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**RESEARCH JOURNEY**

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Peer Reviewed-Referred & Indexed Journal

April 2020 Special Issue -246



**Corona Warriors Our Real Super Heroes**

**Stay Home Stay Safe Stay Alive**

*[Handwritten Signature]*

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## मुक्तिबोध के काव्य का नई कविता पर प्रभाव

डॉ. मिनल प्रमोद बर्वे

कै. बिंदू रामराव देशमुख कला एवं वाणिज्य महिला महाविद्यालय,  
नाशिकरोड

भ्रमणध्वनि - ९४२३९६८१८९

गजानन माधव मुक्तिबोध जनवादी, समाजवादी, प्रगतिशील कवि रहे हैं। उनकी कविताएँ एक निश्चित उद्देश्य की दिशा में अग्रसर होती हैं। उनकी रचना संसार का अध्ययन करने के बाद यह दिखाई देता है कि उनकी कविता समकालीन मनुष्य की पीड़ा है। उन्होंने अभिव्यक्ति के सारे खतरे उठाकर अपने समय के जन के दुख-दर्द को अपनी कविताओं में व्यक्त किया मुक्तिबोध ने सामान्य निम्न मध्यम वर्गीय जीवन को एक नया सम्मान और आत्मविश्वास का भाव दिया।

मुक्तिबोध की कविता पाठक से सामाजिक अनुभव सम्पन्नता और बौद्धिक सजगता की मांग करती है। अपने युग की सार्थक पहचान किये बिना मुक्तिबोध की कविता को समझना आसान नहीं है। उनकी लेखनी मानव की आत्मा के इतिहास के साथ, मानव-सभ्यता का इतिहास भी प्रस्तुत करती है।

'प्रयोगवाद' काल से साहित्य की कुक्षि से नयी कविता अंकुरित हुई है। 'नयी कविता' के उज्वल मणिरत्नों में से प्रखरतम पूँजीभूत किरणों के आलोक को प्रसारित करनेवाले मुक्तिबोध का साहित्यिक क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। जब तक मनुष्य की जिजीविषा जीवन्त है, मानवीयता का आग्रह बना रहेगा, मानवीय मूल्य अपनी उदात्तता के साथ प्रतिष्ठित रहेंगे तबतक कवि मुक्तिबोध अपनी समग्र चेतना के साथ अभिनंदित होते रहेंगे।

नयी काव्यधारा के क्लासिक कवियों में अग्रण्य कवि जिस समय सृजन कर्म में प्रवृत्त हुए वह समय एक और छायावादी काव्य परम्परा का अन्त और दूसरी ओर प्रगतिशील काव्य परम्परा के आरम्भ का समय था। मुक्तिबोध ने छायावादी काव्य परम्परा से यथार्थ और जनपक्षधरता को ग्रहण करने अपने काव्य को अतिशय प्रासंगिक बनाया। छायावादी संस्कारों की झलक मुक्तिबोध की कविताओं में दिखाई देती है।

मुक्तिबोध की कविता ने हिंदी की नई कविता को अनेक रूपों में प्रभावित किया है। उनकी कविता का अध्ययन करने के बाद यह परिलक्षित होता है कि लम्बी कविता, प्रतिबद्धता, जनकवि, फैटसी, नाटकीयता, भाषा, बिम्ब प्रतीक, आदि प्रमुख बातों का प्रभाव नयी कविता पर दिखाई देता है। यहां विस्तार के साथ अंकित कर रहे हैं।

आत्मसंघर्ष के साथ-साथ परिवेश के साथ संघर्ष करने की प्रवृत्ति नयी कविता में दिखाई देती है। यह प्रवृत्ति नयी कविता में सशक्तता के साथ मुक्तिबोध की कविता के कारण आ गयी है। काव्यविधा के रूप में लम्बी कविता की चर्चा हिन्दी में मुक्तिबोध की लम्बी कविता के साथ शुरू हुई। लम्बी कविता के क्षेत्र में कथात्मक, विचारात्मक, आत्मकथात्मक, द्वन्द्वात्मक ऐसे विविध प्रयोग करने का कार्य मुक्तिबोध ने किया है। उनके बाद हिंदी में लम्बी कविता लिखने का एक फैशन ही चल पड़ा था। कविता को नया रूप मुक्तिबोध ने अपनी डायरी के प्रसिद्ध लेख "लम्बी कविता का अन्त" में अपनी कविता के लम्बी होने का कारण बताया है। वे कहते हैं,



"यथार्थ के तत्व परस्पर गुंफित होते हैं, साथ ही पूरा यथार्थ गतिशील होता है। यही कारण है कि मैं छोटी कविताएँ लिख नहीं पाता और जो छोटी है वे वस्तुतः छोटी न होकर अधूरी होती है।"१

कविता में काव्य-कारण सम्बन्ध जोड़ने का कार्य मुक्ति-बोध ने किया है। काव्य-सृजन की प्रक्रिया पर गम्भीरता से लिखकर नये कवियों को प्रेरित करने का कार्य किया है। मुक्तिबोध मुख्यतः लम्बी कविताओं के कवि है। उन्होंने अपने समय के समस्त भयावह को अपनी कविता में समेटा है। इसलिए नयी कविता के क्षेत्र में जितने भी आन्दोलन उभरे हैं, उसमें मुक्तिबोध के काव्य का यह लम्बी कविताओं का आन्दोलन सबसे अधिक प्रभावित करता है। उनकी 'अंधेरे में' कविता आधुनिक हिंदी कविता की विशिष्ट देन है।

हिंदी के वे पहले कवि हैं जिन्होंने यह प्रमाणित कर दिया कि बिना आख्यान के भी लम्बी कविता लिखी जा सकती है और यदि कविता में अपने समय की धड़कन को, वास्तविक जीवन की जटिलता को व्यक्त करना है तो परम्परित ढाँचे को छोड़ना होगा। मुक्तिबोध के बाद लम्बी कविताओं की एक अटूट शृंखला मिलती है। इन लम्बी कविताओं को मूल्यों से भरने का कार्य उन्होंने किया है। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि लम्बी कविताओं की दृष्टि से मुक्तिबोध का नयी कविता में अत्याधिक प्रभाव है।

प्रतिबद्धता जैसी अवधारणा के प्रचलित संकीर्ण और रूढ़ अर्थों से हटकर मुक्तिबोध के माध्यम से एक सर्जक प्रतिभा के प्रतिबद्ध होने के वास्तविक तात्पर्य को उजागर किया जा सकता है। मुक्तिबोध के विचारशील व्यक्तित्व को समझने के लिए उनके आत्मालोचन का महत्व केन्द्रीय है जो इसी अर्थ में है कि इससे उनकी प्रतिबद्धता का वास्तविक अर्थ उजागर होता है। मुक्तिबोध के काव्य की प्रतिबद्धता भी नये कवियों को प्रभावित करती है।

प्रेमचंद, निराला आदि साहित्य कारों की तरह मुक्तिबोध भी दूसरों की पीड़ा को महत्व देते हैं। नयी कविता में दिखाई देनेवाला 'सामान्य जन' या 'लघु-मानव' का चित्रण मुक्तिबोध की प्रतिबद्धता ने आगे बढ़ाया है। नयी कविता में भी निम्न वर्ग जो होता है या होना चाहिए उनके बीच का संघर्ष है। मुक्तिबोध ने ऐसे काव्य की बुनियाद रची उसी के बाद के कवियों ने उसे आगे बढ़ाया।

मुक्तिबोध किसी वाद के कवि नहीं है, उनकी प्रतिबद्धता केवल श्रम के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। इसी श्रमजीवी काव्य परम्परा को नयी कविता में हम देखते हैं। नई कविता भी वाद से परे दिखाई देती है। "मुक्तिबोध का कवि उसके प्रतिबद्धता महसूस करता है तो जहाँ उसे एक ओर राजनीति जैसे जीवित सन्दर्भ को स्वीकार करता है वहीं एक पूरी भाषा पद्धति को अस्वीकार भी करता है।"२

अतः मुक्तिबोध की कविता का ही प्रभाव है कि आज प्रतिबद्धता, प्रगतिशीलता, जनवादी-चेतना सामाजिक दायित्व जैसे शब्दों के पुनर्वास के लिए हिंदी में एक तीखी और नैतिक बहस जारी है। मुक्तिबोध की यह देन हिंदी की नई कविता की दृष्टि से अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। केवल हिंदी कविता की दृष्टि से ही नहीं सम्पूर्ण भारतीय कविता की दृष्टि से मुक्तिबोध की प्रतिबद्धता अपना महत्व रखती है।

मुक्तिबोध सच्चे अर्थों में एक जनकवि थे। उनकी कविताएँ मानव सभ्यता का इतिहास भी प्रस्तुत करती हैं और भारतीय जीवन के उस पक्ष को भी जिसमें वे स्वयं पिसते रहे। मुक्तिबोध अपनी रचनात्मक ईमानदारी और जनवादी चेतना के कारण युवा-पीढ़ी के पथप्रदर्शक बने हैं। उन्होंने पूँजीवाद का विरोध किया है। पूँजीवादी

काव्य या उसका केन्द्र स्थल मानव नहीं शोषण है। इसलिए कविने समूह-मुक्ति का समर्थन किया है।

*Deena Jadhav*



"याद रखो,

कभी अकेले में मुक्ति नहीं मिलती,

यदि वह है तो सबके साथ है।"३

मुक्तिबोध की कविता मानवीय अस्तित्व के लिए एक जागरूक कवि का संघर्ष मानी जाती है। इसी संघर्ष को आगे बढ़ाने का कार्य नयी कविता के कवियों ने किया है। नयी कविता में जनवादी कविता का जो प्रवाह दिखाई देता है, उस प्रवाह को व्यापक बनाने में मुक्तिबोध की कविता खोत का कार्य करती है। इस आधार पर तो नयी कविता के क्षेत्र में मुक्तिबोध को 'शलाका पुरुष' मानना चाहिए। अतः जनकवि की दृष्टि से मुक्तिबोध के अनेक प्रभाव हिंदी की नयी कविता पर अधिक दिखाई देते हैं। आज के अनेक नये कवि अपने आपको मुक्तिबोध की परम्परा का कवि मानते हैं। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि मुक्तिबोध ने जन कविता को कितना सशक्त एवं आवश्यक रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है। हिंदी की आज की कविता जनकविता की तरह ही है।

मुक्तिबोध ने अपने काव्य में 'फैंटसी' का प्रभावी प्रयोग किया है। जीवन और समाज को चित्रित करने के लिए नयी कविता में भी 'फैंटसी' के स्वरूप को विस्तार से स्पष्ट किया है। फैंटसी एक झीना परदा है। जिसमें जीवन तथ्य झाँक-झाँक उठते हैं। फैंटसी का ताना-बाना कल्पना बिम्बों में प्रकट होनेवाली विविध प्रतिक्रियाओं से ही बना हुआ होता है।"४

"मैं विचरण करता-सा हूँ एक फैंटसी में

यह निश्चित है कि फैंटसी कल वास्तव होगी।"५

मुक्तिबोध ने जटिल अनुभूतियों को फैंटसी का आश्रय लेकर बड़ी तल्ली से शब्दबद्ध किया है। मुक्तिबोध ने अपनी फन्तासियों के द्वारा कृत्रिम शिष्टाचार के मुखौटों को चीरकर आधुनिक सभ्यता का वास्तविक चेहरा हमारे समक्ष ला खड़ा किया है। अतः मुक्तिबोध इन फैंटसियों के माध्यम से अपने त्रासद युगबोध की सम्प्रेष्य बनाने सर्वथा सक्षम रहे हैं। नयी कविता के लिए फैंटसियों के माध्यम से अपने त्रासद युगबोध को फैंटसियों की दृष्टि से समृद्ध करने में मुक्तिबोध ने अहम् भूमिका निभायी है।

मुक्तिबोध के काव्य में नाट्यात्मकता के कारण उनकी कविता प्रभावी बनी है। नयी कविता में नाट्यात्मकता की यह प्रवृत्ति धूमिल और सर्वेश्वरदयाल सक्सेना की कविताओं में भी दिखाई देती है। लम्बी कविता के प्रदीर्घ आकार में नाटकीयता एवं संबोधन शैली का विशेष महत्व मान्य है। मुक्तिबोध ने कविता को कथ्य की दृष्टि से व्यापक पृष्ठभूमि एवं प्रभाव प्रदान करने के लिए नाटकीयता का आधार ग्रहण किया है।

लम्बी कविता में काव्य प्रस्तुति एवं आकार को पाठकीय दृष्टि से रोचकता प्रदान करने के लिए नाटकीयता की महत्ता निर्विवाद स्वीकार्य है। मुक्तिबोध की कविता नाट्यात्मकता के कारण अपने विचारों को स्पष्ट करने में सफल हुई है। अतः इस काव्यप्रवृत्ति का नयी कविता के अनेक कवियों पर प्रभाव दिखाई देता

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नयी कविता की अभिव्यक्त करनेवाला कवि परम्परा में बंधी हुई भाषा को छोड़कर उस भाषा को नई चेतना है, जो उसकी नयी चेतना को सम्पूर्ण रूप से वहन कर सके। मुक्तिबोध की नई चेतना भी इसी प्रकार की है। उन की कविता में संस्कृत, अरबी, फारसी, उर्दू, इंग्लिश, मराठी आदि भाषा के शब्दों का प्रयोग दिखाई देता है उससे स्पष्ट रूप से मुक्तिबोधन स्पष्ट होता है। वे शब्दों के शिल्पी हैं। एक कुशल शिल्पी की तरह





वे शब्दों को भले ही उसका आकार और शब्दों से भिन्न हो जाए ऐसे कुशल शिल्पी की भाषा में आधुनिक युग की नयी चेतना पूर्ण-रूप से अभिव्यक्त हुई है।

मुक्तिबोध की भाषा में इतनी प्रभावी शक्ति और हृदयस्पर्शी गुण समा गया है जो प्रत्येक भावनात्मक विचारणा तथा विचारात्मक भावों को पाठक तक सम्प्रेषित कर देता है। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि भाषा की दृष्टि से मुक्तिबोध ने अपने काव्य में विविध प्रयोग किये हैं। इस प्रयोगों के कारण नयी कविता की भाषा में नया रूप आया है। उनकी उस भाषा का अनेक नये कवियों पर प्रभाव दिखाई पड़ता है।

मुक्तिबोध के बिम्बों के क्षेत्र पर दृष्टि डालते ही यह तथ्य हमारे सामने आता है कि मुक्तिबोध में मानव जीवन से और दैनिक जीवन से सम्बन्धित बिम्बों की अधिकता है। मुक्तिबोध के काव्य में प्राकृतिक, गद्यात्मक, ध्वनी, भाव चाक्षुष, स्पर्श, रस, गन्ध, मिश्रित, द्वन्द्वात्मक आदि बिम्बों का चित्रण दृष्टिगोचर होता है।

शमशेर बहादूर सिंहने मुक्तिबोध के बिम्बों की विशेषता बताते हुए 'चाँद का मुँह टेढा है' की भूमिका में लिखा है कि, "मुक्तिबोध की हर इमेज के पीछे शक्ति होती है। वे हर वर्णन को दमदार, अर्थपूर्ण और चित्रमय बनाते हैं।"६

मुक्तिबोध की बिम्बयोजना के कारण काव्यसंवेदना का भाषिक रूपान्तरण अत्यंत प्रखर हो सका है। यही प्रखरता उन्हें समकालीन कवियों में विशिष्ट स्थान प्रदान करती है। मुक्तिबोध के बिम्बों का नयी कविता पर स्पष्ट रूप से प्रभाव परिलक्षित होता है। इस कारण नयी कविता बिम्बधर्मी बन गयी है।

मुक्तिबोध के काव्य में ऐतिहासिक, पौराणिक, प्राकृतिक, सैद्धांतिक प्रतीकों का प्रयोग दिखाई देता है। कवि ने परम्परा से तो प्रतीकों का ग्रहण किया ही है। साथ ही अपनी प्रतिभा के आधार पर उन्हें युगीन सन्दर्भों से जोड़कर प्रतीकों में मौलिकता का समावेश किया है। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि नयी कविता को शिल्प की दृष्टि से वैविध्यपूर्ण बनाने में मुक्तिबोध के प्रतीकों के महत्व को नकारा नहीं जा सकता। इतना ही नहीं इन प्रतीकों के कारण नयी कविता में नयी प्रतीक परम्परा शुरू हुई है, जो कि हिंदी कविता की दृष्टि से अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है।

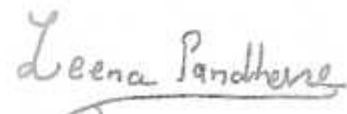
निष्कर्षतः हम देखते हैं कि मुक्तिबोध के काव्य का हिंदी की नई कविता पर अनेक दृष्टियों से प्रभाव दृष्टिगोचर होता है। इस प्रभाव के कारण ही नयी कविता भाव एवं शिल्प की दृष्टि से परिवर्तित हो चुकी है। अनेक नए कवियों ने इस परम्परा को आगे बढ़ाया है। यही मुक्तिबोध का हिंदी की नयी कविता पर प्रभाव है।

### संदर्भ सूची

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Held on 15th February 2020



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**Topic:-Importance of counseling and motivation for participation of women in sports**

**Abstract:** Women face a disproportionate number of life challenges, which reduce their ability to achieve their full potential. Recent studies show that despite formal guarantees of equality, the overall rate of progress for women, particularly those from the poorest and most marginalized regions of the world has been slow.<sup>1</sup> Women and girls continue to encounter inequalities and deprivations in their daily lives, which prevent them from contributing toward both the creation of more equitable societies and sustainable development within their communities and beyond. Reaching out to girls in the period of adolescence is key to confronting these critical issues. Gender-based discrimination, as well as different degrees and forms of inequalities increase for girls during adolescence. As articulated in a report on adolescent girls in the developing world published by the Population Council, these girls face new restrictions reserved for women while their male counterparts enjoy new privileges reserved for men, including autonomy, mobility and power. Girls on the other hand are often systematically deprived of the same gains.<sup>3</sup> International and local organizations, government bodies and individual activists have and continue to strongly advocate for gender equality by working tirelessly for the advancement of rights of all girls and women. They use various means and approaches, but all share a common goal, to improve the lives of girls and women by fostering empowerment and gender equity. Women Win believes that sport and physical activity is an effective strategy in working towards this shared goal. Experts agree that sport and physical activity involvement can potentially offer a wide range of life benefits for girls and women. The International Platform on Sport and Development, a platform dedicated to the thematic field of sport and development and initiated after the first International Conference on Sport and Development in 2003, underscores the role of sport in promoting gender.

