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Socio-Cultural study of Vijay Tendulkar's "Silence! The Court is in session."

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Research Paper - English

ABSTRACT

Vijay Tendulkar attacks on system through his play. He exposed cruelty of institutions that impose the mechanization of power. The play *Silence! The court is in session* was translated in English and established him as a writer of national level. He broke conventional mode of writing and went for marginalized. The paper represents mental conflict of the protagonist, Miss. Benare, who expects to maintain the Silence against the decision of court and arguments of lawyers. Tendulkar creates mockery of the law courts. He focused on human existence and double standard of society. The play is divided into three parts in which first act deals with exposition, second act created as climax and third as disaster of suffering. Leela Benare is the product of modern age. She belongs to new generation where she comes in conflict with traditions, customs and social conventions.

Vijay Tendulkar (1928-2008), one of the eminent Indian playwright, journalist and writer produced number of books and created new way of writing in Indian writing in English. Tendulkar has written plays in Marathi. They have been more popular on Marathi stage. *Silence! The court is in session* (1967), Ghashiram Kotwal (1972), Sakharam Binder (1972) are his notable literary work of art. He began his career as a writer as journalist. Ghashiram Kotwal deals with historical theme and Sakharam Binder brought him name and fame. He had modified conventional nature of Indian drama. He

A Quest for Female Identity in Shashi Deshpande's 'A Matter of Time'

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Research Paper - English

ABSTRACT

The thematic concern of novelist is women and related issues. Novel revolves round urban area and are mainly of middle class family. She has presented position of women in contemporary India. Fictional world of Shashi Deshpande is about political, social and psychological treatment. Deshpande in her novels created women character in such a way that though women faces problems in their lives but overcomes with their own abilities. Present paper reflects a realistic picture of contemporary middle class Indian woman. She deals with women's issues and depicts the plight of middle class Indian woman. She shows how the new woman struggling hard to adjust herself in conservative male dominated society. She deals with man-woman relationship, sexuality, gender roles, tradition, and modernity.

Shashi Deshpande was born in 1938 in Dharwad, Karnataka is one of the most significant novelist of contemporary Indian women writers in English. She won Sahitya Academy award in 1990 for her novel That Long Silence and Padma shri award in 2001. She produced nine novels, four children books and number essays and short stories. The Dark Holds No Terrors (1980); If I Die Today; Come Up and Be Dead (1983); Roots and Shadows (1986); That Long Silence (1987); The Binding Vine (1993); A Matter of Time (1996) and Small Remedies (2000). Shashi Deshpande has written



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Pesticides Effects in Indian Agriculture

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Research Paper - Commerce

Introduction:-

The pesticide related issues have been increasingly and extensively highlighted in the media including research journals and have attracted sharp focus among the policy makers in India and elsewhere too. Indiscriminate and excessive use of toxic synthetic pesticides damaged not only environment and agriculture but have also entered into the food chain thereby affecting all living beings. The recent research findings on the presence of pesticide particles in the pack -aged water are classic cases pointing out the nature and magnitude of the problem. Pesticides, herbicides and fungicides have been introduced during the mid-sixties on a large scale along with other inputs for propagating green revolution package in Indian agriculture. The main intention of the introduction of pesticides was to prevent and control insect pests and diseases in the field crops and of course, initially the use of pesticides reduced pest attack and paved way for increasing the crop yield as expected. Simultaneously, increased use of chemical pesticides has resulted in contaminating the environment and the long-term implications on the society are found to be many. Knowingly or unknowingly, now the farmers are addicted to using agro chemicals indiscriminately and excessively to make the situation from bad to worse not only in India but also in other parts of world as well.

A rough estimate shows that about one third of the world's agricultural production is lost every year due to pests despite the pesticide consumption which totaled more than 2 million tons. In India pests cause crop loss of more than Rs 6000 crores annually, of which 33 per cent is due to weeds, 26 per cent by diseases, 20 per cent by insects, 10 per cent by birds and rodents and the remaining 11 per cent is due to



Size of land holding, Inflation and Its Causes in India

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Research Paper - Commerce

ABSTRACT

Size of land holding decrease continues in India. It is major cause in inflation. Inflation is major macroeconomics problem of Indian Economy. Rising in population, Government expenditure and per capita incomes are affecting on consumption of fruits, oils and Vegetables, as result it has been increased. India's New Economic Policy is not effective to control on Inflation. In Recent years, 2000 to 2012 India's inflation rate has been higher than world average.

Keywords: Size of land holding, Inflation.

Inflation is defined as a general rise in prices of all commodities. Inflation is basically a combination of two types: Cost-Push inflation and Demand-Pull inflation. Cost-Push inflation is caused by rise in the cost of factors of production. External shocks, depreciation in the exchange rate and labor costs are the causes of cost-push inflation. Demand-Pull inflation is another type of inflation, the cost of factors of production remains same, whereas there is excess demand for goods and services. Depreciation of the exchange rate, reduction in direct or indirect taxation, Rapid growth of the money these are main causes of demand Pull Inflation.

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Research and Publication for Teaching and Social Development

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RESEARCH PAPER - COMMERCE

ABSTRACT

After the independence, India has been given much importance to education and research in the development of country and a large number of Universities, Research and Development Institutions and IIT's were established (Sangam and Nargund, 1997). Today our nation has esteemed position in world foremost economic prime countries. It is because the development arises in industry, trade, commerce, agriculture which is controlled with sound supervision though management. Commerce & management are two inter disciplinary elements for National growth. In order to improve overall efficiency and productivity of a nation as well as states like Maharashtra, its research & publication production capacity must be improved substantially owing to its impact on all the other sectors of the economy like industry, trade, commerce, agriculture, etc. As we know teachers are performing various activities as teaching, research publication and extension of knowledge. Today, in commerce and management so many research activities are going on, but we are unable to recognize that, whether it is useful or not. The present study

Universal Basic Income (UBI):A Conversation With & Within the Mahatma

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RESEARCH PAPER - A & S.

