल्पियों को दम दे दिया है कि जल्दी कोणार्क कार्य पूर्ण हो जाए नहीं तो शिल्पियों के हाथ काट दिए जायेंगे, इससे आहत होकर महाशिल्पी मंदिर की पूर्णता के बारे में चिंतित हैं फिर भी वह अपनी कला कुशलता का परिचय इन उद्गार से व्यक्त करता है— किसी की शक्ति बढ़े और किसी की घटे हमें तो कोणार्क को पूरा करना है! (कोणार्क) इसी समय धर्मपद नामक 16 वर्ष का युवक वहाँ उपस्थित होकर अद्भुत मूर्तियों का निर्माण करके वह भी कम समय में अपनी कला कुशलता वहाँ दिखाने लगाता है महाशिल्पी विशु उस युवक की कला कुशलता से परिचित होकर उस पर प्रसन्न होकर पूछता है इतनी कम उम्र में तुम शिल्पी कैसे बने? किस गुरु से दीक्षा ली? तब धर्मपद कहता है— किसी से नहीं आचार्य में शिल्पी बना क्योंकि मुझे जीवित रहना था? पृष्ठ—34, कारण कला जीवन भी है और जीवन यापन का साधन भी। उस युवक को विशु अपनी कला कौशल्य का परिचय देते हुए कहता है— वह सारे जीवन का प्रतिबिंब है देखो हमारे कोणार्क देवालय को आँखें भ्रमर देवों यह मंदिर नहीं सारे जीवन की गति का रूपक है? तब विशु द्वारा बनाई गयी धृंगार मूर्तियों को देखकर धर्मपद खेद व्यक्त करता है। आगे यह भी स्पष्ट कर देता है कि, उत्कल में एक तरफ अकाल पड़ रहा है। महाभारत ने कितने असहाय्य गरीब किसानों की जमीन छीन ली है। कई स्त्रियों को दासियों की तरह काम करना पड़ रहा है। एक तरफ

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पूख से मजदूर तड़क रहे है इस ओर ध्यान देना राजा का परम कर्तव्य बनता है। राजा ही राजा की अमानत होती है। इस तरह राज्य व्यवस्था के प्रति धर्मपद आक्रोश प्रकट कर देना है। तब विशु का उतर होता है कि राज्य की बातों में पड़ना शिल्पियों के लिए अनुचित है। अखिर धर्मपद इस बात से सहमत नहीं होकर महाराज के सामने महाभारत का षड्यंत्र स्पष्ट कर देता है। उसी समय महाभारत चालुक्य के सैनिकों के आक्रमण से धर्मपद अपनी वीरता और शौर्यता दिखा देता है उसका आदर्श शौर्य से राजा नरसिंह देव प्रसन्न होते परंतु उस समय धर्मपद के गले का कंठहार गिर जाता है गिरी हुई कंठहार से विशु को इस बात का पता चल जाता है कि धर्मपद अपना ही बेटा है जो मंदिर निर्माण के वास्ते अपना गाँव शवर अटीविका छोड़ने समय पत्नी सारिका को देकर सबकुछ त्यागकर यहाँ तक कि अपना मूल नाम श्रीधर को त्यागकर कोणार्क मंदिर निर्माण के लिए आया है। आगे यह भी कह देता है कि उसकी वजह से पत्नी सारिका और पुत्र को इतनी पीड़ा सहनी पड़ी, विशु अपने पुत्र से क्षमा याचना करके मंदिर पर शिखर रखने का सपना देखते हुए कहता है—सैकड़ों हजारों बरसों तक कोणार्क के उन्नत शिखर को देखकर लोग कहेंगे कि यह विशु और उसके बेटे की कला की सर्वोत्कृष्ट कृति है—मेरे जैसे भाग्यशाली पिता आज उत्कल में कौन होगा—4 पृष्ठ 74.

इस तरह कोणार्क मंदिर निर्माण करके, विशु और राजा का तथा उत्कल प्रदेश का गौरव बढ़ाकर सामाजिक दायित्व में अपना योगदान देकर कीर्ति पताका फहराना चाहता था परंतु महाभारत के षड्यंत्र का शिखर बनने राजा नरसिंहदेव को रात में हिकमाजत करने के वास्ते धर्मपद चला जाता है और विशु उसी समय आततायियों का आक्रामक होते देखकर मंदिर के गर्भद्वार बंद कर लेता है अपनी भाग से चुंबक पत्थरों का प्रहार करके अपनी वीरता दिखाकर राष्ट्र के प्रति सभाज के प्रति अपना दायित्व निभाते हुए खून से लथपथ होकर गिर जाते तब नाटक का अंतिम दृश्य स्पष्ट होता है। हिन्दी के श्रेष्ठ कवि श्री सुभिवानंदन पंत ने कहा है—“श्री माधुर को मैं उनकी इस उत्कृष्ट नाट्य कृति के लिए हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ। आशा करता हूँ इसी प्रकार अपनी विशिष्ट देन से हिन्दी साहित्य के इस अंग को शक्ति तथा गौरव प्रदान करते रहेंगे”।

उपसंहार

जगदीशचंद्र माधुर ने लिखा हुआ इस कोणार्क नाटक में ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि का आधार स्पष्ट होता है महाशिल्पी विशु और उसके पुत्र धर्मपद का जीवन इसमें स्पष्ट हुआ है कलाकार का महान त्याग नाटक में रोचकता लाता है। राजा नरसिंहदेव के कारकिर्द में निर्मित कोणार्क मंदिर का शिल्प, कला भगवान सूर्य की तेजोमय मूर्ति आज भी महाशिल्पी की अमर निधि स्मरण करके पाठक उनके प्रति संवेदनशील बन जाते हैं। महाभारत चालुक्य के षड्यंत्र से शिल्पियों की दयनीय अवस्था का चित्रण, जो रात को

अंधकार में रखकर अपना याने महाभारत की कूट नीति से राजा नरसिंह देव हराबल हो जाते हैं परंतु विशु शिल्पी होकर भी वीरों के भाँति शत्रुओं का सामना कर्क अयना शौर्य दिखाकर समाज में आदर्श का परिचय देकर अमर शिल्पी बन जाता है।

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प्रस्तुत पुस्तक में प्रकाशित आलेख, विभिन्न विचार आदि लेखक के हैं। अतः संपादक, संपादक मंडल, मुद्रक तथा प्रकाशक इन विचारों से सहमत होंगे। ऐसा नहीं।

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प्रो. शंकमूर्ति के. एन., निपाणी

हिन्दी साहित्य में 1919 में एक धूमिल सा सितारा जो अपनी निरंतर साधना मानवतावादी मूल्यों एवं यथार्थवादी विचारधारा के प्रकाश प्रभावित होते हुए नवीन प्रयोगों के माध्यम से ऐतिहासिक पौराणिक तथ्यों को झकझोरता परंतु साहित्यिक फलक के अंधे कोने में प्रेक्षित सा जगमगाता रहा। यह सितारा था— जगदीश चंद्र माथुर। साहित्य में इतनी कृतियों का सृजन करने पर भी आलोचकों की दृष्टि से प्रायः ओझल ही रहा। अपने थोड़े ही नाटकों से ही उन्होंने हिंदी नाट्य साहित्य को इस तरह प्रभावित किया है कि सभी नाटककारों की दृष्टि माथुर जी पर गई।

1917 में उत्तरप्रदेश में जन्में माथुर जी के पिता लक्ष्मीनारायण माथुर एक आदर्श प्रधानध्यापक एवं शिक्षक थे। पिता के संस्कारों ने माथुर जी के भविष्य के नींव को मजबूत बनाया। 1933 में प्रयाग विश्वविद्यालय से एम. ए. किया। 1941 में इंडियन सिविल सर्विस की परीक्षा पास कर सरकारी नौकरी प्राप्त की। “होनहार वीरवान के होते चिकने पात” वाली उक्ति चरितार्थ करनेवाले माथुर जी प्राइमरी कक्षाओं से ही पाठशाला उत्सव में नाटकों के अभिनय में भाग लेते रहे। प्रयाग विश्वविद्यालय में अध्ययनरत रहने पर सुमित्रानंदन पंत का व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ा। उनके एकांकियों और संपूर्ण नाटकों में भावुकता, रोमानी और कविता का झीना आवरण है वह धायावाद में ही निहित है।

माथुर जी के व्यक्तित्व पर सामाजिक परिवेश का प्रभाव स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देता है। उन्हीं के शब्दों में “सौन्दर्य मेरी साधना है किन्तु पुरुषार्थ मेरी सौन्दर्य साधन से परे लोकोत्तर सत्य है। सौन्दर्य साधना और पुरुषार्थ दोनों भारत के गाँव की मिट्टी का देन है। मध्यवर्गीय परिवार से संबंध रखने वाले माथुर जी का बाल्यकाल ग्रामीण परिवेश में बीता था। उनके व्यक्तित्व पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ना स्वाभाविक ही था। सरकारी कामकाजी जिंदगी में माथुर जी ग्रामीण जीवन के निकट संपर्क में आए और वही उन्हें धरती के असीम सौन्दर्य और लोक जीवन तथा संस्कृति की अक्षय निधि के प्रत्यक्ष निधि के प्रत्यक्ष दर्शन हुए।



प्रो. सीताराम के पवार



प्रो. प्रष्णा भट्ट



डॉ. एल. पी. लक्ष्मणी

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विविध विधाओं के संदर्भ में

भाग - १

प्रधान संपादक

प्रो. सीताराम के. पवार

सह संपादक

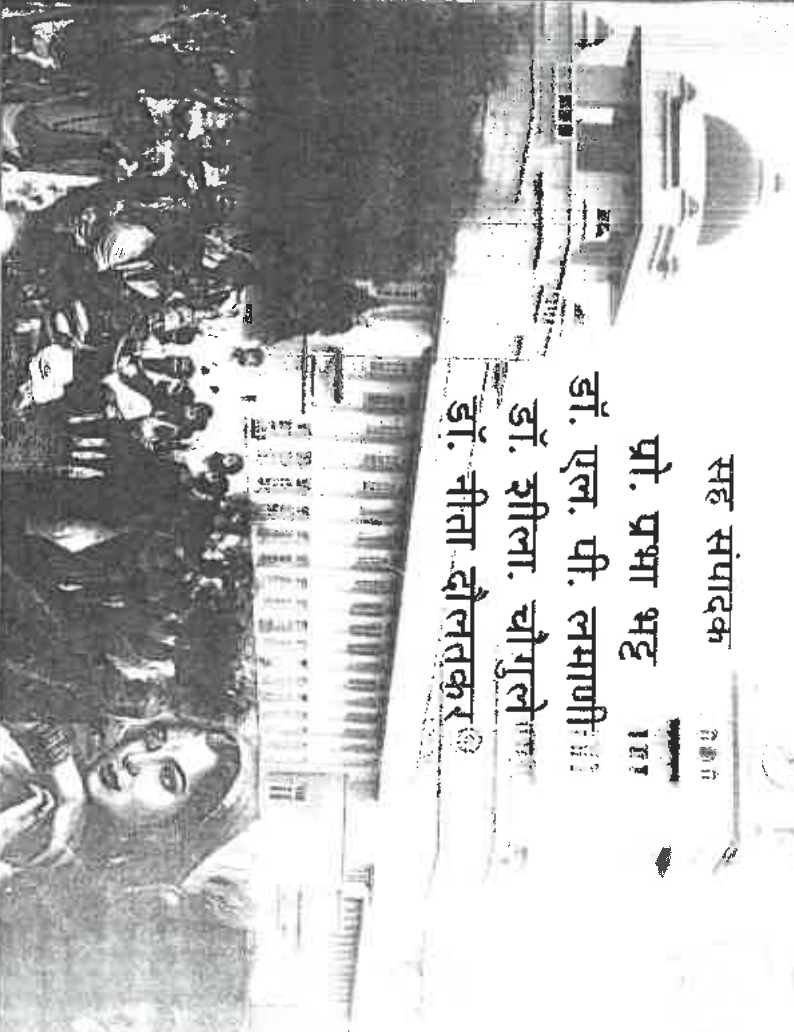
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डॉ. एल. पी. लक्ष्मणी

डॉ. शीला चौगुले

डॉ. नीता दौलतकर

18



हिन्दी विभाग, कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय, भारवाड

समकालीन हिन्दी साहित्य : विविध विमर्श
(Collective Essays Presented at International Conference on
"Diverse Criticism in Contemporary Indian Literature")

प्रधान संपादक : प्रो. सीताराम के. पवार

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सभी हक सुरक्षित है ।

प्रस्तुत पुस्तक में प्रकाशित आलेख, विभिन्न विचार, आदि लेखक के हैं। अतः संपादक, संपादक मंडल, मुद्रक तथा प्रकाशन इसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है।

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MESSAGE

I am extremely happy to learn that the Department of Studies in Hindi, Karnatak University, Dharwad is holding a two day International Seminar on the "Contemporary Literature: Diverse Criticism". This theme is quite attractive given the diversity of India, its languages and the dialects. It is also interesting to know how these diverse literal perspectives look at contemporary literature and examine the socio political and contemporary developments in the society. The sub-themes chosen include feminist criticism, tribal folk, old age and minority perspectives. What makes this seminar contemporary is the perspective of the third gender included in the sub-themes.

I look forward for an intellectual output from this seminar and hope that it will bring laurels to our University. I wish the seminar a great success and congratulate the department of studies in Hindi for its active intellectual endeavour.

PBCG
Vice Chancellor

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मीनू, बाबुषा कोहली अनामिका, काल्यायिनी, कमल कुमार अदि प्रमुख हैं। इन कवयित्रियों के कवित्त्यों में स्त्री जीवन के विविध पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया है।

स्त्री का अपना क्या है ? स्त्री ही क्या है ? स्त्रीकी देह के अतिरिक्त भी स्त्री का कोई अस्तित्व है ?

अनामिका लिखती है - आज भी स्त्री एकअदृश की तलाश में भटक रही है ।
 "राम देख यह तेरा कमरा है ।
 अरे मेरा ?

लड़कियाँ हवा, धूप मि १ होती है -
 उनका कोई घर नहीं होता । (काव्यपारासर पृ.स ४८)

क्योंस्त्री को एक भूकम्पलरूप में समझने की कोशिश नहीं होती ? क्यों पिता और पति रूपी दो छोरों के बीच झूलती रहती है ? उसकी अपनी जमीन और ठिकाना कहाँ है ?

समकालीन स्त्री कविता नेमध्यकालीन जड़ताओं को तोड़ा, नायिका भेद से लेकर स्त्री के दोगधोग होने के भाव तक को खंडित किया ।
 कवयित्री कमल कुमार अपनी घर और औरत नामक कविता संग्रह में गरी जीवन की विविध रूपों तथा उनके जीवन से संबंधित दर्द समस्याएँ और असहायकतासंघर्षादिकोचित्रित करने का सफल प्रयास किया है ।

जिस में सिर्फ माँ को ही नहीं सामान्य स्त्री की जीवन, प्रेमिका, बेटी, बहू, आदर्श पत्नी अदि के रूप को प्रस्तुत करते हुए अनेक जीवन संबंधी दुःखदर्द को अभिव्यक्त की है।

स्त्री अपने ऊपर होते हुए अन्याय को सह-सह कर उदास बन गई है उसी को "मेरी पीढ़ी" नामक कविता में कहती है ।
 "मेरे पीछे

आजाकारी होने का ज्वलंत इतिहास है और सामने दहकते विरोध का वर्तमान सायद इसलिए मेरी पीढ़ी

पहले से भी ज्यादा उदास है। (मेरी पीढ़ी पृ.स १०३)
 दुनिया के हर देश में स्त्री शोषण की शिकार है। यहाँसर्वभौमिक तौर पर समाज के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत स्त्रियाँ किस प्रकार शोषण के चंगुल में फँस जाती है, इसका असरदार ढंग से इस निम्नलिखितकविता में खुलासा किया गया है ।

International Conference, Department of Hindi, K.U.D. 2018/468

वृद्ध विमर्श

सुनिता रा. हुशरणी

प्रस्तावना :-

साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है । आज के साहित्य पर दृश्रिपात किया जाए तो, अनेक समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं, उनमें से प्रमुख हैं, स्त्रीविमर्श, दलित विमर्श, आदिवासी विमर्श आदि । इन्कीसवी सदी के साहित्य में नव विमर्श के रूप में विविध आगम सामने आ रहे हैं, उनमें से प्रमुख हैं, जो अत्यंत तीव्र गति से बढ़ रही है किशान विमर्श किन्नर विमर्श आदि । भारतीय परंपरा में वरुद्धों को परिवार में भान-सम्मान दिया जाता था । भारतीय समाज में वरुद्धों की स्थिति दयनीय नहीं कही जा सकती, क्योंकि बड़ों का भान-सम्मान किया जाता रहा है । यह परंपरा सदियों पुरानी है, संस्करत में कहा गया है, अभिवादन शीलस्थ नित्य वरुद्धोपसंकिनः चत्वारि तस्य वर्धने आयुर्विधा यशो बलम्" । इसका अर्थ है, प्रतिदिन बुजुर्गों को प्रणाम करने और उनकी सेवा करनेवाले व्यक्ति की आयु, विद्या, कीर्ति और शक्ति की वरुद्ध होती है । लेकिन आजकल यह स्थिति बदल रही है क्योंकि मानव के वे मानवीय गुण भी लुप्त होते जा रहे हैं । संबंधों में तनाव बढ़ रहा है, रिश्तों में दुश्मियाँ बढ़ रही हैं । आज के युववर्ग बड़े पैमाने पर अपनी जीविका के लिए, गाँवों से शहर या शहरों से विदेशों की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं । वरुद्ध बच्चों से मिलने के लिए तलसते हैं । युववर्गों के इस स्थानांतरण से वरुद्ध पीछे छूटते जा रहे हैं, तथा जिस समय अपने माँ बाप की सेवा करनी चाहिए, उस अवस्था में उन्हें अपनी देखभाल स्वयं करनी पड़ती है । संतानों की इसी लापरवाही के कारण वरुद्धश्रमों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है ।

समाज में वरुद्धों की स्थिति :-

वरुद्धावस्था या बुढ़ा जीवन की उस अवस्था को कहते हैं । जिसमें उम्र वरुद्ध काल के समीप या उससे अधिक हो जाती है । वरुद्धावस्था एक धीरे धीरे आनेवाली अवस्था है, जो, कि स्वाभाविक व प्राकृतिक अवस्था है । वरुद्ध का शाब्दिक अर्थ बा हुआ, पका हुआ परिपक्व । विमर्श से तात्पर्य है कि सोच विचार करना या वास्तविकता का अवलोकन करना । हमें बुढ़े को एक नई दृश्रि से देखने की आवश्यकता है । समाज में वरुद्धों के प्रति संवेदन हो मान सम्मान आदर सत्कार हो ।

आधुनिक समाज में वरुद्धों की अवस्था को देखा जाए तो अनेक समस्याएँ सामने आती हैं, जैसे कि, 'एकल परिवार बच्चों की शहरो में रहने की चाह, कम आद, बुजुर्गों की उपयोगिता पर की रखवाली तक ही सीमित है, तथा फ़ैशन के दौर में वरुद्ध परिवार में बाधा के रूप में समझे जा रहे हैं, इसी कारण संतान उन्हें वरुद्धश्रम भेज रहे हैं । इस कारण से संयुक्त परिवार की समाप्ति होती जा रही है । सबसे प्रमुख तत्व यह है कि भारतीय समाज में वरुद्ध सम्मान अर्जित नहीं करते बल्कि सम्मान उन्हें



प्रो. सीताराम. के. पुरी



प्रो. प्रथा भट्ट



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विविध विषयों के संदर्भ में

भाग - १

प्रधान संपादक

प्रो. सीताराम के. पुरी

सह संपादक

प्रो. प्रथा भट्ट

डॉ. एल. पी. लखण

डॉ. शीला चौगुले

डॉ. नीता दीलतकर

82



विषय, कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय, धारवाड

समकालीन हिन्दी साहित्य : विविध विमर्श

(Collective Essays Presented at International Conference on
"Diverse Criticism in Contemporary Indian Literature")

प्रधान संपादक : प्रो. सीताराम के. पवार

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सभी हक सुरक्षित है ।

प्रस्तुत पुस्तक में प्रकाशित आलेख, विभिन्न विचार, आदि लेखक के हैं। अतः संपादक, संपादक मंडल, मुद्रक तथा प्रकाशन इसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है।

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MESSAGE

I am extremely happy to learn that the Department of Studies in Hindi, Karnatak University, Dharwad is holding a two day International Seminar on the "Contemporary Literature: Diverse Criticism". This theme is quite attractive given the diversity of India, its languages and the dialects. It is interesting to know how these diverse literal perspectives look at contemporary literature and examine the socio political and contemporary developments in the society. The sub-themes chosen include feminist criticism, tribal, adult, old age and minority perspectives. What makes this seminar contemporary is the perspective of the third gender included in the sub-themes.

I look forward for an intellectual output from this seminar and hope that it will bring laurels to our University. I wish the seminar a great success and congratulate the department of studies in Hindi for its active intellectual endeavour.