**Key Words:** Importance, Counseling and Motivation, Participatiop, Women sports

**Introduction**

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Women face a disproportionate number of life challenges, which reduce their ability to achieve their full potential. Recent studies show that despite formal guarantees of equality, the overall rate of progress for women, particularly those from the poorest and most marginalized regions of the world has been slow. Women and girls continue to encounter inequalities and deprivations in their daily lives, which prevent them from contributing toward both the creation of more equitable societies and sustainable development within their communities and beyond. Reaching out to girls in the period of adolescence is key to confronting these critical issues. Gender-based discrimination, as well as different degrees and forms of inequalities increase for girls during adolescence. As articulated in a report on adolescent girls in the developing world published by the Population Council, these girls face new restrictions reserved for women while their male counterparts enjoy new privileges reserved for men, including autonomy, mobility and power. Girls on the other hand are often systematically deprived of the same gains.<sup>3</sup> International and local organizations, government bodies and individual activists have and continue to strongly advocate for gender equality by working tirelessly for the advancement of rights of all girls and women. They use various means and approaches, but all share a common goal, to improve the lives of girls and women by fostering empowerment and gender equity. Women Win believes that sport and physical activity is an effective strategy in working towards this shared goal. Experts agree that sport and physical activity involvement can potentially offer a wide range of life benefits for girls and women. The International Platform on Sport and Development, a platform dedicated to the thematic field of sport and development and initiated after the first International Conference on Sport and Development in 2003, underscores the role of sport in promoting gender.

During the past ten years there has been a dramatic increase in interest and participation in sports at the collegiate, as well as professional and leisure levels. The 1970s and 1980s have brought increased commercialization of sports. Despite the involvement of sanctioning bodies and countless student-athletes are suffering from exploitation, personal excesses and abuse including drugs and alcohol, as well as exhibiting various psychosocial problems. Approximately ten percent of American college athletes suffer from problems appropriate for counseling. At the collegiate level, many sports programs have become expensive preparatory programs for professional teams. Rarely a day passes without a news report of a student-athlete in some type of psychosocial-behavioral difficulty directly or indirectly associated with sports performance. Student-athletes are subject to emotional difficulties as a function of sports participation. Anxiety

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resulting from the threat of evaluation by others, lack of self-confidence and unreasonable expectations from coaches and fans are but a few of the problems experienced by student-athletes. Educational, developmental and remedial programs are needed for student-athletes. Such programs are not available to all who need them and programs which include any form of counseling are especially limited.

### The benefits of women's participation for sport and society

The participation of women and girls in sport challenges gender stereotypes and discrimination, and can therefore be a vehicle to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. In particular, women in sport leadership can shape attitudes towards women's capabilities as leaders and decision-makers, especially in traditional male domains. Women's involvement in sport can make a significant contribution to public life and community development

#### • Inequalities and discrimination: constraining women in sport

The positive outcomes of sport for gender equality and women's empowerment are constrained by gender based discrimination in all areas and at all levels of sport and physical activity, fuelled by continuing stereotypes of women's physical abilities and social roles. Women are frequently segregated involuntarily into different types of sports, events and competitions specifically targeted to women. Women's access to positions of leadership and decision-making is constrained from the local level to the international level. The value placed on women's sport is often lower, resulting in inadequate resources and unequal wages and prizes. In the media, women's sport is not only marginalized but also often presented in a different style that reflects and reinforces gender stereotypes. Violence against women, exploitation and harassment in sport are manifestations of the perceptions of men's dominance, physical strength and power, which are traditionally portrayed in male sport.

#### • Empowering women and girls through sport

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Sport can be an important tool for social empowerment through the skills and values learned, such as teamwork, negotiation, leadership, communication and respect for others. The social benefits of participation in sport are thought to be especially important for girls, given that many girls, particularly in adolescence, have fewer opportunities than boys for social interaction outside the home and beyond family structures. Women and girls acquire new interpersonal networks, develop a sense of identity and access new opportunities, allowing them to become more engaged in school and community life. Participation in sport also enables women and girls to enjoy freedom of expression and movement and increase their self-esteem and self-confidence.

- **Empowering girls as leaders**

A number of initiatives are being implemented to give girls the chance to be leaders, improve their confidence, increase their self-awareness and strengthen their capacities in terms of decision-making, critical thinking and negotiating. A project in Kenya on football and peer-led health education for rural teenage girls uses trained girl referees to officiate at all matches during the organization's annual tournaments.

- **Promoting girls' education through sports**

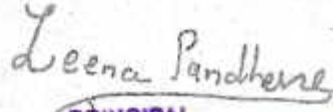
The potential for sport to contribute to the social, economic and political empowerment of women and girls is clear and has been recognized by Governments, the United Nations system, NGOs and other actors. The task ahead is to act on this recognition and bring the benefits of sport and physical education to women and girls throughout the world.

- **Physical barriers to the participation of women and girls in sport**

Sporting attire may present a particular problem for Muslim women when dress codes prohibit them from wearing Western-style sport clothes. This issue is a concern not only for local community sports. The physical barriers to the participation of women and girls in sport can be overcome with a gender-sensitive approach to the redesign of existing facilities, the planning of new infrastructure and the rules and regulations of sporting events and institutions. For example, the schedule of activities held in a community sports hall can be changed to allow women and girls access at convenient times. When a new sport complex is built, it can be designed as a space that encourages women and girls to participate, for example, by providing separate changing facilities.

  
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- **Self-Defence for women and girls with disabilities**

The lack of research and data on women with disabilities in sport hinders efforts to develop programmes and initiatives which take into account their needs and priorities. It is, for example, difficult to assess the global situation of women and girls with disabilities in sport at recreational and competitive levels. The empowering effect of sport on women and girls with disabilities should be further investigated. Increasing research and data collection must be given priority. Externally funded sport projects for disabled persons in developing countries do not always reach disabled women and girls. There is seldom sufficient attention to gender perspectives in projects and, as a result, disabled men and boys benefit to a greater extent than women and girls. Sport development programmes in developing countries should incorporate specific attention to gender perspectives and disability in order to ensure that they reach disabled women and girls.

- **Employment opportunities**


An enabling environment is also necessary to improve the access of women to sport-related employment. A wide range of opportunities for employment exists in the world of sport, as coaches, managers, sport administrators, trainers, game officials, physical education teachers, sports therapists, journalists and editors. Positions also exist in the commercial sporting industry, in areas such as sport marketing and branding. Women's participation in all these fields of sport-related employment is low. The poor representation of women in sport related employment is not a reflection of the number of working women in the world today; women represent more than 40 per cent of working people worldwide.

- **Violence against women, exploitation and sexual harassment**

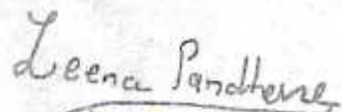
A further impact of the sexualization of women athletes is increased harassment, exploitation and violence against women. Women and girls may face verbal harassment, including of a sexual nature, which can originate from other athletes, coaches, managers, spectators, and family or community members. Such attitudes can sometimes be altered if the sport takes place within school grounds, rather than in other facilities, as parents may see schools as safer environments for their daughters to practice sport. Verbal and physical harassment by coaches and managers, such as derogatory remarks and inappropriate looks or touching, is a particular concern.

References:-

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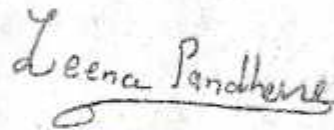
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प्रा.डॉ. मिनल बर्वे  
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कला एवं वाणिज्य महिला महाविद्यालय  
नाशिक रोड

### संत नामदेव का हिंदी भक्ति साहित्य में योगदान

भारत की सांस्कृतिक परंपरा में भारतीय धर्म साधना का काल सुवर्णकाल कहलाता है। इस कालखंड में भारत में हिमालय से लेकर रामेश्वर तक भारत की अध्यात्मिक विचार परंपरा में अनेक संतों ने अपना योगदान दिया है। मध्ययुगीन धर्म साधना पर विचार करते हुए जब हम दक्षिण तथा उत्तर के संतों की

परंपराओं पर विचार करते हैं तब यह ज्ञात होता है कि दक्षिण भारत की संत परंपरा में ज्ञानदेव, नामदेव, एकनाथ, तुकाराम आदि संतों के नाम लिये जाते हैं। उसी प्रकार उत्तर भारत की संत परंपरा के अंतर्गत कबीरदास, रैदास, गुरुनानक, दादूदयाल तुलसीदास, सूरदास मीराबाई आदि के नाम लिये जाते हैं।

मराठी के संत नामदेव विठ्ठल के भक्त थे। नामदेव की वाणी एक अपठ निरक्षर की वाणी थी। मराठी और हिंदी में हजारों की संख्या में नामदेव ने अभंग पद रचे हैं, जिन्हें भक्त आज भी बड़े भक्ति-भाव से गाते हैं। एक मराठी कवि परिस्थिति के अनुसार हिंदी में काव्य करने के लिए प्रेरित होता है, यह जिज्ञासा होने के कारण मैंने उनके हिंदी पदों का अध्ययन किया।

एक बार संत ज्ञानेश्वर अपने साथ संत नामदेव को लेकर तीर्थयात्रा करने चले गये। दोनों संत अयोध्या, काशी, आदि की यात्रा करते हुये पंजाब पहुंचे। उस समय नामदेव पंजाब में अठरा वर्ष तक रहे और गाँव गाँव में जाकर निर्गुण भक्ति का प्रचार किया हिंदी में पदरचना की और भारतीय एकता के संवर्धन में योगदान दिया। महाराष्ट्र के पंजाब के पथ पर अग्रेसर संत नामदेव एक निराले यात्री थे। उनका निश्चय ही इतना रोमांचकारी था कि वह उन्हें दिव्य शक्ति प्रदान करने वाला सिद्ध हुआ। नामदेव जी ने कहा है :

"उदास हे चित्त माझे झाले देवा

जाईन केशवा मायबापा

आपल्या सांगाते नेईन पंढरी।"1

संत नामदेव साक्षात् पंढरी के नाथ को वे पंजाब में ले गये। पंजाब प्रांत में गुरुदास जिलांतर्गत घुमान गाव है, वह एक दृष्टि से पंढरपूर ही है। घुमान में रहकर नामदेव भजन-कीर्तन करते रहे। नामदेव ने बालकृष्ण लीला भक्ति के सभी प्रकार, विठ्ठल से संबंधित, संतों का श्रद्धा से स्मरण आधी अनेक विषयों पर पदरचना की है। नामदेव के अनुसार भगवान के बिना जीवन व्यर्थ है और भक्ति के बिना मोक्ष नहीं है।

ईश्वर से परम अनुरक्ति ही भक्ति है। संत नामदेव के हिंदी पदों का अध्ययन करने के बाद उनकी भक्ति में नवधा भक्ति के कीर्तन, स्मरण, पादसेवन, वंदन, आत्मनिवेदन आदि का चित्रण दृष्टिगोचर होता है। नामदेव विठ्ठल के प्रति आत्मसमर्पण का भाव रखते हैं। नामदेव विठ्ठल को कहते हैं, मैं तुम्हारा सेवक हूँ

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तुम्हारी भक्ति में मैं एकरूप हो चुका हूँ, क्यूकी मेरे माँ, बाप, जात, वंश, गोत्र सभी विठ्ठल ही हैं। मेरे ज्ञान विठ्ठल, ध्यान विठ्ठल और मेरा प्राण भी विठ्ठल ही है।

नामदेव के काव्य में रागानुराग भक्ति के प्रभेदों में से संबंधरूपा भक्ति का चित्रण हुआ है। संबंधरूपा भक्ति के दास्य, सख्य, वात्सल्य भक्ति के अनेक रूप उनके काव्यों में दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं। माँ का पुत्र के प्रति ममत्व भाव, पुत्र को सही मार्ग दिखाना यह अभिव्यक्ती वात्सल्य भक्ति है। जिस तरह बालक हमेशा माँ के निकट रहना जाता है, उसी प्रकार नामदेव अपने विठ्ठल को अपने चित्त में रखना चाहते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त नामदेव के पदों में ईश्वर भक्ति के संदर्भ में अनेक रूपों का चित्रण हुआ है। जैसे ईश्वर ही श्रेष्ठ, भक्ति श्रेष्ठ, परमात्मा एक, सर्व व्यापकता, ईश्वरीय अस्तित्व, अनन्यनिष्ठा आदि।

नामदेव ईश्वर को कहते हैं, इस संसार में लोभ अधिक है। मेरा शरीर उस में डूबा हुआ है। हे ईश्वरा, इस संसार रूपी समुद्र से मुझे पार ले जाने वाला तुम ही है। इस तरह नामदेव ईश्वर का साथ चाहते हैं। ईश्वर ही एक मात्र जीवनआधार है ऐसा वे मानते हैं। नामदेव अनेक दृष्टांत देकर स्पष्ट करते हैं कि जैसे भूखे मनुष्य को अन्न चाहिए, प्यासे व्यक्ति को पानी चाहिये, उसी प्रकार नामदेव पर नारायण की प्रीति है। नामदेव का मन श्रीहरी पर आसक्त है।

नामदेव कहते हैं ईश्वर का अस्तित्व सर्वव्यापी है। परंतु उसका अस्तित्व दिखाई नहीं देता। जैसे गगन के उड़नेवाले पंखी के मार्ग को ढुंढा जाये तो नहीं मिलता अथवा मीन का पानी का मार्ग दिखाई नहीं देता, उसी प्रकार नामदेव के स्वामी का अस्तित्व है।

संत नामदेव के पदों में नामस्मरण के संबंध में अनेक पद दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं। वे कहते हैं राम नाम की बराबरी तप, दान और तीर्थ नहीं कर सकते। नामस्मरण से भ्रम का नाश होता है, उसका नाम उच्चार ही उत्तम धर्म है। उदाहरण दृष्टव्य है:

" जब बोलो तब रामही रामा,

ठालो जिभ्या कौने कामा।"2

कलयुग में राम नाम जैसा मोक्ष प्राप्ती का सरलतम साधन और कोई नहीं है,

"सार तुम्हारा नाम है,

झूठा सब संसार।

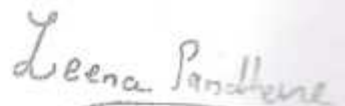
मनसा वाचा क्रमना कलि केवल नाम आधार।"3

इस तरह राम नाम ही तरन तारण है, हरिनाम जीवन में क्रांतिकारी है, राम नाम ही अमृत है ऐसी नामस्मरण की महिमा उनके पदों में दृष्टिगोचर होती है।

संत नामदेव के हृदय में ईश्वर विषयक भक्तिभाव सहज रूप में संचारित होता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वे ईश्वर के सामने विनम्र होकर अपनी रक्षा की प्रार्थना करते हैं। नामदेव विठ्ठल के एकांतिक भक्त थे। विठ्ठल के बिना एक क्षण भी नहीं रह सकते थे। विठ्ठल के साथ उनका ऐसा स्नेह था जैसे किसी बालक का माँ के साथ।

  
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संत नामदेव के पदों में भक्ति महिमा विषयक पदों का विचार हुआ है। परमात्मा के प्रति अनन्यनिष्ठा वह व्यक्त करते हैं। परमात्मा के राम, माधव, गोविंद, आदि अनेक नाम हैं। परंतु परमात्मा एक है उनके पदों में गुरुमहिमा विषयक कुछ पद मिलते हैं। संत नामदेव गुरु के कारण ही ईश्वरोन्मुख बने और उनका जीवन सफल हुआ।

उनके एक पद में भक्त की भगवान के प्रति मिलन उत्कंठा की मधुर अभिव्यक्ति है। इ से वे 'तालाबेली' शब्द से परिचित कराते हैं, जिसका अर्थ है व्याकुलता, जिसमें तीव्रता है, आतुरता है। वह कहते हैं,

" मोहि लागति ताला बेली

बछरे बिनु गाई अकेली ।।

पानी बिनु मीनू तलफे ।

ऐसे राम नामा बिनु बापुरो नामा । "4

यह तालाबेली इस प्रकार की है जिस प्रकार की गाय को बछड़े के बिना होती है और मछली को पानी के बिना होती है। भक्ति नामदेव विशुद्ध भक्त संत थे, इस से ईश्वरीय मार्ग के लिये उन्हें जहां भी आडंबर और छलना पूर्ण व्यवहार प्रतीत हुये उन्होंने उनकी आलोचना की है :

"छोडि छोडि रे पाखंडी पन कपट न कीजे।

हरि का नाम नित ही लीजे"5

नामदेव को जाति पांती का कुछ मतलब नहीं है वे राम नाम को ही सर्वस्व मानते हैं। पोथी पढ़ते पांडे के प्रति जिस प्रकार नामदेव की खीझ है उसी प्रकार कबीर की भी।

नामदेव की मातृभाषा हिंदी न होते हुए भी उनके द्वारा लिखित हिंदी पदों में अनेक स्थलों पर उत्कृष्ट रसरंजना दृष्टिगत होती है जहाँ कथात्मक अथवा आत्मकथनात्मक प्रसंगों का वर्णन है वहा शृंगार, शांत, अद्भुत, करुण आदि रसों का चित्रण दृष्टिगोचर होता है। प्रमुख रूप से भक्ति और शांत रस का चित्रण नामदेव के पदों में प्रमुख है। संत नामदेव के समूची काव्य संहिता का अवलोकन करने से उनके आंतर जीवन का चित्र पाठक के सामने उभर आता है :


"इभै बीठलू, उभै बीठलू, बीठल बिनु संसार नही "6

इन साक्षात्कार पूर्ण उदगारों के साथ वे मानो आत्मविष्कार की परिपूर्ति कर लेते हैं। संत नामदेव की हिंदी पदावली का अध्ययन करने के बाद यह परीलक्षित होता है कि वे एक महान संत थे। नामदेव की भक्ति सगुण और निर्गुण थी। सगुण भक्ती द्वारा उन्हें साक्षात् ईश्वर के दर्शन हुये, निर्गुण भक्तिद्वारा उनके भगवान

व्यापक हुये। जहाँ कहीं आडंबर, अन्याय दिखाई दिया, वहां समाज को नई दिशा देने का कार्य नामदेव ने किया।