2

Introduction:

The based on the principles of universality, unconditionality, and agency-the hallmarks of a Universal Basic Income (UBI)-is a conceptually appealing idea for “Wiping Every Tear from Every Eye”. A number of implementation challenges lie ahead, especially the risk that UBI would become an add-on to, rather than a replacement of, current anti-poverty and social programs, which would make it fiscally unaffordable. But given their multiplicity, costs, and questionable effectiveness, and the real opportunities afforded by the rapidly improving “JAM” infrastructure, UBI holds the prospects of improving upon the status quo. This paper provides some illustrative costs for a UBI (varying between 4 % & 5 % of GDP), and outlines a number of ideas to take UBI forward, highlighting the practical difficulties. UBI’s appeal to both ends of the political spectrum makes it an idea whose time has come perhaps not for immediate implementation but at least for serious public deliberation. The Mahatma would have been conflicted by the idea but, on balance, might have endorsed it. Despite making remarkable progress in bringing down poverty from about 70% at independence to about 22% in 2011-12 (Tendulkar Committee), it can safely be said that “wiping every tear from every eye” is about a lot more than being able to imbibe a few calories. And the Mahatma understood that better, deeper, and

Financial Reforms in Banking Sector and its Impact on The Consumers

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इत्या

ABSTRACT

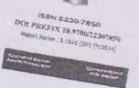
The Indian banking sector is one of the strongest drivers of India's economic growth. The Indian banking industry (US\$ 1.22 trillion) has made outstanding advancement in last few years, even during the times when the rest of the world was struggling with financial meltdown. The sector has undergone significant developments in investments in the recent past. Most of banks provide various services such as Mobile banking, SMS Banking, Net banking and ATMs to their clients. Indian banks the dominant financial intermediaries in India have made high-quality progress over the last few years as is evident from several factors including annual credit growth, profitability, and trend in gross non-performing assets. All this is due to the financial reforms that works as the foundation for banking industry.

Reforms in the commercial banking sector had two distinct phases. The first phase of reforms, introduced subsequent to the release of the Report of the Committee on Financial System, 1992 focused mainly on enabling and strengthening measures. The second phase of reforms, introduced subsequent to the recommendations of the Committee on Banking Sector Reforms, 1998 placed greater emphasis on structural measures and improvement in standards of disclosure and levels of transparency in order to align the Indian standards with international best practices. These reforms were made with the objective of enhance



वाशिम जिल्ह्यातील कृषी व्यवस्थापन -एक अध्ययन

INDIAN STREAMS RESEARCH JOURNAL
INTERNAATIONAL, MULTIDISCIPLINARY
REVIEW JOURNAL OF RESEARCH & INNOVATION



प्रा. वसंत द्वि. आरू
सहा. प्राध्यापक, वाशिम विभाग, श्री रामराव झनक कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय मालेंगाव
ता. मालेंगाव जि. वाशिम.

प्रस्तावना :-

वाशिम जिल्हा हा महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या मध्ये पुढीकडे बसलेला जिल्हा असून उत्तर अक्षांश ११६.६१ ते ११६.९६, आणि रेखांश ७६.७७ ते ७६.१४ अंशांचे दरम्यान पसरलेला आहे. जिल्ह्याचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ५१९६ चौ.कि.मी. असून ते महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या क्षेत्रफळाच्या १.६५ टक्के आहे. १ जूने १९९८ रोजी जिल्ह्याची निर्माती झाली असून जिल्ह्यात एकूण वाणिज्य, रिसोंड, मंगरुळपीर, कारंजा व मानोरा असे सहा तालुके आहेत. जिल्ह्याचा मध्यभाग हा सपाट असून अंजिंदा पर्वताचा काही भाग मालेंगाव तालुक्यात आहे. तसेच दक्षेण्टला पेनांगा नदी असून ती रिसोंड तालुक्यातीन वाहत जाऊन पुढे गोदावरील नदीला मिळते. वाशिम जिल्ह्याच्या समुद्र सपाटीपासून उंची ३३५ ते ५६७ मिटर दरम्यान आहे. जिल्ह्यातील सरासरी पर्यंत ७९८.७० असून २०१२-१३ मध्ये ७२२.९७ पंजन्याची नोंद झाली आहे. एकूण लोकसंख्या ११९६७१४ इतकी असून १८५०५८ ग्रामीन भागात वास्तव्य करते. त्यामुळे वाशिम जिल्हा हा ग्रामीन जिल्हा ठरतो.

वाशिम जिल्ह्यातील शेती :-


वाशिम जिल्ह्याच्या मुख्यां: जारीनीच्या ३ प्रकारात मोडतो १) मध्यम काळी जमीन २) काळी कसदार जमीन ३) हलकी व खडकाची जमीन आहे. जिल्ह्याच्या आजुबाजूला मध्यम स्वरूपाची व हलक्या प्रतीची जमीन आहे. १ ते २ हेक्टर असणारे शेतकरी हे ५८१४० आहेत. तर २ ते ५ हेक्टरी जमीन धारण करणारे असणारे शेतकरी हे ५८२६४ शेतकरी आहेत. ५ ते १० हेक्टर क्षेत्र असणारे शेतकरी हे फक्त ८.७१ % आहेत. १० हेक्टरच्या वर जमीन धारण करणारे शेतकरी हे फारच अल्प आहेत. आवरुन असे दिसते की वाशिम जिल्ह्यातील अल्पभुधारक शेतकऱ्याचे प्रमाण फारच जास्त आहे.