P.B.C.
Vice Chancellor

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‘समकालीन हिन्दी साहित्य में विविध विमर्शः’ ‘स्त्री विमर्श’

डॉ. महादेवी पुरव

प्रस्तावना : ‘समकालीनता का अर्थ किसी कालखण्ड या दौर में व्याप्त स्थितियाँ और समस्याओं का चित्रण निरीक्षण या बयान भर नहीं है। बल्कि उन्हें ऐतिहासिक अर्थ में समझना उनके मूल स्रोत तकप पहुँचना और निर्णय ले सकने का विवेक अर्पित करना है। कुछ समकालीनता एक ठहरी हुई गतिहीन और जड़ स्थिति नहीं है बल्कि उद्वेग गतिहीनता और जड़ता को सख्ती और निर्ममता से तोड़ने वाली यह गतिमान ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रिया और चेतना है।¹ हिन्दी साहित्य क्षेत्र में प्रारंभ से ही पुरुषों का वर्चस्व रहा है आजादी के पश्चात हिन्दी साहित्य को समर्थन करने की दिशा में अनेकअनेक रचनाकारों ने इस दिशा में अग्रसर हुए। इस नयी पीढ़ इस यथार्थ चेतना को इस युग की लेखिकाओं ने बहुमुखी समझा और अपने लेखन में साकार किया। सन साठ 1980 के बाद स्त्री मुक्ति विचार धारा की दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है। इसलिए इस काल की स्त्री लेखन सर्वाधिक स्त्रीवादी लेखन रहा है। लेखिकाओं के जीवनानुभव यथार्थवादी दृष्टि विशिष्ट है उनकी जीवन संबंधी भावनाएँ मानसिकता में बदलाव, विवाह के प्रति, नदीन दृष्टि स्त्री-पुरुष संबंधी धारणाएँ सामाजिक परधर्मों पर नवीन मूल्यों को आत्मसात करने की प्रवृत्ति नैतिकता में बदलाव अर्थ पर प्रबलता पुराने संस्कारों को तिलांजली देकर नये स्त्री से नारी जीवन का सरजन, स्त्रीवादी लेखिकाओं ने अपने साहित्य के जरिए योगदान देकर स्त्री विमर्श की अर्थात् एवम सार्थकता पर जोर देते हुए स्त्री विषय के बारे में विचार प्रकट करते हुए श्रम की क्षमता विलक्षण बैद्धिकता, सभ्यता, संस्करणी की शिरोमणि, पवित्रता की आदर्शता की त्याग, बलिदान, साहस, सुसंस्करत की तेजोमय भूमिका में स्त्री का साहित्य उदघाटित किया है।

‘स्त्री विमर्श की व्याख्या और स्वरूप’ :- समकालीन महिला रचनाकारों में स्त्री विमर्श एक आधुनिक विमर्श है - जो पुरुष समाज के वर्चस्व से पनपा है नारी अस्तित्व, नारी जीवन की संघर्ष, व्यक्तित्व निर्मिती के दावरे में चर्चा करता है। आज का युग महिला सशक्तिकरण का युग है जब से 8 मार्च को हम ‘जागतिक महिला’ दिन के पर्व में मनया जा रहा है। तब से स्त्री विमर्श केंद्र में आने लगा है। यह आज साहित्य के दावरे में साहित्यकार, पत्रकार, व्यावसायी, औद्योगिकीकरण, शिक्षापन दाता, समाज सेवक कार्यकर्ता, मीडिया, फिल्मी दुनिया आदि क्षेत्र में उभल - पुशल मचा रहा है अनेक सदियों में नारी की जो शोषित, पीडीत, दमित, अवस्था विद्यमान थी वह आज स्त्री विमर्श को सही 3 ‘स्त्री’ शब्द सत्य धातुसे बना है जिसका अर्थ सजजयुक्त होना लिया गया है ‘प्राणिनी’ ने सत्ये का अर्थ शब्द करना लिया है ‘पतंजलि’ ने कहा - ‘नारी को स्त्री इसलिए कहा जाता है कि गर्भ की स्थिति अनेक भीतर होती है उनकी एक दूसरी व्यक्तित्व के अनुसार शब्द, स्पर्श, रूप, रस, और गंध का समुच्चय, स्त्री है पुरुष के ज्ञानोद्वेगों की तृप्ती नीरी से होती है इसलिए उसे स्त्री कर्त्ता है’² अंग्रेजी

में स्त्री का पर्यायवाची शब्द वूमन (Woman) या फिमेंल (Female) बताया गया है³ अब हम विमर्श के लिए समानार्थी शब्द, विचार, विवेचन, परीक्षण, समीक्षा तर्क आदि दिए गये हैं प्रख्यात आलोचक नामवर सिंह के शब्द में ‘विमर्श’ हिन्दी में पिपैल फूलों के डिस्कॉर्स’ का अनुवाद है⁴

वस्तुतः में ‘स्त्री विमर्श’ का सामान्य अर्थ स्त्री के संदर्भ में विमर्श, विचार, विनिमय करना प्रकृत करना है। स्त्री के लिए स्त्री व्यास लिखा गया लेखन या रचना स्त्री कहा गया है लेकिन ‘रेखा कस्तार’ का मानना है कि ‘इसे स्त्री तक सीमित करने से जहाँ पुरुष स्त्री विषय से बाहर का व्यक्ति हो जाता है, वहीं स्त्री भी, स्त्री विषय तक सीमित हो जाती है’⁵ वही आशा रानी कौरा का मानना है - ‘अधिकारों की मांग नहीं, अधिकारों का अर्जन ही वह लक्ष्य है, जिसके लिए हमें अपने आपसे और अपने बाहर दो मोर्चा पर दुहरा संघर्ष करना है यह संघर्ष जीतना ही होगा, जीत उतनी ही सुनिश्चित होगी’⁶ इसी प्रकार स्त्री विमर्श के बारे में ‘मादाम स्काण्डेल का मत है - ‘स्त्री विलक्षण बैद्धिकता को लेकर जन्मती है वह समाज के स्वार्थ में खत है जाती है। सच्चाई तो यह है कि कोई अनियत होकर नहीं जन्मता वह अनियत ही जाता है, और स्त्री की परिस्थिति तो ऐसी है, जो उसे कुछ नहीं बनने देती’⁷ गर्गी, मैत्री आदि इसके दृष्टान्त हैं। आज ‘स्त्री विमर्श’ स्त्री के व्यक्ति स्वातंत्र्य को उभारा है वहीं उसके जीवन के विभिन्न जटिलताओं को साभित किया है वह आज भी अपनी दर्यालय स्थिती से उभर नहीं पायी उसका आंतरिक पीडा, दर्द, एवम् विद्रोह उसकी गर्णी को बुलंद करना ही स्त्री विमर्श का लक्ष्य - रहा है। निरस्तर पर भी आज भी स्त्री बाहकर अलाग अस्तित्व नहीं पा सकी अंतु ही स्त्री की बुनियादी पहचान बने हुए है - ‘प्रभा खेतान’ के उपन्यास ‘आओ, मेरे घर चले की पात्रा - वरुदा आइलिन कहती है - ‘औरत कहाँ नहीं रोती। वह जिवना ही रोती है, उतना ही औरत हो जाती है’¹⁰ इसी प्रकार इनका उपन्यास ‘विभ्रमस्ता’ और ‘पीली आँधी’ उपन्यास के माध्यम से कुम्भारीका जीवन और मारवाडी परिवार में व्याप्त विसंगतियों को दर्शाती है। ममता कलिया ने ‘बघर’ और ‘नरक दर नरक’ औपन्यासिक कृतियों में नारी जीवन की लानतरी बेबसी विवशता चित्रित किया गया है समकालीन उपन्यासकारों में ‘कृष्णा सोबती’ ने ‘यारों के

यार’ और तान पहाड तथा भारत - पाक की दुःखद को अभिव्यक्त करती है। विजा नुगत ‘आर्वा’ उपन्यास के माध्यम से ट्रेड युनिशन व बर्बई महानगर के परिवेश में नारी जीवन की विसंगतियों को रेखांकित किया गया है। इनके अतिरिक्त राखी सेठ, मेहरुनिशा परवेज, मंजुल भगत प्रेम खेतान, ममता कालीया, उषा, प्रियंवदा, मन्ू भंडारी आदि के उपन्यास भी स्त्री विमर्श से जुड़े उपन्यास हैं जो स्त्री जीवन की संघर्षमय यातना, पीडा, संदर्भ और उनकी अस्तित्व जुड़े सवालकों विमर्श केंद्र में रखे जाते हैं स्त्री लेखन में समकालीन लेखिकाओं ने अपनी जो पहचान बनाई है वह सन पहलू स्त्री विमर्श से जुड़े है। - प्रिया शर्मा की ‘रघालाती’ उपन्यास की नायिका शाल्मली की



प्रो. सीताराम के पवार



प्रो. प्रभा भट्ट



डॉ. एल.पी. लम्भाणी

समकालीन भारतीय साहित्य : विविध विमर्श

समकालीन भारतीय साहित्य : विविध विमर्श

विविध विभागों के संदर्भ में

भाग - १

प्रधान संपादक

प्रो. सीताराम के. पवार

सह संपादक

प्रो. प्रभा भट्ट

डॉ. एल. पी. लम्भाणी

डॉ. शीला चौगुले

डॉ. नीता दीनतकर

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(Collective Essays Presented at International Conference on
"Diverse Criticism in Contemporary Indian Literature")

प्रधान संपादक : प्रो. सीताराम के. पवार

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प्रस्तुत पुस्तक में प्रकाशित आलेख, विभिन्न विचार, आदि लेखक के हैं । अतः संपादक, संपादक मंडल, मुद्रक तथा प्रकाशन इसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है ।

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY

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MESSAGE

I am extremely happy to learn that the Department of Studies in Hindi, Karnataka University, Dharwad is holding a two day International Seminar on the "Contemporary Literature: Diverse Criticism". This theme is quite attractive given the diversity of India, its languages and the dialects. It is also interesting to know how these diverse literary perspectives look at contemporary literature and examine the socio political and contemporary developments in the society. The subject-matter chosen for this seminar, criticism, tribal, folk, old age and minority perspectives. What makes this seminar contemporary is the perspective of the third gender included in the programme.

I look forward for an intellectual output from this seminar and hope that it will bring laurels to our University. I wish the seminar a great success and congratulate the department of studies in Hindi for its active involvement.


Vice Chancellor

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दिया जाता है, तथा घर के सदस्यों को बुजुर्गों को के प्रति सम्मान होना चाहिये तो ही छोटे बच्चे बड़ों का अनुकरण करेंगे ।

सब तो यह है कि बुजुर्ग समाज के धरोहर हैं । भारतीय समाज में वरुद्धों को सम्मान मिलती रही है, परिवार में कोई भी कार्य हो वरुद्धों की राय लेते थे, और उन्हें ही महत्वपूर्ण मान जाता था । वरुद्ध भी परिवार में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभते थे । इन सर्गों में आपस में प्यार था । लेकिन आजकल आधुनिक समाज में रिश्ते-नाते टूट रहे जा रहे हैं । भारतीय संबंधों के बीच दरारें ब रही हैं । कुछ समय पहले संतान अपने माँ-बाप के साथ रहते थे, और वरुद्ध भी अपने संतानों के साथ हैंसी-खुशी से रहते थे । लेकिन आज के आधुनिकीकरण ने इस स्थिति को पूरी तरह से बदल दिया है । सब तो यह है कि बुजुर्गों को संतान के पास शहर में रहना है तो बहुत से कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है, नहीं तो कर रहे थे रहना है, नहीं तो अंत में वरुद्धाश्रम में अपना जीवन गुजारना पड़ता है ।

आजकल मानवीय मूल्य बदल रहे हैं इसी कारण परिवार में का विघटन हो रहा है, गुणा समस्या बनने लगा है । गुणों के समय में मनुष्य अपने आप को अकेला भय से भरत, असुरक्षा का सामना करता है । वरुद्धों को इस अवस्था में सुरक्षा, स्नेह की आवश्यकता होती है, वरुद्धों की मानसिकता की ओर ध्यान देकर उनकी सेवा, शुश्रूषा करनी चाहिये । परिणाम स्वरूप वरुद्धावस्था विमर्श बढ़े पैमाने पर सामने आया है, तथा अनेक विश्वविद्यालयों में इस पर विमर्श हो रहे हैं । वरुद्ध ही हमारे परिवार के मार्गदर्शक एवं प्रेरणा स्रोत हैं । उनके पास अनुभवों का खजाना है । इसका लाभ उठाकर हम जीवन में आगे ब सकते हैं । जैसे — जैसे मनुष्य अपने आपको वरुद्ध मानने लगाता है, वह कमजोर महसूस करने लगता है उस समय उसे सहानुभूति की और संवाद की आवश्यकता होती है, प्रायः हम देखते हैं कि जब तक एक व्यक्ति परिवार के लिये कमाने का यंत्र है तब तक घर में उसी की चलती है ज बगवह बू हो जाता है, उसका शरीर काम करके थक जाता है तब वही आदमी परिवार के सदस्यों के लिए एक बेकार मनुष्य बन जाता है । तब वह अपने आपको अकेला महसूस करता है तथा कुंठित हो जाता है ।

आजकल साहित्य में भी हरकई वरुद्ध विमर्श की चर्चाएँ हो रही हैं । हिन्दी साहित्य में भी वरुद्ध विमर्श था, सिर्फ आज ही इसकी चर्चाएँ नहीं, बल्कि बहुत पहले ही हमारे हिन्दी साहित्य के विद्वान वरुद्धों की स्थिति को चित्रित किया है । अनेक लेखकों के ने वरुद्धावस्था की सैद्धांतिक पीठिका तैयार करके अनेक विद्याओं में जैसे कि, कशानी, उपन्यास, नाटक, आदि विषयों में अपनी लेखनी चलायी है । जिनमें से वरुद्धावस्था को मुख्य विषय में रखा है । उनमें से बेटोगाली वि

समकालीन हिंदी साहित्य : विविध विमर्श - दलित विमर्श

पो.शंकर मूर्ती. के.एन. साहित्य समाज का प्रतिबिम्ब है, दर्पण है । समाज में जो घटित होता है वह साहित्य में प्रतिबिम्बित होता आ रहा है । भारतीय साहित्य के अनेक भाषाओं में जीवन के विविध पलों का सूक्ष्म रीति से चित्रण देखा जा सकता है । आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य में दलित संवेदना का भी सूक्ष्म चित्रण लक्षित होता है ।

हिंदी के साहित्यकारों में से सुविख्यात, प्रागतिशील कलाकार, एक सशक्त नाटककार एवं उपन्यासकार भीष्म साहनी भी है जिनकी रचनाओं में देश के विभाजन के समय की समस्या, राजनीतिक उथल-पुथल, सामाजिक विषमताएँ आदि विषयों की सशक्त अभिव्यक्ति है । "कब्रिया खड़ा बाजर में" साहित्यिक सामाजिक जडता को तोड़नेवाली, एक ऐसी मूल्यवान व्यक्तित्व को प्रस्तुत करनेवाली बहुमंचित और चर्चित नाटककृति है । इसमें काशी के सड़क पर सोने-बसनेवाले दरिद्र नागरिक, अंध भिखारी, साधारण स्त्री-पुरुष, भगी- भिखारी का चित्रण है । वाणी के डिक्टेटर कबीर की फ्रकडना मस्ती, निर्मम अक्वडता और युग प्रवर्तक सोच इस कृति में पूरी जीवंतता के साथ मौजूद है । इस नाटक में धर्मांधता, तानाशाही, बाह्यचार, विरोधी पना, निचले वर्ग के लोगों के प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करनेवाले निर्भीक, सत्यान्वधी, पखर व्यक्तित्व के कबीर का चित्रण मिलता है ।

कबीर को पैदा करते ही माँ ने त्यागा । नीरू - नीमा नामक निचले वर्ग के मुसलमान दंपति ने उसे पाला-पोसा और बड़ा किया । कुल का व्यवसाय तनना - बुनना छोड़कर, कपड़े की धान बेचना भूलकर, कबीर इकतारा पकडकर, भगवद्धक्ति के साथ साथ निचली जाति के रैदास, सेना, पीपा, बशीरा के साथ, माँ - बाप के प्रतिरोध के बावजूद भी समाज में ऊँचे वर्ग में किए जानेवाले अत्याचारों का विरोध करता है । सभी धर्मों के पाखंडों का खंडन करता है । चौगड़ पर खंडे होकर पाखंडों का विरोध गीत रूप में गाता है ।

काशी के राजा हिरू है, कोतवाल मुसल्मान है । फिर भी कबीर दोनों धर्मों में पालनेवाले अनर्धा का खुलासा करता है । "दिन में रोजा करके रात में गाय मारकर खाने से भगवान संपीत कैसे ? इसका यह फल है - कबीर को कोड़े की मार....!"

इसी काशी में एक महंतजी अपने नए मठ की नींव रखना चाहते हैं और मंदिर में मूर्ति की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं । इसलिए वे वहाँ के डोमों



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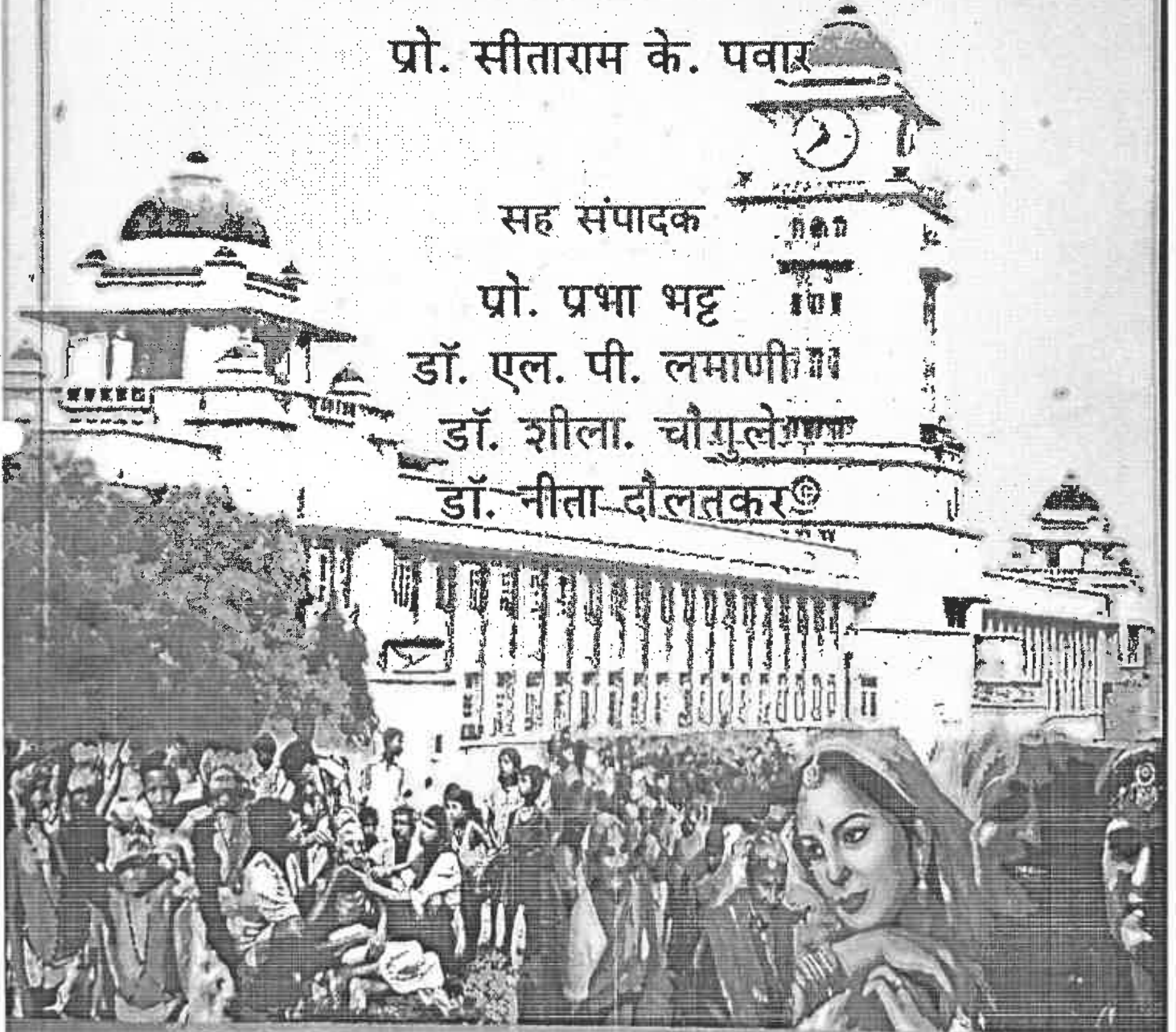
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सभी हक सुरक्षित है ।

प्रस्तुत पुस्तक में प्रकाशित आलेख, विभिन्न विचार, आदि लेखक के हैं । अतः संपादक, संपादक मंडल, मुद्रक तथा प्रकाशन इसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है ।

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डॉ. राजीव. एस. हिरेमठ,

मूमिका :

अगर हम त्रेता युग से अब तक का इतिहास देखें तो लगातार स्त्री का शोषण होता आया है। त्रेता युग में रावण द्वारा सीता के अपहरण के कारण सीता को अपनी पतिव्रता की साक्षी के लिए अग्नि परीक्षा देनी पड़ी थी। वहीं द्वापर युग में गांधारी को बिना बताए हस्तिनापुर के राजकुमार अंधे-धृतराष्ट्र से उसका विवाह करवा दिया जाता है। और आगे बढ़ते हुए द्रौपदी को पांडवों द्वारा स्वयंवर में जीत लाना और पत्नी के रूप में पाँचों पांडवों द्वारा बाँटलेना, द्रौपदी का भरी सभा में वस्त्रहरण कर उसके नारी अस्मिता को लांछित करना आदि अनेक ऐसे संदर्भ उपस्थित होते हैं जहाँ स्त्री को वस्तु के रूप में दर्शाया गया है, जिसकी स्वतंत्र अस्मिता की कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती।

भीष्म साहनी के उपन्यास की नायिका माधवी को उसके पिता ययाती द्वारा अपनी दानशूरता की कीर्ति को उजागर करने के लिए ‘गालव’ को दान रूप में दे-देना यह सब स्त्री पर होनेवाले अन्याय, अत्याचार नहीं तो और क्या है? इसी प्रकार सदियों से जो स्त्री शोषण के चित्र सामने आ रहे हैं वे अत्यंत दयनीय हैं। “साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है” के संदर्भ में स्त्री के साथ होते अन्याय, दुराचार आदि आज साहित्य के माध्यम से स्पष्ट रूप से समाज के सामने दिखाई दे रहे हैं।

स्त्री विमर्श से संबंधित मैत्रेयी पुष्पा का विचार इस प्रकार है कि “नारीवाद ही स्त्री-विमर्श है, नारी की यथार्थ स्थिति के बारे में चर्चा करना ही स्त्री विमर्श है। व्यापक धरातल पर स्त्री विमर्श स्त्री जीवन के अनछुए, अनजाने पीड़ा जगत को अभिव्यक्त करने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। परन्तु इसका उद्देश्य स्थिति पर आँसू बहाना या परिस्थितियों को यथारूप स्वीकार करना नहीं है, बल्कि अन्तिम साँस तक सकारात्मक बदलाव के लिए संघर्ष करते रहना।” स्त्री विमर्श का सैद्धांतिक उद्देश्य स्त्री-पुरुष संबंधी असमानता और भेदभाव को दूर कर, स्त्री एवं पुरुष के जीवनयापन करने और अपने अस्तित्व को निखारने के समान अवसरों तथा अधिकारों की पैरवी करना है।

आज स्त्री अपने अस्तित्व की पहचान के लिए निरन्तर संघर्षरत है। स्त्री स्वयं पर हो रहे अत्याचार एवं अन्याय के खिलाफ अपनी आवाज



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"RECENT TRENDS IN CHEMISTRY"**

3rd FEBRUARY, 2018



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65.

Nuclear Energy is the solution to energy crisis
Miss Bhakti Patil, B.Sc IV Semester & Prof Smt. Radhika Mane
K.L.E Society's G.I.Bagewadi College, Nipani

Abstract

Present world depends on the sources of energy such as fossil fuels, petroleum etc. But in the future these energy sources may get depleted & the world may have energy crisis. The only solution to energy crisis is use of nuclear energy. Nuclear energy is the energy in the nucleus of an atom which holds proton & neutron together. There are two fundamental nuclear processes for energy production i) Nuclear Fusion ii) Nuclear fission

Solar energy & hydraulic power provides electrical energy but not at all the time, whereas nuclear energy provides 24 hours electricity. It is estimated that the energy released by the complete fission of 1 kg of ${}_{92}\text{U}^{235}$ is equal to heat produced by burning of 4500 tones of high grade coal or 2200 tons of oil.

Nuclear energy is used to convert electrical energy through nuclear fission. It has great importance in industrial sectors such as in manufacture of plastics, for the study of corrosion of machineries & plants. Nuclear weapons based on nuclear technology has great importance in our country..

66.

BIO-MEDICAL WASTE AND MANAGEMENT

Miss Sneha. Rajagouda. Kage & Miss Amruta. Rajagouda. Patil, BSc VI semester
K.L.E Society, G. I. B .Degree College Nipani-591 237

Abstract:

Medical care is very essential for our life and health, but the waste generated from medical activities are directly affecting the environment & the human world. It is of extreme importance that this waste must be properly managed and disposed off, safely so as to prevent outbreak of infectious to general public. Bio-medical waste, are those potentially harmful waste materials. "Any waste which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in the production or testing of biologicals" is known as Biomedical waste.

Biomedical waste should be safely and efficiently identified, segregated, stored, transported and disposed after appropriate treatment. Its effective implementation in our community is of prime importance to protect public health and environment. With a growing population, biomedical waste is also growing in quantity in our country. Our current presentation deals with basic issues as definition, classification, sources, problems relating to biomedical waste, management of Biomedical waste, benefits of biomedical waste management.



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09. **Drinking Water Crisis**

Dr. S. B. Sohanmwar¹, Associate Professor in chemistry, sb_s123@hotmail.com
 Miss. Priyanka S. Souda², Assistant Professor in chemistry
 K.L.E' S.G.I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani.

Abstract

Water makes a very small fraction of all water on the planet, while nearly 70 percent of the world is covered by the water, only 25 of it is fresh water. 80 % is undrinkable sea water. Even then, just 1% of our fresh water is easily accessible, with much of it trapped in glaciers and snowfields. India is the second most populated country in the world with over 1.2 billion people which faces a large gap between current supply and projected demand, amounting to 50 per cent of demand or 754 BCM. India's water crisis is predominantly a manmade problem. India's climate is not particularly dry, nor is it lacking in rivers and groundwater. Extremely poor management, unclear laws, government corruption, and industrial and human waste have caused this water supply crunch and rendered what water is available practically useless due to the huge quantity of pollution. Changes proposed in the National Water Policy in Agriculture Sector, Industrial Sector and Domestic Sector. Activities such as farm ponds, percolation tanks, water reservoirs and construction of small and medium size dams and rivers can retain more surface water, while increasing the ground water recharge. India is not a water deficit country, but due to severe neglect and lack of monitoring of water resources development projects, several regions in the country experience water stress from time to time.

Introduction

With a diverse population that is three times the size of the United States, but one-third the physical size, India has the second largest population in the world (Shnyder, n.d.). Isn't that mind-boggling? India's large population and unaccommodating country size is its severe downfall. These factors combined contribute to India's overcrowding issues, poverty issues, health issues, pollution issues, resource distress issues and many more other threatening issues. In the past few decades, India has faced some tough times. With the increasing population pressure and overcrowding, India is running out of resources to provide its citizens with. Not only that, but climate change is adding to this stress with such little rainfall, and is directly impacting production of agriculture, leaving the nation barren. A severe challenge, which is also the focus of this paper, that the nation is currently facing and has been facing for a long time is the shortage of water. Although, in the past few decades India has made improvements to both the availability of water systems and municipal drinking, the increasing population has

stressed planned water resources and unfortunately the rural areas are left out thus creating an imbalance society and unjust environment.