  
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ज्ञानेश्वर के स्वर्गवास के उपरांत लगभग 24 साल नामदेव पंजाब में धर्मप्रचार का कार्य करते हुये उन्हाने हिंदी भाषा पर भी अपना अधिकार सिद्ध किया है। महाराष्ट्र का एक मराठी कवि हिंदी में निर्गुण भक्ति का प्रसार करता है, यह हिंदी भक्ति साहित्य के लिए योगदान है।

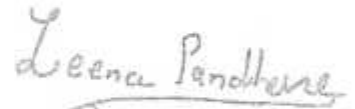
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प्रा.डॉ. मीनल प्रमोद बर्वे  
कै. बिंदू रामराव देशमुख कला  
एवं वाणिज्य महिला महाविद्यालय  
नाशिक रोड

## प्रवासी भारतीय साहित्य कल, आज और कल

'प्रवास' शब्द उन लोगों के लिए प्राप्त हुआ है जो लोग शौक या मजबूरी वश दूर देशों में बसा दिये गये थे या वे स्वयं रोजगार की तलाश में अन्य देशों की यात्रा पर निकल गये और वही बस गये। इन लोगों ने जो सहन किया है, भोग लिया, उसे ही अपनी व्यथा कथा को कलमबद्ध कर प्रवासी साहित्य की नींव रखने का कार्य किया। "प्रवासी हिंदी साहित्य" हिंदी साहित्य में जुड़ती एक नवीन विधा एवं चेतना है जो प्रवासियों के मनोविज्ञान से जुड़ी है।

संपूर्ण विश्व में यदि देखा जाये तो भारत ही एक ऐसा देश है जहां से लोग भारी संख्या में दूसरे देशों में जाते हैं। यह प्रक्रिया बहुत ही पुरानी है। आज भूमंडल के विभिन्न देशों में भारतवासी बसे हैं। विदेशों में बसे प्रवासी साहित्यकारों के साहित्य को देखने के बाद यह परिलक्षित होता है कि हिंदी साहित्यकारों ने लेखन का माध्यम हिंदी ही चुना है। अर्थात् इसके माध्यम से वह अपने पीछे छूट चुके देश के आंतरिक संबंध को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं।

प्रवासी लेखक प्रवास के दर्द की संवेदना के साथ अपने देश के संस्कारों को जोड़कर

उनमें व्याप्त विषमताओं को कागज पर उतार देता है और यही संवेदना ये सहज ही सबसे जुड़कर सबकी संवेदना बन जाती है। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि विदेश जानेवाले लोग अपनी अभिव्यक्ती साहित्य के माध्यम से लिखने लगे, वही से प्रवासी साहित्य प्रारम्भ हुआ। डॉ. कमल किशोर गोयनका ने विस्तार से अपनी पुस्तक "हिंदी का प्रवासी साहित्य" में इस साहित्य की चर्चा की है।<sup>1</sup>

प्रवासी साहित्य की विकास यात्रा का अध्ययन करने के बाद यह परिलक्षित होता है कि जो शुरु में खुद की अनुभूति पर लिखा गया साहित्य धीरे-धीरे इसका विकास होता गया। उषा प्रियवदा, सुधा ओम ढींगरा, सुदर्शन प्रियदर्शिनी, अभिमन्यू अनंत, रामदेव, धुरंधर मुंशीलाल, चिंतामणी, मोहन राणा, सुषम बेदी आदि ऐसे कई प्रवासी भारतीय लेखकों ने हिंदी के प्रवासी साहित्य के विकास में बड़ा योगदान दिया।

प्रवासी साहित्य पर दृष्टि डालने के बाद यह दिखाई देता है कि आज वैयक्तिक जीवन से लेकर सामाजिक जीवन तक, मनुष्य की भाव-भावना से लेकर समाज की भावना तक, उदासी, अकेलापन, जीवन संदर्भ, प्राकृतिक दृश्य, नर नारी मनोव्यथा आदि का प्रमुख रूप से चित्रण प्रवासी साहित्य में चित्रित हुआ है। इतना ही नहीं तो शिखंडी युग, रावण, दुर्गा, हनुमान, काली, गंगा, रामायण, विघ्नहर्ता जैसे ऐतिहासिक, पौराणिक प्रसंगों पर भी प्रवासी साहित्य बहुत मात्रा में लेखकों ने लिखा है। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि आज प्रवासी साहित्य का विकास हुआ दिखाई देता है।



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प्रवासी साहित्यकार अभिमन्यु अनंत कहते हैं, "अब तक मेरी सभी रचनाएँ मॉरीशस की मिट्टी के साथ जुड़ी रही हैं। यह दूसरी बात है कि मेरे अपने देश की समस्याएँ काफी हद तक विश्व के कई दूसरे देशों की भी समस्याएँ होती हैं।" 2

अतः प्रवासी साहित्य का अपने हिंदी साहित्य में विकास होता गया। मनुष्य से तथा इस चराचर सृष्टी के हर विषय को लेकर प्रवासी हिंदी साहित्य लेखक लिखते गये और अपना एक संसार रचा। अब वह सीमित न रहकर पूरे विश्व में निरंतर फैलता गया और हिंदी के प्रवासी साहित्य का एक बिंब निर्मित हुआ। उसकी संरचना में कई शक्तियाँ काम करती रही।

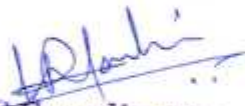
विश्व के कई देशों में विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन हुए, देश की साहित्य अकादमियों ने प्रवासी हिंदी साहित्य पर गोष्ठीयाँ की, प्रवासी भारतीय दिवस आरंभ किया गया। "प्रवासी लेखकों की

कृतियाँ भारत में छपती रही और उन पर चर्चाएँ हुईं और हिंदी विश्व में प्रवासी हिंदी साहित्य की प्रतिष्ठा हुई।" 3

मॉरीशस के हिंदी प्रेमी दयानंदलाल वसंतराम का कथन है कि "मॉरीशस के प्रवासियों की मान्यता है कि हिंदी हमारी संस्कृति और धर्म की भाषा है हिंदी के माध्यम से हम विश्व के जनसमुदाय के भावात्मक रूप से जुड़े हैं।" 4

अतः प्रश्न यह उठता है कि प्रवासी साहित्य का भविष्य क्या है? मेरी दृष्टि से प्रवासी साहित्य का हिंदी साहित्य तथा भारतीय के साथ रिश्ता उस विशाल वटवृक्ष की जड़ों की तरह मजबूत बन गया है।

आज आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान बढ़ता जा रहा है। पत्रपत्रिकाएँ, कम्प्यूटर, इंटरनेट जैसे संचार माध्यमों के कारण लेखक-वाचक का संपर्क बढ़ता जा रहा है। प्रवासी साहित्य पर विशेषांक निकल रहे हैं। दुनिया नजदिक आयी है। भविष्य के लिए प्रवासी साहित्य दिन दुना रात चौगुना बढ़े क्योंकि संसार गतिशील है। यह साहित्य लेखन की परंपरा यथावत बनी रहे। यदि प्रवासी साहित्यकार बढ़े हुये हैं परंतु साहित्यकृतियाँ कालजयी होती हैं उन्हीं से प्रेरणा लेकर नये लोगो ने प्रवासी साहित्य लेखन की ओर बढ़ना चाहिये। निष्कर्षतः प्रवासी साहित्य का भविष्य उज्वल निश्चित होगा ऐसी आशा करते हैं।

  
IQAC Coordinator

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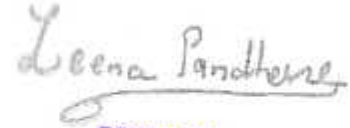
N.S.P.M's Late Bindu Ramrao Deshmukh  
Arts & Commerce Mahila Mahavidyalaya  
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## संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

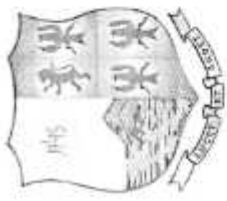
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संत अलोशियस कॉलेज (स्वायत्त) मंगलूरु हिंदी विभाग  
केंद्रीय भारतीय भाषा संस्थान, मैसूरु के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में  
अयोजित एक - दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी

## प्रमाण-पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि K.Bindu Ramrav Deshmukh Arts and Commerce Ladies College, Maharashtra

के श्री/श्रीमती/डॉ Prof.Dr. Minal Pramod Barva

संत अलोशियस कॉलेज (स्वायत्त) मंगलूरु हिंदी विभाग और केंद्रीय भारतीय भाषा संस्थान के सहयोग से 20 मई 2020 को आयोजित एक-दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में प्रतिभागी / विशेषज्ञ के रूप में सक्रीय रूप से भाग लिया है।

आपने इस संदर्भ में PRAVASI BHARATIYA SAHITHYA KAL-AJ AUR KAL विषय प्रपत्र प्रस्तुत किया है। आपकी सक्रीय प्रतिभागिता सराहनीय रही।

डॉ मुकुंद प्रभु

विभागाध्यक्ष, संत अलोशियस कॉलेज

डॉ. तारिक खान

सी आई आई एल, मैसूरु

डॉ. प्रवीन माटीस

पाचार्य, संत अलोशियस कॉलेज

*[Signature]*

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डॉ. प्रवीन माटीस

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Jail Road, Nashik Road-422101



एस. इ. एम. ट्रस्ट संचालित  
एम बी हैरिस कॉलेज ऑफ आर्ट्स तथा  
ए.इ. कालसेकर कॉलेज ऑफ कॉमर्स और मैनेजमेंट नालासोपारा  
NAAC B+ ग्रेड से मूल्यांकन प्राप्त  
IQAC के संयुक्त तत्वाधान

### ई-प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है की

**Dr.Minal Pramod Barve**

**Late Bindu Ramrao Deshmukh Arts and Commerce Mahila Mahavidyalaya**

"मौजूदा परिप्रेक्ष्य में अनुवाद की उपयोगिता" विषय पर दि.31 मई 2020 को एक  
दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय वेबिनार में प्रतिभागी के रूप में सक्रिय रूप में सहभागिता की।



प्रो.इरशाद शेख

**IQAC समन्वयक**



प्रो.इलाक्षी तावड़े

**मैनेजमेंट समन्वयक**



डॉ. खलील अहमद

**प्राचार्य**

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PANDEMIC COVID-19: CHANGES AND CHALLENGES IN SOCIETY  
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HIGHER EDUCATION**

**CERTIFICATE OF  
PARTICIPATION**

This is to certify that Dr. Minal Pramod Barve, from Nspm's Late Bindu Ramrao Deshmukh Arts and Commerce Mahila Mahavidyalaya Na, Nashik, Maharashtra has actively participated in International Webinar on "Pandemic Covid-19: Changes and Challenges in Society with Special Reference to Higher Education" organized by IQAC, NSS and YCMOU Study Centre of B.B. Arts, N.B. Commerce and B.P. Science College, Digras, Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2020.

*A. A. Patil*

Dr. Sau. A. A. Patil  
Org. Secretary IWPCHE

*M. N. Bhagat*

Dr. M. N. Bhagat  
Org. Secretary IWPCHE

*S. M. Deosthale*

Dr. S. M. Deosthale  
Coordinator IWPCHE

*P. M. Chandak*

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*V. L. Khalatkar*

Prof. V. L. Khalatkar  
Principal  
Chief Organizer

*I. A. Patil*

**IQAC Coordinator**  
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*Leena Pandhare*

**PRINCIPAL**  
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आर्य, उज्ज्वलविद्यालय, श्रीलंका, मॉडरिज्म, रक्षा का संयुक्त प्रयास



शोध-ऋतु  
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‘शोध-ऋतु’ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शोध-पत्रिका,बांकेड़(भारत) [www.shodhritu.com](http://www.shodhritu.com) एवं

ताशकंद प्राच्य-विद्या विश्वविद्यालय, ताशकंद (उज्बेकिस्तान) के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में आयोजित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वेबीनार

विषय:-देश-प्रदेश में शिक्षा और साहित्य

डॉ.मीनल प्रमोद बर्वे

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि आप ने ‘शोध-ऋतु’ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शोध-पत्रिका द्वारा दि.०८ जून, २०२० को फेसबुक लाइव पर आयोजित वेबीनार में सहभाग लिया। इसीलिए यह प्रमाणपत्र पदान किया जाता है।

मीनल बर्वे, रवि, जय

Deena Pandey

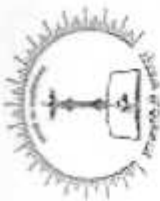
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Sonubhau Baswant College of Arts and Commerce, Shahapur,  
Dist. Thane, Maharashtra, India



CERTIFICATE

TWO DAYS INTERNATIONAL HINDI WEBINAR

Mr./Ms./Dr. /Prof. Dr. Minal Pramod Barve

Attended / participated / Chaired a Session in the International Hindi Webinar On

“VASHVIK PARIDRISHY ME BHARTIY SAMAAJ AUR SANSKRITI”

organized by the Department of Hindi, Hindi Research Centre and IQAC held on 9-10  
June, 2020, Sonubhau Baswant College of Arts and Commerce, Shahapur, Dist. Thane,  
Maharashtra, India.

Dr. Anil Singh  
Coordinator

Prof. S. L. Gaikwad  
Co-Coordinator

Dr. V. H. Fulzele  
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**IQAC Coordinator**  
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*[Signature]*

Mr.V.D.PATIL  
CONVENER

*[Signature]*

Dr. G.V.JADHAV  
COORDINATOR

*[Signature]*

Dr. L.N.GHATAGE  
VICE PRINCIPAL

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Dr. Mrs.P.S.GAIKWAD  
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2-2-7

Online One Day National Conference on

## SANT SAHITYA KI BHUMIKA

Organised by IQAC & Department of Hindi

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# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Ms./Mr. Minal Pramod Barve From Late. Bindu Ramrao Deshmukh Arts and Commerce Mahila Mahavidyalay, Nashik Road has Participated/Presented paper at online National Conference on "Sant Sahitya Ki Bhumika" held on 03rd May 2020 at Shri Pancham Khemraj Mahavidyalaya, Sawantwadi, Dist-Sindhudurg(MS). He/She has presented a research paper entitled संत नामदेव का हिंदी भक्ति साहित्य में योगदान

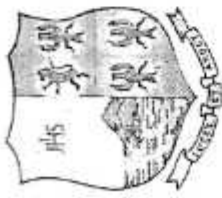
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Convenor

B.N.Hiramani  
IQAC Co-ordinator

Dr. Deelip L. Bharmal  
Principal

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केंद्रीय भारतीय भाषा संस्थान, मैसूरु के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में  
अयोजित एक - दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी



## प्रमाण-पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि K.Bindu Ramrav Deshmukh ARTs and Commerce Ladies College, Maharashtra

के श्री/श्रीमती/डॉ Prof.Dr. Minal Pramod Barva

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डॉ मुकुंद प्रभु

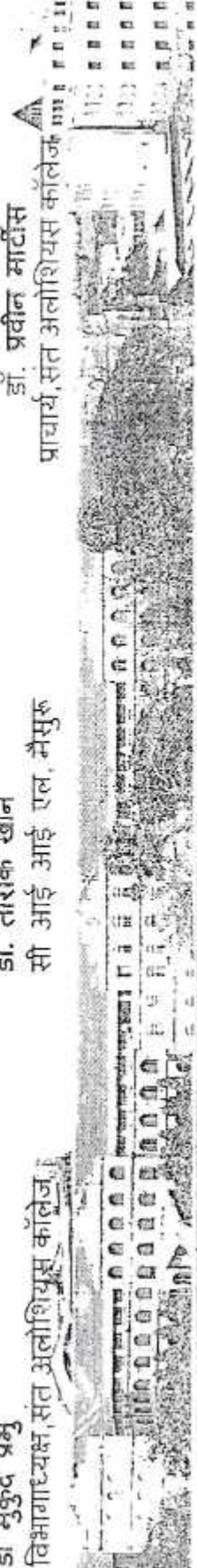
विभागाध्यक्ष, संत अलोशियस कॉलेज,

*M. Barva*

डॉ. तारीक खान  
सी आई आई एल, मैसूरु

*Pranali*

डॉ. प्रवीन मार्टीस  
प्राचार्य, संत अलोशियस कॉलेज,



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*Deena Sandhana*  
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W. W. W

## Challenges of e-Content Preparation

Mr. Vinod Nirbhavane,

Asso. Professor, Dep. of Sociology,

LBRD Arts and Com. Mahila

Mahavidhyalaya, Nashik Road.

In the realm of distance education and in opposition to traditional face-to-face situations, there is no room for improvisation to save the day. The learning material to be used, for instance exercises, activities, reflection questions and case studies, should be pedagogically engineered, well organized and fully structured before the course begins. It's for this reason that, while in face-to-face education one usually speaks of course "design", in distance education one should also mention course "production", even though during its implementation the production may be subject to readjustments according to the needs of the learner groups. As a result, the material for e-learning, which we call e-content for learning purposes (e. g. manuals, exercises, learning activities, etc.), take on a pivotal importance in the success/efficiency of learning. Naturally, the teacher/trainer's role as e-moderator will bring an added value to the e-activities necessary to create the context of each course, this being the crucial aspect that separates useful e-learning content from Open Educational Resources (OER) that merely reside in a repository

The institutions that start up an upward process of e-learning production and distribution (in most cases former face-to-face training organizations) have the actual need for tools and instructional material that allow them to meet the demands of a growing market. They face the challenge of becoming more flexible organizations, adapted to new information and communication technologies and to the needs of authors/trainers and students, as well as, the needs of technical staff and needs generated by new processes. In a broader perspective, the evolution towards a knowledge-based society with emphasis on scientific and technological innovation, and the relationship between knowledge and professional performance, highlights the importance of the trainer as "author of e-content" and as "learning designer" (not simply as moderator of e-learning). Universities that are more innovation-based and more predisposed to complement training activities or distance education with e-learning or b-learning models, expectantly look to adequate learning designs and pedagogically sound activities. The capability and knowledge of the authors/trainers in this field are the essential elements for the success of any learning process that can be described as dynamic, flexible and innovative.

### Design of e-Content

Design of e-Content is aimed to create advanced technological and learning resources that are necessary to support and guide the trainer/author in the process of designing learning

material, integrating new pedagogies in a technology-supported environment, thus contributing to the migration from classroom training to e-learning.

### Assumptions

The development of course resources and software applications should be based on two assumptions, usability and ease of use:

- (1) They should be based on criteria of utility, portability and scalability.
- (2) They should be practical tools, easy to use by the teachers themselves and by training organizations.