वाशिम जिल्ह्यातील सिंचन प्रकल्प :-

तालुका	मोठे प्रकल्प	मध्यम प्रकल्प	लघु प्रकल्प	पाझर तलाव	कोल्हापूरी बंधारे	भूयारी साठवण	उपसा जलसिंचन
मालेंगाव	०	१	२५	३७	३९	२	०
मंगरुळपीर	०	०	२३	२६	५१	४	०
कारंजा	०	१	१६	१२	१८	०	०
मानोरा	०	०	३७	२०	१७	००	०
वाशिम	०	१	२९	३५	१०	०	०
रिसोंड	०	०	२०	१५	२६	१	१
एकूण	०	३	१५०	१४५	१६१	७	१

वाशिम जिल्ह्यातील सिंचनाच्या संदर्भात वरील तक्त्यावरुन असे दिसून येते की, जिल्ह्यात एकही सिंचनाच्या मोठा प्रकल्प नसला नाही. तात्त्वज्ञान मध्यम प्रकल्प मात्र असल्याचे दिसून येतात एकूण लघु प्रकल्प १५० असून, पाझर तलाव १४५, व कोल्हापूरी बंधारे १६१ आहेत. तात्त्वज्ञान मध्यम प्रकल्प ०७ असून उपसा जलसिंचन प्रकल्प केवळ एक आहे. त्यावरुन असे दिसून येतेल की, सिंचनाच्या प्रकल्पांच्या बाबतीत तात्त्वज्ञान मध्यम प्रकल्प ०७ असून उपसा जलसिंचन प्रकल्प केवळ एक आहे. जावातर सिंचनासाठी शेतकरी व बोअरबंद वरच अवलंबून आहेत.



Marketing of new Product with the help of Patent and Copyright

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Research Paper - Commerce

ABSTRACT

You know that customer is the king of the market. Now our government gives some specific laws or some rights to the manufacturer as well as customers. In that it is must to the new products to register his new product in Indian Patent Act 2005. The enormous technological development of transport and communication has resulted in the globalization of trade and commerce. This has impact on intellectual property which is becoming international character or background. The copyright law in India was originally passed in the year 1914, thereafter the copyright act 1957 and subsequently various amendments to this act in the year 1983, 1984, 1994 and 1999.

Introduction -

The word patent originates from the Latin word which means "to lay open" (i.e. to make available for public inspection). Patent law is intellectual property law that deals with new inventions. It is a human creativity. It is helpful to ban the crime in cut throw marketing competition.

This paper represents the same beneficial rules, instructions, and some laws for how to register your product in market. Thousands of inventors have successfully navigated the patent system on their own. In fact Federal law requires patent examiners at US Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) to help individual inventors who apply for



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Consumer Behavior Regarding E-Commerce Portals in India

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RESEARCH PAPER - COMMERCE

2

ABSTRACT

The traditional method of buying and selling goods is becoming outdated now a day. There are many online shopping portals which are providing goods at cheaper price. There is a huge competition amongst various online shopping portals in India. The young generation is well equipped with the access of internet through PC's, laptops or smartphones which is an advantage to the online shopping portals in catering their services across the country. The economics behind online shopping is very complex as it includes nearly every aspect of the market. Today, the customer need not require going to any market place for shopping, he can order anything online. Therefore, there are some serious issues in front of the retail vendors. Nevertheless, the increasing number of online portals, the ever increasing accessibility of internet and the difference in price in local market and online is showing tremendous potential for online shopping portals in India.

The present article is an attempt to focus light upon the present scenario



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Role of Oil and Natural Gas Industry in India

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RESEARCH PAPER - ECONOMICS

Introduction

The oil and gas sector is among the six core industries in India and plays a major role in influencing decision making for all the other important sections of the economy.

In 1997-98, the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) was envisaged to fill the ever-increasing gap between India's gas demand and supply. A recent report points out that the Indian oil and gas industry is anticipated to be worth US\$ 139.8 billion by 2015. India's economic growth is closely related to energy demand; therefore the need for oil and gas is projected to grow more, thereby making the sector quite conducive for investment.

The Government of India has adopted several policies to fulfil the increasing demand. The government has allowed 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in many segments of the sector, including natural gas, petroleum products, and refineries, among others. Today, it attracts both domestic and foreign investment, as attested by the presence of Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL) and Caim India.

Market Size

Backed by new oil fields, domestic oil output is anticipated to grow to 1 MBPD by FY16. With India developing gas-fired power stations, consumption is up more than 160 per cent since 1995. Gas consumption is likely to expand at a Compound Annual

Role of FDI in Banking, in generating wealth to Indian Economy

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ABSTRACT

Indian banking sector has created golden path in the development of Indian economy and in generating wealth to the economy. In 1998 when US economy got into trouble, the financial sector of India got affected but the only sector which has maintained its growth is Indian Banking system. This paper discuss about the history of banking system, necessity of FDI in banking system, guidelines for FDI and also shows the statistics of FDI in Indian banking sector.