Water Availability

Water in India is intricately intertwined with the cultural fabric of the country, and has both economic and social connotations. Several attempts have been made to estimate the country's available water resources and the total estimated water budget varies considerably. Official estimates of the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) have put total utilisable water at 1,123 billion cubic metres (BCM) as against the current use of 634 BCM, reflecting a surplus scenario (Planning Commission, 2010). Narsimhan (2008) calculated the water budget using an evapotranspiration rate of 65 per cent as against the 40 percent used in official estimates. The utilisable water for human use thus comes out to be 654 BCM, which is very close to the current actual water use estimate of 634 BCM reflecting an alarming situation (ibid.). It is pertinent to note that there exists a considerable temporal and spatial variation within the country with respect to water availability. For instance, the Ganga-Meghna-Brahmaputra basin covers a land area of 33 per cent and accounts for 60 per cent of India's water resources, while the catchment of rivers flowing west is 3 per cent and they account for 11 per cent of the country's water resources. Therefore, 71 per cent of India's water resources are available to only 36 per cent of the area while the remaining 64 percent has 29 per cent available (Verma and Dhansalker, 2007). Various estimates point to a widening gap between water demand and supply in the future. For example, in the base case scenario developed by 2030 by the Water Resources Group, India faces a large gap between current supply and projected demand, amounting to 50 per cent of demand or 754 BCM (Addams et al., 2009).

Challenges

There are a number of challenges that face India today: the increase in population that could be anywhere between 1.4 and 1.65 billion in 2050. Food grain demand could go up to 450 million tonnes per annum. The per capita water demand will increase for industries and cities almost on a daily basis. Power demands will be three to four times what they are today, even if half the households remain without access to electricity, pollution and looming climate change will make the rainfall (the primary source of water), droughts, and floods more and more destructive, yet more and more frequent and at unusual places and times. In 2006, the International Water Management Institute found that the proportion of canal irrigated areas is decreasing across the country. India's reservoirs are silting up; the latest data from Central



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04. Novel Syntheses and characterization of triazine trichloride derivatives of quinazolones.

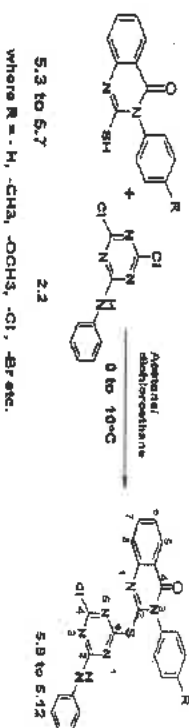
Dr. A.S. Jagannare*, Associate Professor in Chemistry, KLE'S G.I. Bagewadi College, Nipani
 Miss. Akshata Jagannare†, G.I.T Engineering College, Belagavi.

Abstract:-

Quinazolone possessing this group are found to be effective in the synthesis of biological active derivatives. Our approaches is to condense cyanoic chloride with different Quinazolones to isolate anti-inflammatory derivatives.

In the present work synthesis of 2-[4-chloro-6-anilino]-[1,3,5]triazine-2-yl-sulfanyl]-3-phenyl-substituted-3H-quinazolin-4-one is carried out by two steps. First step involves condensation of triazine trichloride with aniline at 0 to -5°C in dichloro methane/acetone using mild alkaline solution of $(\text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3)$ to obtain 2-Anilino substituted 1,3,5-triazine-4,5-dichloride (2.2)

In the second step Aryl-substituted quinzolines (5.3 to 5.7) were condensed with 2-Anilino substituted 1,3,5-triazine-4,5-dichloride(2.2) at room temperature using acetone solvent system in presence of pyridine base to get 2-[4-Chloro-6-anilino]-[1,3,5] triazine-2-yl-sulfanyl]-3-phenyl-substituted -3H-quinazolin-4-one derivatives (5.8 to 5.12). The isolated products were recrystallized by using n-hexane and purity is checked by TLC method. The structure of the derivative was confirmed based on the NMR spectral data. The confirmed structures were subjected to computer programme PASS for the biological activity. The few synthesized products show anti-bacterial activity.



Experimental

The peculiar property of cyanuric chloride to replace one by one of its three chlorine atoms at different conditions of temperature attract us to carry out the reactions of cyanuric chlorides with nucleophilic reagents like ammonia, aniline, phenols etc. The molar mixture of equivalent amount of aniline (1m mole) and cyanuric chloride (1m mole) were stirred by magnetic stirrer at -5°C for about three hours in presence of NaHCO_3 to obtain the product 2.2 which is washed with acetone dried.

The isolated product 6-(4-anilino)-2,4-dichloro-1,3,5-triazine [2.2] (1 m. mole) was dissolved in 60ml of acetone, solution was cooled to room temperature in a freezing mixture with constant stirring 0°C. To the cold reaction mixture 2-sulfanyl-3-phenyl substituted-3H-quinazolin-4-one (5.3 to 5.7) (1 m. mole) were added to the reaction mixture bit by bit with constant stirring. Meanwhile triethylamine (1.8 ml) (1 m. mole) was added to the reaction mixture drop by drop for the period of 3 hours. The reaction was carried out for the period of 8 -10 hours. The completion of reaction was monitored by TLC. The solid product obtained was immediately filtered at suction pump, washed with acetone and dried in desiccators over anhydrous calcium chloride. The product 5.8 to 5.12 were recrystallized from ether/ n-hexane to obtain white crystals in 78 -85 % yield.

NMR Spectral analysis of compounds synthesized 5.8 to 5.12

Further the biological activity of synthesized products was carried out at Maratha Mandals NGH Institute of Dental Science and Research Center, Belagavi, Department of Microbiology,

Compd	Aromatic protons attached to quinazolone in 5 ppm (TMS)		Quinazolin-4-one protons in 5 ppm		Aromatic protons substituted to Triazine nucleus in 5 ppm (TMS)	
5.8	6.5d	6.0d	8.25d	6.16d	7.0d	7.9d
5.9	6.8d	6.9d	6.9s	7.06d	7.1d	7.1d
5.10	6.9d	7.0d	1.99s	7.10d	7.0d	7.0d
5.11	7.30d	7.46d	7.25d	7.17d	7.20d	7.20d
5.12	7.23d	7.36d	7.25d	7.17d	7.20d	7.20d

Where s = singlet; d = doublet; m = multiplet; q = quadrant.

Molecular Biology and Immunology it is observed that six copounds out of eight are found to be anti-inflammatory.

Conclusion:

Anti inflammatory activity of synthesised compounds 5.8 to 5.12, were screened with the micro-organisms like Staph, E. Coli, Serratia, Klebsiella, Candida, Aniger at different concentrations like 100µg/ml; 50; 25; 12.5; 6.25; 3.12; 1.6; 0.8; 0.4; 0.2 µg/ml. for the determination of the MIC values. The product 5.8, 5.11, and 5.12 are found to be anti-inflammatory.

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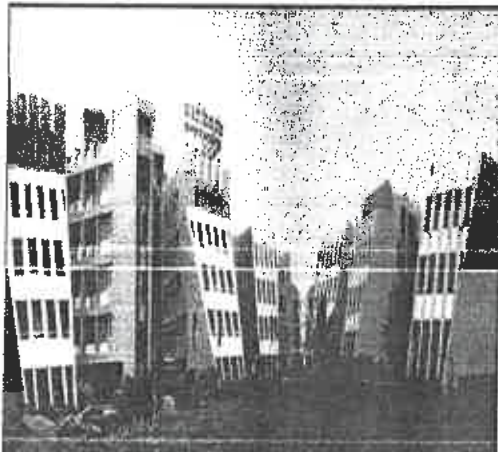
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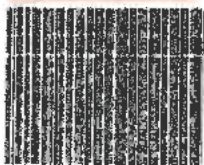
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TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF HALL EFFECT

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ABSTRACT

The Hall Effect describes the behavior of free carriers in a semiconductor when electric and magnetic fields are applied. According to change in electric and magnetic field Hall coefficient, Hall mobility, carrier concentration, type of semiconductor, conductivity etc. properties can be determined. But Hall Effect in Ge with reference to change in temperature is studied at different constant electric and magnetic field. Due to increase in temperature of Ge specimen all the properties mentioned above are studied with respect to temperature. The strong magnets for variable magnetic field, resistors to change temperature of Ge specimen, LM35DZ sensor to measure temperature of Ge and Hall probe are calibrated at room temperature. As temperature increases at different magnetic field Hall coefficient decreases, carrier concentration increases and Hall mobility decreases.

Keywords: Teflon sheet, gauss magnets, Ge semiconductor, Hall probe, Sensor LM35DZ, surface mount resistors.

I. INTRODUCTION

Semiconductor and effect of temperature on semiconductors is wide research field in electronics as well as thermal semiconductors. Hall effect was discovered by Edwin Herbert Hall in 1879 while he was working on his doctoral degree in Maryland. The production of a voltage difference across an electrical conductor, transverse to both electric and magnetic field is studied by Hall. Hence Hall coefficient, Hall mobility, carrier concentration, type of semiconductor, conductivity etc. properties can be determined by using experimental observation for any semiconductor. It may be for Silicon, Gallium Arsenide, Germanium etc. Properties of semiconductor change according to temperature change. Effect of temperature on Si, GaAs etc are already studied by many researchers. But along with electric and Magnetic field effect (Hall Effect) on semiconductors at room temperature, there is wide area for research in same at higher temperature. Temperature dependence of Hall Effect is done by using Germanium semiconductor specimen, low cost magnetic field variation arrangement and specially designed probe.

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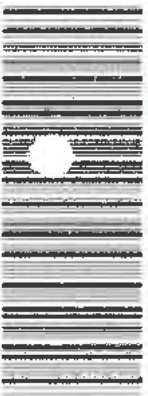


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MICROWAVE IRRADIATION SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES USING LEAF AND FRUIT EXTRACT

Dr. R.G. Kharabe¹, Prof.A.D.Tigadi², Sourabh Vairat³

^{1,2,3}KLE's G.I.Bagewadi College, Nipani (India)

ABSTRACT

The immense use of Nanoparticles due to its small size and change in size affects the properties enormously. These can be synthesized by different physical, chemical and biological methods. But biological approach is more convenient, ecofriendly, low cost, less time consuming. A microwave irradiation synthesis of silver nanoparticles were carried out biological approach using extracts of Neem leaves (Azadirachta Indica) and bitter gourd (Momordica Charantia) fruit. We synthesized silver nanoparticles by mixing two different extracts along with silver nitrate solution and comparative study has been done. Structural characterization of synthesized silver nanoparticles was performed by uv-vis and FTIR spectroscopy. The synthesized silver nanoparticles exhibit energy absorption band at 300nm-420nm for different samples. The FTIR spectra of synthesized silver nanoparticles showed strong bands at 3400, 1500, 1350, 500 cm⁻¹ to identify the compounds for the reduction of silver ions to silver atoms, the functional groups present in plant/fruit extract were investigated by FTIR.

Keywords: *Azadirachta Indica, FTIR, Momordica Charantia, Microwave irradiation, Neem leaves, Silver Nanoparticles, Spectra.*

I.INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology is promising as a rapidly growing field with its applications in Science and technology. Silver Nanoparticles (AgNPs) are studied widely among researchers. With this keen interest of AgNPs among researchers the need for synthesis of Silver nanoparticles has increased. But the need for biosynthesis of nanoparticles arose as the physical and chemical processes are less convenient. Often, Chemical synthesis method leads to presence of some of toxic chemicals that adverse effect in the medical applications. This is not an issue when it comes to biosynthesis route. So, in the search of cheaper pathways for nano particles synthesis, scientists use microbial enzymes, plant and fruit extracts. With their antioxidant and reducing properties they are responsible for the reduction of silver ion to silver metal nano particles. Green synthesis provides advancement over chemical and physical method as it is cost effective, eco friendly and in this method there is no need to use high energy, temperature and toxic chemicals.[1]The main objective of this paper is to study the formation and characterization of silver nano particles by green synthesis for the further applications of it in optical sensors,



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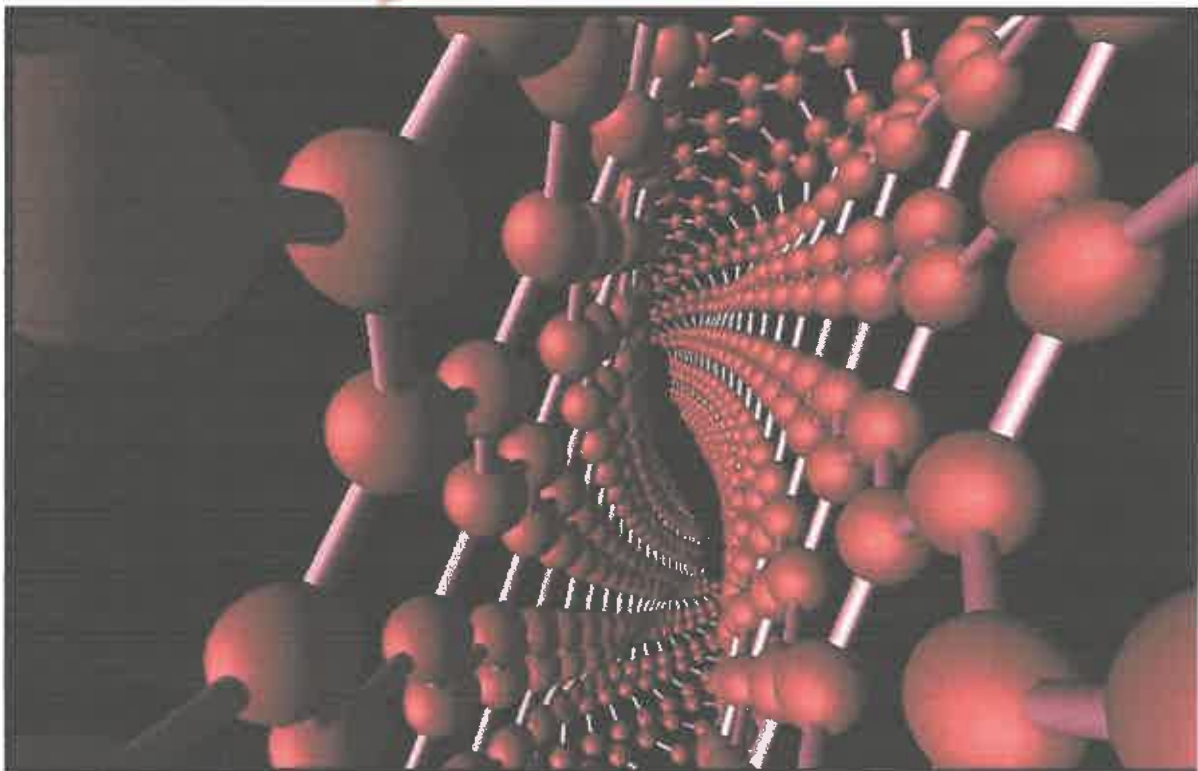
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18.SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NANOCRYSTALLINE-LI-NI-CD NANO FERRITES

R. G.Kharabe, M.B.Kothale and Ganpa Madanali

Department of Physics, K.L.E's G.I. Bagewadi College, Nippani-591237 (Karnatak state).

Abstract

Synthesis and characterization of nanosized $\text{Li}_{0.5}\text{Ni}_{0.75-x}\text{Cd}_{x/2}\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ (where $x = 0, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, \text{ and } 0.9$) by Hydrothermal method was undertaken. X-ray diffraction analysis is carried out to confirm the spinel phase formation of present samples. The IR spectra shows to significant absorption bands in the wave number range of $400\text{-}600\text{ cm}^{-1}$ arising due to the interatomic vibrations in the tetrahedral & octahedral coordination compounds. The average grain diameter of composition was in the nanometric range confirming the nanocrystalline nature.

Keywords: Ferrites, Hydrothermal method, X-ray diffraction.

1. Introduction

Ferrites have been considered as highly important electronics materials since last few decades. They are mainly composed of iron oxide and other divalent metal oxides. They have high resistivity low eddy current losses and low price. They also have remarkable magnetic property in important materials radio frequency region, physical flexibility and chemical stability. These materials are broadly used in magnetic fields, contrast enhancement of resonance imaging, magnetic guided site specific drug delivery and data storage. Among ferrites spinel ferrites MFe_2O_4 ($M = Ni, Cd, Li$) are the most important materials and have been widely used in electronics such as T.V communication, computers, automobiles and also in pigments, microwave absorbents and sensors. Lithium ferrites occupies a prominent position among various oxide magnetic materials used in devices operating at microwave frequencies. The compositional variations and hence property modulation made possible by substitution of different metal ions in its formula unit has given rise to Lithium family. Lithium ferrites possess many attractive features that make them suitable for used in memory cores, as a cathode material in Lithium batteries etc. The synthesis of nanocrystalline spinel Ni-Zn ferrites has been investigated intensively in recent years due to their potential applications, in non-resonant devices, radio frequency circuits, high quality filters, rod antennas transformer cores, read \ write heads for high speed digital tapes and operating devices.

2. Experimental

Synthesis of nanosized magnetic particles is namely gaining interest in material processing technologies and the fabrication of novel materials.(1-2) Nanoparticles of Cd ferrite prepared using different methods of synthesis have different ferrimagnetic characteristics showing a great variety of Neel temperature, coercive fields and saturation moments depending on the particle size.(3-4) Hence the synthesis of Cd ferrite as nanoparticles and the study of their magnetic properties as a function of the shape and size in an active and interesting area of research in the field of the material science.

In the present work Li-Ni-Cd ferrites were prepared by using the hydrothermal method at low temperature which yields nanoparticles with uniform size. $Li_{0.5} Ni_{0.75-x/2} Cd_{x/2} Fe_2O_4$ nanoparticles were prepared by the hydrothermal method [5] in which stoichiometric amounts of Lithium, Cadmium Nickel and Ferric nitrates were dissolved in distilled water obtaining a yellow solution. By adding a KOH 2 M solution until pH=11 the iron and cadmium or nickel hydroxides were precipitated. This precipitate was transferred into a Teflon stainless-steel autoclave and heated for different periods of time, ranging from 3 hours to 15 hours at $180\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to obtain Ni-ferrite. The final product was filtered and washed with distilled water and ground after drying in The samples were presintered at $600\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 8 hours the presintered powders were subjected to

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Contribution of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj to Irrigation, Agriculture Industry And Trade

Dr. B.S.Kamble

INTRODUCTION : The king Chhatrapati Shahu was influenced by two great freedom fighters viz, Mahatma Jotiba Fule and Agarkar. The development of princely state Kolhapur was encouraged by a particularly wise and far-sighted ruler Shahu Maharaja who is particularly known for the work he did to improve the economic welfare of the people, in particular, by improving the administration of the state, extending the rural infrastructure : road, irrigation and agriculture, industry trade and transport, developing the educational system, and encouraging co-operative activity. It is strongly felt that economic policies and programmes will definitely throw light on some important factors, which contributed towards the economic development of the region under his rule and lent to the modern period, therefore it is an attempt presenting the Contribution of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj to irrigation, agriculture, industry and trade.

The entire paper is described on the basis of secondary data, collected from various sources viz, books on history, academic dissertations and theses, research articles related to Rajarshi's economic policies and programmes published in various journals and souvenirs. The period chosen for the study starts with the Rajarshi assuming power in 1894 up to his death in 1922.

EARLY LIFE OF CHHATRAPATI SHAHU MAHARAJ :

Rajarshi was born on 26th July 1874, at Laxmi Nivas Palace, Bawda, Kolhapur. However, Govt. of Maharashtra, on advice of an expert group has officially declared 26th June 1874 as Rajarshi's birth date. Rajarshi's mother Radhabai died when he was 3 years of age. His father Jaysingrao or Abasaheb Chavre was the chief of Kargal (Senior). Rajarshi's name in the



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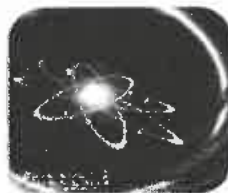
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15. **DRINKING WATER CRISIS IN INDIA**

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Abstract

Water scarcity, which is broadly understood as the lack of access to adequate quantities of water for human and environmental uses, is considered to be one of the most important global risks for society India's water crisis is often attributed to lack of government planning, increased corporate privatization, industrial and human waste and government corruption. In addition, water scarcity in India is expected to worsen as the overall population is expected to increase to 1.6 billion by year 2050. In India, over one lakh people die of water-borne diseases annually. The country faces a huge challenge in ensuring safe water supply. A large part of the water withdrawals are happening for agriculture. Therefore, greater discussions and interventions also need to be made in the agricultural sector. In fact agricultural productivity is a fundamental part of the solution.

Importance of Drinking Water

1. Eliminates Toxins: Studies have shown that water helps to remove toxins from the body, especially from the digestive tract.
2. Protects Against Cancer: Studies have found that the greater the intake of water, the lower the chances of bladder cancer.
3. Uplifts Mood: Drinking water makes you feel refreshed and improve the state of mind.
4. Promote Healthy Skin: Water help to flush out harmful toxins from the body, there by alleviating the risk of acne and pimples.
5. Optimum weight: Drinking water before meal helps to lose weight faster.
6. Boost Brain Function: Drinking enough water helps to boost mood and energy levels, thus increase brain performance.
7. Reduce Headaches: Studies have proved that adequate consumption of water can subdue headaches in those who are de-hydrated.
8. Prevents Pain: Muscle cramps, strains and aching joints can be prevent by keeping the body hydrated always.
9. Keeps Kidneys in Good Condition: Kidneys eliminate the wastes from the body, balance fluids, and help control blood pressure. Adequate consumption of water keeps kidney working properly.
10. Add Shine to the Hair: Drinking enough water helps to make strands, shinier, smoother and more reflective.

Introduction

Global water demands are expected to increase in the future because of increasing populations, urbanization, and

industrialization. In addition, aspects of climate change and anticipated increases in extreme weather events are expected to

ಮಹೋನ್ನತ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಸಮಗ್ರ ನೋಟ



ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

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ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಕೊಡುಗೆ

• ಪ್ರೊ. ಕುಮಾರ ಎಮ್. ತಳವಾರ

ದಲಿತ ಬಂಡಾಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೂ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಈಜಿನ ಹಂತ. ನವೋದಯ, ಪ್ರಗತಿಶೀಲ, ನವ್ಯಗಳ ಆನಂತರದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ನವೋತ್ತರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತರ ದಶಕದ ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿಬಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಹಾಗೂ ದಲಿತ ಬರಹಗಾರರಿಂದ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಚನ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ನಂತರ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಯು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದಿತು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ದಲಿತ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಒಟ್ಟೊಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ದಲಿತ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯು ಹೌದು. ಆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳೆಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿವೆ.

ಹಲವಾರು ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಂಡಾಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೯೬೦-೭೦ರ ದಶಕದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಾತಾವರಣವೇ ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮುನ್ನೆಲೆಗೆ ಬರಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಶೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಅಪಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲಿಯಾದ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವಂತ ಲೇಖಕರು ಬರೆದ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೇ ನಿಜವಾದ ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆನಿಸಿತು. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಋಷಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲ; ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿತ ಮಾಲ್ಯಗುಣ ಜಡವಾದಾಗ ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡುವುದೇ ಬಂಡಾಯ. ಅದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಗೊಂಡಾಗ ಬಂಡಾಯ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆನಿಸಿತು. ಈ ದಿನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗೊಂಡ ಬಂಡಾಯ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ

ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಾ ೧೯೭೯ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೧೦-೧೧ರಂದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾವೇಶಗೊಂಡು ಈ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟರೂಪಕೊಡಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸಿತು. ಶೋಷಿತಜನತೆಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಯಜಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ 'ಖಡ್ಗವಾಗಲಿ ಕಾವ್ಯ' ಎಂಬ ಘೋಷ ವಾಕ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ನಾಂದಿ ಹಾಡಿತು.

ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೂ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಣ್ಣಕಥೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಲುಸಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಿತು. ಈ ದೆಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೯೭೫ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರ ಜೊಜ್ಜಲ ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನ 'ಹೊಲೆ ಮಾದಿಗರ ಹಾಡು' ಇಂದಿಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಬರೆದ ಕಾವ್ಯವೂ ಓದುಗರನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿ ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂವಹಿಸುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಕಾಳಜಿಯಿಂದ ಬರೆದ ಕವನಗಳು ಅವುಗಳೇ ಮುಂದೆ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಗೀತೆಗಳಾದವು. ನವ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಪದಾರ್ಥ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ, ವಿಮರ್ಶಾ ಪರಿಜ್ಞಾನವೆಂಬ ಧೋರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಕವಿತೆಗಳು ರಚನೆಗೊಂಡವು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ 'ಇಕ್ರಲಾ ವದಿಲ್ಲಾ ಈ ನನ್ ಮಕ್ಕಚರ್ಮಾ ಎಬ್ರಲಾ' ಎಂದು ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು ಬರೆದಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಸಂಚಲನವನ್ನೇ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿತ್ತು. ತದನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ೧೯೭೯ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಅವರ 'ಸಾವಿರಾರು ನದಿಗಳು', ೧೯೮೩ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಅವರ 'ಕಪ್ಪುಕಾಡಿನ ಹಾಡು' ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ದಲಿತ ಲೋಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಧುಮುಕಲು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಿತು. ಇವರಂತೆಯೇ ನವ್ಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಉಚ್ಚಾಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಗೆ ತೊಡಗಿದ ದೇವನೂರು ಮಹಾದೇವ, ಅರವಿಂದ ಮಾಲಗತ್ತಿ, ಮು.ಗ.ಜವರಯ್ಯ, ಮುಳ್ಳುರು ನಾಗರಾಜ, ಚನ್ನಣ್ಣ ವಾಲಿಕಾರರಂತಹ ಹಿರಿಯರು. ಮೊಗ್ಗಳ್ಳಿ ಗಣೇಶ, ಕುಂವೀ, ಗೊಲ್ಲಳ್ಳಿ ಶಿವಪ್ರಸಾದ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಅನೇಕರು ದಲಿತರ ನೋವಿಗೆ ಧ್ವನಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಂತರು.

ಅ - ಚಿವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಣ್ಣ ಬಳ್ಳು ರಕ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲಸಾರ್ತಿ
ಮೂಳೇಲಿ ಗ್ವಾಡಕಟ್ಟುಗುಡಿಚಂದ ಮಾಡಿದೋರು

ನೀವಲ್ಲವೆ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ತೋಳಲ್ಲವೆ? ಎಂಬ ಸಾಲುಗಳಿಂದ ದುಡಿಯುವ ಜನರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಧ್ವನಿ ಎತ್ತಿ ಪುರೋಹಿತಶಾಹಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕುತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. 'ಬೀಳು' ಎನ್ನುವ ಕವಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಬರಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಕೊರಗಿತ್ತು, ಕೊಳೆಬಟ್ಟೆ ಹರಿದಿತ್ತು, ಪ್ರೇತಕಳೆ ಚಿಮ್ಮಿತ್ತು ವದನದಿಂದ...' ಎಂಬ ಸಾಲುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ದಲಿತ ಬದುಕಿನ ಸಂಕಟವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಲೇ 'ನಾಪು' ಎನ್ನುವ ಕವಿತೆಯ 'ಉಪದೇಶವು ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಡ; ಬೇಕು ನಮಗೆ ಅನ್ನವು, ಗುರುವುಗಿರುವು ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಡ; ಬೇಕು ವಸತಿ ವಸನವು'. ಎನ್ನುವಲ್ಲಿ ದಲಿತರಿಗೆ ಒಣ ಮಾತಿಗಿಂತ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. 'ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್' ಕವಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಮಳೆಯನೇಕೆ ತಾರಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಮಿಂಚು ಮಾಯ ಅಷ್ಟೆಯೆ?'

ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಕೊಡುಗೆ



प्रो. सीताराम. के. पवार

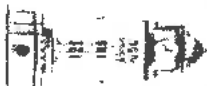
सह संपादक



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समकालीन भारतीय साहित्य : विविध विमर

विविध विधाओं के संदर्भ में

भाग - १

प्रधान संपादक

प्रो. सीताराम के. पवार

सह संपादक

प्रो. प्रभा भट्ट

डॉ. एल. पी. लमणी

डॉ. शीला. चौगुले

डॉ. नीता दीलतकर

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प्रधान संपादक
प्रो. सीताराम के. पवार

समकालीन भारतीय साहित्य : विविध विमर



दलित साहित्य विमर्श

रूपनारायण सोनकर

दलित साहित्य आन्दोलन मुख्यतः बीसवीं सदी का आन्दोलन है जो मराठी से हिन्दी में आया लेकिन इसका बीज तत्त्व आठवीं सदी के ब्रजयात्री योगी सरहपा और नाथ संप्रदाय के गोरखनाथ, दादू कबीर, रैदास से होते हुए आधुनिक या वर्तमान काल में अपना स्थान बना लेता है। दलित साहित्य की इस धारा के प्रभाव में न केवल हिन्दी काव्य अपितु सम्पूर्ण हिन्दी साहित्य आ जाता है।

दलित साहित्य एक ऐसा साहित्य है जो सभी तरह की वर्ण व्यवस्था, जात-पात, ऊंच-नीच, भेद-भाव के दायरे से ऊपर है जिसे धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश की सीमाओं में नहीं बांधा जा सकता है।

यह समाज के सर्वहारा वर्ग के सभान निश्छल और सरल है। इसे अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये किसी छंद, अलंकार आदि की आवश्यकता नहीं है। दलित की वेदना, शोषण की कुटुन, अन्याय का उत्पीड़न और अत्याचार का रुदन, अपमान की पीड़ा-अभिव्यक्ति भाषा और अलंकार नहीं देखती।

दलित साहित्य धार्मिक कर्मकाण्डों के सिद्धान्त को नकारता है। दलित साहित्य ईश्वर, भगव्य पुनर्जन्म को नकारता है। अंध-धर्म-कूप मंडूकता कलुषित परंपराओं को भी दलित साहित्य नकारता है। दलित साहित्य मानवतावादी सिद्धान्तों से लगाव रखता है। दलित साहित्य वैज्ञानिक सोच को प्रमुखता से स्वीकार करता है। दलित साहित्य मानव, मानव से जोड़ता है। वह मानव के प्रति प्रथा, नफरत, तिरस्कार भेदभाव उत्पन्न नहीं करता है। आदिमियों के जीवन में सौम्यता और समरसता लाता है।

दलित साहित्य धार्मिक कठमुल्लापन, कर्मकांड, ऋद्धिवाद, बंधुवा जीवन, नारी शोषण, घृणा छुआछूत, भेदभाव गैर-इंसानियत के खिलाफ खुली बगावत करता है। इस खुली बगावत से कमजोर वर्ग को एकता के सूत्र में बांधता है और शोषण के विरुद्ध संघर्ष करता है।

जो लोग मानवता प्रेमी है दलित साहित्य उनकी बढ़ाई करता है जो लोग दलितोत्थान से जुड़े हैं उनको फूलों की माला पहनाकर उनका अभिनन्दन करता है। मानव अधिकारों के लिये काम करने वाले मनुष्यों का सम्मान करता है जो दासता और शोषण से मुक्ति दिलाते हैं उनकी आराधना करता है। दलित साहित्य मुनष्य को धर्मरहित, अकर्मण्य तथा भीरु के स्थान पर कर्तव्यपरायण, संघर्षशील और जुझारु बनाता है उनमें आत्म गौरव, स्वाभिमान और विवेक जाग्रत करता है दलित साहित्य मिथ्याभिमान और आडम्बरो से दूर जन साधारण से सीधा सम्पर्क बनाता है।

दलित साहित्य धरती से जुड़े लोगों का साहित्य है। उनकी जीवनचर्या है। उनकी जुबान है। यह दलित, शोषित, पीड़ित, उपेक्षित लोगों का जीवन दर्पण है। यह शोषित और शोषकों का दिग्दर्शक है। अन्यायी, अत्याचारी दमनकारी और उनकी शिकार दलितों का दस्तावेज है। दलित साहित्य विचारों का बारूद है जो वैचारिक क्रांति फूंक

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मराठी दलित कथा आणि प्रा. केशव मेश्राम

डॉ. श्रीपती म. रायमाने

प्रास्ताविक :

१९६० नंतर दलित साहित्याचा प्रवाह मराठी साहित्याला येऊन मिळाला. विशेषतः यातील दलित कथा लक्षवेधी ठरल्या आहेत. दलित कथा साहित्याला लाभलेले केशव मेश्राम यांचे योगदान अतिशय महत्त्वाचे आहे. त्यांचे एकूण १० कथासंग्रह प्रसिद्ध झाले आहेत.

कवी, कथाकार, कादंबरीकार, समीक्षक, ललितगंध लेखक खंदे वक्ते मराठीचे नामवंत प्राध्यापक, महाराष्ट्रातील दलित साहित्याच्या चळवळीतील एक आणखी भाष्यकार दलित साहित्याच्या चळवळीतून पुढे निर्माण झालेल्या 'दलित पंथर' या ह्युजार क्रांतीकारी युवासघटनेचे प्रेरक व आघारस्वयं ३ दशकातील दलित समाजाला ६ तळगाळातील शोधित उमेद्विस्त बहिष्कृत वर्गातून नव्या शिक्षणाने व सामाजिक जागृतेने लेखन करणारे व प्रभावी कथाकार म्हणून प्रा. केशव मेश्राम त्यांच्या शोध घेत आहेत.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे कार्य व तत्त्वज्ञान यापासून प्रेरणा घेऊन काही दलित कथाकार कथा लिहू लागले होते. त्यात अण्णाभाऊ साठे, शंकरराव खरत, बंधुमाधव, बाबूराव बागुल, योगीराज वाघमारे या प्रमुख कथाकारांनी काही ताकतवान, विदोही तर काही निवेदनान्मक कथा लिहिल्या. मराठी कथेत झोपडपट्टीतील, माणूस कथेचा नायक कधी झाला नाही. ही माणसे किंवा ती तिकाणे कथांमधून आलीत ती किल्लसवाणे प्रकार दाखवायला त्यांचा चांगुलपणा, प्राणाधिकपणा, शूरपणा किंवा इतरही तत्सम गुण रेषाटप्याचा प्रयत्न कोणीही केला नव्हता.

दलित कथाकार सत्ताज जीवनाचे चित्रण करणे व त्यांचे दुःख वैशीवर टांगणे हा हेतू त्याकाळी त्यांच्या डोक्यापुढे होता. सुरुवातीस डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी संपादित व प्रकाशित केलेल्या 'बहिष्कृत भारत, जंगला व नंतरच्या 'प्रबुद्ध भारत' या सामाहिकारून काही कथाकार कथा लिहित होते त्यात बंधुमाधव, यादवरव गंगुर्डे, निर्गुण कांबळे, रमेश शिंदे यांचा समावेश असला तरी त्यातील फक्त बंधुमाधव यांनी सातत्याने कथालेखन केले. स्वतःच्या जातीतील अन्यायावर प्रकाशझोत टाकण्याच्या त्यांनी प्रयत्न केला.

१९४९ पासून अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांनी कथालेखनास प्रारंभ केला त्याचे 'बुळवाडी', 'भागामती', 'फरशी', 'गजाआड' इत्यादी कथासंग्रह प्रसिद्ध आहेत. त्यांचे सारेच ललित लेखन तत्कालीक पारंपारिकता मोडणारे आहे.

यापूर्वीच्या मराठी कथावाङ्मयातून अपरिचीत अशा महार, मांग, रामोशी, चोर, दरोडेखोर या खालच्या जातीतील, समाजातील लोक हे अण्णाभाऊंच्या कथांचे नायक झाले. ती माणसे त्यांचे स्वभाव, समस्या, त्यांच्या कारंभ्यातून व कथातून बोलका झाला. ही माणसे अत्यंत प्रामाणिक, लढाऊ वृत्तीची आहेत. गुन्हेगार असूनही ती नीतिमान आहेत.

अण्णाभाऊंनी या माणसांना आपल्या कथातून महान केले नीतीच्या अस्तुच्या शिखरावर नेऊन बसविले १९५६ नंतर ते डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांकडे झुकलेले दिसतात. त्यांनी शिकविलेली अन्यायाची बीड, स्वाभिमान अण्णांनी आपल्या कथानायकांना दिली. म्हणून आंबेडकरी विचार असलेला हा सर्वांचा आवडता कथालेखक दलित साहित्यातील एक समर्थ कथालेखक होय.

शंकरराव खरतांनी गावाबाहेरील १२ बलुतेदार व भटकरांचा जंगली यांच्या जीवनाचे

यथार्थ चित्रण रेखाटले. किंबहुना गावातील जातीयुक्त आर्थिक विषमता आणि सामाजिक, आर्थिक शोषण किती गुंतागुंतीचे होते व अन्यायमूलक असते याचे स्पष्ट व वास्तव चित्रण आपल्या कथांमधून त्यांनी १९५८-५९ च्या सुमारास सुरू केले. त्यांचे सांगाथा, बारा बलुतेदार दौडी, तडीपार, गावशीव, मुलाखत इत्यादी कथासंग्रह आहेत. अण्णाभाऊंच्या कथांनी दलित कथेचा उगम होतो तर खरतांच्या कथांनी त्या उगमाचे पात्र रुढावते. शंकरराव खरत यांनी आपल्या कथातून दलितवाची व्यथा दाखविली, सर्वर्ष दलित समाजाचे विवत वास्तव हा त्यांच्या कथांचा विशेष दिसतो. ना. रा. शेंडे यांच्या कथालेखनातून दलित समाजाचे थोडेफार चित्रण आलेले आहे त्यांनी हा कथा प्रापुड्याने सुधारणावादी भूमिकेतून लिहिलेल्या दिसतात.

बारा बलुतेदारांची आर्थिक व सामाजिक कोंडी कशी होती याचे मार्मिक व हृदयाला धीक पडणारे अनेक प्रसंग त्यांनी आपल्या कथांमधून उभे केले आहेत. शेकडो वर्षे चालत आलेली बलुतेदारी आर्थिक विषमते बरोबरच सामाजिक विषमतेमधील जातीयुता कशी टिकवून ठेवते ते सांगतात हे सांगतांना त्यांची कथा नुसतीच वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण रव्हत नाही तर ती अनेक अंगांनी गुणसंपन्न होते. भटकरा जमातीचे विस्कळीत जीवन त्यांनी तितक्याच प्रभावीपणे आपल्या कथांमधून आपणले तसेच खेड्यातील राजकारणापुढे झालेला बदल व तेथील सामाजिक व्यवस्थेवरील चांगले वाईट परिणाम यांचेही चित्रण त्यांनी केले.

बाबूराव बागुल यांचे 'जेव्हा मी जात चोरली होती, मरणस्वरुहोत आहे 'सूड' हे त्यांचे कथासंग्रह प्रसिद्ध आहेत. बागुलांनी ज्या समाजाची बांधिलकी स्वीकारली व ते ज्या समाजावर लिहू लागले तो समाज, तोपर्यंतच्या दृष्टिस न देशास, भावणारा, तेथील विश्व स्थाला न पेलणारे होते. त्यामुळे त्यांचा पहिल्याच कथा संग्रहाने वाचकांचे आकर्षण वाढते. त्यांची भाषा आक्रमक संपूर्ण विदोह व्यक्त करण्यास लागणाऱ्या ताकतीची भाषा आहे. बंड व नकार माना पेलणारी व बळ देणारी भाषा आपल्या कथांमधून ते सहज वापरतात. 'आंबेडकर भारत' मधील त्यांच्या कथा डॉ. बाबासाहेबांच्या जीवनातील घटना व विश्वासातील बारकावे अत्यंत कलात्मक पद्धतीन प्रकट करणाऱ्या आहेत. त्यांच्या कथा आंबेडकरी विचारांचे सखोल चिंतनच प्रकट करताना दिसून येतात.

बागुलांच्या जीवनाचा आवाका प्रचंड नाही. परंतु त्यांचा तिरखणाची गुणत्मक उंची व मूल्ये ही आजच्या दलित कथेत सर्वोच्च आहेत. त्यांची मानवी जीवनावर श्रद्धा व प्रेम आहे. कर्तृत्वाने विश्वास आहे म्हणूनच ते माणसाला महान मानतात. माणूस हा विश्वाच्या जडणा-घडणीचा एकमेव कर्ता करविला आहे. हा त्यांचा विचार त्यांच्या प्रगल्भ बुद्धिवादाची साक्षी देतो. बाबूराव बागुल यांच्या कथेत देवना, विदोह आणि नकार या तत्वांचा अविष्कार झालेला दिसतो. त्यांची पावे धर्म, वर्ण, जातिश्रेष्ठत्व, परंपरा याविरुद्ध विदोह पुकारतांना दिसतात. आपल्या हक्कासाठी संघर्ष करताना ती आढळतात बागुलांनी माणसाला महान मानण्याची भूमिका घेतलेली दिसते.

प्रा. केशव मेश्रामांचे वेगळेपण एकूण दलित कथाकारांच्यामध्ये केशव मेश्राम यांची कथा मात्र वेगळी आणि उरून दिसणारी आहे. मेश्राम आपल्या कथेतून केवळ समाजव्यवस्थेचे दलितांचे दुःख निर्माण झाले आहे एवढेच दाखवित नाहीत तर त्यांच्यातील परस्पर वैमनस्यामुळे, स्वाध्यामुळे अन्य स्वभाववैषामुळे दुःख निर्माण होतात, अशाप्रकारे मानवी जीवनातील दुःखाकडे मेश्राम व्यापकपणे पाहतात, म्हणून

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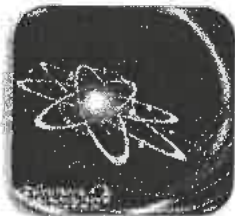
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20. Nuclear Energy-A Solution to Energy Crises

Dr R. G.Kharabe

K.L.E's G.I.Bagewadi College, Nippani-591237 (Karnatak state)

ABSTRACT

An energy crisis is any significant bottleneck in the supply of energy resources to an economy. In popular literature, it often refers to one of the energy sources used at a certain time and place, in particular those that supply national electricity grids or those used as fuel in vehicles. Energy crisis and finding a viable solution for it constitutes an important contemporary debate in India today. Non-renewable energy forms major chunk of total energy resources of the country. Soaring international prices of crude oil entails heavy outflow of foreign exchange and there is omnipresence of energy insecurity in the event of disruption in supply. Nuclear energy is being offered as panacea for energy crisis being faced by India. Nuclear energy is a cheaper, In this paper a solution to energy crisis like nuclear energy is explained.

Introduction:

Industrial development and population growth have led to a surge in the global demand for energy in recent years. In the 2000s, this new demand — together with Middle East tension, the falling value of the U.S. dollar, dwindling oil reserves, concerns over peak oil, and oil price speculation — triggered the 2000s energy crisis, which saw the price of oil reach an all-time high of \$147.30 a barrel in 2008.

Energy crisis and finding a viable solution for it constitutes an important contemporary debate in India today. Energy crisis has a great bearing on all socioeconomic development of a country and its sovereignty. Indo-US nuclear deal trans-country pipelines and aggressive policy of securing petroleum fields in different parts of the world can be seen in light of the energy crisis.

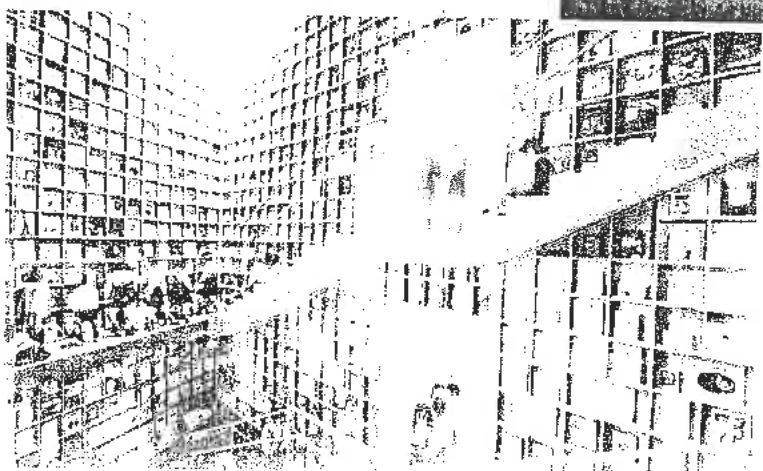
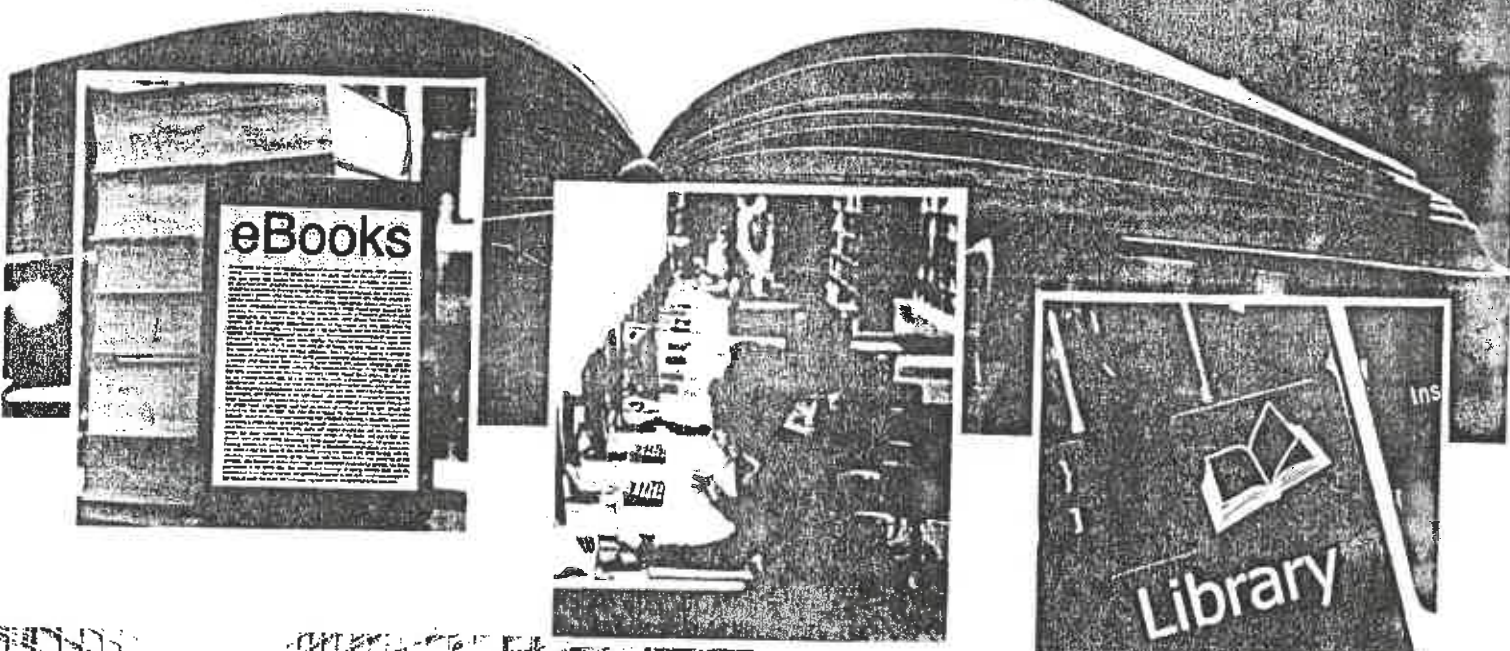
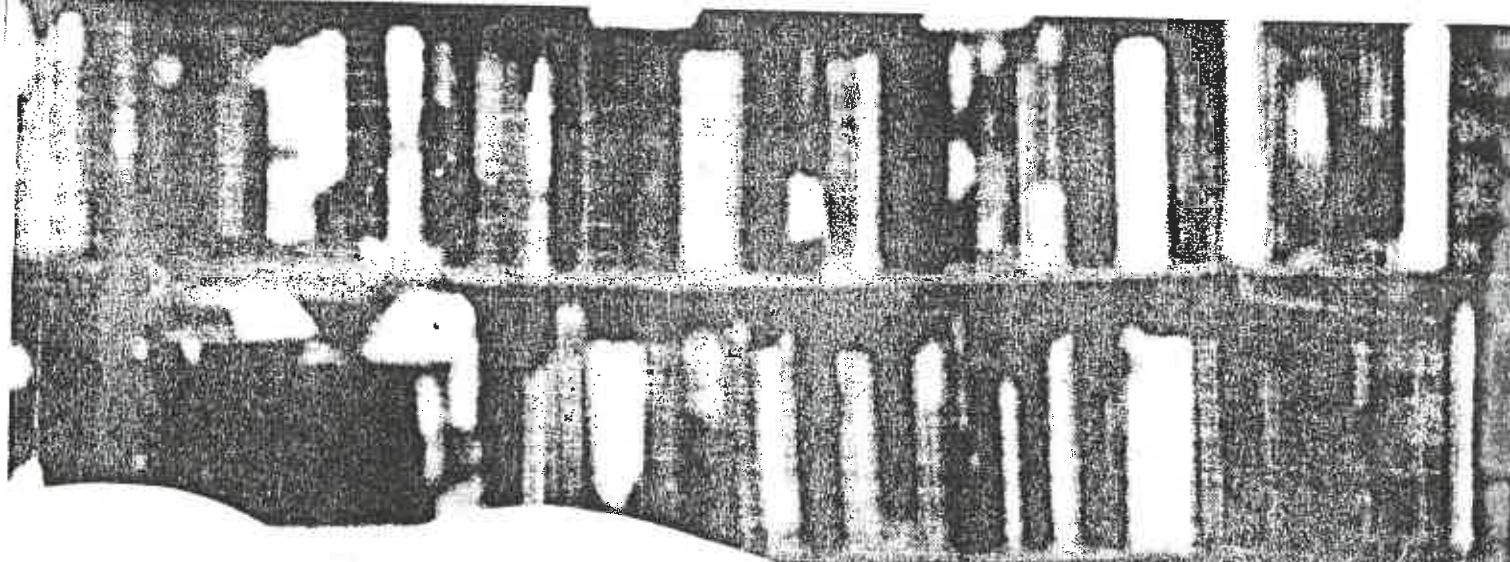
India is not the stand alone case facing energy crisis. The world on the whole is facing energy crisis. Energy intense economies of the developed world copied with increasing demand from rapidly developing countries such as India, china, Brazil is responsible for huge increase in demand.