Further, the computer applications developed should ideally be based on open source tools and complemented by the e-learning technologies already in use. The content can be developed with the Learning Authoring Tool, enabling the creation of multimedia learning objects that are identified and described adequately using a system of metadata that can be directly exported to the repository.

This content can then be further assembled as e-courses, packaged according to specific norms (SCORM and IMS) and integrated into a LMS (such as MOODLE or Blackboard) in order to offer e-learning and b-learning programs, and even face-to-face courses with specific curricular units. The e-learning courses or curricular units thus produced can be implemented in any e-learning platform that follows the two widely used international standards SCORM and IMS.

### E-Content life cycle

1. Author assembles content by using text book, reference books etc.
2. E- Content is created by the author
3. It is put in a Repository
4. An L.M.S. that interacts with Repository to extract required material is enabled

The Learner uses LMS and fortifies his learning

### Author

The whole process starts with the design/creation of the learning content by the author, which in this case is the trainer or teacher. The author uses the Learning Authoring Tool to create the content and organize the pedagogical path the students have to follow. Thus, the teacher builds the content directly in the authoring tool environment and may re-use the content already available in the repository. After the content has been created, the author can fill in the

  
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corresponding metadata and can upload the full package to the Repository of Educational Content in preset formats, namely IMS-CP, SCORM, Web-HTML specifications. The author can also export the content to a folder or directory.

### **Upload**

The upload process to the e-learning repository can be carried out directly by using the authoring tool, given that the user has permission to upload. The method of content management in the repository is carried out from beginning to end with support on the Dublin Core metadata system, which means that data can be directly inserted with the Learning Authoring Tool (figure 2) or when the upload process is used.

### **The Repository**

Once the learning content is made available on the repository, it can be accessed from anywhere through the Repository Portal or by using the single address system (handle) that allows the "content objects" to be accessed from any other internet based system. In this way, the system will provide the link between the repository and the e-learning platform (LMS). Thus, the trainer does not need to transport/upload his/her content onto each e-learning platform, but rather indicate the address of the content (handle) on the platform and the content will be automatically included.

### **A course is ideally structured around the following modules:**

1. Learning processes and context
2. Management of e-content production (project)
3. Design of e-courses and e-content
4. Learning objects
5. Content creation tools
6. Online learning evaluation

### **LMS & LCMS**

LMS(Learning Management System) is a software application for the administration, documentation, tracking, reporting and delivery of e-learning education courses or training programs.

By contrast, a learning content management system (LCMS) is a related software technology that provides a multi-user environment where developers, authors, instructional designers, and

subject matter experts may create, store, reuse, manage, and deliver digital e-learning content from a central object repository.

LCMS focuses on the development, management and publishing of the content that will typically be delivered via an LMS. Users can both create and re-use e-learning content and reduce duplicated development efforts.

**A robust LMS should be able to do the following:**

centralize and automate administration

use self-service and self-guided services

assemble and deliver learning content rapidly

consolidate training initiatives on a scalable web-based platform

support portability and standards

personalize content and enable knowledge reuse

**Using the material**

The classroom (face-to-face) environment will make use of the relevant technologies involved in the preparation of content for e-learning uses the tools such as such as MOODLE, the e-learning platform that supports the course, MindManager for e-course and e-content planning, the Learning Authoring Tool and the Open Educational Resources Tool). In the distance learning part the students will use these tools autonomously and will use and experiment with different strategies supported by pedagogical choices inherent to specific e-learning situations.

**Learner Activities**

The students will have an area on the e-learning platform where they will be able to upload their project and carryout various learning activities, this will allow them to develop their own content throughout the course. At the end of the course the students will present online the resulting projects. The learning methodologies to be adopted are to be based on proven constructivist approaches with special emphasis on active pedagogical models.

**Learners become creators**

Typically the learning content designer is a trainer/teacher capable of creating and designing a training e-course and of deploying the respective learning content. At the end of the training program the students (trainer/teacher) will have valuable competencies, not only to design the course for a specific learning context, but also to produce the adequate learning content, using the tools supplied and following the international standards. Thus, the content produced by

  
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students will follow widely accepted criteria of re-use, interoperability and portability that allow them to be used in different platforms and learning contexts.

### **The learning content designer**

The learning content designer should be capable of:

Designing and creating e-courses for a certain learning context;

Planning the learning content to be developed;

Producing learning content according to international standards;

Creating, integrating and exploring the learning content in the LMS;

Building/selecting instruments to evaluate the learning content produced.

### **Confluence of Content, pedagogy and technology,**

Remember, technology can't replace learning, only augment and support it. If you target the goal at the confluence of these streams, there is better chance, that what you set out to teach is learnt, retained longer and improves performance and problem solving. As a teacher I hear colleagues say about eLearning something like 'I set up a bulletin board/blog/wiki etc. but the students didn't use it'.

The problem is more likely to be with their design rather than with their students

#### **1. Put the pedagogy first (not the technology)**

Think about what students need to learn then think about how it is best for them to learn it. Only then think about which technology is best used to accomplish this.

Don't be too ambitious. Start out small (eg. just a discussion board or a group blog) and build on this in subsequent years.

#### **2 Be aware of workloads and work patterns (yours and theirs)**

Replace (don't augment) other teaching and learning activities with eLearning

Consider how much reading and writing they are required to do each week. Use groups to limit/manage this.

Consider how much reading and writing you'll be required to do each week to moderate their activity.

Design to make your workload to decrease as students take on more of the load.

Avoid activities where students rely on colleagues to complete work

Limit the number of synchronous activities and record them for future use.

### 3 Balance risks with safety

We want students to take intellectual risks but they need to feel safe in order to do so. The eLearning environment needs to be a safe place to be.

Going online can feel very 'risky' in itself to many people – so make the first few activities 'familiar' and 'safe' such as introductions, reflection etc

Make sure there is a welcome for students ready for them when they first log on and that the first thing they need to do or place they need to go to is clearly marked at the outset.

### 4 Balance obligations with rewards

By all means use compulsory elements to oblige students to participate (assessed elements, attendance requirements, deadlines etc).

But make sure these are balanced with elements that make participation worthwhile and beneficial for them in terms of their learning needs. Carrots are much more effective in eLearning than sticks.

### 5 Make ethics a priority

Don't give anyone access to the site who doesn't have to be there. Inform students about who has access, why they are there and what they have access to.

Let them know if/how they are being surveilled. Never display or reuse student contributions or work without their consent and release.

### 6 Model good practice

Write your contributions in a way that you would like your students to write them (i.e. concise, well paragraphed, proof read, formal/informal etc)

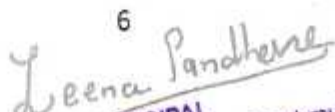
Be online when you say you'll be and do what you'll say you'll do (no more no less)

Keep and use your sense of humour. Always observe appropriate netiquette and make sure that students do also.

### 7 Make expectations clear

Establish clearly what are the minimum expectations you have of them.

  
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Establish clearly what are the maximum expectations they can have of you.

Ensure the module works in the space between these two.

### **8 Establish patterns and stick to them**

Build spaces and use them consistently (always put the same sorts of things in the same places so they are easy to find, use colour coding to differentiate different types of documents etc).

Don't move things around unless you have to. If you form students into groups don't alter them for the duration of the module unless you have to.

Establish learning patterns or cycles (eg Explore, Describe, Apply) that students work through routinely (eg weekly or fortnightly).

### **9 Keep spaces available for students**

Keep spaces available for students to use and shape to their own needs

Allowing students to control and customise the learning environment is a useful and important way of empowering them and allowing them to take ownership of it the space.

This can be something as simple as a 'notes' or 'general discussion' forum on the discussion board or as complicated as a wiki space where students can collaborate on writing documents or set up URLs to share.

### **10 Use/develop protocols**

Protocols are helpful for all students, not just those with low experience or confidence using online spaces.

Use protocols for such things as for saving and uploading documents, assessment etc., for using a chat space, for formatting reader-friendly posts, for using blogs.

Don't reinvent the wheel – someone else may have already created and tested one.

### **Structure into modules**

This will make it easier for learners, curriculum designers and intelligent software to make use of the content in a wide variety of contexts.

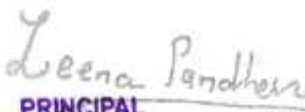
That's enough for most learners to cope with in one session.

If they want more, they can always open another module.

Without the learner's attention, you're pretty much wasting your time.

  
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Ideally, you'll be able to obtain an emotional reaction, because that way the content will be much more memorable

If you just present material that learners already know, they'll be bored and may feel patronized.

Use activities that help the learner to relate the new material to what they already know.

### **Present your idea clearly and simply**

You may be able to accomplish this using text alone, but many ideas will be more easily understood with the help of images, audio or video. Media should be chosen for their ability to aid understanding and memory, not because they impress. Make it as simple as you can, but no simpler. The extra detail won't be remembered so why include it. If a learner genuinely wants more detail, supply it in a more readable form, say as a PDF. Put the idea into context using demonstrations, examples, cases and stories. Learners, particularly if they're at work, want ideas that are relevant to their current problems, not abstractions. Use plenty of relevant examples and your idea is much more likely to be understood and remembered. Use cases, problems, exercise scenarios, simulations or whatever it takes to provide the learner with the opportunity to test out the idea and, where relevant, to build skill. The more realistic you can make these activities the better. There are limitations to what you can test validly using a quiz and the fact that many of the learner's answers will come from short-term memory makes the reliability questionable; however, we know managers often want to see some record of achievement and that may well go for some learners too. Interactive materials are rarely an end in themselves.


Consider how the learner will be able to provide feedback on the materials or ask any questions they may have; provide a mechanism for discussion of the content, by whatever medium; provide links to supplementary materials, etc.

### **Reference**

**Short Term Course 6 to 11 Feb 2016 JNT University, Hyderabad**

**Prof. N.Laxman Rao(Retired) Dept Of Library And Information Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007**

  
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## Employing Google Classroom for Under Graduate Students (with Special Reference to Commerce Students)

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Track No: 01

Track Name: Different dimensions of Teaching-Learning

### Abstract

In the modern world the technology is used in anywhere and everywhere. Technology is used in every sector of economy. The most interesting aspects of trends are that education sector are adapting to technology at rapid pace. ICT has become an integral part of today's teaching learning process. Effective use of technology can provide to the students for developing their dynamic personality and also the renew teacher enthusiasm. The role of ICT in the education sector is becoming more and more important. It will continue to grow and develop in 21<sup>st</sup> century. Google has provided various platforms for education sector there the classroom teaching can do wonderful with the implementation of and usages of technology. In the modern world everything is available on the screen therefore it the current trend is to learn online. With the help of various Apps teacher impart the curriculum with theoretical and practical knowledge. With the use of ICT in teaching learning for the enhancement of students knowledge teacher has takes assignments rather than time schedule allotted by the university for every subject. This study has been carried out to assess the uses of Google classroom for Advance Accountancy students of commerce faculty at undergraduate level. For this study the researcher has prepared questionnaire. The questionnaire collected from 30 students. After using the Google classroom the motivation of the students about updated study is increased. It is very user friendly. The students has been completed their given assignments in time. The study provides the effectiveness for enhancing academic performance. Also the students did the detail study of theoretical parts which is not done before using the Google classroom.

**Keywords :** ICT, Google Classroom,

### Introduction

Technology is integral part of the 21<sup>st</sup> generation. ICT has become an integral part of today's teaching learning process. Effective use of technology can provide to the students for developing their dynamic personality and also the renew teacher enthusiasm. The widespread use of technology has generated interested in many researcher and academicians to explore the ways teacher can use that

technology prowess to enhance the learning of students. (Kaukab Abid Azhar, Nayab IQBAL 2018) Google has provided Google suite for Educational purpose. In 2014 the Google launched the Google Classroom. From March 2017 Google classroom was available for Google personal Accounts and particularly for standard Gmail Accounts. The popularity of Google classroom is increasing day by day however there are limited use but it is very useful for enhancement of teaching-learning performance. The blended learning style of teaching provides various advantages over traditional method of teaching. The most important advantage is student centric, its accessibility, scheduling flexibility and adaptability for working.

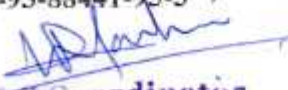
### Google Classroom

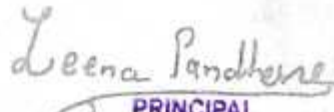
Google classroom is a free educational blended learning platform provided by Google company. Google Suite for Education includes Google App tools like Drive, Gmail and Docs [8], Forms, Sheets and Slides that can be collaborated with apps like Google Classroom and YouTube which provide a vast variety of knowledge and information for students and teachers alike. A teacher can create Google classroom for every subject comprising of all the students of specific class and can also include other teacher of the same subject. Through this class the teacher can provide the additional knowledge and reference material rather than classroom teaching. The teacher has not provided only subject knowledge but the teacher has provided knowledge about extracurricular activities. It will be beneficial for student for their overall personality development and enhance the learning performance. According to Sathyendra Bhat, Ragesh Raju, Athokpam, Bikramjit, Rio D'Souza (2018). Due to industrial standards and requirements the curriculum is increasing so it cannot completed given schedule. Accounting subject is practical orientated so it is not completed in given schedule of university. For solve these inherent problems the researcher use the Google classroom for the revision of the whole syllabus. For this study the researcher has share the experience of Google class room which is created for last year students of commerce faculty for the subject of

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Advance Accounting its created at the time of revision. After three months the experiences are analyzed.

**Advantages of Google classroom**

- Connect with students in a controlled, secure environment.
- Conduct discussions and chats (where/if allowed).
- Moderate responses to discussions to ensure safety and appropriateness.
- Post links and questions quickly and easily.
- Use a medium in which students feel comfortable and familiar.
- Provide teachable moments on netiquette (professional language vs. Facebook language) in context.
- Demonstrate real world applications with networking.
- Teacher and students won't have required huge amount of paper for uploading and submission of assignment.
- Time saver of teacher and students.
- Accessible at anywhere and with any tool.

**Objective of research paper**

The purpose of the study is to use of Google classroom for undergraduate students. (with Special Reference to T.Y.B.Com Students)

**Hypothesis:**

1. There is correlation between motivation of study and Use of Google classroom.
2. User friendliness positively influences on behavioral intention to use Google Classroom.
3. The Use of Google classroom positively influences on improves the academic performance.

**Literature Review.**

The researcher have gone through the previous studies related Google Classroom. In globalization and technology era use of ICT is vital instrument in educational sector for teaching learning However, some previous study shows the Google Classroom is very useful for teaching-learning. Shaharance, Jamil, and Rodzi (2016) analyzed Google classroom's active learning activities after using TAM (Technology Acceptance Model) to study the effectiveness of the activities posted on the platform. Results of study that comparative performance of Google classroom was far better in the areas of communication, interaction, perceived usefulness, ease of use and overall students' satisfaction.

Espinosa, Estira, and Ventayen (2017) conducted a research to evaluate the functionality of Google classroom as a Learning Management System (LMS). The study found that cost was the primary reason for the adoption. Collaborative learning through assignments was viewed as an extremely effective tool for enhancing student engagement.

K. M. Dieicco (2016) has shown in its study that Google classroom can have an effective role in developing the learning abilities with learning disabilities and he has

proposed that studies can improve vocabulary development and unit test.

S. Hemrungsrote, P. Jakkaw, and S. Assawaboonmee (2017) have studied the domain of self learning and self development. This study has emphasis on the role of Google classroom as self directed learning tool for chosen course. It has found that self satisfaction on the student's behalf is evident when it comes to the usage of classroom due to its usefulness, easy to use and its practicality in accomplishing the intended task.

Shampa Iftakhar (2018) has analyzed that for a successful implementation of Google Classroom both teacher and learners must have positive attitude towards technology for instructional purposes.

The analysis of the results of questionnaire indicate that this study can be effective in understanding and evaluating teachers and learners perspective to ensure quality teaching and learning through Google Classroom.

So far to the review of literature all the research conducted on Google classroom indicated a positive response from the students.

**Research Methodology:**

Survey research method is used for this study. Purposive sampling method is used for study. For this study 30 students were selected from last year B.Com 27 students are fill up google form. They were all in same age group. All are Marathi Medium students. The students are semi urban and rural area and socio economically backward but all have Smart Phone. Most of the students are quite friendly with Net browsing with their mobile. They frequently use some social networking sites like Face book, Instagram, Whatsup. All of them have gmail account (which is opened at time of NAAC work) But some students are not familiar of Net browsing. The data collected with the help of Google form. 16 items are included in form. For the study the motivation of study, user friendliness, use of Google classroom and behavioral intention these variable fixed. For the analysis of data percentage method is used.

**Finding of the study :**

No	Particulars	Yes	No	Maybe
1	Are you agree the Google classroom is Save time of Study?	100%	0%	0%
2	Are you agree Using Google classroom I studied hard topic with the help of youtube/other learning material?	86.4%	0%	13.6%
3	Are you agree Google classroom is easy for use.	100%	0%	0%
4	Are you agree for the study and Extracurricular activity	100%	0%	0%

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	I have use the GC frequently.?			
5	Are you agree the quiz competitions are useful for Performance enhancement?	95.5%	0%	4.5%
6	Are you agree Google Classroom is useful for practical orientated course?	95.5%	0%	4.5%
7	Have you face the difficulties using the GC?	47.6%	33.3%	19%
8	Are you agree The GC motivated me to do deep study of course.?	100%	0%	0%

9	Are you agree It is useful for all subjects?.	82.6%	0%	17.4%
---	---	-------	----	-------

The above table reveals that,

1. 100% students said that the use of Google classroom is easy for use, its save study time, it motivated to student to deep study use frequently.
2. 47.6% students are agree to they have face the difficulties using google classroom. 33.3% student don't have any problem.19% student cannot give opinion about using Google classroom.
3. 95.5% students agreed that quiz competition and extracurricular activity enhance the academic performance.
4. 82.6% students agreed that Google classroom is useful for all subjects.

5.