Introduction:

The banking system in India is significantly different from that of other Asian nations because of the country's unique geographic, social, and economic characteristics. India has a large population and land size, a diverse culture, and extreme disparities in income, which are marked among its regions. There are high levels of illiteracy among a large percentage of its population but, at the same time, the country has a large reservoir of

managerial and technologically advanced talents. Between about 30 and 35 per cent of the population resides in metro and urban cities and the rest is spread in several semi-urban and rural centres. The country's economic policy framework combines socialistic and capitalistic features with a heavy bias towards public sector investment. India has followed the path of growth-led exports rather than the "export-led growth" of other Asian economies, with emphasis on self-reliance through

१. पारंपारिक लोकजीवनाचे प्रतिबिंब : लोकसाहित्य

प्रा. डॉ. बालासाहेब आनंदराव वार्ष

असाम ह नकारात त यत नाम।
लोकादिकामा अध्यात्मा हा परप्रयत्न त गालन आलेल्या नोंक जो नामा। अन्यास असल्यामुळे अराहा परप्रयत्न त गालन आलेल्या नोंक जो नामा ताचीन यी तीन तपाचायाचे अधरोऱ्या असल्यामुळे आप्यनिक युगात आवाचाण्या जीवनदृष्ट्यात तो एक अध्यात्म ठरतो. लोकादिकामानु भगवानीजीवनाता वर्चनामा समोर देण असाया. आगी स्थापनाविनामाता आवाच देखाव कर्त्या लोकादिकामानु ठरतो. तो संवर्भात दृष्टी वाचावा मार्द अविनाशत को. हा समाजाववर अविनाशत विचारावा त हस्तावा प्राप्त आवाच देखाव कर्त्या लोकादिकामानु याप्याप्य वाचावा याप्याप्य प्रतित त्रासावावा दिवावे आवाचावाक मार्दवाचावातील विचारावा आध्यात्मिक तत्त्वविचाराची कापाम परं पारेवाकी काही विचारी कोणी

MARATHI PART - I

१८ वामनदादाच्या कतितेतून आलेल्या स्वातंत्र्य मूल्याचे विवेचन

प्रा. डॉ. बालासाहेब आनंदराव वा.

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, गमराव झनक कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मालेगाव, जि. वाशिम.

प्रस्तावना

उद्यायां आले, व्यक्तीला मिळालेल्या स्वतंत्रत्यापुरुच मानवाला आणि समाजाला श्रद्धालु, सृजका आणि संदर्भावाचा विकास झाला.

व्यक्तीले सही दोन व्यक्ती कांवरंत असतात. 'स्व' फक्तीने अंय लालांगारी तर दुसरी समाजाच्या व्यापक भाराणा दृष्टीनून ३

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निर्माण केत्री आणि शृङ्खलाशुद्ध, रस्ती वागांचे स्वतंत्र दिवाकरन गुलामी व आस्युताला लाढून प्रत्यक्ष आणि सेव्यो संघेण जावाकारी धर्म करत्या अतिशयाद्वारा लादनी यामापौल कारण शोषण होते.

निसमनः व्यक्ती ही नेसांगक समान शक्ती लाभलेला असून, 'स्वतंत्र' संस्थामुळे वात्मकां आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर

3) पाईकाला तानुका पाठमारु कल्पनाविनियत पायायरेते व बोलान्ता नारायणी असाधारण लालक फलाकी व शरवती
 । शरवती निर्वाचन हुन राखेते व बोलान्ता पराया - लाना लालका असाधारु कल्पना कल्पना येक वये यस्तू
 परायणार्थी लालका कल्पना काल देता कामा नयो।

4) नगिनी लालका उपर्युक्त कल्पना शरावन परायण तरुणामारु पाइकाला नाइक लोही, व असाधारी स्तनी त्रैलोक्यामारु
 नायक लोही।

5) नगिनी लालका उपर्युक्त अपायनामा लोकावधिविद करना काम नये, रायान योग्यताही फ्रान्सरामा उपर्युक्त न
 करना, यसका विवरण थाए।

6) पाईकाली निषेद कल्पनाविनियत, पुणापाटारु करन लालका उपर्युक्तनियोदासा कम लागाना याहिले - पाइकाला वाचन
 नाही कमी पुणा । प्राचीनामारु, उन चाले पैदा।

7) कुकीकाम्या वाचन परायणात दुरुप्राप्तामा कुरेचाल नाही मालदग्धामाना नगिनीती वाचनहाराये विवर तुकोवायामा
 संकेतामाना निर्वाचन आओ।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

- १) उकोलापी अंगमाणा
- २) समय संतु वाद्यर्थ, खेद पाच, गार्हि देरे
- ३) साकालेसी सत ताकातम - डो. श.दा. पैकेन
- ४) प्राचीन वाद्यमात्रा दीर्घावास - डो. अ.ना. देशपांडे
- ५) सकल संघ गाय - रा. वि. भेरे
- ६) तुर्कोप्राप्ती जीवनसिद्ध कातिकारक धन्ना - आ.क. सालेखन

५ मराठी नाटकांच्या कोकणी अनुवादित नाटकांतील संस्कृती

प्रा. डॉ. बालासाहेब आनंदराव वाय
मराठी विभाग, रामराव श्रीनक कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मालगेवाव, जि. वाराशी.

योद्धाकारत करें ये स्वरूप निश्चित करताना जीवनसमूहेतु निर्भया वा ना हो प्रश्न उत्तरोत्तम् । एव्वाद्य उत्कृष्ट भावाकाव्य व महाभारतास्तरास्थं महाकाव्यं यद्यन्ति तुलना करताना महाभारतातीलं जीवनविज्ञानं न कलाप्रसादं महान् टाट्टलं तरं भावाकाव्यं आपि महाभारतं कलाप्रसादं एवान् एकां पातलीवरं येहैल का?