In India there are number of factors which led to the situation of energy crisis. There has been sharp rise in the consumption of energy in India since the last decade of 20th century. The year 1991 unleashed the forces of liberalization, privatization sector and accompanying rise in energy, tidal energy etc. These resources have failed to fill the gap of demand and supply of

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2018

ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN CHANGING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SCENARIO



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Dr. Manohar G. Shinde

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Open Access E-Resources for Academic Libraries

Kantesh Kagali

Librarian

K.L.E. Society's G I Bagewadi College,
Nipani.

Abstract

The Internet, the Web, and related digital publishing developments have made open access possible. Open access only deals with unpaid, scholarly works. Scholars are not paid to write journal articles. They do so for both selfless and self interested reasons. Other works that scholars are paid for are providing open access to "royalty-producing literature" may be possible as part of a potential future development of the open access concept. Open access goes well beyond simply making journal literature freely available: it must also be able to be used for any purpose as long as there is correct attribution and the integrity of the work is maintained. As a result, scholars, students, and other users do not need to seek permission to make use of open access works as they choose.

Keywords: Open Access, E-Resources, Academic Libraries, Usage, Open Access Research Literature.

Introduction

Twelve years ago, the concept of 'Open Access' developed at the Budapest Open Access Initiative. 'Open Access' is defined as " free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself".

Open Access - Definitions

Open access is a generic term used for knowledge resources made available in the public domain for public access or public consumption at large scale, without any subscription fee or access charges. OPEN ACCESS is facilitated in an internet-based online resource. Internet services are designed for global as well as local users. User interfaces and languages of scholarly communications are to be suitable for global users for all types of users for their work process.

"Open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. What make it possible are the internet and the consent of the author or copyright-holder".

- Peter Suber

What is Open Access?

Open Access is an online to a scholarly publication that is free to read, open access literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. We could call it "barrier free" access.

Open Access, Innovation, and Infrastructure One way out of the self-inflicted path dependence of academic publishing is innovation. Innovation is defined here as the application of solutions that meet new requirements through better products and processes. This, according



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DRINKING WATER CRISIS

Prof. Miss Preethi Patil and Prof. Miss Padmini Shedbal
G.L.Bagewadi Arts, Science, Commerce & PG College ,Nipani

Abstract -

There are millions of people all over the world who don't have access to water, or, if they have access, that water is unable to be used. About 70% of the Earth's surface is covered with water and 3% of it is actually freshwater that is fit for human consumption. Around two-thirds of that is tucked in frozen glaciers and unavailable for our use. According to WWF, some 1.1 billion people worldwide lack access to water, and a total of 2.7 billion find water scarce for at least one month of the year.

Clean drinking water is scarce and there are millions of people across this globe who spend their entire day searching for it. Yet, people who have access to safe, clean drinking water take it for granted and don't use it wisely. Water scarcity involves water crisis, water shortage, water deficit or water stress. Water scarcity can be due to physical water scarcity and economic water scarcity. Physical water scarcity refers to a situation where natural water resources are unable to meet a region's demand and economic water scarcity is a result of poor water management resources.

Causes of Water Scarcity: Overuse of Water, Pollution of Water, Conflict, Distance , Drought, Governmental Access.

Problems due to Water scarcity: Lack of access to drinking water, hunger, Lack of Education, Diseases, sanitation issues , poverty.

Solutions for water scarcity : Education, recycle water, Advance Technology Related to Water Conservation, Improve Practices Related to Farming, Improve Sewage Systems, Support Clean Water Initiatives.



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25. "SYNTHESIS AND ANTI-BACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF PYRAZOLE DERIVATIVE"

✓Prashant.T.Narawade¹, Vijaykumar Uppar², Shrishail. Narawade³

1. KLE's G.I.Bagewadi College Nipani., 2. Rani Channamma University belagavi.

3. KLE's G.I.Bagewadi College Nipani.

Abstract:

Different Pyrazole derivatives were synthesized by cyclization of substituted chalcone derivatives in presence of hydrazine hydrate and 1-Phenyl hydrazine (P1-P6). All the synthesized compound were characterized by spectral analysis (UV, IR, NMR and MS). These compounds were screened for their antibacterial activity against Gram-positive bacteria and Gram negative bacteria. All synthesized compounds (P1-P6) exhibited good antibacterial activities $\mu\text{g/ml}$ against E.coli, P. aeruginosa, B.pumilus.

Keywords: - Pyrazole, Chalcone, Hydrazine, 1-Phenyl hydrazine, Antibacterial.

26. **Bio medical waste and its management**

Prof C.S..Patil* ,Prof S.V.Salimath ,

Raja Lakhamagouda Science Institute ,Belagavi

Abstract

The Bio medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, imposes a duty on an institution generating biomedical waste to take measures to prevent any adverse effects on human and the environment. The world health organization estimated that around 20 percent of the total waste from health care activities are hazardous and contains harmful micro organisms and can infect patients, health care workers & public in general .

Common bio medical waste treatment facility (CBWTF) plays an important role in the collection and treatment of bio medical waste this reduces threats to human health and environment caused by untreated bio medical waste. A detailed classification of hospital waste indicates the several types of wastes in the hospital set up. All figures mentioned in classification are shown in percentages

Types of Biomedical wastes and their category, recycling and non recyclable are also important .There is a risk of contamination and infection due to improper disposal of hazardous chemicals, drugs& disposables in the open area

Bio medical waste management is multi dimensional, multidisciplinary area touching every field of medicine, scientific research management techniques, Law and environment as well as Social and Political issues. Key words: - Hospital Waste, Hospital Infection, Hospital Disposal

3.3.3

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हिंदी साहित्य में

नारी

संवेदना



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डॉ. राजीव, एस. हिरेमठ

प्रस्तावना

साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है। समाज में घटित घटनाओं का चित्र साहित्यकार अपने साहित्य में करता है। साहित्य— 'सहित यत्' प्रत्यय से 'साहित्य' का अर्थ बना है। 'शब्द' और 'अर्थ' का यथावत् सहभाग अर्थात् 'साथ होना' ही साहित्य है। सृष्टि की मेंरुदंड नारी की स्थिति को विश्व के किसी भी राष्ट्र की संस्कृति का प्रमुख मापदंड माना गया है। विभिन्न संस्कृति के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रखने वाली नारी की स्थिति में सदैव परिवर्तन होते रहे हैं। प्रसिद्ध चिंतक आशारानी नारीचिंतन के संबंध में अपने विचार इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत करती हैं कि "हमें अपनी प्रगति के उतार-चढ़ाव का अध्ययन करना होगा। अपनी सांस्कृतिक, भौगोलिक, ऐतिहासिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि को समझना होगा।"

विषय प्रवेश

भारतीय संस्कृति में नारी का स्थान अति महत्वपूर्ण और गौरवशाली है। संसार में अगर नारी न होती तो सभ्यता और संस्कृति ही न होती। समाज में नारी की विविध चित्रण हैं। नारी—माँ, सती, बेटी, बहन, सखी आदि अनेकानेक रूप है। संसार की आँख नारी है। नारी अपने परिवार को सुचारु रूप से चलाती है। नारी—ममतामयी, प्रेममयी, स्नेहमयी, त्यागमयी, करुणामयी आदि गुणों से परिपूर्ण है। इसलिए नारी को देवी मानते हैं। वे दुर्गा, सरस्वती, लक्ष्मी आदि रूपों में श्रद्धा एवं पुण्य भाव से युक्त होती है। नारी—राजनीतिज्ञ और शिक्षणतज्ञ आदि रूपों में दिखाई देती है। नारी की सहन शक्ति का जब अंत हो जाता है तब चेतना की तीव्रता दिखाई देती है। हिंदी साहित्य में कई ऐसी नारियों का चित्रण मिलता है, अपने हक, स्वतंत्रता, नैतिकता के लिए संघर्ष करती नजर आती हैं।

'प्रभा खेतान, का 'छिन्नमस्ता' उपन्यास स्त्री को आर्थिक निर्भरता की ओर संकेत करता है। 'उषा प्रियंवदा' द्वारा रचित उपन्यास 'पचपन खंबे लाल दिवारे' कुठित स्वतंत्रता और कर्तव्य के बीच छटपटाती डरपोक सुषमा की कथा कहानी है। 'गोविन्द मिश्र' के कथा-लेख में नारी-विमर्श का चित्रण मिलता है।

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42. "अधुनातन काल के हिंदी कहानियों में वर्ण व्यवस्था"

प्रस्तावना

पुस्तक संशोधन विभाग

आचार्य विद्यापीठ

पुस्तक संशोधन विभाग, मुद्राविद्यालय

(स्वायत्त) बेलगाँव

प्रस्तावना

भारतीय संस्कृति के प्राचीन काल में चार प्रमुख वर्णों का उद्भव है। अपनी कार्यक्षमता के अनुसार प्राचीन लिखित विद्यालयों में ब्राह्मण कहलये। क्षत्रिय का शासक कर्मे वाले वीर क्षत्रीय कहलये लगे। व्यापार-उद्योग करने वाले वैश्य कहलये अंत में लोगों की श्रम की सफाई करने वाले शूद्र कहलये लगे। इस प्रकार ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रीय, वैश्य और शूद्र रूप के चार वर्ण समाज में प्रचलित हुए। वेदकाल में इस पद्यलित वर्ण व्यवस्था में ब्राह्मण का वेदा ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रीय का वेदा वैश्य, वैश्य का वेदा वैश्य और शूद्र का वेदा शूद्र कहलये।

इस प्रकार से वर्ण एवं वर्ण व्यवस्था की स्थापना के पहले ही के कार्यक्षेत्र भी निश्चित था। किन्तु अन्य तीन वर्णों के शूद्र वर्णों लोगों के पत्नी दृष्टिकोण अज्ञायपूर्ण था। शूद्रों को गानों में घुमने फिरने की अनुमति नहीं थी। सामाजिक मेलों में अन्य लोगों से मिलने-जुलने पर पाबंदियाँ थीं। रातों पर चलने हुए उनके गले में घंटेका बांध दिया जाता था जसो में उन्हें घुंरना होता था। इस तरह शूद्रों के लिए कोई स्वतंत्रतापूर्ण जीवन और वातावरण नहीं था।

सुबह राज्य के एका गीत में गीत। भाग्यवत् अर्थ के लिए दलितों के लिए
अथक परिश्रम किया। महापणा सीमापति यद्यत्पुत्रक इत्येव समाप्त्य से शिष्य
वृत्ति एवं विनीत सहायता लेकर उच्च शिक्षा के लिए निकल गए। यही उन्होंने
वेगिस्टर की प्रीक्षा पास की साथ ही उन्होंने डॉक्टरेट की उपाधि भी प्राप्त की।
वापस भारत लौटकर उन्होंने दलितों एवं पीड़ितों की अर्थव्यवस्था को देखकर
अनेक सामाजिक एवं शैक्षिक योग्यता प्रदान के लिए कार्य करते हुए शिक्षण
पाठी ऑफ इंडिया की स्थापना करके दलितों को उच्च और उन्नति के लिए कार्य
करना आरंभ किया। दलितों को एक नया एवं आरम्भ के लिए उन्होंने तत्कालीन
ब्रिटिश सरकार तथा प्रजासत्तक पंचायत के तहत सरकार से सब्सिडी किया जिससे वह
सफलता भी प्राप्त हुई।

दलितों के उन्नयन के लिए बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर ने भारत भर भ्रमण किया
'दुर्गम भ्रमण गणवर्गीय धर्ममय शरण शरणागत' कहकर ही अंबेडकर के महसूस
अनुवायियों ने मुद्र धर्म का स्वीकार भी किया।

बीमार में बाबू जगजीवन राम ने अपने दलित भाइयों के शैक्षणिक प्रगती के
लिए संपर्क किया। अपनी योग्यता और मेधा के बल पर वे इन्डियन केन्द्र सरकार में
मन्त्री पद पर भी आसीन रहे। उनकी बेटा मोहन कुमार शैक्षणिक संघों के साथ
अपनी प्रगतीशील विचारधाराओं को लेकर आगे बढ़ती रही है। वे भारतीय संसद की
सभापति भी रहे चुकी है।

इसके अतिरिक्त बाबा राम के पुत्र बाबू मंत्री जीवन राम साहनी ने भी दलित
होज के कामों में अपनी दलित भाइयों के शैक्षणिक संपर्क के रूप में उपाय उठाने के लिए
सरकारी स्तर पर पर्याप्त योगदान दिया है।



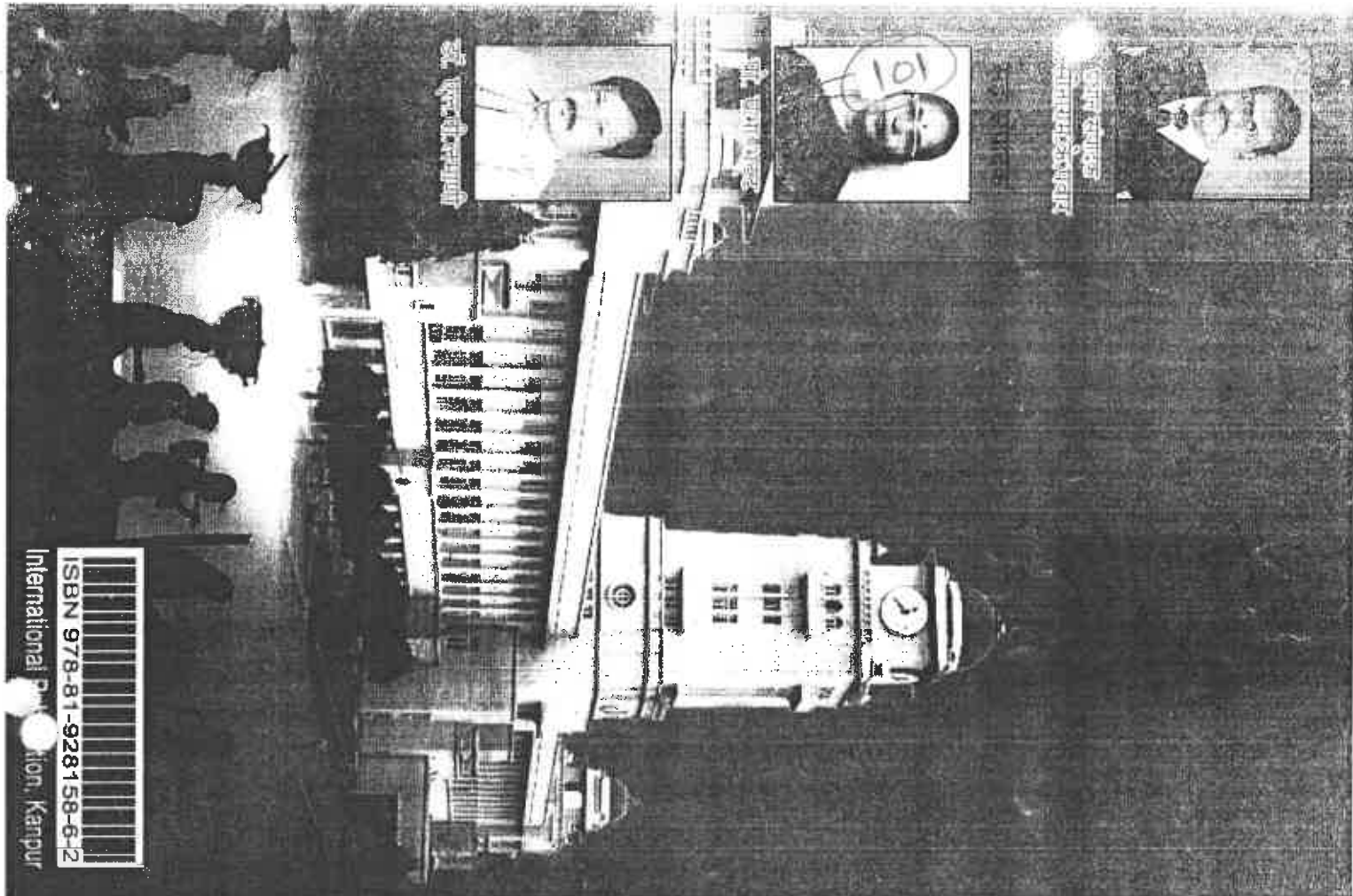
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डॉ. संध्या देवदार



डॉ. विद्याभक्त



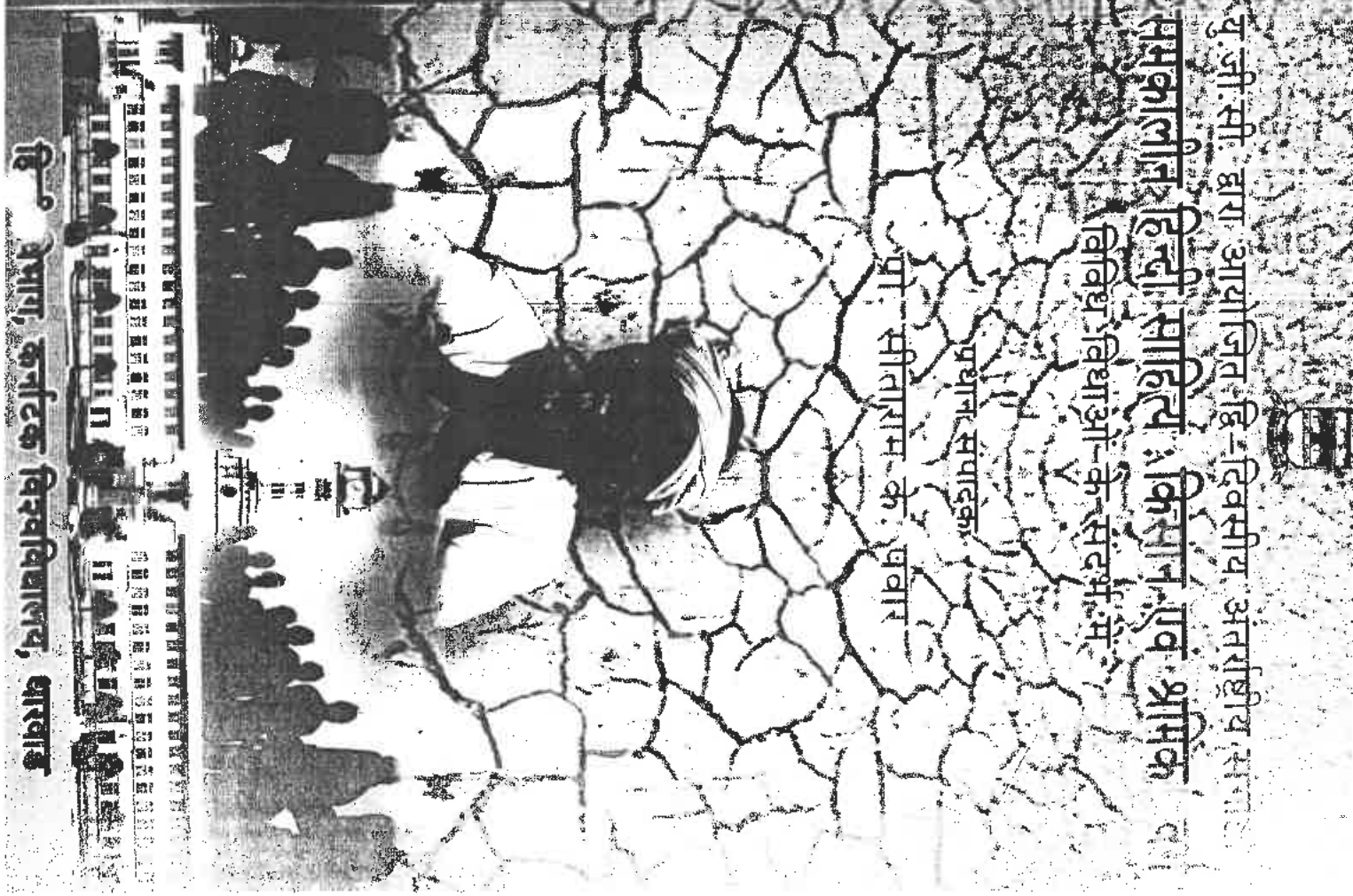
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डॉ. सीताराम के. पवार

यु. जी. सी. द्वारा आयोजित द्वि-दिवसीय अंतराष्ट्रीय संस्था
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विविध विधाओं के संदर्भ में

प्रधान संपादक
डॉ. सीताराम के. पवार



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२४-२५ मार्च २०१७ (हिन्दी विभाग)

“ समकालीन हिंदी काव्य साहित्य में किसान एवं मजदूरों की संवेदनाएँ ”

प्रस्तुत कर्ता :- डा.महादेवी गुरव
जी.आय.बागेवाड़ी डिग्री
महाविद्यालय निप्पानी.