No	Particular	SA	A	N	DA	SDA
10	Are you agree that the GC enhance me to complete the assign task within time?	18.2%	77.3%	4.5%	0%	0%
11	Are you agreeing GC is easy for use so I am interested to use frequently?	27.3%	72.7%	0%	0%	0%
12	Are you agree Google classroom is convenient and user friendly?	27.3%	68.2%	4.5%	0%	0%
13	Are you agreeing GC is enhancing the learning efficiency?	18.2%	72.7%	9.1%	0%	0%
14	Are you agree after using the GC my academic Performance is increased?	18.2%	81.8%	0%	0%	0%
15	Are you agreeing the extracurricular activity uploaded on GC was useful for my overall development?	22.7%	72.7%	4.5%	0%	0%
16	As per my opinion E- learning increased the academic performance.	16.7%	79.2%	0%	4.1%	0%

The above table reveals that, Near about 73 to 80% students agreed and Similarly 18 to 22% students are strongly agree that the Google classroom is easy for use so I am interested to use frequently, enhancing the learning efficiency, the extracurricular activity uploaded on GC was useful for my overall development, GC enhance me to complete the assign task within time so, E-learning/Google Classroom increased the academic performance of student. But 4.5% to 9% students are neutral about the using the Google classroom for quality improvement of education.

From the finding the motivation, enhancement of academic performance and use of Google classroom have positive fluencies. Use friendliness and Behavioral intention have also positive influences these hypothesis has been accepted.

#### Conclusion

Recently the Google suite provides Google Classroom platform for education it is very useful for students and teachers. Google classroom has cloud computing base so it have unlimited storage therefore student user friendly. Google classroom is effective and easy to use can get so many files uploaded files at a time. The important finding of the study was that it is very user friendly for students.

Regular use can enhance the performance of the students and teachers. Teachers can teach the students beyond the curriculum so the overall knowledge of the students is increased. It can be used by student as per their time and space. Teacher can do the reuse the material and save time for record keeping of the assignment submitted by the students. For active involvement of the students in Google Classroom teacher must have take active role. He has to upload extracurricular things with syllabus so students can attract G.C. In the handwritten assignment the teacher cannot find out the duplication of the work but through the use of plagiarism detective tools teacher can stop the academic dishonesty in the assignment submitted by the students. For the effective use of Google classroom in teaching-learning students and teacher must have to get training. The university has implemented the choice based credit system under this system students have to submit assignments for 50 marks when the students prepare assignment there is question about originality of the work. This concern can be overcome by applying plagiarism check on assignments in order find out the novelty of the work with the help of Google classroom and method. This CBCS will be implemented at undergraduate level at that time use of Google classroom by teacher and students will improve the overall quality of education.

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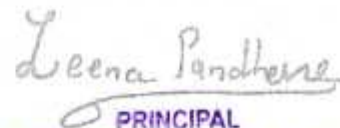
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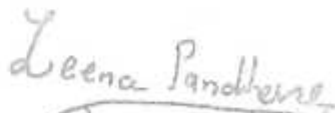
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## Marketing Services and Online Shopping Habits of Youngsters

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### Introduction

Today's global environment the service sector plays vital role in economy. Service marketing has increase importance over the last decade with the advent of competition. A decade ago the competition was relatively less important to firm in service business however the competition has increased at an alarming rate in most service sector. In developing country like India, services have emerged as a key sector fueling growth & success of business houses. Many manufacturing companies like- Tata, Birla & Reliance have entered in service business. Internet marketing is conceptually different from other marketing channels and internet promotes a one to one communication between the seller and the end user with round the clock customer service. Today, business internet marketing is the fastest growing segment of online commerce. The major difference between traditional and online selling is the extent of interaction between the consumer and the seller. (Desti Kanniah and R.Shanti). Service sector emerged to meet the needs of manufacturing including the need of intermediaries who were essential for the distribution & transportation of manufacturers' goods to increasingly dispersed market. Therefore, this paper is prepared to give the detail information about traditional marketing services up to new generation marketing services as well as online shopping trends in young generation also studied. At this point, the growth of service sector & its impact on Indian economy as well as business organization is explained.

### Objectives of Research Paper

1. To study the changing role of service industry from traditional to modern.
2. To study marketing mix in service marketing.
3. To know the type of products purchased by consumers through online shopping.
4. To analysis the factor affecting on consumer beaviour through online transaction.

### Research Methodology

Survey Method used for research. 50 PG students are selected through random sampling for this research study. Primary data collected with the help of questionnaire and Secondary data collected with the help of various websites, books.

### Marketing services & its distinctive features

Marketing services is treated as specialized task of marketing. A service is any act or performance that one party can offer to another that is easily tangible & does not result in the ownership of anything. Its product may or may not be tied to a physical product. The unique features of marketing services are given below:

- 1) Service is a performance.
- 2) Service do not involve any ownership transfers.
- 3) Intangibility
- 4) Heterogeneous services are performed.
- 5) Services cannot be stored there are no inventories in a service.
- 6) In a service a consumer is part of the production process & there is close mention between service provider & customer.
- 7) In channel matters too, service differ significantly from product.

### Changing role of service sector industry in India

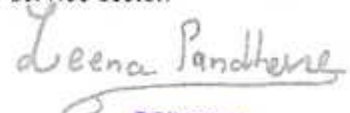
The service sector in India has been growing not only in volume but also in variety, sophistication & complexities which explained from traditional services & changing the growth up to new generation service sector.

### Traditional Services

It includes following services which are available in India:

- 1) Utilities such as- electricity, water supply etc.
- 2) Transportation- rail, road, air etc.
- 3) Communication- post, telephone, broadcasting, telecasting etc.

  
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- 4) Educational service
- 5) Accountancy service
- 6) Medical/ hospital services
- 7) Insurance & banking services
- 8) Financial services- brokerage, leasing etc.
- 9) Food, leisure & recreation services- restaurants, hotels, catering etc.
- 10) Legal services
- 11) Entertainment services- cinema, theatres, clubs, casinos, game Zones etc.
- 12) Distributive trade & retailing
- 13) Miscellaneous services like maintenance etc.

#### Modern Services

It includes following services:

- 1) Travel agency/ tour operators
- 2) Real estate
- 3) Advertising agency
- 4) Public relationship
- 5) Market research
- 6) Physical fitness/ health clubs
- 7) Car rental service
- 8) Courier services/ air express
- 9) Credit cards, ATMs

#### New generation services

It includes following services in which India adopted the modern technology for the development of the nation:


- 1) Business services/ BPO/ Call centers
- 2) Recruitment services/ HR outsourcing
- 3) Computer software/ solutions
- 4) Computer maintenance
- 5) Management consultancy
- 6) Technical consultancy
- 7) Management training
- 8) Computer & technical training
- 9) Cellur phone services
- 10) Value added telecom services
- 11) Fax
- 12) E-mail
- 13) Internet services
- 14) E- Commerce
- 15) Video conferencing

#### Marketing Mix in Service Marketing

A service marketer must develop strategies that satisfy needs & wants of customers. The aim of marketing is to satisfy customer need & marketers strive to deliver a complete offer that may involve a combination of some tangible & intangible products. The marketing mix concept has become widely accepted. Thus marketing mix services is comprised of following elements:

- 1) **Product (service):** The marketing of services can be successful only if there is a match between the service product from the customer point of view & suppliers' point of view. To find this, the service manager must grasp the following ideas:
  1. Service benefit
  2. Service offer
  3. Service forms
  4. Service delivery system
- 2) **Price:** In the case of products the term price is used for all types of goods but in the case of services different terms are used for example:

  
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Services	Pricing terminologies
Employee service	Salary / wages
Transportation	Fare
Insurance	Premium
Property use	Rent
Public utility	Tariff
Use of money	Interest

- 3) **Promotion:** A marketing manager must design promotion strategy. There are four used for promoting services like- advertising, personal selling, sales promotion & publicity. For promoting services some important points must be taken into consideration: use simple & clear message, stress on benefits of services, build on word-of- mouth communication, identify the services etc.
- 4) **Place (distribution):** Distribution channels for services are more direct. Distribution elements of service marketing mix are concerned with two main issues- accessibility & availability. Both criteria must be met in order to achieve successful service marketing. There are many services operate through middlemen like- hotels, airlines, LIC etc.
- 5) **People:** Consumers and service provider these peoples are actively involved in service marketing. Because complete satisfaction should be earned for the reason one customer influences others, leading to a chain reaction. Therefore, for making good service it has to performed right the first time & every time.
- 6) **Physical evidence:** The common element in these is that there are all physical, tangible & controllable aspects of services are organized. They constitute the physical evidence services.
- 7) **Process:** Process refers to the system by which the customer receives delivery of the services. In service, the process mainly involves adding value or utility for customers.

**Impact of rapid growth of service sector in India**

In India the service sector has emerged as the dominant component of the economy. In fact the services led growth has been the heart of great India story of recent years. Today, the service sector forms more than half of the economy, while the growth of the agricultural sector has been low & that of industry reasonably attractive, the service sector display very buoyant growth. The share of service in India & GDP growth is given in the following table:

Year	Share of service sector in GDP (per cent)
1955-56	25%
1980-81	36%
2000-01	46%
2008-09	53%
2018-19	54.3%

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The above table reveals that the growth of service sector is more than twice from 1955-56 to 2018-19. The growth of GDP is very fast because of the following reasons:

- Consumer durable services
- Best service quality to customer
- Growth of IT is mega service industry for the successful nation
- Competitive advantage in human resource will derive this growth
- Promoting services through proper channel
- Different services offered to customers
- Prompt services are given at proper time & right person
- Services gives at minimum time & maximum output to the customer.

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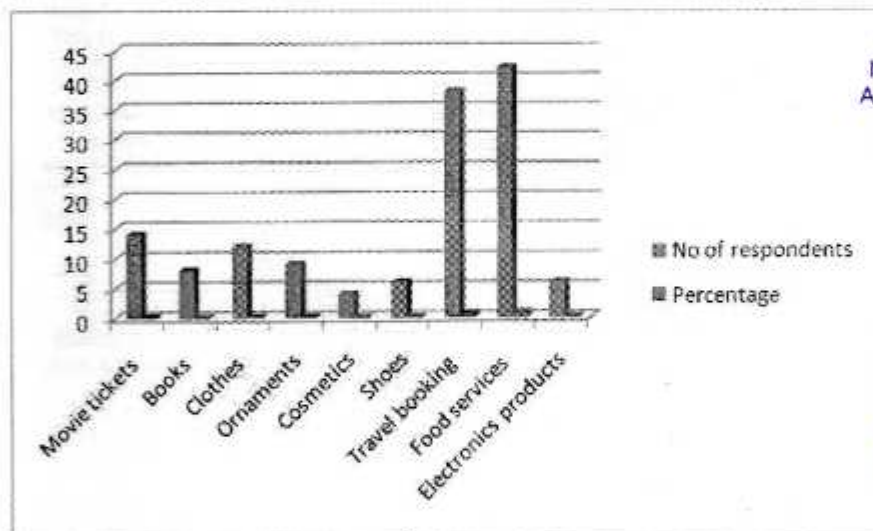


### Habits of Online transactions

After analysis of data out of total number of respondent all respondents are use internet facility for online transactions. The study highlights the fact that the youngsters between the ages of 20-28 are mostly poised to use the online shopping.

1. Basically students are used taking information of various courses offered by various institutions and used the online facility for taking admission and paid fees/payment through online.
2. The following table shows that the type of purchase of products and services by respondents.

Type of products/services	No of respondent	Percentage
Movie tickets	14	28%
Books	8	16%
Clothes	12	24%
Ornaments	9	18%
Cosmetics	4	8%
Shoes	06	12%
Travel booking	38	76%
Food services	42	84%
Electronics products	06	16%



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The above table and graph reveals that the various products and services purchased through online. The total number of products purchased by students online 84% purchased food, 76% students are booked their traveling tickets online. 28% booked movie tickets. 24% purchased clothes, 18% purchased ornaments, 16% purchased books, 16% purchased electronics product, 8% purchased cosmetics, 12% purchased shoes,

Most of the students from the upper middle class who resides in hostel for education they are purchased online products and services like food services, movie tickets, travel booking regularly. Other students also purchased various products and services.

### Website for used for Purchasing

The various website used for purchased of products and services are e-bay, Amazon, Flipkart, Myntra, Future group, snapdeal, bigbaskets, naaptol India. etc out of that Amozon, Flipkart and Myntra these sites are very famous in youngsters. It is found that the majority of the students are purchased at the time of big promotional schemes offer by E-shops. It are cheaper compared to the market price with various discounts and offers.

### Influencing factors affected on purchase decisions.

Various influencing factors are affected on the consumer behavior. The following factors are affected on purchase decision.



1. The study also discloses that the price of the products have the most influencing factor on online purchase.
2. The second most influencing factor is the security of the products,
3. The third most influencing factor on online purchase is Guarantees and Warrantees followed by delivery time and the next most influencing factor is reputation of the company, privacy of the information and nice description of goods.
4. The study highlights on the easy navigation and access on the internet with people liking for easy to access the online shopping and to be more convenient.
5. The study also reveals that majority of the respondent's buys clothes from flipkart.com and amazon.com which is thus one of the leading online shopping websites in India.


#### Conclusion

From the above discussion it is concluded that, there are so many changes down in service sector from traditional to modern services. Due to the drastic changes the growth of service industry is more than twice from 1955-56 to 2018-19. Modern or online services cost is less than traditional service. Online services are faster and time saving so consumers satisfaction level is higher. Therefore, the customers are accepted the fast growing services in this sector. The real test of service quality is customer satisfaction so, customer will keep coming back to the service & that will strongly recommended it to others.

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**A study of customer's perception regarding online and offline shopping with reference to Nashik city.**

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**Abstract -**

*With the evolution of E-Commerce many foreign retailers have entered in Indian retail market. This has given rise to new value creation and better shopping experiences to the customers. This leads to increase in desire in the minds of customers causing a serious problem on small and medium scale retailers. Today's customer wants everything at their doorstep but with this sometimes they may get trapped in faulty buying. So it is important to study the customer's behavior regarding online and offline shopping.*

**Introduction -**

India has the 5th largest retail sector in the world. This retail sector constitutes 15% of India's GDP. With the free entrant of foreign retailers and 100% FDI in Indian retail sector. Many foreign players have entered in Indian retail market. Online/Digital Marketing paves more attraction in the field of retail marketing. Giant players of retail market using E-commerce to sale their merchandise. With the invent of online marketing it is now easier for the customers to get the product at just one click with this waves of E-commerce the young generation is technology savvy and do not prefer to go to retail stores for purchasing. The big retail marketers using web based technology to sell their product at a very concessional rate and this creating problem of revenue to the small retailers. Nashik city is fast growing city in North Maharashtra with the development of industrial sector and increasing per capita income of the people. The growing size of population and standard of living of the people increases demand for consumable goods in the city. A most of the part of population consist of young generation who is ready to spend on themselves. The present study is undertaken to find out the satisfying elements for the customers to shop from alternative sources and to provide a guideline to offline retailers to increase their customer base.

**Objectives -**

1. To understand the needs of today's customers.
2. To study the marketing practices adopted by Online and offline retailers.
3. To understand the motivational factors for the customers for shopping.
4. To suggest ways for increase the customers of offline retailers.

**Hypothesis -**

1. Promotional schemes of E-commerce industry attract the customers.
2. High operational cost decreases the profitability of small scale retailers.
3. Unawareness of E-commerce affects the purchase behavior of customers.

**Review of literature -**

1. **Prof. Pritam P. Kothari, Prof. Shivganga S. Maindargi (2016)** 'A Study on Customers Attitude towards Online Shopping in India and its Impact: With Special Reference to Solapur City'. In their study they highlighted on factors which online Indian customers keep in mind while shopping. After completion of study Researchers found that cognition, sensed usefulness, comfort of use; sensed enjoyment and security are the five components which affect consumer perceptions about online purchasing
2. **Dr. Gagandeep Nagra, Dr. R Gopal (Volume 3, Issue 6, June 2013)** 'A study of Factors Affecting on Online Shopping Behaviour of Consumers'. The results of study reveal that on-line shopping in India is significantly affected by various Demographic factors like age, gender, marital status, family size and income. The results of the study could be further used by the researchers and practitioners for conducting future studies in the similar area.



**Relevance of the study -**

This study aims at providing good marketing opportunity to the small scale retailers who doesn't have the knowledge of emerging trends in commerce. The different ideas will help the marketers to establish a good repo with the customers and bringing loyal customers.

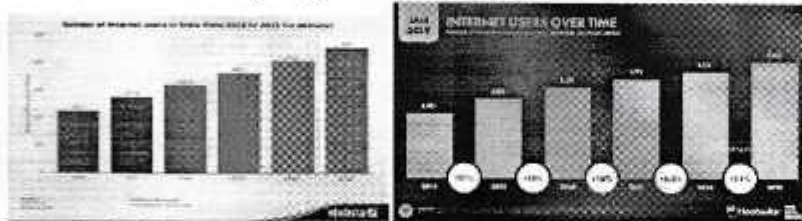
**Scope and Limitations -**

The retail sector comprises mainly two sectors organized and unorganized.

In the organized sector there is now the era of online and digital marketing which is known as E-commerce and unorganized sector comprises of offline retailers. The present research is limited to the customers from E-commerce and unorganized retail of Electronics section of Nasik Road area of Nashik City. For the study some customers from online and some from offline retail has been analyzed.

**Research Methodology -**

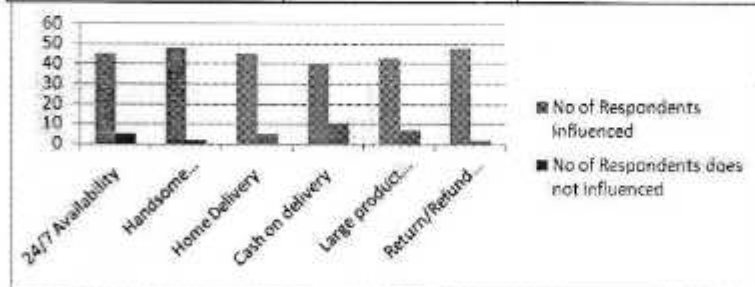
- 1. Primary Data -** Collected by the researcher by asking questions to the customers of Electronics sections of retail sector. Near about 50 customers have asked questions related with the study.
- 2. Secondary Data -** Various sources have been analyzed for related work conducted by researchers in this field including the government statistics.