या प्राणाचे निर्विद्युत उत्तर मिळेलान असहा नाही कण्ठ जायवनेतुला विचार कलाशेत ठोळ गाहेल आणि जीवानाचा विचार होताना सामाजिक शास्त्र अध्ययन अपरिहार्य ठरेल असे वाटते.

संदर्भ :-

१) वेंडेकर दि. के. साहित्य निर्माता व समीक्षा	पृ. ३४
२) जोग वि.स. मार्क्सवाद आणि मगाठी साहित्य	पृ. ३०
३) किता	पृ. ३०
४) किता	पृ. ७७
५) किता	पृ. ८३
६) जोग स.सी. वाङ्मय विमर्श	पृ. १९

माहिती आणि सामाजिक शास्त्रे अंतःसंबंध / ७६

साहित्याचा आंतरविद्याशाखीय संबंध

प्रा. डॉ. बालासाहेब वाघ
रामराव झनक महाविद्यालय, मालेगाव.

मानवाने प्राचीन काल्यासामूहिक काल्यासामूहिक विवरित अवस्थामध्ये वर्णवर्गात्ता कला व शास्त्राचा, आपासारांगाचा विकास केला. त्याची सांस्कृतिक आणि समाजशाली योग्यता उत्तेजित करता येते. विश्वरूप: वरीरा दोन वर्कट कांपळून वारांगीण आयोग व वर्णन प्रकारांनी असल्यापुढे माहितीचा अंतर्विद्यासांख्यीय संबंध समाजशालाच्या आपासारांगाचे अपेक्षात्तर स्पष्ट करता येते.

साहित्य म्हणजे काय?

समाजशास्त्र धर्माजे काक्ष? साधारणतः मानवाच्या जन्मापासून ते मूल्यपूर्णत प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष प्रणाली कर्तन्याचा धर्मक, किंवा प्राचीनकाव्या, अव्याख्या, संस्कृता, विचारधारा, पद्धती, कला, ज्ञान शांतिर्दीर्घा शाश्वत अप्राप्य कर्तन्या या शास्त्राता समाजशास्त्र असे म्हणावात. त्याचे अन्यायात्मक व अस्वीकृत व सखोतल अद्यतन करण्यासाठी शाळा आहे.

साहित्य आणि सामाजिक शास्त्रे अंतःसंबंध / ७७

३०. दलित साहित्य समीक्षा

प्रा. डॉ. बाळासाहेब आनंदराव वाघ
प्राचीन विद्या गग्नवां इनकल छत्रा व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मालेगाव, जि. वाशिम.

THE GLOBE

દાલત સાહિત્ય માનસિક

समीक्षा म्हणजे काय

समांक्षिका आवश्यक

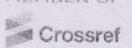
यद्यपि महिला वर्गवाल अर्थव्यवस्था तारालयी आई, वहा वर्गवालोंले लेख कर्ताहरू लेखन-वाचन या पाठ्यतंत्रमा तो दूसरा पाठ्य १९६० नंतर पुनर काफीले अन्याय विदेशी वाले नोकार्या, मानवतावाला, नाम लेखक वर्षामा पाठ्यतंत्रमा लेखन कराउन वालाहरूलाई अन्यायिक भएको रूपमा देखिएको थिए। यसको अन्तर्गत वाचन-वाचन वाला विदेशी वालोंसँग विदेशी वालोंसँग अपराधावाला, कर्ताहरू, वाचनीहरूमध्ये लेखन साकारत राख्यामा नया जागीराम वाचन-वेतना वा जग्गापुर्ये देवे अंतर तथा जागीरामपुर्यमुन एक विशिष्ट तत्वावधार दिल्ली सामाजिक पुरुष अर्थात आई, यस जागीरामलाई इतन सामाजिकवालोंले लेखन कराउन अप्रयोग थाएँ। यस जागीरामलाई इतन सामाजिकवालोंले लेखन कराउन अप्रयोग थाएँ। अर्थात तर दूसिंह महिलावालोंले लेखन हातो तो इतन जागीरामलाई बोये, वाचन आशामा काठी घुणालामा अप्रयोग थाएँ। असेहो तर दूसिंह महिलावालोंले

समाक्षा होण आवश्य

Research Paper in English



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THE NATURE OF FEMINIST LITERATURE IN MARATHI

ABSTRACT

In modern Marathi Wadmayat, after 1960, various Wadmain streams emerged. Although feminist literature is a concept accepted by the West, it can be studied from a feminist point of view. It has been analyzed by many literary critics and social reformers. As the feminist movement gained momentum after 1857, the concept of feminism became popular. The educated generation in the post-independence period began to think independently of their traditional way of life by embracing neo-literature and new ideas. Began to compare with Western literature, society and culture. From this, new winds of reformism began to blow. We are also human beings, we also have an independent body, an independent mind, a working force. So, the idea came up that the society should accept us as a human being.