समकालीन साहित्य में युग विशेष का रूप साकार होता है सन १९६० के बाद याने सत्तोतरी तत्कालीन कविता का नाम सार्थक पहचान देने में कवियों में धूमिल का हाथ महत्वपूर्ण था ! समकालीन साहित्य में कवियों ने इतिहास बोध की पृष्ठ पृष्ठभूमि के धरातल पर आपने समय की यथार्थ के विषय को प्रतिपादित करनेका किया गया है ! देखा जाए तो हर कवि आपने समय का समकालीन होता है ! समाज की भविष्य का विकासशील संभावनाओं के लिए पीड़ित शोषित श्रमजीवी किसान आदि आम आदमी की समस्याओं को केन्द्रित रखकर काव्य का सृजन तथा उसमें मानवता को प्राधान्य देकर समाज को जागरूकता की ओर उन्मुख करना ही समकालीन कविता का लक्ष है ! यही युग विशेष की यथार्तता नवीनता को जन्म देती है ! इसी परिवर्तन के कारण तत्कालीन साहित्य का स्वर इसमें अंकित होता है ! इस समकालीन साहित्य में युग के विविधमुखी वास्तविक मानव जीवन के साथ-साथ समाज में बदलते हुए जीवन मुल्योका भी चित्रण होता है ! इस युग में कवियोंने काव्य साहित्य में विद्रोह कि भावना क्रांतिकारी विचार, समाजवादी विचारधारा अनेक विसंगतियों को लेकर आमा आदिमी का समकालीन जीवन चित्रण साहित्य में पिरोने का प्रयास किया है ! साथ ही सामाजिक परिस्थितियोंसे भारतीय जाना मानस को सचेत किया गया है ! किसान वर्ग, मजदूर वर्ग, दिन दलितों के प्रति, पीड़ितों के प्रति गहरी संवेदना प्रकट करा के समाज सुधार का लक्ष सामने रखकर इना पीड़िता वर्गों में आत्मबल तथा आत्मविश्वास जगाने का प्रयास समकालीन कवियोंने काव्य साहित्य के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्त किया है! सामाजिक और बौद्धिक दृष्टि से यहाँ युग व्यापक परिवर्तनों का काला कहा गया तो अनुचित नहीं होगा ! कारण इसा समकालीन युग में सबसे अधिक प्रतिभाओं का उदय हुवा ! जिन्होंने साहित्य के विकास में बहुमुखी और बहू उद्देशीय योगदान देकर साहित्य के जरिये समाज सुधार का कार्य किया ! इस युग में नवा चेतना की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्दी है ! कवि मंगलेश डबराल जैसे समकालीन कवि ने कविता में शोषण विरोध के रूपा में शोषित, पीड़ित व्यक्ति की व्यथा तथा संघर्ष म्र्या जिवन और शोषण का खुलकर विरोधकरते हुए अपनी कविता 'पहाड़ पर लालटेन' इस कविता में चेतावनी दी है और पीड़ितों



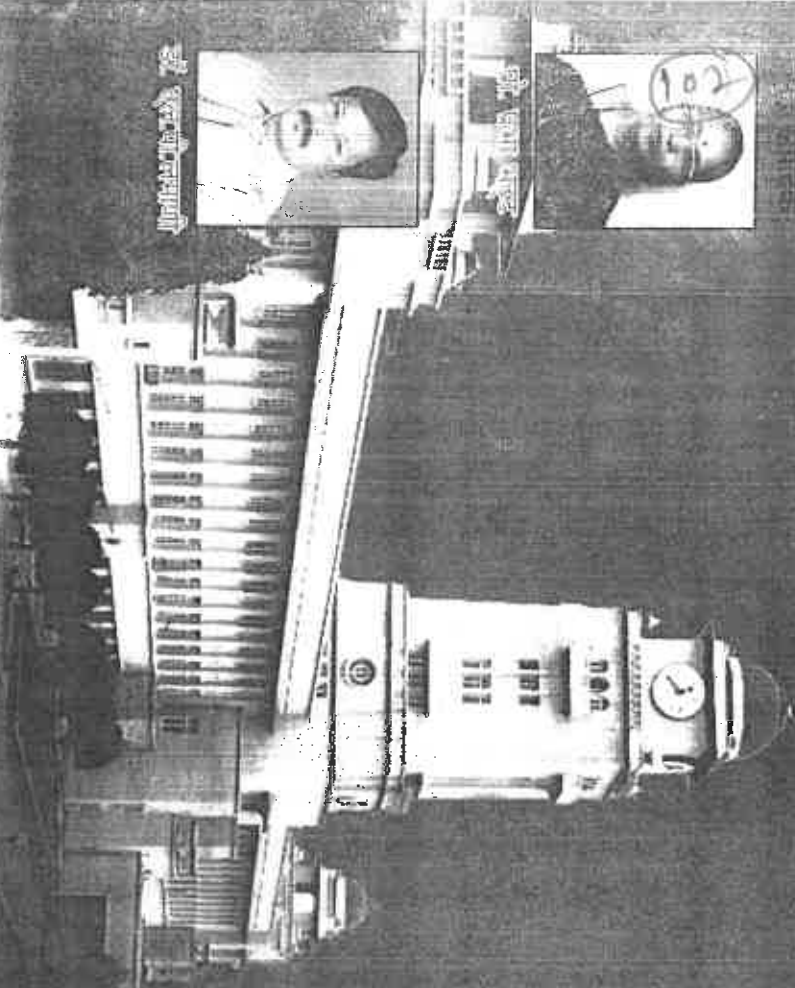
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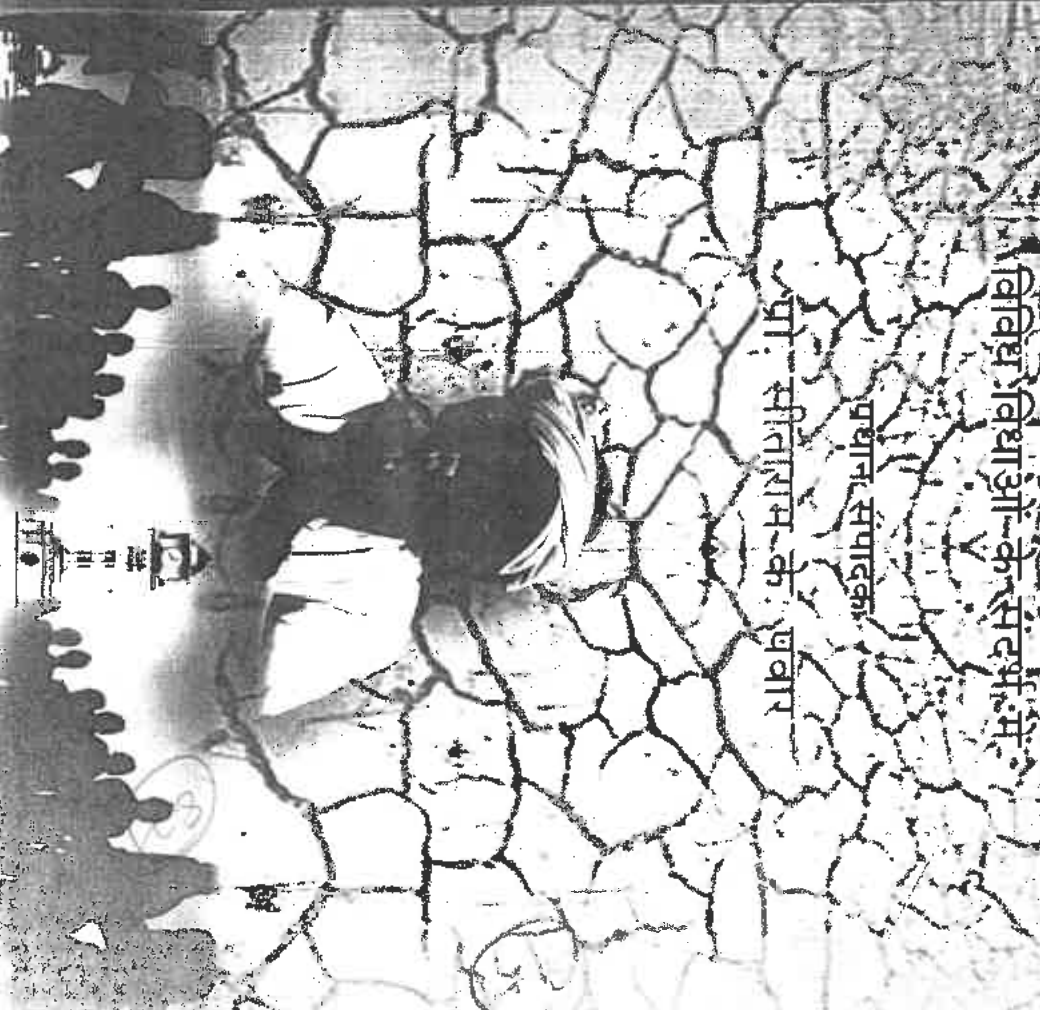
संस्कृतान्तर्गत हिन्दी साहित्यः किशोरा एवं शैक्षिक वर्ग

पुस्तक संयोजक
डॉ. सीताराम के. पवार

डॉ. जी. सी. द्वारा आयोजित द्वि-दिवसीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी
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विविध विधाओं के संदर्भ में

पद्याना संपादक

डॉ. सीताराम के. पवार



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“FARMERS AND LABOURS STRUGGLES IN THE
CONTEMPORARY HINDI LITERATURE”)

प्रधान संपादक - **पं० सीताराम के. पवार**

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शुभ्र को उसके जानने वाले यह सलाह देते हैं कि वह में जाकर नौकरी कर ले और अपना कर्ज चुका दे। शुभ्र अपने बेटे के साथ कोलकाता चला जाता है और 'केशव' चालक का व्यवसाय अपना लेता है तथा उसका बेटा मोची बन जाता है। ऋण चुकाने का दिन करीब होने के कारण शुभ्र नेजी से रिकशा खींचता है, ताकि ज्यादा पैसा कमा सके, किन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश दुर्घटना का शिकार हो जाता है। अपने पिता की यह स्थिति देखकर शुभ्र का बेटा चोरी करना आरंभ कर देता है। जब शुभ्र को इस विषय का पता चलता है तो वह बहुत आहत होता है। शुभ्र की पत्नी पारो को अपने पति व बेटे के बारे में चिंता होती है, तो वह उन दोनों को खोजने के उद्देश्य से राहर आ जाती है। जहाँ वह कार दुर्घटना का शिकार हो जाती है। शुभ्र अपना सारा जमा किया हुआ रुपया अपनी पत्नी के इलाज में खर्च कर देता है वहीं दूसरी अदालत द्वारा तब की गई अवधि के अंतर्गत ऋण न चुका पाने के कारण शुभ्र को जमीन की नीलामी हो जाती है और जमीनदार उस जमीन को प्राप्त कर लेता है फिर उस जमीन पर कारखाने का कार्य आरंभ हो जाता है। उसका बाप पागल सा फिर रहा है। अंत में वह अपनी जमीन की एक मुरी भर मिट्टी लेने की कोशिश करता है लेकिन वहाँ बैठे गार्ड उससे वह भी छीन लेते हैं। अपने ही जमीन से बेदखल करनेवाले एक किसान की दुःखद वास्तान को यहाँ हम देख सकते हैं।

फ़िल्म में गरीबी, अज्ञानता, सामाजिक कुरीतियों, जमींदारी प्रथा, किसानों की समस्याओं का बहुत ही प्रभावी तरीके से दर्शाया गया है। जब यह फ़िल्म प्रदर्शित हुई, भारत का राष्ट्रीय झन्डाका अज्ञानता, जमींदारी प्रथा, महिला उत्पीड़न और डाकूओं की घमण्डियों से जूझ रहा था। तत्कालीन परिस्थितियों का सही पदर्शन इस फ़िल्म की सफलता का बड़ा कारण रहा। इस फ़िल्म के द्वारा महबूब खान ने मजदूरों व किसानों के संघर्ष महिला सराधिकरण का विचार को भी दर्शाया है। अतः फ़िल्म के द्वारा उन्होंने समाज के विचारों में, धारा में एक बदलाव लाने का प्रयास किया है।

सामकालीन फ़िल्म की यह विशेषता है कि उसमें आये किसान और मजदूर, ऐमचंद-युगीन कहानियों में आये पात्रों की तरह निरीह, असहाय और लाचार नहीं हैं, बल्कि सामकालीन संगठनों एवं आन्दोलनों के साथ जुड़कर ताकतवर हो रहे हैं तथा परिवर्तन एवं मुक्ति के लिए साहस के साथ संघर्ष करते रहते हैं। इस दौर की फ़िल्मों का मूल स्वर सामग्री और पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था के दमन और शोषण से मुक्ति का रहा है और यही इन फ़िल्मों की विशेषता भी रही है।

इस प्रकार हम कह सकते हैं कि, किसानों की बेबसी और मालिकों से उनके संघर्ष को हिन्दी फ़िल्मकारों ने अपनी फ़िल्मों का विषय बनाया और अपने-अपने अंदाज में एक अलग कहानी का रूप देकर उन्हें फ़िल्मी चर्चे पर उकेरा। इन फ़िल्मों के माध्यम से शोधित वर्ग की समस्या की और समाज का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया तथा यह प्रयास किया गया कि इन फ़िल्मों से सामाजिक समस्या का संदेश दिया जा सके।

समकालीन हिंदी साहित्य : किसान एवं श्रमिक वर्ग
सामकालीन फ़िल्म : प्रतिबिंबित किसान/ मजदूरों
का जीवन

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है यहाँ की आबादी की कुल ३२ से ३३ प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर निर्भर हैं और उसमें ही अपना जीवन व्यपन करते हैं। विसर्पे कुछ लोग कृषक मजदूर भी हैं जिनकी छोटी-मोटी जमीन भी है, अच्छी वर्षा होती है तो इनको अपने परिवार को खिलाने के लिए शोटी मिलती है अगर एक बरस के लिए भी अकाल या सूखा आने लगे तो पछि मर, शोजी शोटी के लिए मजदूरी करनी पड़ेगी, नेशनल क्रैम रिकार्ड ब्यूरो ऑफ इन्डिया के २०१२ के रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत में हुए १,३५,४४५ लोगों की आत्महत्या में १३,७५५ (११.२%) किसान या किसान मजदूर हैं। इनमें से पाँच राज्यों का ही योगदान १०,४८६ माने ७.६% है, केवल महाराष्ट्र में ही आत्महत्या की संख्या १८% प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है जो २०१४-१५ में २५६८ से २०३० हुई, इसके बाद तेलंगाणा दूसरे, कर्नाटक तीसरे स्थान पर है, इनके बाद मध्यप्रदेश एवं छत्तीसगढ़ का स्थान है।

इस समस्या का प्रमुख कारण है - अकाल या सूखा, कृषि कर्ज, प्रसल का नष्ट होना आदि, महाराष्ट्र में गन्ने के लिए पानी की कमी है तो कर्नाटक में कृषि कर्ज न चुकाने के कारण आत्महत्या, इन समस्याओं के मूल कारण बँडने एवं समाधान पहुँचाने के लिए भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने अथक प्रयास किया है, बहुत सारे सरकारी और गैर सरकारी एजेंसियों ने भी अपना अपना योगदान दिया है।

इनके साथ साथ मीडिया ने भी आत्महत्या को रोकने के लिए बहुत सारा प्रचार और प्रसार का कार्य किया है, एक और सशक्त माध्यम है फ़िल्म या सिनेमा, १९७० तक इस समस्या के बारे में बहुत सारी सिनेमाएँ प्रदर्शित हुई हैं, १९७० के बाद के कुछ सिनेमाओं का यहाँ उल्लेख किया जा रहा है जो सचमुच प्रभावी है और इनका विषय तथा संदेश सरल एवं स्पष्ट है।

मंधन-त्रयाम बैनगल -१९७६

त्रयस कुरियन के दूध आंदोलन प्रेरित एवं प्रभावित होकर आप और विजय ने हुल्कर से लिखा गया था, यह श्रुत क्रांति का एक भाग था, मंधन का मतलब वास्तवों का विशेषण कर समाधान पना था, गुजरात के खेड जिला के निस्वार्थी और दूरदर्शित खखनेवाले लोगों के संघटन के फलस्वरूप सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता त्रिभुवनदास पटेल नेत्रुत्व में खेरा जिला दूध उत्पादक मंडल की स्थापना होकर, गुजरात के हर गाँव में फ़िलकर अंतिम रूप से आन्द में अमूल की स्थापना में साकार हुआ।

सामाजिक सबलीकरण के नपने प्रस्तुत करनेवाले इस सिनेमा में पशुपालन और दूध उत्पादन कर जिसे गाँव के डायरी के मालिक मिश्राजी को बहुत कम लाभ में बेचने के लिए मजबूर रहने वाले के यहाँ डॉ. राव एक पशु चिकित्सक के साथ आकर गाँव में एक दूध उत्पादन मंडली की स्थापन करते हैं जो खुद गाँववालों से ही चलाया जाता है, इसके कारण मिश्राजी की आँखें लाल होती हैं और वह हरिजन समाज के भोला का साथ लेकर बर्खान रचता है, इसाके खिलाफ़ राव और उनके साथी गाँववालों के दूध की

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प्रधान संपादक + प्रो. सीताराम के. पवार

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‘अकाल में उत्सव’ में निरंतर समृद्धशील, सुविधासंपन्न, अत्याधुनिक हो रहे सभ्य मानवीय समाज में पशुओं से बढ़तर हठाशा से भरा जीवन जीने को विवश किसान और मजदूरों के लिए बार-बार उठने वाले सवाल को पृथक्ता से उठाते हैं। वह हमें हमारे मजदूर शिरोधार्यों में झांकने को विवश करता है। यही रचना की ताकत है कि जब हम इन मूल्यों से आँख मूंद लेते हैं तो वह अपने राखनाट द्वारा हमें सजग करती है।

किसान संघर्ष की गाथा का ये उपन्यास किसान के जीवन की विभिन्न-विभिन्न समस्याओं को रेखांकित करते नजर आते हैं। वर्तमान में उनकी सबसे बड़ी समस्या आत्महत्या की समस्या है जिसे उपन्यास में बड़े ही मार्मिक ढंग से दिखाया गया है। बिजु के आत्महत्या को फ्रांस में ने इस प्रकार उसे व्यक्त किया गया है “आत्महत्या का कारण ...?” “जन्मने और मरने के अलग-अलग कारण नहीं हुआ करते। वही फसल का नष्ट होना, वही ऋण, वही भावुकता...”¹⁵

इस प्रकार हम कह सकते हैं कि ये उपन्यास संवेदनाओं को झकझोरकर किसान जीवन पर सोचने के लिए मजबूर करता है। किसान के लिए आत्महत्या को उकसाने वाली जमीन को सामने लाने का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य ये उपन्यास करते हैं। इसमें लाभकार खेती की समस्या, कर्ज, दहेज, बाजारवाद, सरकारी नीतियाँ, महागाई, शोषण आदि किसान जीवन से जुड़ी समस्याओं का चित्रण हुआ है। इन उपन्यासों में रचनाकार ने नवल यथार्थ को अभिव्यक्ति नहीं देता बल्कि आशावाद को भी प्रकट करता है। किसानों को आत्महत्या की ओर ले जाने वाली स्थितियों के विशेष में लड़ने के लिए ये उपन्यास सामाजिक संगठन पर बल देता है। इसमें किसान जीवन को सुधारने के लिए अनेक अंतरराष्ट्रीय संदर्भ भी दिए हैं। किसानों को अपने ऊपर भइसते खतरे की आहवात भी इसमें मिलती है।

संदर्भ संकेत :

1. शिवमूर्ति, आखरी छलांग, उपन्यास, पृष्ठ सं.- 79
2. वही, पृष्ठ सं.- 83
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समकालीन हिंदी कहानी में किसान और मजदूर

प्रस्तावना :

डॉ. राजीव. एस. हिरेमठ

समकालीन शब्द की आलोचकों ने कई स्थलों पर अपने अपने ढंग से व्याख्याएँ की हैं। समकालीन का अर्थ होता है - ‘सामान’ समय में’ अर्थात् अपने समय की महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं के साथ जुड़ना ही समकालीनता है। इसमें साहित्यकार का अधिक संबंध वर्तमान की पीढ़ी के साथ होता है और वह उसी की अभिव्यक्ति अपनी रचनाओं में करता है।

भारत एक खण्ड-प्राय देश है। भारत में करीबन सात लाख गाँव हैं। शहरों की अपेक्षा गाँव में ही किसान और मजदूर ज्यादा रहते हैं। किसान मेहनत कर अपना पैदा करता है। उसमें मजदूर का भी हिस्सा होता है। विडंबना यह है की हमें अन्न देनेवला किसान कभी-कभी भूखा रह जाता है। पुराने जमाने में किसान और मजदूर अधिकतर अनपढ़ ही होते थे। उनका गलत फायदा साहूकार और महाजन उठाते थे।

आजोदी के बाद किसान और मजदूरों में पढ़ने लिखने की प्रवृत्ति का जन्म देखा गया। किसानों की उन्नती के लिए पंचवार्षिक योजनाओं का आरंभ सरकार द्वारा किया गया। नदियों पर बाँध बनाए गये और इससे किसानों की खेती में अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ी। पहले की अपेक्षा किसान और मजदूर ज्यादा खुशहाल लगने लगे। महान्याम गाँधीजी ने कहा कि ‘गाँव की ओर चलो’। इससे किसान और मजदूर गाँवों में ही रहकर खेती करने लगे। सरकार की योजनाओं का लाभ उठाते हुए बाँज, सामाजिक खाद और कीटनाशकों के उपयोग से लाभ उठाते हुए अपनी प्रगति करने लगे। खेती के साथ-साथ सस्की-तरकारी और फल उद्यम की ओर अधिक ध्यान देने लगे। इससे उनकी माली-हालत सुधर गई। जहाँ हल चलाने थे, वहाँ ट्रैक्टर नजर आने लगे। मोटर गाड़ियाँ और अन्य साधनों का उपयोग करने लगे। चुल्हे के स्थान पर एल.पी.जी. गैसों का उपयोग होने लगा। वर्षा पर निर्भर रहनेवाले किसानों के लिए भारत सरकार ने कृषि बीमा योजना का आरंभ किया इस से अकाल पड़ने पर किसानों को कर्ज में छूट मिलने लगी। बिसर्ग सदि के किसानों की अपेक्षा इक्कीसवीं सदि के किसान और मजदूर अधिक खुशहाल नजर आये हैं। साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होता है। इसी का प्रतिबिम्ब भारतीय साहित्य में दिखाई देता है।

कथा समाट प्रेमचंद ने जिस प्रकार भारतीय किसानों का वर्णन किया है, वह अन्यत्र दुर्लभ है। भारतीय किसानों के जीवन पर आधारित ‘गोदान’ उपन्यास एक गद्य महाकाव्य है। ‘पूस की रात’ में हलकू और मुन्नी का जीवन भारतीय किसानों का चित्रण है। अख नये-नये साहित्यकारों ने अपने साहित्य में किसान और मजदूरों का यथार्थ चित्रण किया है।

समकालीन हिन्दी कहानी की एक बड़ी विशेषता इस आधुनिक समाज में गाँवों और शहरों में मुख्य धारा के अंदर और बाहर बेहतर जीवन के लिए स्वयंसेवक किसानों और मजदूरों की जिंदगी के यथार्थ का चित्रण है। १९९० के बाद भारत में शुरू हुए आर्थिक उदारीकरण एवं भूमण्डलीकरण के कारण किसान एवं मजदूर की जिंदगी पर गहरा असर पड़ा। हरी भटनागर ने धर कहाँ है’, सजय ने ‘कामरेड का कोट’, विक्रम

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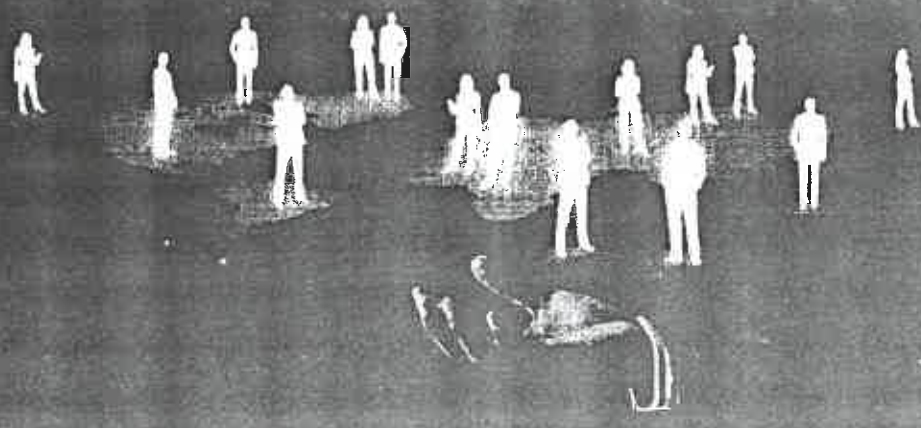
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“Ethical issues in retailing”**Prof. B.M.Hiremath**

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ABSTRACT.

Ethics in retailing pose certain critical issues. Retailers may use certain ethical standards that guide decision making when confronting questionable situations that may not be covered by law. Retail sales has been selected as an important frame of reference as the retail salespeople are likely to encounter situations that could be ethically troublesome. The aim of this report is to investigate the ethical and unethical practices of retailers and the ethical beliefs of retail sales-force. Ethics in the retailing sector has some certain critical issues. Retailers may use certain ethical standards which help them in decision making. The report investigates the growth of retailing industry in India. It examines the growing awareness and brand consciousness among people across different socio-economic classes in India and how the urban and semi-urban retail markets are witnessing significant growth.

Keywords : Ethics, retailing, CSR

INTRODUCTION:

Ethical decisions ensure society's sense of order and justice. But trying to determine what falls into that sense of order and justice can be difficult. One department that is frequently maligned for unethical acts in business is marketing. A major reason for this negativity is that marketing tends to be the most visible or conspicuous department to the public at large. For example, fictitious pricing, deceptive advertising and false sales pitches from sales personnel often become cannon fodder for aggrieved customers and the media.

There are moral constraints built into the very dynamics through which marketing works. For example, contemporary marketing practitioners often argue that dishonest marketing will be unsuccessful marketing, that the market will weed out those who violate the common morality. After all, ethics functions as a form of social control something that is especially critical to customers, salespeople and the organization. The concept of Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) is often associated with the concept of corporate ethics and according to many definitions, CSR appear to be the ethical expression of the business. Consequently retailers ethics may be focused on the notion of ethical responsibility to contribute to sustainable economic development; working with employees, their families, the local community and society at large to improve their quality of life. The retailers' ethics may be analyzed from the standpoint of ethical practices, seen as —Good Actions!