**Data Analysis -**

**1. Practices adopted by online retailers and its influence on the customer -**

Practice	No of Respondents positively influenced	No of Respondents does not influenced
24/7 Availability	45	5
Handsome discounts	48	2
Home Delivery	45	5
Cash on delivery	40	10
Large product Assortment	43	7
Return/Refund facility	48	2



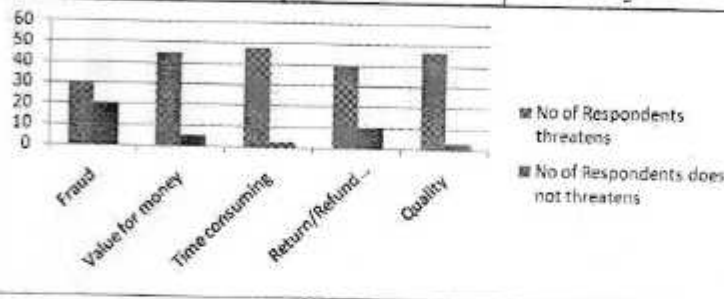
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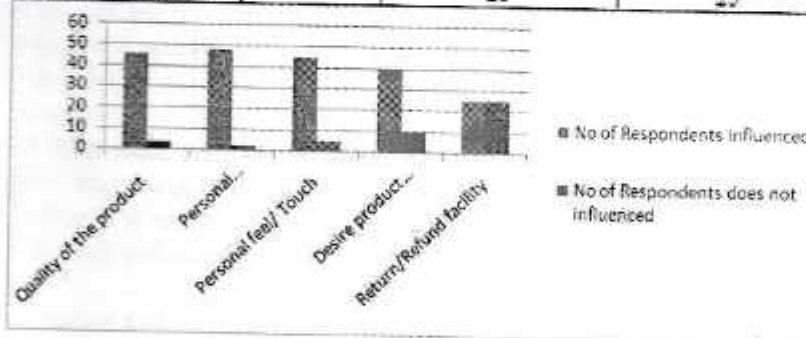
2. Practices adopted by online retailers that threatens the customer -

Practice	No of Respondents threatens	No of Respondents does not threatens
Fraud	30	20
Value for money	45	5
Time consuming	48	2
Return/Refund System	40	10
Quality	47	3



3. Practices adopted by offline retailers and its influence on the customer -

Practice	No of Respondents positively influenced	No of Respondents does not influenced
Quality of the product	46	4
Personal interaction/Suggestions	48	2
Personal feel/ Touch	45	5
Desire product availability	40	10
Return/Refund facility	25	25



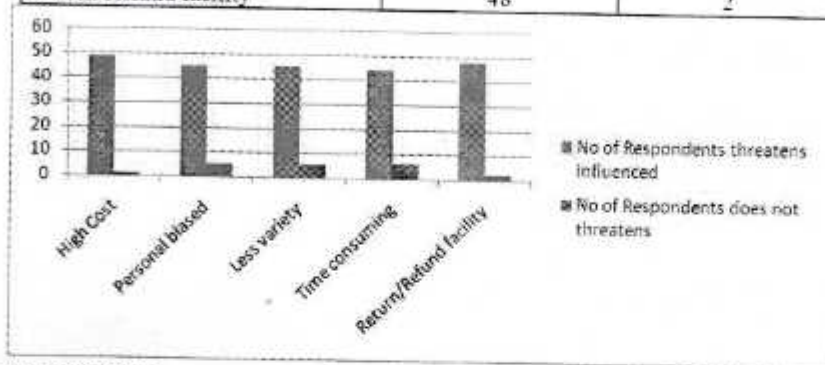
4. Practices adopted by offline retailers that threatens the customer

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Practice	No of Respondents threatens influenced	No of Respondents does not threatens
High Cost	49	1
Personal biased	45	5
Less variety	45	5
Time consuming	44	6
Return/Refund facility	48	2



#### Interpretations -

From the above tables 1: we came to know that near around 80-90% of the customers are attracted towards the promotional schemes offered by online retailers.

From the above tables 2: Even though customers prefer to buy from online retailers 70-80% customers threatens regarding some services of these online retailers.

From the above tables 3: Offline retailers still continue to have a share in the market. But they improve their services they can get more customers.

From the above tables 4: Some practices of offline retailers also threatens 70-80% customers to purchase goods from them.

#### Findings -

From the present study the researcher found that some promotional strategies that are adopted by the online retailer have major impact on today's customers as compare to the strategies adopted by the offline retailers. Today's customer is ready to spend on the purchases if goods are available with affordable prices with minimum efforts. The small and offline retailers can increase their customer base if they are user-friendly with the advanced technology.

#### Conclusion and Suggestions -

The unorganized retailers can develop their business models to attract customers through digitalization as well as by providing technology driven services and analyzing the recent trends. It will create employment opportunities at ground level and the customer will also get desired product. Customer could also make themselves away from online frauds.

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## Innovative Teaching-Learning Practices in the Subject of Accounting through Google Classroom

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### ABSTRACT

*In the modern world the technology is used in anywhere and everywhere. Technology is used in every sector of economy. The most interesting aspects of trends are that education sector are adapting to technology at rapid pace. ICT has become an integral part of today's teaching learning process. Effective use of technology can provide to the students for developing their dynamic personality and also the renew teacher enthusiasm. The role of ICT in the education sector is becoming more and more important. It will continue to grow and develop in 21<sup>st</sup> century. Google has provided various platforms for education sector there the classroom teaching can do wonderful with the implementation of and usages of technology*

*In the faculty of Commerce and Management Accounting is the most important subject. It is practical oriented subject. While teaching this practical oriented subject teacher has face difficulties to take more & more examples with various adjustments and to maintain attention of the students using the conventional method. In this subject the theoretical concepts is implemented in solution but the students are not interested to do theory they focus on solve the example. After the completion of the degree the students can not apply their knowledge in the industry they could not obtained the sufficient job opportunities. With the use of ICT in teaching learning for the enhancement of students knowledge teacher has takes assignments rather than time schedule allotted by the university for every subject. The purpose of the study to analyze the uses of Google classroom for Accounting students of commerce faculty at undergraduate level. The questionnaire collected from 30 students. After using the Google classroom the motivation of the students about updated study is increased. The study provides the effectiveness for enhancing academic performance. Also the students did the detail study of theoretical parts which is not done before using the Google classroom.*

*Keywords: Innovative Teaching, Google Classroom, Accounting*

### INTRODUCTION

Technology is integral part of the 21<sup>st</sup> generation. ICT has become an integral part of today's teaching learning process. Effective use of technology can provide to the students for developing their dynamic personality and also the renew teacher enthusiasm. The widespread use of technology has generated interested in many researcher and academicians to explore the ways teacher can use that technology prowess to enhance the learning of students. (Kaukab Abid Azhar, Nayab IQBAL 2018) Google has provided Google suite for Educational purpose. In 2014 the Google launched the Google Classroom. From March 2017 Google classroom was available for Google personal Accounts and particularly for standard Gmail Accounts. The popularity of Google classroom is increasing day by day however there is limited use but it is very useful for enhancement of teaching-learning performance. The blended learning style of teaching provides various advantages over traditional method of teaching. The most important advantage is student centric, its accessibility, scheduling flexibility and adaptability for working.

Google classroom is a free educational blended learning platform provided by Google Company. Google Suite for Education includes Google App tools like Drive, Gmail and Docs, Forms, Sheets and Slides that can be collaborated with apps like Google Classroom and YouTube which provide a vast variety of knowledge and information for students and teachers alike. A teacher can create Google classroom for every subject comprising of all the students of specific class and can also include other teacher of the same subject.

Through this class the teacher can provide the additional knowledge and reference material beyond the syllabus and classroom teaching. The teacher has not provided only subject knowledge but the teacher has provided knowledge about extracurricular activities. It will be beneficial for student for their overall personality development and for the enhancement the learning performance. According to Sathyendra Bhat, Ragesh Raju, Athokpam, Bikramjit, Rio D'Souza(2018). In the faculty of commerce and management accounting is the most practical oriented and important subject.. While teaching this practical oriented subject teacher has face difficulties to take more & more examples with various adjustments and to maintained the attention of the students using the conventional method. In this subject the theoretical concepts is implemented in solution but the students are not interested to do theory they focus on solving the examples. Due to that the result of this subject is decrease in university level examination and also the student can not apply their knowledge in the industry they could not obtained the sufficient job opportunities.

Due to industrial standards and requirements the curriculum is increasing hence it cannot complete in given schedule by the university. Accounting subject is practical orientated so it is not completed in given schedule of university. For solve these inherent problems the researcher use the Google classroom for the teaching and revision of the whole syllabus. For this study the researcher has share the experience of Google class room which is created for second and third year students of commerce faculty for the subject of Accounting.

## ADVANTAGES OF GOOGLE CLASSROOM

- Connect with students in a controlled, secure environment.
- Conduct discussions and chats (where/if allowed).
- Moderate responses to discussions to ensure safety and appropriateness.
- Post links and questions quickly and easily.
- Use a medium in which students feel comfortable and familiar.
- Provide teachable moments on netiquette (professional language vs. Facebook language) in context.
- Demonstrate real world applications with networking.
- Teacher and students won't have required huge amount of paper for uploading and submission of assignment. Paperless teaching -learning process so green environment is maintained.
- Time saver of teacher and students.
- Accessible at anywhere and with any tool( compute, laptop, android phone.)
- Simulation teaching learning activity can be done through google classroom.
- The extra curious students can get deep knowledge beyond the syllabus.
- Students can do their activity as per their space, speed and motivation.

## OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH PAPER

The purpose of the study is to analyze the use of Google classroom for Accounting subject (with Special Reference undergraduate students.)

## HYPOTHESIS

1. There is correlation between motivation of study and Use of Google classroom.
2. The Use of Google classroom positively influences on improves the academic performance.

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**LITERATURE REVIEW**

The researcher have gone through the previous studies related Google Classroom. In globalization and technology era use of ICT is vital instrument in educational sector for teaching learning However, some previous study shows the Google Classroom is very useful for teaching-learning.

Shaharane, Jamil, & Rodzi (2016) analyzed Google classroom's active learning activities after using TAM (Technology Acceptance Model) to study the effectiveness of the activities posted on the platform. Results of study that comparative performance of Google classroom was far better in the areas of communication, interaction, perceived usefulness, ease of use and overall students' satisfaction.

K. M. Diccio ( 2016 ) has shown in its study that Google classroom can have an effective role in developing the learning abilities with learning disabilities and he has proposed that studies can improve vocabulary development and unit test.

Espinosa, Estira, & Ventayen (2017) conducted a research to evaluate the functionality of Google classroom as a Learning Management System (LMS). The study found that cost was the primary reason for the adoption. Collaborative learning through assignments was viewed as an extremely effective tool for enhancing student engagement.

S. Hemrungrote, P. Jakkaew, and S. Assawaboommee (2017 ) have studied the domain of self learning and self development. This study has emphasis on the role of Google classroom as self directed learning tool for chosen course. It has found that self satisfaction on the student's behalf is evident when it comes to the usage of classroom due to its usefulness, easy to use and its practicality in accomplishing the intended task.

Shampa Iftakhar ( 2018 ) has analyzed that for a successful implementation of Google Classroom both teacher and learners must have positive attitude towards technology for instructional purposes.

The analysis of the results of questionnaire indicate that this study can be effective in understanding and evaluating teachers and learners perspective to ensure quality teaching and learning through Google Classroom.

So far to the review of literature all the research conducted on Google classroom indicated a positive response from the students.

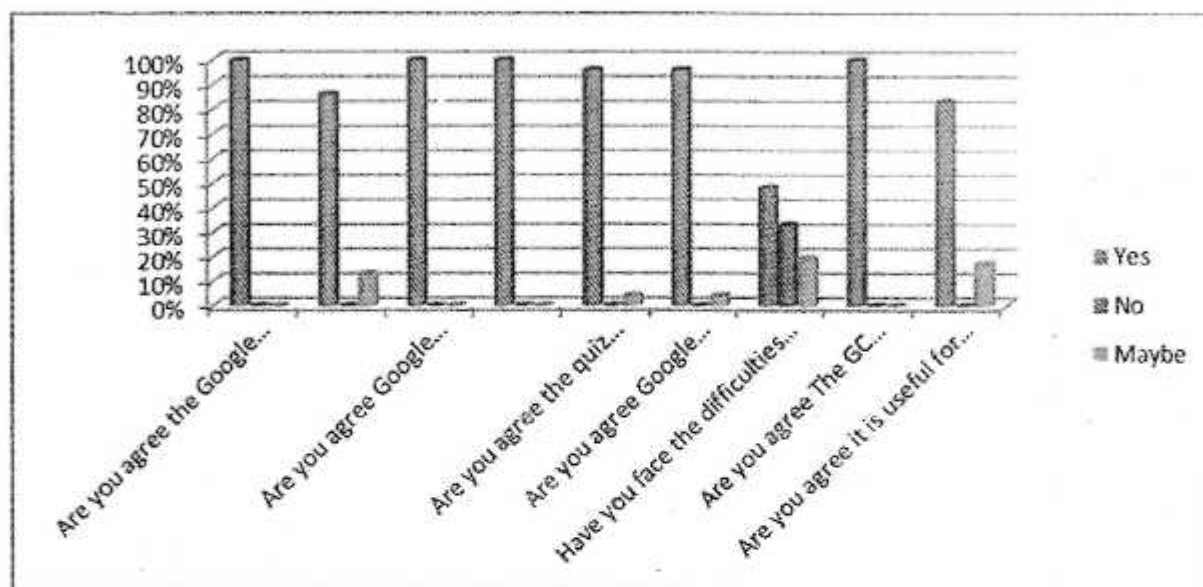
**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Case study method is used for this study. Purposive sampling method is used for study. For this study 30 students were selected from second and third year B.Com. 27 students were filling up Google form. They were all in same age group. All are Marathi Medium students. The students are semi urban and rural area and socio economically backward but all have Smart Phone. Most of the students are quite friendly with net browsing with their mobile. They frequently use some social networking sites like Face book, Instragram, Whats App etc. All of them have Gmail account but some students are not familiar of net browsing. The data collected with the help of Google form. 16 items are included in form. For the study the motivation of study, user friendliness, use of Google classroom and behavioral intention these variable fixed. For the analysis of data percentage method is used.

**FINDING OF THE STUDY**

Sr.No	Particulars	Yes	No	Maybe
1	Are you agreeing the Google classroom is save time of study?	100%	0%	0%
2	Are you agree using Google classroom I studied hard topic with the help of youtube /other learning material?.	86%	0%	13%
3	Are you agreeing Google classroom is easy for use.	100%	0%	0%
4	Are you agree for the study and Extracurricular activity I have use the GC frequently.	100%	0%	0%
5	Are you agreeing the quiz competitions are useful for Performance	96%	0%	4%

	enhancement?			
6	Are you agreeing Google Classroom is useful for practical orientated course?	96%	0%	4%
7	Have you face the difficulties using the GC?	48%	33%	19%
8	Are you agree The GC motivated me to do deep study of course?	100%	0%	0%
9	Are you agreeing it is useful for all subjects?	83%	0%	17%



The above table and graph reveals that,

- 100% students said that the use of Google classroom is easy for use, it's save study time it motivated to student to deep study use frequently.
- 48% students are agree to they have face the difficulties using Google classroom. 33% students don't have any problem. 19% students cannot give opinion about using Google classroom.
- 96% students agreed that quiz competition and extracurricular activity enhance the academic performance.
- 83% students agreed that Google classroom is useful for all subjects.

Sr.No	Particular	SA	A	N	DA	SDA
10	Are you agreeing that the GC enhance me to complete the assign task within time?	18%	77%	5%	0%	0%
11	Are you agreeing GC is easy for use so I am interested to use frequently?	27%	73%	0%	0%	0%
12	Are you agree Google classroom is convenient and user friendly?	27%	68%	5%	0%	0%
13	Are you agreeing GC is enhancing the learning efficiency?	18%	73%	9%	0%	0%
14	Are you agree after using the GC my academic Performance is increased?	18%	82%	0%	0%	0%



Under this system students have to submit assignments for 40/50 marks when the students prepare assignment there is question about originality of the work. This concern can be overcome by applying plagiarism check on assignments in order to find out the novelty of the work with the help of Google classroom and method. This CBCS is also implemented at undergraduate level the use of Google classroom by teacher and students is improve the overall quality of education.

In the faculty of commerce and management accounting is the most practical oriented and important subject. While teaching this practical oriented subject teacher has face difficulties these difficulties are overcome through google classroom. The teacher can take more & more examples with various adjustments and to maintain the attention of the students and also motivated the students for learn theory for practical work through using the google classroom so, the student can enhance the skills with participative learning.

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## धार्मिक कार्यातील व क्षेत्रातील तृतीयपंथीयांचे स्थान

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मार्गदर्शक

### प्रस्तावना

भारतात विविध धार्मिक क्षेत्र आहे. आपण प्रत्येक व्यक्ती या धार्मिक स्थळांना अत्यंत महत्त्व देतो. विविध धार्मिक स्थळांना सतत कोणत्याना कोणत्या कारणाने आपण भेट देत असतो. या धार्मिक स्थळांना भेट देण्यासाठी आपल्याला कोणाचीही परवानगी घेण्याची आवश्यकता नसते. कारण आपण एक समाजाचा घटक, एक व्यक्ती म्हणून जन्माला आल्यानंतर आपल्याला माणूस म्हणून जगण्याचा अधिकार असतो म्हणूनच आपण अनेक व्यक्तींच्या सानिध्यात येत असतो, वाटेल त्या व्यक्तीशी आपण संवाद करतो. एकमेकांना मदत करतो आणि या माध्यमातूनच आपण समाजाशी जोडले जातो. समाजात दोन लिंग महत्त्वाचे असतात. एक स्त्री लिंग व दुसरे पुरुष लिंग. यांच्या संबंधातून समाज हा बनत असतो आणि तो सर्वांनाच मान्य असतो. परंतु या समाजात या दोन लिंगाव्यतिरिक्त जे तृतीयपंथीय लिंग असते यास आपण व समाज कधीच स्विकारत नाही. सर्वच याचा तिरस्कार करतात. या तृतीयपंथीयांना आपण एक मुलगी बहीण, भाऊ, मित्र म्हणून स्विकारत नाही. समाजातून हिनतेची बहिष्कृत वागणूक मिळाल्यामुळे हा समाज आपल्या समाजापासून दूर गेला आहे. परंतु यांना सुद्धा जगण्याचा अधिकार आहे. विविध

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क्षेत्रात यांना स्थान मिळवण्याचा अधिकार आहे. आज या तृतीयपंथीयांनी धार्मिक क्षेत्रात व विविध क्षेत्रात नैपुण्य मिळविले आहे

### उद्दिष्टे

१. धार्मिक कार्यातील व क्षेत्रातील तृतीयपंथीयांचे स्थान अभ्यासणे.
२. धार्मिक क्षेत्रात तृतीयपंथीयांना दिली जाणारी वागणूक अभ्यासणे.