मराठीतील स्त्रीवादी साहित्याचे स्वरूप

प्रस्तावना :-

आधुनिक मराठी वाड्यमयात १९६० नंतर विविध वाड्यमयीन प्रवाह उट्टरायास आले. त्यात स्त्रीवादी साहित्य ही पाश्चात्यांकइत्तन स्विकारलेली संकल्पना असली तरी स्त्रीवादी इटटिकोणातून साहित्याचा अभ्यास करता येतो. त्याचे विश्लेषण अनेक साहित्य व समीक्षांनी व समाज सुधारकांनी केलेला आहे. १९७० नंतरच्या काळात स्त्रीवादी चळवळी अधिक जोमाने कार्य करून लागल्यामुळे स्त्रीवादी किंवा केमिनिझम ही संकल्पना आपल्याकडे रुढ झाली. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखडातील शिक्षीत झालेली पिढी नवसाहित्य, नवे विचार अंगीकारून आपल्या परंपरागत चालत आलेल्या रुढी प्रथासंदर्भात स्वतंत्र विचार करू लागली. पाश्चात्य साहित्य, समाज व संस्कृतीशी तुलना करू लागली. यत्तूनय आपल्याकडे ही सुधारणावादाचे नवे वरे वाहू लागले. आपणाही माणूस आहोत, आपणासही स्वतंत्र देई, स्वतंत्र विचारशक्ती, कायेशक्ती आहे. त्यामुळे समाजाने आपलाही एक माणूस म्हणून स्वीकार करावा ही संकल्पना पाठे आली.

१९६० नंतरची नवसाक्षर पटी ही स्वतंत्र विचाराची व परंपरागत चालत आलेल्या रुढी प्रथावर विचार करणारी होती. स्त्रीवादी साहित्याची भूमिका जशी प्रस्थापितांविरोधी भंड करण्याची आहे, त्याचप्रमाणे शोधकाचीही आहे. हा शोध स्वतःचा आहे. म्हणजेच एक स्त्रीला मिळाण्या दुर्योग दर्जाच्या वाहतुकी संदर्भात आहे. स्त्रीला समाजाने कटूबातील

एक राखीव कोपरा समजून तिने फक्त घरकाम करून कुटुंबाच्या आवडीनिवडी सांभाळाव्यात. यासाठी स्वतःचा ठंड आवडी निवडी, वेळ, खर्ची करात. यातूनच ही एक स्त्री म्हणून वावरत असतांना 'स्वच्य विचार करून मानवतावादी हड्डीने मलाही मन आहेत, आवना आहेत. स्वतंत्र विचार करणारी व्यक्ती म्हणून मलाही काही समाजाकडून अपेक्षा आहेत. अशी जाणीव झाल्यामुळे स्त्रीवादी हड्डीकोनातून साहित्य निर्मिती करून आपले म्हणणे समाजाच्या वेशीवर, समाजाच्या मनपटलावर आदळून आपले हक्क व कर्तव्यासाठी झागडतांना दिसतात.

मराठी साहित्याच्या संदर्भात स्त्रीवादी चलवळीची सुरुवात ही १९ व्या शतकातील स्त्री शिक्षणासाठी प्रयत्न केले, गेले तेथून सुरु होते. स्त्री शिक्षणासाठी संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रावर प्रयत्न करून सुदृढा साक्षरतेच्या प्रमाणात पुरुषांच्या मानाने मागेच आहेत. आजही जागतिकीकरणाच्या रेट्यात स्त्री आणि पुरुषात खूप मोठी वैचारिक दरी असल्याचे दिसते. अजुनही मुलगा हा वंशाचा दिवा भानला जातो. वाढवता जातो तर मुलगी जन्माआधीच संपविली जाते. त्यासाठी स्त्रीवादी साहित्यात स्त्रीला एक 'स्व' म्हणून जगण्याचा अधिकार आहे. समाजाची नैतिकता ठासल्यामुळे हे सर्व होत आहे. ही सर्व जाणीव समानतेची मागणी स्वातंत्र्याचा झागडा करतानाही दिसते. मध्यमवर्गांय सुशिक्षित स्त्रीच्या संदर्भात ती नोकरी करीत असली किंवा आर्थिकहृद्या स्वतंत्र असली तरी मानसिक व शारीरिक दृष्ट्या स्त्रीयांच्या अंतर्मनात

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MARATHI LITERATURE: FEMINIST REFORMIST THOUGHTS

ABSTRACT

The history of oppression, injustice and persecution of women is as old as the history of human race. The patriarchal system came into existence and the bondage of women began. As the caste system was given the basis of religion. Similarly, oppressive restrictions on women were supported by religion. Women's financial transactions were terminated. Restrictions on morality and character were tightened and imposed on women only. From that, women were rejected as 'men' and given a secondary place. child marriage, sati moves, ban on remarriage, Jarathkumari marriage originated as purity. Instead of treating her like a 'man', men used her as a tool.

KEYWORDS: patriarchal, Restrictions, oppression, injustice

मराठी साहित्य: स्त्री सुधारणावादी विचार
प्रस्तावना :-

मानव जातीच्या इतिहासाइतकाच्या स्त्रियांच्या अल्याचाराचा, अन्यायाचा, छळाचा इतिहास पुरातन आहे. पुरुषसत्ताक व्यवस्था अस्तीत्वात आली आणि स्त्रियांच्या बंधनांना प्रारंभ झाला. जातीव्यवस्थेत जसा धर्माचा आधार दिला गेला. तसेच स्त्रियावरील जाचक बंधनांना धर्माचा आधार दिला गेला. स्त्रियांचे आर्थिक व्यवहार संपवण्यात आले. नीतीभरेची आणि चारित्र्याची बंधने स्त्रियांसाठीच कठोर करण्यात आली. आणि लादण्यात आली. त्यातून स्त्रियांचे 'माणूस' असने नाकारून दुर्योग स्थान देण्यात आले. योनीशुद्धित्व म्हणून बालविवाह, सतीची घाल, पुनर्विवाह बंदी, जरठकुमारी विवाह यांच्यासारख्या अनिष्ट प्रथाचा उगम झाला. 'माणूस' म्हणून वागवण्याएवजी तिला पुरुषांनी साधन बनवले. भारतीय स्त्रियांच्या या स्थितीसंबंधी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी, 'हिंदू स्त्रियांची उन्नती आणि आवनती: जबाबदार कोण?' असा प्रदीर्घ लेख लिहीला. त्यात त्यांनी मनुस्मृतीला जबाबदार घरले.