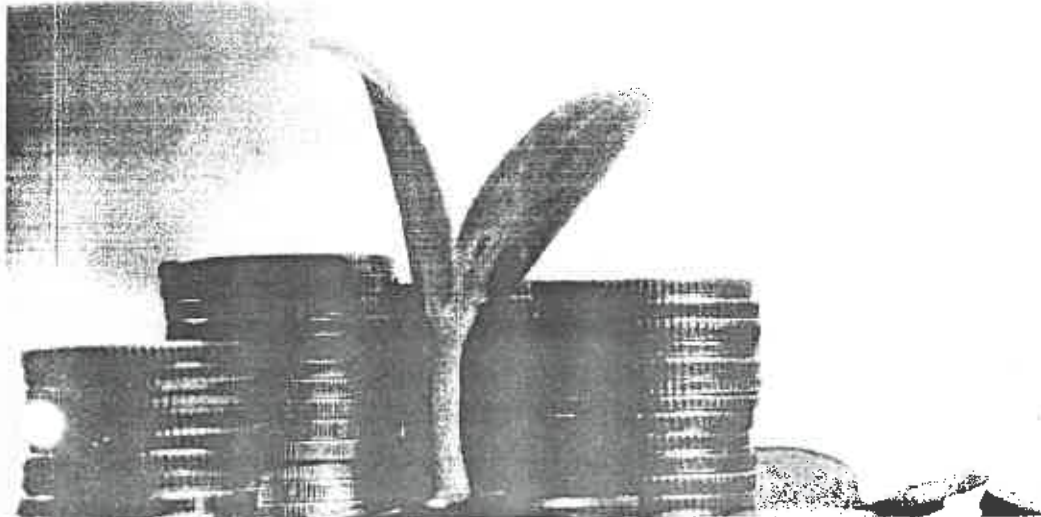
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Role of FDI in Indian Retail Sector

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ABSTRACT

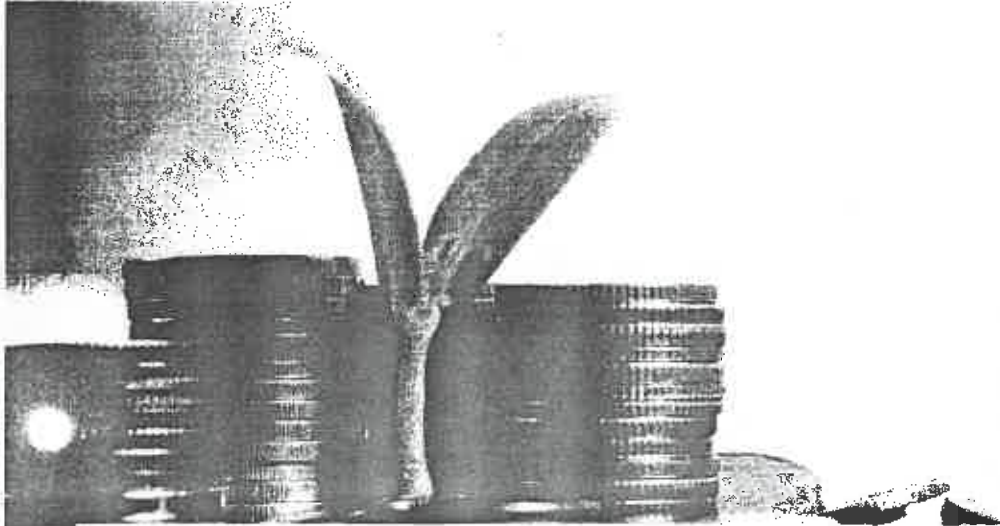
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is considered to be the lifeblood of economic development especially for the developing and underdeveloped countries. It plays an important role in the long-term development of a country not only as a source of capital but also for enhancing competitiveness of the domestic economy through transfer of technology, strengthening infrastructure, raising productivity and generating new employment opportunities. Allowing FDI proves good as improvements in supply chain technologies and informational externalities to local players and competitive dynamics that could benefit consumers and suppliers. Competition is best for consumers as it gives them variety, better prices and better quality. It may give domestic producers an incentive to become more efficient. FDI in retail sector can expand markets by reducing transaction and transformation costs of business through adoption of advanced supply chain and benefit consumers and suppliers. FDI in multi-brand retail will support the government's role of achieving remunerative prices for farmers and will also increase quality and choice for India's increasingly sophisticated consumer base. An incredibly high percentage, 40% of food is lost in India due to the lack of cold storage and the lack of quick transportation. This is one of the very important benefits of multi-brand retail that they brought across the world in supply chain. FDI is expected to bring the investment and expertise necessary to modernise and develop the farm and manufacturing sector. The prospect of higher growth in the food and grocery is particularly attractive because over fifty per cent of India's workforce is employed in the farm sector. FDI increases the level of competition in the host country. Other companies will also have to improve on their processes and services in order to stay in the market. FDI enhanced the quality of products and services. FDI has also ensured a number of employment opportunities by aiding the selling up of industrial units in various corners of India.

KEY WORDS: FDI, RETAILING, FDI POLICY IN INDIA.

INTRODUCTION

Retail comes from the Old French word *tailer* (compare modern French *retailer*), which means "to cut off, clip, pare, divide" in terms of tailoring (1365). It was first recorded as a noun with the meaning of a "sale in small quantities" in 1433 (from the Middle French *retail*, "piece cut off, shred, scrap, paring"). Like the French, the word *retail* in both Dutch and German (*detailhandel* and *Einzelhandel*, respectively) also refers to the sale of small quantities of items.


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Impact of Demonetisation on Indian Economy

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Abstract

In 2016, the Indian government decided to demonetize the 500 and 1000 rupee notes, the two biggest denomination notes. The government's goal was to eradicate counterfeit currency, fight tax evasion, eliminate black money and terrorist financing activities, and promote a cashless economy. By making the larger denomination notes worthless, individuals and entities with huge sums of black money from parallel cash systems were forced to convert the money at a bank which is by law required to acquire tax information from the entity. The impact of this move by government of India will be far reaching covering all the facets of the economy. While the facts are insufficient, it would be difficult to argue that this is the only possibility. Therefore, it is imperative to evaluate the impacts that such a shock is expected to have on the economy. Further, the impact of such a move would vary depending on the extent to which the government decides to remonetise. This paper enumerates the impact of such a move on the availability of credit, spending, inflation, economic growth, cashless economy and government finances.

Keywords : *Demonetisation, GDP, Credit, Black money, Counterfeit currency, Corruption*

Introduction

A month into India's demonetization initiative, long lines of people looking to exchange notes still spew out of banks, some sectors of the economy continue struggling with the lack of readily available cash, grassroots businesses are still being revolutionized with electronic payment capabilities, and masses of people continue transitioning towards new ways of paying for basic goods and services.

On Nov. 8, 86% of India's currency was nullified in a great demonetization effort that aimed to clean out the black market's cash supply and counterfeit notes which completely disrupted the social, political, and economic spheres of the world's second largest emerging market. All 500 and 1,000 rupee notes were instantaneously voided, and a 50 day period ensued where the population could (ideally) redeem their canceled cash for newly designed 500 and 2,000 rupee notes or deposit them into bank accounts.

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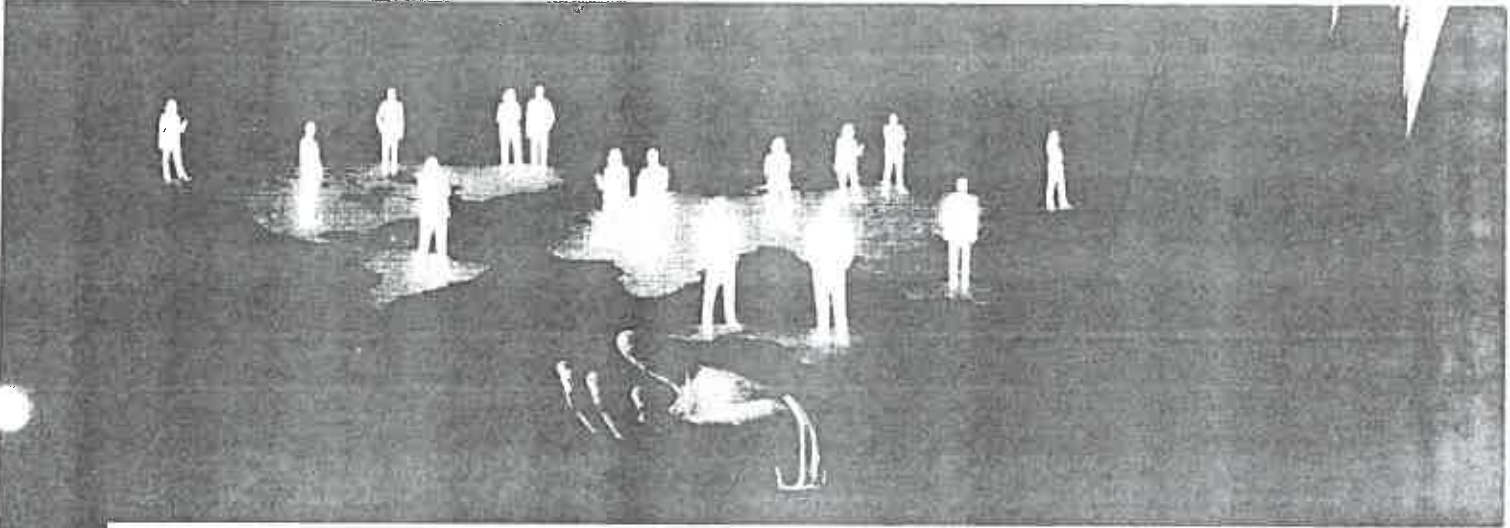


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Impact of Online Marketing on Retail

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ABSTRACT

In this paper an attempt has been made to highlight the impact of the increasing trend of online shopping over the various fixed shop retailers. Retailers comprise of a large section of the population and a larger population is dependent upon these retailers. But the advent of e-stores with their attractive incentives and wide varieties has slapped on their face the fear of uncertainty and helplessness. This study looks into the various aspects about how retail businesses are being affected and also the various recovery mechanisms they are coming up with to counter those e-stores in their race of survival. This paper also unravels the effect upon the profitability of the various concerns due to increasing trend for online shopping. Although the periodicity of the study is less yet an effective attempt has been made to enlighten the scenario along with concrete suggestions.

INTRODUCTION

Purchasing products or services over the Internet, online shopping has attained immense popularity in recent mainly because people find it convenient and easy to shop from the comfort of their home or office and also eased from the trouble of moving from shop to shop in search of the good of choice. Online shopping (or e-tail from electronic retail or e-shopping) is a form of e-commerce which allows consumers to directly buy goods and services over the internet through a virtual shop. Some of the leading online stores currently in India are Amazon, Flipkart, Snapdeal, Homeshop18, Myntra etc. Retail is a process of selling goods and services to customers through multiple channel of distribution. Retail stores may be small or big but they mostly operate in the same line as "purchasing to sale". Retail form of business is as old as civilization and is the most basic form of business. Types of Retail Stores are like Departmental Stores - A department store is a retail store which offers wide range of products to the end-users under one roof. In a department store, the consumers can get almost all the products they aspire to shop at one place only Discount Stores - Discount stores also offer a huge range of products to the end-users but at a discounted rate. The discount stores generally offer a limited range and the quality in certain cases might be a little inferior as compared to the department stores. Supermarket - A retail store which generally sells food products and household items, properly placed and arranged in specific departments is called a supermarket. A supermarket is an advanced form of the small grocery stores and caters to the household needs of the consumer. Mom and Pop Store (also called Kirana Store in India) - Mom and Pop stores are the small stores run by individuals in the nearby locality to cater to daily needs of the consumers staying in the vicinity. They offer selected items and are not at all organized.

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Economic Impact of Demonetizing the Indian Rupee

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ABSTRACT:

Indian Economy has far been a victim of black money and corruption. The Indian system looked incorrigible resulting in crores of unreported money flowing in and out from the country. The Modi Government, in order to curb the flow of black money came up with the Income Declaration Scheme (IDS), which gives holders of undeclared wealth a chance to come clean by paying tax, surcharge and penalty of 45 per cent and escape punishment. This scheme however, did not turn out to be successful. The PM, in an unprecedented move banned the five hundred and thousand rupee notes on 8th November in an attempt to resolve the issues of corruption, black money and counterfeit notes. The RBI will issue new notes of two-thousand and five-hundred rupee. Other denominations however, will not be affected by this decision. The so called surgical strike on black money is expected to cleanse the Indian economy and bring in various unorganized sectors which account for a large part of the Indian Economy into the formal and registered part of the Indian banking system.

INTRODUCTION

The government has implemented a major change in the economic environment by demonetizing the high value currency notes – of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 denomination. These ceased to be legal tender from the midnight of 8th of November 2016. People have been given upto December 30, 2016 to exchange the notes held by them.¹ The proposal by the government involves the elimination of these existing notes from circulation and a gradual replacement with a new set of notes. In the short term, it is intended that the cash in circulation would be substantially squeezed since there are limits placed on the amount that individuals can withdraw. In the months to come, this squeeze may be relaxed somewhat. The reasons offered for demonetization are two-fold: one, to control counterfeit notes that could be contributing to terrorism, in other words a national security concern and second, to undermine or eliminate the “black economy”. There are potentially two ways in which the pre-demonetization money supply will stand altered in the new regime: one, there would be agents in the economy who are holding cash which they cannot explain and hence they cannot deposit in the banking system. This part of the currency will be extinguished since it would not be replaced in any manner. Second, the government might choose to replace only a part of the currency which was in circulation as cash. In the other words, the rest would be available only as electronic money. This could be a mechanism used to force a transition to cashless medium of exchange. The empirical extent of these two

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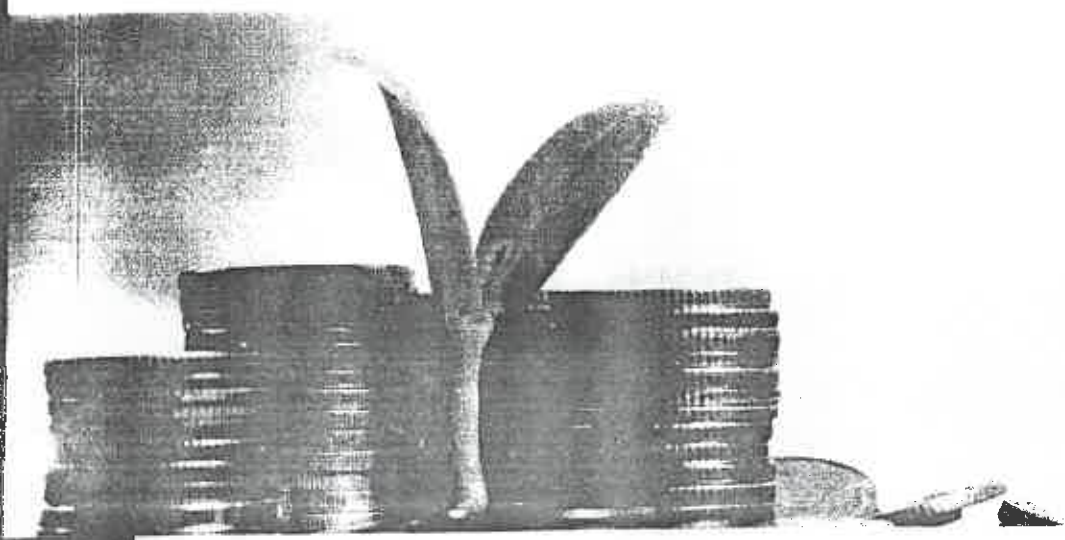
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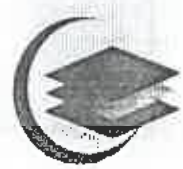
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Internet Banking: Challenges and Opportunities in India

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ABSTRACT:

With the time, the way banks used to operate has changed due to advent of internet in banking institutions. The implementation of internet in banking organizations has modernized the banks. Implementing the internet banking approach has benefited the both i.e. consumers as well as banks. Considering the benefits, banks all over the globe have implemented the internet banking and banking organizations in India are no exception. Still the concept of internet banking is a new one to Indian consumers as compared to its developed counterparts. The paper attempts to understand the concept of internet banking as well as study the benefit and demerits of internet banking from perspective of consumers as well as banks. Further, this paper discusses the challenges and opportunities associated with the internet banking in Indian context. The discussion concludes that concept of internet banking is slowly gaining acceptance in Indian scenario and efforts are made by government agencies to make it more popular among consumers.

Keywords: Internet banking, Benefits, Demerits, Challenges and Opportunities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyze the Impact of internet banking on customer and Banks
2. To discuss about the Opportunities & Challenges of internet banking in India
3. To discuss the current scenario of internet banking in India.

METHODOLOGY

This paper is based on secondary data. The information is collected from journals, websites and books. This paper attempts to analysis the challenges and opportunities of the internet banking in India.

INTRODUCTION

The banks have become an essential component of most of the economic banking services are described as “engines for economic growth” or act as catalyst towards promoting economic growth”. In recent years the world economy has moved through a new phenomenon which is considered as one the most important since the industrial revolution, i.e. the birth of “Internet-based Economy”. Considering the benefits of using internet the banks have started to invest in this new market. Now with the changing times the traditional approach of banking has changed and banks are trying to match up with the recent advancement in

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Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Retail Sector in India

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ABSTRACT:

Foreign direct investment (FDI) plays an important role in India's growth dynamics. There are several examples of the benefits of FDI in India. FDI in the retail sector can expand markets by reducing transaction and transformation costs of business through adoption of supply chain and benefit consumers and suppliers (farmers). India being second most populous country has immense scope for retail expansion as along with time urbanization and consumerism has also been increasing. Initially India was conservative regarding FDI; it imposed restriction on foreign companies to limit their share in equity capital of their Indian subsidiaries but over the time Government of India gradually liberalized foreign investment in various sectors. In this paper we are analyzing the impact of such decision on various sectors like food retail sector, farmers, traditional & employment and food inflation. In this context the present work makes an attempt to study the likely impact of FDI on Indian.

Retail sector whether good or bad, opportunities & challenges. It analyses the reasons why foreign retailers are interested in India and their prospects in India and also find out the suggestions for the future growth of the retail industry

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Liberalization, Retail, Economic Growth, Opportunities & Challenges, Globalization, Strategic Issues and Prospects.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyze the Impact of FDI on Retail Sector
2. To know the trends of FDI inflows in various Emerging Market Economies
3. To discuss about the Opportunities & Challenges faced by the Retail Sector
4. To discuss about the suggestions for the growth of Indian retail industry.

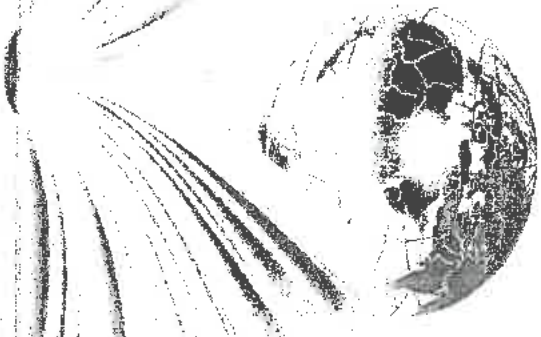
METHODOLOGY:

This paper is based on secondary data. The information is collected from the various journals, websites and books. This paper made attempt to analyses the impact of FDI on Retail sector in India.

INTRODUCTION

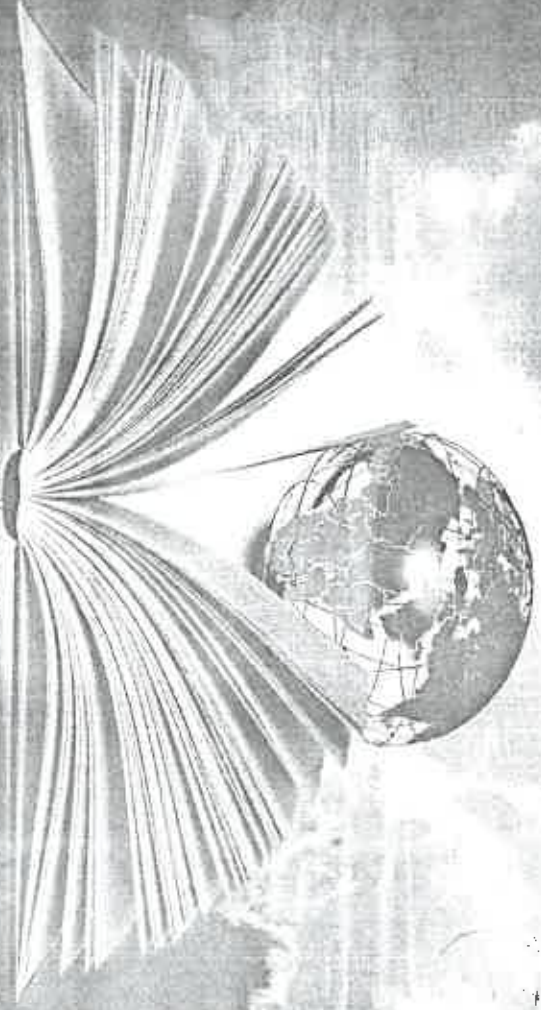
FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) is a process which enables the residents of one country to directly invest their funds in another country and acquire ownership of assets

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अतिशय हलुधारणणे रेखाटतात. बंदिस्त ग्रामीण जीवनातील अभावग्रस्तता या दोहोंमुळे ग्रामीण स्त्रीचे दुःख अधिकार महारे होते कथांतील दुःख एकपदरी पध्दतीने न मांडता तिच्या दुःखाचे सूक्ष्म आणि वेगवेगळे भावनांचे पदर उलघडून दाखवतात.

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एस. बी. कला व के. सी. पी. शिक्षान
महाविद्यालय विजयपूर-५८६१०१

मराठीला जागतिक स्थान देणारे - राजर्षी शाहू महाराज

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मराठी विभाग प्रमुख

जी. आंय. बागवाडी महाविद्यालय,

निपाणी-५९१२३७ मो: ०९४४५५३३४७१

प्रास्ताविक :

मराठी भाषेला अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्थान प्राप्त करण्यास राजर्षी शाहू छत्रपतींचे मोठे योगदान आहे. कोणतीही कला किंवा साहित्य यांचे दोन भाग पडतात. पहिला भाग म्हणजे त्या साहित्य निर्मिती मागची प्रेरणा किंवा त्या साहित्य निर्मिती मागचे कारण आणि दुसरा भाग म्हणजे प्रत्यक्ष साहित्य निर्मिती. नेपोलिनन बोनापार्ट जन्माला आलाच नसता तर त्यांच्यावरच्या सतराशेहून अधिक चरित्र कदंब्यांची निर्मिती झालीच नसती. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज जन्माला आलेच नसते किंवा तात्कालिक सुभेदारसारखे आदिलशाह किंवा मोघलांचे मांडलिक बनून राहिले असते तर आज त्यांच्यावर तुलनेने जे काही थोडीफार साहित्य लिहिले गेले ते लिहिले गेले नसते. त्यामुळे महापुरुषांची जीवने, त्यांचे विचार त्यांच्या वर्तनांचे उल्लेख अशा अनेक गोष्टी साहित्य निर्मितीस कारणीभूत ठरत असतात. हेच त्यांचे साहित्यातील मोठे योगदान आहे.

महापुरुषांची एखादी छोटीशी कृती किंवा त्यांनी उच्चारलेले एखादे वाक्य देखील साहित्यानिर्मितीत मोठे योगदान होऊ

शकते. आधुनिक भारताचा इतिहासात आपल्या समाजसुधारणेच्या कार्याने ज्यांनी आपला ठसा उमटविला, त्यामध्ये राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचे नाव महत्त्वाचे आहे. एक भाषा टिकवायची असेल किंवा मराठी भाषेची सीमा वाढवायची असेल तर साहित्याचे कार्य चालू ठेवले पाहिजे. मराठी साहित्यातील १९२० नंतर उदयाला आलेल्या लेखकांपैकी जे समाजाशी समाजाच्या परिवर्तनशी नाते सांगणारे लेखक होते त्यांच्या लेखनाला शाहू महाराजांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा स्पर्श दिसतो. आणि त्यांच्या विचाराने मराठी भाषा जागतिक स्तरापर्यंत पोहोचली आहे. राजर्षी शाहूंचे कार्य मराठी साहित्यक्षेत्रात अत्यंत मोलाचे आहे. त्यांनी जीवनामध्ये अनेक समाजिक, शैक्षणिक कामे केले आहेत.

छ. शाहू महाराजांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य :-

महात्मा फुल्यांनी ई.स. १८८० पासून ब्रिटीश सरकारकडून सक्तीच्या प्राथमिकशिक्षणाची मागणी केली १२ वर्षांच्या आतील सर्व मुला-मुलींना प्राथमिक शिक्षण मोफत घ्यावे अशी मागणी केली. पण त्या काळात फुल्यांच्या शिवाय शिक्षणासाठी तसा कोणी प्रयत्न केला नव्हता. त्याकाळी बहुजन समाजामध्ये शिक्षण घेतलेल्या लोकांच्या संख्याही अत्यंत कमी होती. शिक्षण घेणे हे ब्राम्हण समाज व श्रीमंत लोकांचे काम आहे. असं समज समाजामध्ये रूढ होती.