### गृहित

१. धार्मिक क्षेत्रात तृतीयपंथीयांना विशेष स्थान आहे

### संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी संशोधकाने द्वितीय स्त्रोतातून माहिती मिळविली आहे यासाठी विविध मासिके, इंटरनेट, पुस्तके, युट्युब चॅनल इंटरव्हयुव वृत्तपत्रे यांद्वारे प्रसारीत झालेल्या माहितीचा संदर्भ घेतला आहे.

### तृतीय पंथीयांनी समाजात मिळविलेले स्थान

समाजात या तृतीयपंथीयांना नेहमीच हिनतेची वागणूक दिली आहे. यांना सर्वसामान्यपणे कोणत्याही ठिकाणी जाण्याचे, काम करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य दिले नाही. आज असे अनेक तृतीयपंथीय आहेत ज्यांना विविध समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागले तरी देखील त्यांनी समाजात विशिष्ट स्थान मिळविले आहे.

लक्ष्मी नारायण त्रिपाठी यांनी हक्काचा लढा देण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र तसेच भारतात विशेष प्रयत्न करून आपल्या तृतीयपंथीय समाजाला विशेष अधिकार मिळवून दिले

सुरुवातीला त्यांना देखील विविध समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागले. त्यांना लोक हिजडा, किन्नर म्हणून चिडवायचे पण त्या कधी डगमगल्या नाही. त्यांच्या कुटुंबातून त्यांना खूप आधार मिळाला म्हणून त्यांनी समाजातील तृतीयपंथीयांना आधार देण्याचे ठरवले त्यानुसार त्यांनी विविध कामे हातात घेतली म्हणूनच लक्ष्मी नारायण त्रिपाठी यांना या समाजातून विशिष्ट स्थान प्राप्त झाले. त्यांनी तृतीयपंथीयांना विविध रोजगार संधी उपलब्ध करून दिली.

या तृतीयपंथीयांना समाजात मिळणारी हिनतेची वागणूक थांबली पाहिजे त्यांना समाजात जगण्याचा अधिकार मिळाला पाहिजे. यासाठी सरकार विविध कार्य करत आहेत. तृतीयपंथी व्यक्तींच्या बाबतीत भेदभाव रोखण्याकरिता लोकसभेने ५ ऑगस्ट २०१९ रोजी मंजूर केलेले 'तृतीयपंथीय व्यक्ती विधेयक २०१९ (हक्काचे संरक्षण)' राज्यसभेने २६ नोव्हेंबर २०१९ रोजी मंजूर केले. ५ डिसेंबर २०१९ रोजी राष्ट्रपतींनी या विधेयकावर स्वाक्षरी केल्यामुळे त्याचे कायद्यात रूपांतर झाले.

हा कायदा तृतीयपंथीयांना शिक्षण, कौशल्य आणि रोजगार संधी मिळवून देण्यावर भर देतो. तसेच तृतीयपंथीयांच्या विकासासाठी स्वतंत्र 'महामंडळ' स्थापन करण्याची घोषणा सरकारने केली आहे.

### धार्मिक कार्यातील व क्षेत्रातील तृतीयपंथीयांचे स्थान

भारतात फक्त २ टक्के कुटुंबांनीच फक्त आपल्या कुळात जन्म आलेल्या तृतीयपंथीयांचा स्विकार केला आहे. उर्वरित तृतीयपंथीयांना समाजाने, समाजापासून दूर केले आहे. त्यामुळे यांना अनेक समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागते. यांना समाजात नोकरीच्या ठिकाणी खूप हिनतेची वागणूक मिळते आणि त्यामुळे यांना नोकरी सोडावी लागते. यांना

रोजगार मिळणे कठीण होते त्यामुळे ते जे काम मिळेल ते करतात. कधी कधी वाईट काम सुद्धा करायला मजबूर होतात. यांना शिक्षणाची आवड असली तरी शिक्षण घेऊ शकत नाही आणि शिक्षण नसल्यामुळे ते कोणता व्यवसाय देखील करू शकत नाही. अशा अनेक समस्यांना यांना सामोरे जावे लागते.

आज मात्र काही प्रमाणात या तृतीयपंथीयांना समाजात विविध क्षेत्रात स्थान मिळाले आहे. उदा.१) सत्यश्री शर्मिला ही कोर्टात न्यायाधीश म्हणून काम करते. २) प्रतिका याशिनी ही पहिली तृतीयपंथीय पोलिस अधिकारी आहे. ३) मनाबाई बंडोपाध्याय ही सर्वप्रथम काँग्रेसची प्राचार्य बनणारी तृतीयपंथीय आहे. ४) शबी ही सर्वप्रथम सोल्जर आहे. अशा प्रकारे विविध तृतीयपंथीयांनी आज विविध क्षेत्रात नैपुण्य मिळविले आहे.

तसेच धार्मिक क्षेत्रातदेखील यांनी स्थान मिळविले आहे. पृथ्वीवरील सर्वात मोठा अध्यात्मिक सण आणि सर्वात जास्त जमाव असणारा कुंभमेळा या उत्सवात या तृतीयपंथीयांना स्थान मिळाले. कुंभमेळ्यात साधुंसाठी ज्याप्रमाणे आखाडे असतात तसेच किन्नर आखाडे या कुंभमेळ्यात तृतीयपंथीयांसाठी स्थापित केले गेले. या आखाड्याचे नेतृत्व लक्ष्मी नारायण त्रिपाठी यांनी स्थापन केले. या आखाड्यात २५०० सदस्यांची सोय निश्चित केली. या आखाड्यांच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी हिंदू धर्मात तृतीयपंथीयांना असणारे स्थान यावर भाषणे दिली. त्यांच्या मते, 'आम्हाला हिंदू धार्मिक ग्रंथातील अर्धदेवता म्हणून संबोधले जाते आणि भगवान राम यांनी त्यांना लोकांना आशीर्वाद देण्याची शक्ती दिली आहे' असे व्यक्त केले.

कुंभमेळ्याच्या दरम्यान प्रत्येक ४९ दिवसात २०००० ते ३०००० पर्यटकांनी किन्नर आखाडा जमविला आणि या तृतीयपंथीयांसोबत विविध कौटुंबिक सामाजिक समस्या

सामायिक केल्या. या कुंभमेळयात लोकांसाठी प्रार्थना करण्यासाठी जे १३ पंथ आहे त्यांनी कुंभ येथे धार्मिक अभ्यासासाठी आणि त्यांच्या अभयागतांना आशीर्वाद देण्यासाठी शिबीर उभारले. उज्जैन याठिकाणी जो कुंभमेळा होता तेथे या तृतीयपंथीयांना शाही स्नान करण्याचा अधिकार मिळाला. हा अधिकार यापूर्वी नाकारला होता. परंतु लक्ष्मी नारायण त्रिपाठी यांच्या पुढाकाराने त्यांना समाजात विविध स्थान मिळाले.

भारताची अर्ध दशलक्ष तृतीयपंथीयांची लोकसंख्या विविध सामाजिक समस्यांना तोंड देत आहे. संसदेत सध्या सुरु असलेले 'तृतीयपंथीयांचे हक्कांचे संरक्षण' विधेयक शिक्षण, आरोग्य, शिक्षण सेवा, रोजगारातील ट्रान्सपॅरेंससाठी होणारी सकारात्मक कारवाई नाकारते. त्यामुळे भिक मागणे, चुकीचे काम करणे यास बळी पडतात. त्यामुळे ६२ टक्के लोकांना अत्याचार, छळ यांना सामोरे जावे लागते.

लक्ष्मी नारायण त्रिपाठी यांनी आपली कळकळ व्यक्त केली आहे की, 'धर्म हाच एक चांगला मार्ग आहे जो तृतीयपंथीयांना समाजात एकत्र आणतो. या कुंभमेळयाच्या निमित्ताने या तृतीयपंथीयांना जो मानसन्मान दिला त्याबद्दल त्या धन्यवाद व्यक्त करतात. धार्मिक क्षेत्राच्या ठिकाणी तृतीयपंथीयांना दिली जाणारी वागणूक

धार्मिक स्थळ हे अत्यंत पवित्र असे स्थान असते. या ठिकाणी विविध राज्यातून, शहरातून, देशातून, परदेशातून लोक येत असतात. सर्वांना या धार्मिक स्थळांच्या ठिकाणी समानतेची वागणूक दिली जाते. धार्मिक क्षेत्र ज्या परिसरात असते, त्या धार्मिक स्थळामुळे त्या स्थानिक परिसराचा विकास होत असतो. कारण विविध धार्मिक स्थळांच्या परिसरात विविध उद्योग स्थापन झाल्याने विविध लोकांना रोजगार प्राप्त झाला आहे. उदा. धार्मिक

Leena Pandhure

स्थळांच्या परिसरात असणारे हाटेल्, लाउंजींग, फुले, नारळ, अगरबत्ती विक्रेते, चहा, किरकोळ विक्रीची दुकाने यांना उत्पन्नाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे.

या धार्मिक स्थळांच्या ठिकाणी जे तृतीयपंथीय असतात त्यांना देखील या धार्मिक स्थळांच्या ठिकाणी रोजगार प्राप्त झाला आहे. हे तृतीयपंथीय विविध उद्योगातून आपला उदरनिर्वाह करतात. उदा. किरकोळ विक्री दुकान, भविष्य सांगणारे ज्योतिष.

भारतात विविध राज्यात कुंभमेळा आयोजित केला जातो या कुंभमेळ्याच्या निमित्ताने या तृतीयपंथीयांना शाही स्नानाचा मान दिला या धार्मिक परिसरात त्यांना विशेष राहण्याची सोय केली जाते. त्यांची विविध व्याख्याने आयोजित केली जातात आणि या व्याख्यानाच्या माध्यमातून तृतीयपंथीयांची आस्था या समाजात पसरत आहे. समाजात या तृतीयपंथीयांना जगण्याचा अधिकार मिळावा हे सांगण्यात येते

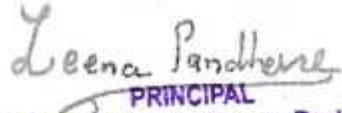
निष्कर्ष

आज विविध क्षेत्रात व धार्मिक क्षेत्रात या तृतीयपंथीयांना विशिष्ट असे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे.

संदर्भ

1. Internet website
2. परिक्रमा मासिक
3. Youtube Video

  
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Stay Home Stay Safe Stay Alive

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## शेतीत सुक्ष्मसिंचनाबरोबरच नाविन्यपूर्ण तंत्रज्ञानाची गरज

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भारतातील 64% लोकसंख्या आजही ग्रामीण भागात राहते. शेती हा त्यांचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय आहे. भारताची लोकसंख्या सरासरी 1.90 टक्के दरवर्षी वाढत आहे या वाढत्या लोकसंख्येसाठी पुरेशा गरज आहे ते अन्न पोषक असलेले, पुरेशा प्रमाणात आणि योग्य किंमतीला असणे ही भारताची गरज आहे एवढेच नव्हे तर अन्नधान्य आणि प्राणीजन्य पदार्थ विकत घेण्याची सर्वांची क्षमता वाढली पाहिजे हे सर्व साध्य करण्यासाठी जेष्ठ कृषी तज्ज्ञ डॉ. एम. एस. स्वामीनाथन यांच्या मते "भविष्यातील अन्नसुरक्षितता ही शेतीचे संधारण आणि मातीचे आरोग्य यावर अवलंबून असणार आहे." 1 म्हणजेच फक्त नैसर्गिक परिस्थिती चांगली असून चालत नाही तर शाश्वत विकासासाठी आहे ती संसाधने चांगल्या स्थितीत टिकवून ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे.

भारतात हरितक्रांतीमुळे शेती उत्पादन वाढले परंतु पाणी आणि जमिनीचा अतिरिक्त वापर झाल्याने क्षारयुक्त जमिनी आणि उत्पादनात स्थैतिकता हे मोठे प्रश्न निर्माण झाले यावर मार्ग म्हणजे आहे त्या पाण्याचा कार्यक्षमतेने वापर करून जमिनी क्षारयुक्त होण्यापासून वाचविणे आणि आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून आहे त्याच जमिनी मध्ये अधिक उत्पादन घेणे होय सरकारने या बाबींचा विचार खोलवर आणि विस्तृत प्रमाणात करून प्रत्येक पातळीवर उत्पादन वाढविण्यासाठी संबंधित सोई सवलती आणि वेगवेगळ्या नियोजनाद्वारे उत्पादन वाढीस मदत केली आहे.

भारतात परंपरागत रित्या शेती केली जात होती त्यावेळी जमिनीच्या आणि पाण्याच्या प्रदुषणाचा किंवा दर्जाचा प्रश्न उदभवत नव्हता परंतु हरितक्रांतीनंतर मात्र रासायनिक खते, किटकनाशकांचा व पाण्याचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उपयोग केला गेला पिकांच्या आवश्यकते पेक्षा अधिक पाणी, दिले गेल्याने काही जमिनीमध्ये क्षारांचे प्रमाण अधिक झाले तर काही जमिनी ह्या प्रदुषणामुळे कायम स्वरुपी नापीक झाल्या शेतीचे उत्पादन वाढण्या ऐवजी स्थैतिकता निर्माण झाली त्यातून मार्ग काढण्यासाठी सरकारने सदाहरित क्रांतीचा विचार केला.

हरितक्रांतीमुळे जो प्रादेशिक असमतोल निर्माण झाला तो असमतोल दूर करून सर्वत्र उत्पादन वाढीसाठी सर्व पिकांसाठी विस्तारीकरण करणे आणि सर्वच विभागांमध्ये कमीत कमी नुकसान होईल अशा पध्दतीने पिकांचे उत्पादन आणि मातीची उत्पादकता वाढविण्यावर नविन तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रचार प्रसार करून भर देण्यात आला भारत हा पाणी, माती या संसाधनाच्या बाबत अतिशय समृद्ध असा देश आहे. भारतात सुमारे 445 नद्या असून त्यांची लांबी दोन लाख किलो मीटर पेक्षा जास्त आहे तसेच जगात आढणा-या 64 माती प्रकारांपैकी 46 मातींचे प्रकार भारतात आढळतात. म्हणजेच उत्पादनवाढीसाठी आवश्यक ती नैसर्गिक परिस्थिती आपल्याकडे उपलब्ध आहे.

सरकारने प्रत्येक थेंबापासून अधिक उत्पादन घेण्याची घोषणा 1 जुलै 2015 पासून केली प्रधानमंत्री कृषी सिंचन योजना सुरु झाली आणि त्यांचे घोषवाक्य होते. "प्रत्येक शेतीसाठी पाणी" आणि "प्रत्येक थेंबापासून उत्पादन" 4 या योजनेद्वारे सरकारने शेतीला फक्त खात्रीलायक पाणी उपलब्ध करून देण्याचे धोरण ठेवले नव्हते तर पावसाचे पाणी साठवून त्यावर सुक्ष्म सिंचन पध्दतीचा वापर करणे गरजेचे होते. प्रत्येक



थेंबापासुन अधिक उत्पादन या योजनेत प्रामुख्याने पुढील गोष्टीवर लक्ष केंद्रीत करण्यात आले. पाण्याच्या स्रोतांची निर्मिती करणे, त्याचे वाटप करणे व्यवस्थापन करणे आणि शेतावर त्यांचा प्रत्यक्ष वापर आणि विस्तार करणे, त्यासाठी प्रत्यक्ष शेतीमध्ये पाणीपुरवठ्यासाठी गुंतवणुक करणे, शेतावरील पाण्याची कार्यक्षमता वाढविणे आणि पाण्याचा अपव्यय टाळणे, जलसिंचनाच्या आधुनिक पध्दतीचा स्विकार करणे आणि पाणी बचतीच्या इतर पध्दतीचा वापर करणे अस्तित्वातील पाण्याच्या साठ्याच्या स्रोतांमध्ये आणखी पाणी साठविणे आणि शहरांमधील सांडपाण्याचा शेतीसाठी उपयोगे कसा करता येईल याकडे लक्ष पुरविणे इत्यादी उपाय योजनांचा अवलंब करण्याचे ठरविण्यात आले.

पंचवार्षिक योजना काळात मोठ्या प्रमाणात जलसिंचन सुविधांवर खर्च करण्यात आला. 12 व्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत 2012 -17 मध्ये 4.25 लाख कोटी रुपयांची आवश्यकता होती .ज्याद्वारे 337 छोट्या व मोठ्या जलसिंचन प्रकल्प पूर्णत्वास जाणार होते. दीर्घकालीन सिंचन प्रकल्पासाठी 100 टक्के फंड दिला गेला आणि 2017-2018 साठी 40,000 कोटी रुपयाचा फंड देण्यात आला " प्रत्येक थेंबा पासुन अधिक उत्पादन" या योजने अंतर्गत 5000 कोटी रु बजेट मध्ये तरतुद करण्यात आली तसेच प्रधानमंत्री कृषी सिंचाई योजनेसाठी 7377 कोटी रुपये देण्यात आले. या सर्व गुंतवणुकीचा परिणाम म्हणजे 2010-2011 ते 16-17 मधील सुक्ष्मसिंचन सोईचा एकुण वार्षिक वृद्धी दर हा 12.7 टक्के इतका होता. तर 2016-17 मध्ये 8.4 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र सुक्ष्म सिंचनाखाली आणले गेले ही सर्वात मोठी उपलब्धता होती तसेच केंद्र सरकारच्या सुक्ष्म सिंचन योजनेद्वारे 6.2 दशलक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्र हे सिंचित केले गेले. म्हणजेच फक्त मोठ्या, मध्यम व लहान धरणांच्या निर्मितीची कार्यक्षमता अधिकाधिक वाढविण्यासाठी सुक्ष्मसिंचन पध्दती अधिक गरजेची आहे हे ओळखुन तिचा पिकनिहाय वापर करण्यास सरकारने प्रोत्साहन दिले त्यासाठी अनुदान देणे, शेतकऱ्यांना मार्गदर्शन करणे, सुक्ष्म सिंचनाचे फायदे कसे होतात हे प्रत्यक्ष दाखवुन देण्याचे काम वेगवेगळ्या सरकारी पातळीवर करण्यात आले.