आधुनिक भारतीयांच्या जीवनाला नवा दृष्टीकोन प्राप्त झाला. तरीही स्त्रियांच्या बाबीत फारसा फरक पडला नाही. स्त्रियांना सर्व हक्क मिळावेत आणि त्यासाठी स्त्रियांना आत्मभान यावे, म्हणून डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी सतत संघर्षात्मक भूमिका घेतली. स्त्रियांची प्रगती ज्या प्रमाणात झाली असेल त्यावरून एखाद्या समाजाची मोजली जाते. असे डॉ. आंबेडकर म्हणत. लग्न झालेल्या प्रत्येक मुलीने पतीची मैत्रीण म्हणून त्याचा प्रत्येक कार्यात सहकार्य करावे, मात्र गुलामांसारखे वागण्यास खंबरपणे तीने नकार घ्यावा व समतेसाठी आग्रह धरावा. या उपदेशाचे तुम्ही पालन केले तरच तुम्हा सर्वांना मान-सन्मान प्राप्त होईल.

त्यासाठी त्यांनी ११ एप्रिल १९४७ रोजी संविधान सभेत हिंदू कोड बिल माडले. देशातील सर्व स्त्रियांच्या हक्कांचे हे बिल होते. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी या देशातील सर्व जाती-जातीसाठी स्त्रियांच्या विचार केला. सर्व शोषित पीडीतापेक्षा स्त्रिया अधिक शोषित आहेत. त्या सर्वाधिक वंचित आहेत त्यांना न्याय मिळाला पाहिजे. यासाठी त्यांनी लडा दिला प्रसंगी मंत्रिपदही लोडले. आपला विवाह व्यवस्थेत मुलीचे मत फारसे विचारात घेत नाहीत. हे चांगले नाही. मुलगी सुंदर आहे काय? ती आपणास पसंट आहे काय? या गोष्टी तुम्हीही पहाता पण तोच हक्क मुलीना देश. बन्याच सुंदर स्त्रिया कुरुप माणसांच्या स्वाधीन झालेल्या मी पाहिल्या आहेत. हे बरोबर नाही. असे डॉ. आंबेडकर म्हणाले.

जगाच्या लोकसंख्येच्या निम्नी लोकसंख्या ही स्त्रियांची असल्याने जगातला कोणताही प्रश्न फक्त पुरुषांचा असूच शकत नाही. स्त्री व पुरुष दोघे मानव या एकाच निर्मितीचे दोन घटक आहेत. आणि दोघेही परस्परांच्या सहकार्यानेच आपली कार्यक्षमता उपयोगात आणु शकतात. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांचे प्रश्न हे फक्त स्त्रियांपुरतेच मर्यादित असू शकत नाहीत. पुरुषप्रधान समाजव्यवस्थेने जीवनाच्या विविध क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांना अतिशय दुर्यम तियम दर्जाचे स्थान दित्यामुळेच अशा प्रकारचे प्रश्न निर्माण झाले आहेत. पुरुषांकडे तिच्या संरक्षणाची जबाबदारी असल्याने येणारे मोठेपण व स्त्रीच्या कर्तव्यांवर येणाऱ्या मर्यादा यांच्यामुळे काळ पुढे गेला तरी स्त्रीचे आयूष्य अधिकाधिक खुजे होत गेले हे लक्षात येईल. संस्कृतीच्या इतिहासाने मर्दमुकी, पराक्रम रांगडेपण, सामर्थ्य, धैर्य, पीटपणा या गोष्टी पुरुषांच्या अभीपात्रता विकटव्यात तर पुरुषांमध्ये जे आहे ते बायकामर्याद्ये नाही. अशा नकारात्मक प्रतिक्रियेने बायकी हे अभिमान दाखवण्यात आले. दुबळेपण, भिजेपण, चंचलता, अर्धीपणा ही



वाशिम जिल्ह्यातील कृषी व्यवस्थापन -एक अध्ययन

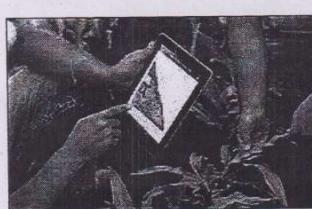


प्रा. वसंत द्वि. आरू

सहा. प्राध्यापक, वाणिज्य विभाग, श्री रामराव झानक कला. व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय मालेरांव
ना. मालेरांव जि. वाशिम.

प्रस्तावना :-

वाशिम जिल्हा हा महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या मध्ये पुर्वेकडे बसलेला जिल्हा असून ते २१.१६ आणि रेखांशा ७६.७ ते ७७.१४ अंशावे दरम्यान पसरलेला आहे. जिल्ह्यावे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ५१६ चौ.कि.मी. असून ते महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या क्षेत्रफळाच्या १.६५ टक्के आहे. १ जुलै १९९८ रोजी जिल्ह्याची निर्माती झाली असून जिल्ह्यात एकूण वाशिम, मालेरांव, रिसोड, मांगलळपीर, कारंजा व मानोरा असे सहा तालुके आहेत. जिल्ह्याचा मराठांना हा सपाट असून अंजिंदा पर्वताचा काही भाग मालेरांव तालुक्यात आहे. तसेच दक्षगाला पैनगांगा नदी असून ती रिसोड तालुक्यातन वाहत नाळन पुढे गोदावरील नदीला मिळते. वाशिम जिल्ह्याची समुद्र सपाटीपासून उंची ३३५ ते ५६७ मिटर दरम्यान आहे. जिल्ह्यातील सरासरी पर्जन्य ७९८.७० असून २०२२-२३ मध्ये ७.२१.१७ पंचन्याची नोंद झाली आहे. एकूण लोकसंख्या ११९६७१४ इतकी असून ९८५०५८ ग्रामीन भागात वास्तव्य करते. त्यामुळे वाशिम जिल्हा हा ग्रामीन जिल्हा ठरतो.