महात्मा फुल्यांचा वारसा शिक्षणा बाबतीत शाहू पुढे नेला

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प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा पाया दृढ करण्याबरोबर उच्च शिक्षण देण्याचा प्रयत्न शाहूंनी केला.

स्त्रीशिक्षणाची योजना व संरक्षण :-

बहुजन समाजाप्रमाणेच स्त्रियांनाही शिक्षण देणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे. हे शाहू महाराजांच्या लक्षात आले. संस्थानातील मुलींच्या शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था पहावयास एक खास स्त्री शिक्षण अधिकाऱ्यांची नेमणूक शाहू महाराजांनी केली. मुला-मुलींच्या शाळा बरोबर खास मुलींच्या शाळा स्थापन करण्यात आल्या. शिक्षकांनी ही मुलींच्या शिक्षणात अधिक रस घ्यावा म्हणून मुलांच्या शाळेत पास होणाऱ्या मुलींच्या संख्येवर शिक्षकांना खास बक्षीस देण्यात येऊ लागले. आणि खेड्यातून येणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या- राहण्या व जेवणाची सोय व्हावी म्हणून महाराजांनी अनेक जाती धर्मांच्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी वसतिगृहांची स्थापना केली.

कुशल कला प्रेमी :

सन १९११ मध्ये शाहुराजा व डॉ. आंबेडकर यांची भेट माणगाव परिषदेमध्ये झाली. त्या परिषदेतील महाराजांचे उद्गार म्हणजे डॉ. आंबेडकर अश्रुशांचा नेता होईल एवढेच काय तर संपूर्ण हिंदुस्थानाचा पुलारी देखील होईल हे उद्गार जसे त्यांनी काढले. त्याप्रमाणे घडत गेले. डॉ. बाबासाहेबांच्या बद्दल महाराजांच्या मनात खूप प्रेम व आदर होता.

एक कला प्रेमी म्हणून देखील शाहू महाराजांची ओळख

३१



PROCEEDINGS

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Higher Education and Employability

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ABSTRACT: Higher education is the backbone of a society. It is the quality of higher education that decides the quality of the human resources in a country. Higher education, as we see today, is a complex system facilitating teaching, research, extension and international co-operation and understanding.

Employability is regarded as an aspect of quality of higher education, or more precisely, the benefit and usefulness of the study programme for career and work tasks. The employability of Indian youth has emerged as a major concern in recent years. Ironically, it is not just the uneducated and untrained that lack skills but it is also the educated that consistently lie below the required standards. It is with this background that the study focuses on analyzing the growth and changing structure of the Indian higher education system in the light of the education profile of the Indian jobseekers, labour market demands and the employability index for India's high-growth sectors on the basis of existing skill gaps and suggests a broad pathway to plug in the gaps and missing links. The greater challenge is therefore, to prepare our larger lot of the educated graduates from the general education streams for the emerging skill needs of employable youth¹.

Keywords: Employability, higher education, employability skills, Innovative Programmes.

INTRODUCTION

There has been significant growth in educational institutions over last decade with number of graduates passing out year by year. Professional higher education has spread and reached common man, and ordinary people now dream of becoming an engineer or doctor or management professional unlike few decades back when it was for few privileged class getting into limited government colleges. Thousands of qualified graduates pass out every year and get started with journey to fulfill their dreams.

A graduation degree is considered a pathway to a job in the knowledge economy. India is ranked third in terms of graduates output next to that of USA and China, but in terms of quality we are trailing behind, as hardly one per cent of our students get quality education. The statistics of various



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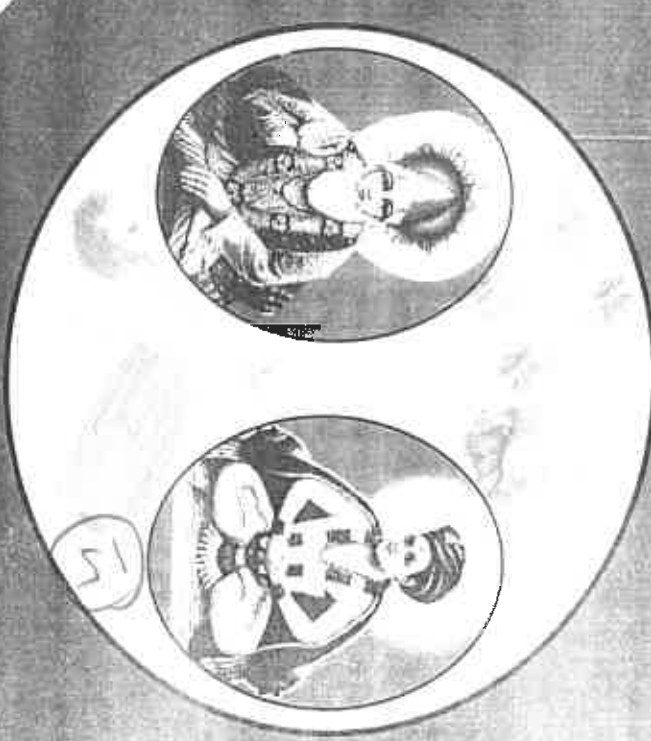
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हिंदी और मराठी संत साहित्य

समाज प्रबोधन में भूमिका

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डॉ. भारत सगरे
सह संपादक
डॉ. विशुल नाईक



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शोध आलेखों के विचारों से संपादक सहमत है ऐसा नहीं।
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प्रस्तावना -

संत काव्य पर अनेक दार्शनिक एवं सांस्कृतिक विचारधाराओं का प्रभाव दृष्टिगोचर होता है। संतों के जीवन दर्शन और काव्य पर उपनिषदों का व्यापक प्रभाव था। उपनिषदों में वर्णित ब्रह्म, जीव, जगत् और माया सम्बन्धी विचार संत कवियों ने यथावत् ग्रहण किये हैं। संत काव्य में वर्णित आत्मा की अखण्डता, अद्वैतरूपता शंकर के अद्वैत दर्शन से प्रभावित हैं।

इसके साथ ही नाथ पंथियों की योग साधना, गुरु की महिमा, तंत्र साधना आदि को भी संतों ने ग्रहण किया है। इस्लाम के सम्पर्क के कारण संत काव्य पर इस्लाम के एकेश्वरवाद का भी प्रभाव पड़ा था, सिद्धों एवं नाथों से प्राप्त मूर्तिपूजा विरोध, ज्ञात-पात, ऊँच-नीच का निषेध, धार्मिक कर्मकाण्डों की जो आलोचना की है, वह बौद्ध धर्म के प्रभाव का परिणाम है। संतों की निर्गुण भक्ति में प्रेम तत्व की प्रधानता बल्लभ संप्रदाय की देन है।

प्रमुख निर्गुण संत कवि -

कबीर - कबीर संत पहले हैं, कवि बाद में। उनकी वाणी में धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण की प्रधानता है, काव्यगत दृष्टिकोण गौण। संत काव्यधारा के प्रवर्तक कबीर की प्रतिष्ठा एक महान समन्वयवादी विचारक और प्रतिभाशाली कवि के रूप में है। वे रामानन्द के शिष्य और वे सिकन्दर लोदी के समकालीन थे। कविता उनका उद्देश्य नहीं था बल्कि वह समर्थ का परवाना एवं संदेश पहुँचाने की साधना थी, साध्य नहीं था। उन्होंने कागद मसी को हुआ तक नहीं था और न ही कवि कर्म का उन्होंने विधिवत्, अध्ययन किया था। उन्होंने कहीं भी कविता करने की प्रतिज्ञा भी नहीं की, परन्तु फिर भी उनकी काव्य-गरी में अमित रस एकत्रित हुआ है। जो किसी भी साहित्य का शृंगार हो सकता है। डॉ. रामकुमार इस सम्बन्ध में लिखते हैं, 'कबीर का काव्य बहुत स्पष्ट और प्रभावशाली है। यद्यपि कबीर ने पिगल और

अलंकार के आधार पर काव्य-रचना नहीं की तथापि उनकी काव्यानुभूति इतनी उत्कृष्ट थी कि वे सरलता से महाकवि कहे जा सकते हैं।

“नेनो की करि कोठरी, पुतली परलंग बिछाड।

पलकों की धिक डारि के पिय को लिया रिशाड।”

रैदास - रैदास (रविदास) रामानन्द की शिष्य परंपरा में थे। कबीर के समकालीन सन्तों में इनका नाम बड़े आदर से लिया जाता है। काशी में जन्में रैदास का संत कवियों में सम्माननीय स्थान है। वे भी कबीर परंपरा के ही कवि थे, किन्तु कबीर में ओज, अखण्डता और प्रखरता थी तो रैदास शान्ति, संयम और विनम्रता के प्रतीक थे। रैदास जिता के चमार थे - 'चरन सरन रैदास चमइया' तो भी उनकी भक्ति भावना देखकर आचारनिष्ठा विप्र भी उन्हें दण्डवत् करते थे। रैदास का प्रभाव राजस्थान में अधिक है। कहा जाता है कि मेवाड की झालारानी इनकी शिष्या थी। मीराबाई ने भी गुरु रूप में रैदास का जल्लेख किया है। उनकी भाषा ब्रज है, जिसमें अवधी, राजस्थानी खड़ीबोली और उर्दू-फारशी शब्दों का मिश्रण है।

इनकी रचनाओं का एक संग्रह 'रैदास की वाणी बेलबेडियर प्रेस-प्रयोग से प्रकाशित हो चुका है। इनकी वाणी में फारसी के शब्दों की बहुलता है। इनकी कविता का नमुना :-

“तीरथ बरत न करी अंदेशा। तुम्हारे चरन कमल भरोसा।

उन्हें तहं जाओ तुम्हारी पूजा। तुमसा देव और नहीं दूजा ॥”

नानक देव - सिख धर्म के प्रवर्तक नानकदेव का जन्म 1469 इ. में तलवंडी (पंजाब) में हुआ था, जो अब नानकाना तीर्थ के रूप में पाकिस्तान में आता है। नानक के काव्य में कबीर के समान ही गुरु महिमा, जाति-पात का विरोध, एकेश्वरवाद सत्य, अहिंसा और स्वानुभूति पर विशेष बल दिया गया है। नानक की रचनाएँ 'गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब' में संकलित हैं। नानक के काव्य में गहरी शान्ति, शीतलता और निवैयक्तिकता व्यक्त हुई है जो अन्य संत कवियों में दुर्लभ है। अन्य संत कवियों से अलग नानक ने गरी की निन्दा नहीं की है, बल्कि उसकी अवमानना पर ही प्रश्न उठाया है।

नानकदेव अधिक विद्वान तथा शास्त्र ज्ञानी नहीं थे। वे बहुदुःख तथा निःशुभ के धनी थे। वे निराकारवादी थे। उन्होंने अवतारवाद, मूर्ति-पूजा, ऊँच-नीच और वर्णभेद का विरोध किया है। हिंदू-मुस्लिम एकता के लिए तथा ब्रह्म (अकाल पुरुष) की प्राप्ति के लिए सीधे-सादे उपदेश दिये।

समाज प्रबोधन में योगदान - संत काव्य में वाटिका का श्रमसाध्य अथवा

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— डॉ. महादेवी गुरव
जी. आर. डी. बागोवाडी आर्ट्स, सायन्स, पी. जी. कॉमर्स कॉलेज, निरुणी (बेळगाव)

प्रस्तावना -

संत साहित्य का मानव जीवन के लिए मौलिक योगदान है संत काव्य में उस समय का युग तथा समाज का स्वरूप प्रतिबिंबित है। कर्मण्यता इनकी वाणी का सार है। संत साहित्य विशेषता काव्य रूप में विद्यमान है इसलिए संत साहित्य सामाजिक, धार्मिक, राजनीतिक तथा साहित्यिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण बन पड़ा है, संतों की उपदेशमयी वाणी ने उसमें एक दृढ़ नैतिकता की प्रतिष्ठा की। संत संप्रदाय ने धर्म का ऐसा स्वाभाविक निरव्वल, व्यावहारिक तथा विश्वासमय रूप जन भाषा में उपस्थित किया, जो कि विश्व धर्म बन गया। संत साहित्य ने जनजीवन को धर्म प्रवण एवं आशामय बनाया इस दृष्टि से संत साहित्य का सांस्कृतिक मूल्य भी कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। काव्य की दृष्टि से संत साहित्य का अपना विशिष्ट महत्त्व है अपनी अनुभूतियों को सहज स्वाभाविक भाषा में अभिव्यक्त कर उन्होंने काव्य के सच्चे स्वरूप का उद्घाटन किया। संत साहित्य के कवि—कबीर, तुलसीदास, सूरदास, मीराबाई, रैदास, सुंदरदास, नानक, दादू रसखान, नंददास जैसे संत महान्मा हिन्दी साहित्य में जाड्वल्यमय रत्न ही है। इन संत कवियों का काव्य साहित्य अपर नीधि ही है। भावपक्ष और कलापक्ष के दोनों पलकों में रखकर हम किसी भी साहित्यकार कवि की कृति को तौल सकते हैं इस दृष्टि से संत साहित्य का महत्त्व मानव जीवन में सर्वांपरि है। इन संत वर्णवयों को अक्षय किर्ती का आधारस्तंभ कहे जो अनुचित नहीं होगा।

संत साहित्य का सामाजिक स्वरूप -

संत साहित्य का मूलाधार भक्ति आंदोलन ही है। भक्तिकाल में संत साहित्य को एक निश्चित दिशा प्राप्त हुई। सामान्य जनता की दयनीय अवस्था तत्कालिन परिस्थिति सामाजिक कष्टरूपन के विरुद्ध जन साधारण की होड़ से भक्तिकाली कवियों ने समुण और निर्गुण धारा के कवियों द्वारा जैसे तुलसीदास, कबीर आदि

संत कवियों ने सामाजिक ऊँच-नीच, अधाविश्वास, वर्णव्यवस्था, जातीयता पाखंडी प्रवृत्ति का खंडन करके श्रेष्ठ कला के दर्शन करा दिये। दक्षिण भारत के कष्टरूपी तत्व जो कि तत्कालीन हिंदू सामन्ती वर्गों के समर्थक थे। दिल्ली के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में निम्नवर्गीय जातियों के संतो की निर्गुण वाणी तत्कालीन हिंदू-मुस्लिम सामन्ती तत्वों के बोधण शासन और कष्टरूपी दृढता से प्रेरित हिंदू-मुस्लिम जनता भक्ति मार्ग पर चल पड़ी थी। और भक्तिकाल की निम्न चेतना के सांस्कृतिक स्तर ने अपने संत निर्माण किए।

संत साहित्य सामाजिक, धार्मिक, राजनीतिक तथा साहित्यिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण बन पड़ा जिस समय संत साहित्य का सृजन हुआ था उस समय अज्ञान, अशिशा, अनैतिकता का युग था। संत संप्रदाय ने धर्म का ऐसा स्वाभाविक, निरव्वल व्यावहारिक तथा विश्वासमय रूप जन भाषा में उपस्थित किया। संत साहित्य ने जन जीवन को धर्म प्रवण एवं आशामय बनाया। काव्य की दृष्टि से संत साहित्य का अपना विशिष्ट स्थान है। संतों ने अपनी अनुभूतियों को सहज स्वाभाविक भाषामें अभिव्यक्त करके उन्होंने काव्य के सच्चे स्वरूप का उद्घाटन किया इसलिए तुलसीदास, कबीरदास, रैदास, सूरदास, मीराबाई आदि संत कवियों की कृतियाँ आज भी अजरामय हैं इनका योगदान सर्वकालीन होने से काव्य कला की कसौटी पर पूरा उतरता है। संतों की वाणी में जो उपदेश है वह केवल दर्शन का विषय न होकर जीवन रस से ओतप्रोत है। उसमें अनुभूति सौष्टव और जीवन का अमर संदेश है। आत्मिक रस आशावाद और आत्मभिद्व्यवित की जीवन शक्तियाँ संत वाणी में निहित हैं। जैसे कबीर ने क्रान्तिकारी जातिवाद के विरुद्ध आवाज उठायी, तुलसीदास ने सब में राम है कहा रहीम रसखान जैसे मुसलमान हृदयवान कवियों ने काव्यात्मक प्रतिभा केबल सर संत साहित्य में सहयोग दिए हैं, जायसी का काव्य प्रेम में भगवान का दर्शन कराता है। इसलिए डॉ. गणपतर चंद्रगुप्त के शब्दों में - सच्चे कवि बावणी में अभिव्यक्ति के साधन स्वतः प्रस्तुति हो जाते हैं इस बात का प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण इन कवियों का साहित्य ही है। भाषा कैर ही हो भाव चाहिए मित की उक्ति सम्मान काव्य पर पूर्णतः चरितार्थ होती है

कबीर की सामाजिक चेतना -

हिन्दी साहित्य में संत मत के प्रवर्तक कबीर को मानते हैं। इन्होंने संत साहित्य की धारा में प्रवाहित की कबीर के पूर्व महाराष्ट्र में कुछ निर्गुण भाव-साधनों की कविताएँ मिलती हैं जैसे महाराज सोमेश्वर (1127), चक्रधर महाराज (1194 नामदेव (1269), ज्ञानेश्वर, मुक्ताबाई आदि नामदेव के भांति पुराने भक्त क



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Health Infrastructure in Karnataka

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Abstract

Those are the days, when economic development used to be measured by referring to growth rate in GDP; these are the days where development is measured by referring to a wide variety of socio-economic indicators. Of these health indicators play a vital role, owing to the greater emphasis being given to human development indices in the recent decades. In this connection health infrastructure and expenditure on health, assumes in significance. The study points out that health infrastructure have not been spread evenly throughout the state. As the study reveals most districts in the northern part of Karnataka have been suffering from inadequate health infrastructure. The state has not yet been successful in addressing the problems of health care inequalities. Turning to the trends in public expenditure on medical and public health, the data reveals interesting findings of the total public expenditure on medical and public health, the revenue expenditure has all along been higher than the capital expenditure. Hence, increased public investment on health is a necessary pre-requisite for achieving goals of growth, equity and stability.

Key Words Health infrastructure, health expenditure.

Introduction

Health Infrastructure is an important indicator to understand the healthcare delivery provisions and mechanisms in a country. It also signifies the investments and priority accorded to creating the infrastructure in public and private sectors. The government of Karnataka has accorded greater significance to the health sector in the recent years. Good health has become one of the important human development indicators that have assumed greater significance and relevance for the overall development of the state. Access to better health facility has become an essential component of the health strategy adopted by the State. It has made much significant progress in respect to improving the health status of its people in the last few years, but still it has to go a long way in achieving the targeted health goals.

Importance of Health infrastructure

Better health is essential for overall development and happiness of any society. Provision of better health care to the people is an essential component of the state in achieving overall socioeconomic development. Health is a major component of welfare of any society. Every welfare state must accord top priority to investment in health

3.3.3

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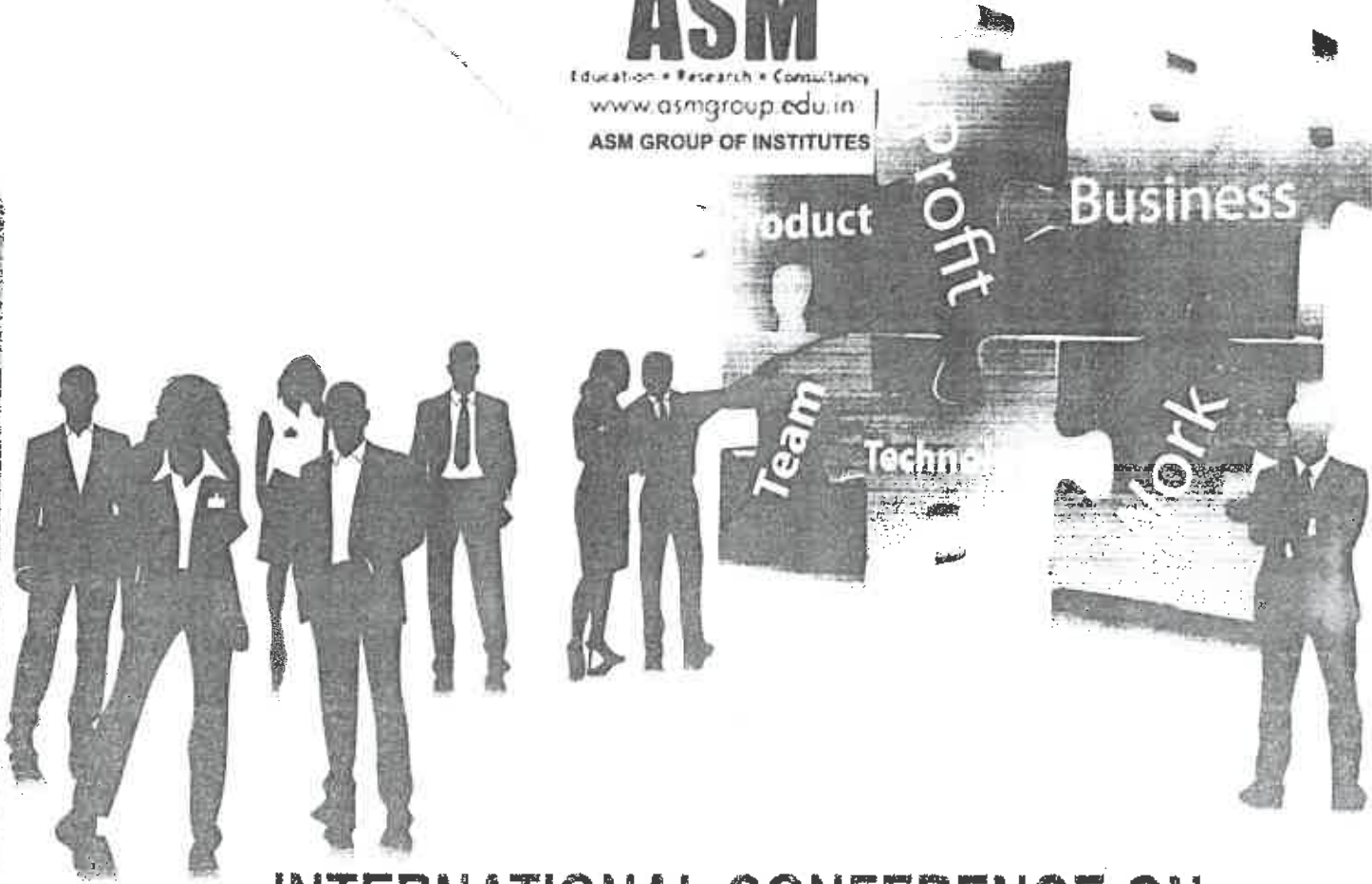
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Emerging Trends in Online Marketing

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ABSTRACT:

Marketing is at the core of all business activities. The worldwide web is a very diverse marketing platform used by most organizations for marketing all types of products and services. Online marketing includes social marketing, word ads, banner ads, video Advertisement etc. Like other forms of market, internet marketing has its advantages and disadvantages. The ability to pinpoint target customers, accurate measurement of effectiveness of marketing strategies and customer relationship management are the major advantages of online marketing. On the internet the level of consumer exposure varies greatly when compared to traditional media. Visibility is the prime prerequisite for online marketing, traffic cannot increase if people don't have sufficient knowledge about the company and its offerings. Website marketing services increase website visibility by optimizing and promoting the website. Understanding the current trends and adapting to the ever demanding needs of consumers and technology advancements are vital to the real success of online marketing.

Keywords: Online Marketing, Social Marketing, E-mail Marketing, Real time Marketing, Content Marketing,

Introduction

With PC penetration growing rapidly across the world and the globalized markets, the companies are increasingly using new digital tools extensively for customer service, product development and advertising online. The internet has become an essential medium for all the companies to market their products & services. Now with increasing local search and people's new habit of searching on the Internet first, all businesses should include some online marketing in their marketing mix. The art of online marketing involves finding the right online marketing mix of strategies that appeals to target market and will actually translate into sales.

Objectives of the Study

1. To understand the concept of Online Marketing.
2. To know the Types & Strategies of Online Marketing.
3. To understand the benefits of Online Marketing.
4. To identify prevailing trends & anticipating emerging trends in Online Marketing.

Methodology

The paper is based on secondary data published in journals, books, web sites. Based on available literature and research material, the present paper makes an estimation of the future taxation on Indian economy. And this topic is explained with images.