सुक्ष्म सिंचन विषयक जो सर्व्हे झाला त्यात सुक्ष्मसिंचन पध्दतीचे प्रामुख्याने पुढील फायदे झाले आहेत असे आढळले. 2

1. शेतीसाठी लागणारी आवजारे आणि जलसिंचनाचा खर्च 20 टक्के ते 50टक्के पर्यंत कमी झाला. सरासरी 32.3 टक्के खर्चात बचत झालेली दिसुन आले.
2. पाणी देणे, तण काढणे, खते देणे, यासाठी लागणा-या मजुरी मध्ये बचत होते ती साधारण 7.41 टक्के ते 18.76 टक्के झाल्याचे संशोधनातुन दिसुन आले. परंतु अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे पिक आल्याने, पिक काढणीसाठी, ग्रेडींगसाठी, त्याच्या वाहतुकीसाठी मात्र अधिक मजुर लागतात.
3. खते ही प्रत्यक्ष पिका जवळच दिली जात असल्याने त्यांची कार्यक्षमता वाढते आणि खतांच्या मात्रेही 7 टक्के ते 42 टक्के इतकी बचत होते शिवाय ठिबक सिंचन संचातुन खते दिली जात असल्याने त्यासाठी अधिक मजुरांची आवश्यकता भासत नाही.
4. उपलब्ध असणा-या पाण्यातच आणखी 8.41 टक्के क्षेत्र सिंचनाखाली आले आहे. महाराष्ट्रात सर्वाधिक म्हणजे 22. 28 टक्के जलसिंचन क्षेत्रात वाढ झाली महाराष्ट्राचा छत्तीसगड नंतर दुसरा नंबर लागतो.

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5. ही पध्दती फलोत्पादनासाठी अधिक फायदेशीर असून अन्नधान्य, भाजीपाला व फळे यांच्या किंमतीचा जर विचार केला तर फलोत्पादन हे फायदयाचे ठरते असे शेतक-यांच्या लक्षात आल्याने फलोत्पादन घेण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे.
6. सूक्ष्म सिंचन पध्दतीचा वापर करत असतांना दोन झाडांमधील अंतर हा मुद्दा महत्वाचा ठरतो आणि त्यामुळेच योग्य त्या तंत्राचा वापर करून 42.3 टक्के फलोत्पादनात व 52.8 टक्के भाजीपाल्याच्या उत्पादनात त्याच क्षेत्रात वाढ झालेली दिसून येते
7. शेतक-यांचे उत्पन्न सूक्ष्मासंचानामुळे सरासरी 48.5 टक्के ने वाढले  
थोडक्यात पाण्याचा कार्यक्षमतेने वापर होण्यासाठी यशस्वीरित्या सूक्ष्मसिंचनाचा वापर केला जात आहे तरी देखील तो सर्वव्याप्ती होणे ही गरज आहे. 2013- 14 मध्ये 6.56 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्रावर सूक्ष्मसिंचन करण्याचे लक्ष ठेवण्यात आले होते. प्रत्यक्षात ते 4.32 लक्ष हेक्टर इतके गाठता आले. तर 2019-20 मध्ये 14 लक्ष हेक्टरचे उद्दिष्ट असतांना फक्त 8.39 लाख हेक्टर इतके गाठता आले. हे उद्दिष्ट प्रत्यक्ष लक्षा पेक्षा कमी असण्याचे प्रमुख कारणे म्हणजे
1. काही शेतक-यांपर्यंत या योजनेची माहिती पोहोचलीच नाही.
2. ज्या ठिकाणी शाश्वत पाण्याचा स्रोत आहे त्या ठिकाणी ही पध्दती वापरता येते भारतात आजपर्यंत फक्त 45% च क्षेत्र आपण जलसिंचित करण्यात यशस्वी झाला आहेत.
3. सूक्ष्मसिंचनाचा संच हा विशिष्ट पिकांसाठीच फायदेशीर ठरतो. प्रत्यक्ष उसासारख्या पिकाला ह्याची जास्त आवश्यकता असतांनाही पिके मोठे झाल्यानंतर ह्या संचाचा उपयोग नीट होत नाही. उंदीर, घुशी यांच्याकडून या संचास उपद्रव होतो व उसाची तोड करतांना हे संच खराब होतात. पुन्हा खर्च करून संच घेणे शेतक-याला आर्थिक परिस्थिती मुळे शक्य होत नाही.

शेती विकासात पाण्याच्या योग्य वापरा बरोबरच उत्पादन वाढीसाठी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग महत्वाचा आहे त्या तंत्रज्ञानाच्या पध्दती पुढील प्रमाणे उपयुक्त ठरतात.

1. जलयुक्त शिवार योजना :- महाराष्ट्र सरकारने ही योजना राबविली त्याच बरोबर देशातही त्यांचा प्रचार आणि प्रसार झाला पावसाच्या पाण्याची साठवणुक आणि ज्या क्षेत्रात कोरडवाहू शेती आहे अशा ठिकाणी पाणी उपलब्ध करून देणे शेतात तळ्यांच्या निर्मिती करणे जेव्हा पिकाला पाण्याची गरज असेल तेव्हा शाश्वत पाणी मिळण्याची सोय होईल या योजनेमुळे विहिरीतील पाण्याची पातळी देखील वाढण्यास मदत झाली आहे.
2. पाण्याची तळ्यांमध्ये साठवणुक :- सामुहिक तळे खोदणे किंवा अगोदरच असणा-या तळ्यांमधील गाळ काढून ते खोल करणे आणि पावसाळ्यात त्यात पाणी साठवून ठेवणे त्याच बरोबर विहिरी रिजार्च करणे, जेणे करून रब्बी पिकांसाठी आणि जनावरांसाठी पाण्याची उपलब्धता होउ शकेल पाण्याचा अधिक प्रवाह जेथे डोंगर द-या इत्यादी ठिकाणी उपलब्ध आहे त्या ठिकाणी 2 ते 5 टक्के उतार करून वाहून जाणारे पाणी अडवून खोल ठिकाणी बांधकाम करून साठविण्याची पध्दती रुढ होत आहे.
3. माती आणि पाणी संधारणाचे तंत्रज्ञान व वनीकरण - कटुर, ग्रेडेड बॅडिंग समतल चर, टेरेसिंग इत्यादी विविध पध्दतीचा उपयोग करून आपल्याला माती आणि पाणी यांचा चांगल्या प्रकारे उपयोग करता येईल. डोंगर उतारावर यां विविध पध्दतींचा अवलंब केल्याने माती आणि पाण्याची धुप होणार नाही.



या ठिकाणी मोठ्या प्रमाणात विविध प्रकारच्या वनस्पतीची लागवड करणे शक्य झाले आहे. त्याच बरोबर मोठ्या सपाट जागेत शेतकऱ्यांना उत्पादन घेणे शक्य झाले आहे.

राष्ट्रीय संशोधन केंद्र अशी (National Research Centre for Agroforestry) आणि ऑल इंडिया कॉर्डिनेटेड रिसर्च प्रोजेक्ट ऑन ड्रायलॅन्ड अग्रीकल्चर (AICRPDA) यांच्या कडून मोठ्या प्रमाणात अग्रोफॉरेस्ट्री सिस्टिमसाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात आले. ज्यात 25.32 दशलक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्र आले ज्यात 7 दशलक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्र हे जलसिंचन सुविधांनी युक्त आहे. तर 13 दशलक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्र हे कोरडवाहू भागात आहे. वनीकरणावर भर दिल्याने वातावरणातील कार्बनचे प्रमाण कमी होण्यास मदत होते व मिथेन हा हरित वायु आहे त्याचा वायोगॅससाठी उपयोग होतो. जैवविविधतेच्या दृष्टीने आणि मृदा व पाणी संधारणाच्या दृष्टीने ही अतिशय उपयुक्त पध्दती आहे.

4. एकात्मिक शेती पध्दत :- ज्या भागात 500 ते 700 मिलीमिटर पाउस पडतो त्या भागात जणावरांसाठी लागणारे गवत, झाडे, झुडपे की ज्याला कमी पाणी वापरले तरी ही झाडे चांगली येतात तसेच इंधन म्हणून लागणाऱ्या झाडांची लागवड करणे तसेच ज्या भागात 1100 मि. मीटर पेक्षा अधिक पाउस पडतो त्या ठिकाणी तांदळाच्या पिकाची लागवड करणे तांदळाच्या अशा जाती विकसित करण्यात आल्या आहेत की " अतिवृष्टी झाली, तरी ज्या जाती पावसात टिकून राहतात तसेच पाणी साठलेल्या ठिकाणी मासेमारी व्यवसाय करणे हे नविन तंत्रही विकसित करण्यात आले आहे. ज्या ठिकाणी सिंचनाच्या साई आहेत त्या ठिकाणी खालील पध्दती अधिक उपयुक्त ठरतील.

अ) अंतर पिक पध्दत आणि पिकांमध्ये विविधता आणणे :- जेणे करून शेतकऱ्यांना जमिनीचा आणि पाण्याचा पर्याप्त वापर करून घेता येईल आणि पिकांमधील विविधतेमुळे एखाद्या पिकाला भाव नसला तर त्यातून होणारे नुकसान दुसऱ्या पिकातून काढण्यास वाव मिळेल.

ब) एकाच वेळी विविध उत्पादने घेणे :- जस जशी संसाधने उपलब्ध असतील तशी शेती संलग्न उदयोगांची संख्या वाढविणे गरजेचे आहे उदा कोंबडी पालन व्यवसाय, मधुमक्षिका पालन, जंगल उत्पादन आणि मासेमारी इत्यादी संलग्न उदयोग करून शेतकऱ्यांना आपले उत्पन्न वाढविता येईल.

5. छोट्या शेतीसाठी छोटी यंत्रे :- छोट्या शेतकऱ्यांना शेती करतांना छोट्या यंत्राची आवश्यकता असते पिक आल्यानंतर लगेचच त्याची काढणे करणे. आवश्यक ठरते जेणे करून दुसऱ्या पिकांची तयारी करता येते त्यासाठी आता छोटी छोटी यंत्रे बाजारात उपलब्ध झाली आहेत. जेणे करून खर्चात त्यामुळे बचत होण्यास मदत होत, छोटे शेतकरी छोटा ट्रॅक्टर स्वतःचा घेऊ शकत नाही.

6. पोषक द्रव्यांचे व्यवस्थापन :- शेती उत्पादनातच फक्त वाढ होणे अपेक्षित नाही तर प्रोटीन, विटॅमिन, आयरन, झिंक यांची उपलब्धता अन्नातून होईल अशा पिकांकडे अधिक लक्ष देणे म्हणजे पोषक द्रव्यांच्या व्यवस्थापनाचा भाग होय. विविध संशोधन संस्थांकडून यासाठी प्रयत्न केले गेले आणि त्यातूनच उच्चप्रतीच्या तांदळाची, आयरन युक्त बीन्स, विटॅमिन ए युक्त रताळी अशी विविध उत्पादने घेतली जात आहेत. त्यांचा प्रचार आणि प्रसार करण्यास सरकार आणि संशोधन संस्था अग्रेसर आहे त्यामुळे कुपोषाणाचे प्रमाण कमी होण्यास मदत होणार आहे आज ज्या नविन उत्पादनांमुळे पोषक द्रव्ये कमी होऊन आपली प्रतिकारशक्ती कमी होत आहे ती वाढविण्याचे कामही या नवीन संशोधनातून पूर्ण होणार आहे.

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7. पुराचे नियंत्रण :- हवामानातील बदलांचा परिणाम म्हणुन तापमान वाढ होऊन मोठ्या प्रमाणात पुर परिस्थिती निर्माण होत आहे आणि त्याचा परिणाम म्हणुन सुपिक जमिनी वाहून जातात, सागरी जीवांचा नाश होतो, भौतिक संपत्तीचेही नुकसान होते. एक वर्ष पिक पुरात वाहून गेल्यानंतर पुढील वर्षी पिक येण्यास वेळ लागतो म्हणजे दुहेरी नुकसान होते यावर उपाय म्हणुन सागरी किना-यावर खारफुटीची वने विकसित करुन त्याचे क्षेत्र वाढविण्याचा प्रयोग हाती घेण्यात आला आहे ही वने पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षक म्हणुन कार्य करतात तसेच खा-यापाण्याची शेती (बायोसलाईन) साठी आपल्याकडे भरपूर वाव आहे.
8. हवामानाशी जुळवून घेणारी पिके :- विविध प्रकारच्या जाती अशा प्रकारे तयार करण्यात आल्या आहेत की, जास्त ऊन, पाऊस असला तरी टिकुन राहू शकतात पुर्वी विशिष्ट हंगामात विशिष्ट पिक घेतले जात होते परंतु आता हंगाम नसतानाही विशिष्ट प्रकारची पिके घेण्याची पध्दत रुढ होत आहे. जर एखादे पिक फुलो-यात असेल आणि वादळ झाले, तर ते पिक टिकुन राहणार नाही त्यासाठी लागवडीची वेळ ही विचार करुन ठरवावी लागेल त्यासाठी कमी उंचीची काही बाणेही विकसित केली आहेत त्याचाही शेतक-यांना लाभ होईल पिकासाठी अनुकूल परिस्थिती असेल तर अधिक उत्पादन येईल आणि प्रतिकूल परिस्थिती असेल तर कमीत कमी नुकसान होईल अशा संशोधनावर भर देण्यात येत आहे.
9. एकात्मिक पिक व्यवस्थापन :- ह्या पध्दतीत पंपरांगत पध्दत आणि नविन पध्दत यांचा मेळ घालुन उत्पादन घेतले जाते. ज्यामुळे आदानाच्या खरेदीचा खर्च कमी होतो. शेतीतच उपलब्ध असणा-या खाोतांचा अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे वापर होतो. डॉ शिवे वाय एस यांनी आपल्या लेखात तांत्रिक नाविन्यांचा उल्लेख केलेला आहे.<sup>3</sup>

अशा विविध तंत्राचा उपयोग आज शेतीत होऊन उत्पादन वाढीस पोषक वातावरण निर्माण झाले आहे. भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास हा फक्त उपलब्ध साधनसामुग्रीवर अवलंबुन नाही तर त्या उपलब्ध साधन सामुग्रीचा जास्तीत जास्त चांगला उपयोग करुन घेतला तर भारतातील शेतकरी आपल्या उत्पादनात दुप्पट वाढ करण्यात यशस्वी होतील. प्रत्यक्ष त्यांच्या शेतीवरील प्रयोग यशस्वी झाले तरच त्यांच्या आत्मविश्वास निर्माण होईल. अन्न सुरक्षितते बरोबरच, पोषक द्रव्ये आणि क्रयशक्तीत वाढ असे परिणाम दिसुन येतील.

थोडक्यात सिंचन मोठ्या प्रमाणात सिंचन सोयीन वर खर्च करुन ही भारतातील 142 दशलक्ष हेक्टरपैकी आज 50% पेक्षा अधिक क्षेत्र हे कोरडवाहूच आहे आणि त्याचाच परिणाम अन्नधान्य सुरक्षिततेवर होत आहे. सिंचित क्षेत्रातुन प्रति हेक्टर 4 टन शेती उत्पादन मिळते तर पावसावर आधारीत शेतीतुन फक्त 1.2 टन उत्पादन मिळते. पाण्याच्या प्रत्येक थेंबाचा उपयोग करण्यावर शेतक-यांनी लक्ष केंद्रित केले पाहिजे. राळेगण सिध्दीतील " अण्णा हजारेचे प्रयोग, हिवरे गावातील पोपटराव पवारांनी केलेले बदल असतील किंवा जलयुक्त शिवार योजना असेल यांचा आणखी प्रचार आणि प्रसार होणे गरजेचे आहे. सरासरीने भारतात पाऊस चांगला असतो, परंतु त्याची योग्य ती, योग्य वेळी साठवणुक केली जात नाही. सरकारने धरणे, तळी, नद्या यांच्यात साठलेला गाळ वेळोवेळी काढला पाहिजे. शेतक-यांना हा सुपिक गाळ त्यांच्या शेतावर पसरविण्यात काय फायदे होतात ते समजावले पाहिजे तसेच ज्यांच्या जमिनी कायमस्वरुपी नापिक झाल्या आहेत. त्यांच्या जमिनीवर हा गाळ प्राधान्याने पसरवुन त्या जामिनी उपजाऊ करता येतील



आधुनिक शेती तंत्रज्ञानाचा अधिकाधिक उपयोग शेतक-यांनी करावा यासाठी तालुकापातळीवर कार्यशाळांचे आयोजन होणे गरजेचे आहे म्हणजे प्रत्येक विभागातील भौगोलिक व आर्थिक परिस्थितीनुसार उपलब्ध साधनसामुग्रीचा उपयोग करून उत्पादन वाढविणे शक्य होईल. हवामानातील बदल हा शाश्वत शेती विकासातील अडथळा आहे. नविन तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आधारे बदलत्या हवामानात तग धरू शकतील अशा नविन वाणांची निर्मिती झाली असली तरी त्यांची योग्य किंमतीला योग्य प्रमाणात बाजारात उलब्धता करून देण्यासाठी तालुकापातळीवर, तहसीलदारांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली एका यंत्रणेची निर्मिती करणे आवश्यक आहे. अन्यथा शेतक-यांची वि-बियाणे विक्रेत्यांकडून होणारी फसवणुक थांबणार नाही.

#### निष्कर्ष -

कोणत्याही उद्दिष्टांची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी योजनेची योग्य अंमलबजावणी होणे महत्वाचे आहे सरकारच्या मदतीने आणि शेतक-यांच्या पुढाकाराने भारतातील शेती आणि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र यांत मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल होत आहे. भारतातील शेतीक्षेत्र हे दिवसेंदिवस कमी होत असल्याने प्रकर्षित शेतीलाच अधिक महत्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. शेतीचे क्षेत्र कमी होत असतांना शाश्वत उत्पन्नाचा स्रोत म्हणून शेतीच्या आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाला अधिक महत्व आहे. सूक्ष्म जलसिंचन वापरा बरोबरच आंतरापिक, पिकबदल, पिक विविधता, सेंद्रिय शेती, शेतीसलंग व्यवसायांच्या विकास झाल्यास प्रत्यक्ष शेतीवर अवलंबून असणा-यांचे प्रमाण कमी होईल ज्यामुळे आर्थिक वृद्धीचा दर वाढेल आणि शेतक-यांचे उत्पन्न दुप्पट करण्याचा हेतु साध्य होईल.

#### संदर्भ

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