वाशिम जिल्ह्यातील शेती :-

वाशिम जिल्ह्या मुख्यत: जमीनीच्या ३ प्रकारात मोडतो १) मध्यम काळी जमीन २) काळी कसदार जमीन ३) हलकी व खडकाची जमीन आहे. जिल्ह्याच्या आगुबाजला मध्यम स्वरूपाची व हलक्या प्रतीची जमीन आहे. १ तेर हेक्टर असणारे शेतकी हे ५८४० आहेत. तर २ ते ५ हेक्टरी जमीन धारण करणारे ४८२६४ शेतकी आहेत. ५ ते १० हेक्टर क्षेत्र असणारे शेतकी हे फक्त ८.७१% आहेत. १० हेक्टराच्या वर जमीन धारण करणारे शेतकी हे फारच अल्प आहेत. याबूलन असे दिसते की वाशिम जिल्ह्यातील अल्पभुधारक शेतकऱ्याचे प्रमाण फारच जास्त आहे.

वाशिम जिल्ह्यातील सिंचन प्रकल्प :-

तालुका	मोठे प्रकल्प	मध्यम प्रकल्प	लघु प्रकल्प	पाइर तलाव	कोल्हापुरी बंधारे	भुयारी साठवण	उपसा जलसिंचन
मालेरांव	०	१	२५	३७	३९	२	०
मांगलळपीर	०	०	२३	२६	५१	४	०
कारंजा	०	१	१६	१२	१८	०	०
मानोरा	०	०	३७	२०	१७	००	०
वाशिम	०	१	२९	३५	१०	०	०
रिसोड	०	०	२०	१५	२६	१	१
एकूण	०	३	१५०	१४५	१६१	७	१

वाशिम जिल्ह्यातील सिंचनाच्या संदर्भात वरील तक्रावरून असे दिसून येते की, जिल्ह्यात एकही सिंचनाचा मोठा प्रकल्प नसला तरी तीन मध्यम प्रकल्प मात्र असल्याचे दिसून येतात एकूण लघु प्रकल्प १५० असून, पाइर तलाव १४५ व कोल्हापुरी बंधारे १६१ आहेत. भुयारी साठवण प्रकल्प ०७ असून उपसा जलसिंचन प्रकल्प केवळ एक आहे. त्याबूलन असे दिसता येईल की, सिंचनाच्या प्रकल्पाच्या बाबतीत वाशिम जिल्हा असेशय मागसलला आहे. जादातर सिंचनासाठी शेतकीरी व बोअरबेल वरच अवलंबून आहेत.

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Arabic Language and it's Characteristics

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Introduction

Today, Arabic has been one of the richest languages of the world. in the middle ages, it was the leading language of the world and occupied an international position similar to that of English at the present time. Significantly enough that it has left much influence over the Languages of Europe, especially, in chemical and astronomical terms. Similarly, in linguistic Field, it is to be noted that many Indian languages have developed under the tutelage of Arabic. In addition, it is the holy language of Islam and such, it has been studied in the four corners of the world as a language of a great religion and civilization. Due to an elaborate system of Grammar, words possessing various meaning, numerous synonyms and rich vocabulary, Arabic has been a complicated language. But at the same time, it has provided immense scopes for expressing thoughts in different ways. The study of the Arabic language should not become the monopoly of some people or of one section of the Indian people, but should be studied by all those who are interested in gaining a better knowledge of the social, economic or political Conditions of the Arab world today, or want to study its glorious past history and philosophy or desirous of availing the better placement facility in the Arab world.

Importance of Arabic Language

Enriching achievements of human culture". In reality, through language we can come to know about the progressive status of a society from its primitive stage to a developed one.

Arabic is the most developed Semitic language today and it is one of the major languages of the world. Although the Arabic language existed long before the emergence of Islam, Islam has had a profound impact on its development. As a cosmopolitan religion, Islam carried Arabic to all peoples who took

shelter under the shadow of Islam. In the middle ages, it was the leading language of the world and occupied an international position similar to that of English at the present time. Muslim scholars of non-Arab origin such as the astronomer and encyclopedic scientist al-Biruni (d. 1048), the philosopher and physician Ibn Sina (d. 1037), the historian and theologian al-Tabari (d. 923), and many others produced their famous works in Arabic. Despite its long history and great geographical spread, Arabic has retained its originality and salient features. It continues to adapt to modernity and to retain its flexibility and adaptability to cope with the pace of change, especially, in areas of complex societal organization and in specialized scientific and technological

6. Innovations in English Language Teaching in India

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Abstract

This paper is written on methodology and innovations in English language teaching in India. I here tried, to keep the methodologies which are beneficial, for each and every class of students who are studying of English. The following, methodologies are useful in any area i.e in rural or urban. What? Are the problems in teaching and how to teach? All these things explained here in this paper.

Introduction

Problems with Current Methodologies

In today's world English is taught in a very orthodox manner. The basic teaching is needed. Teaching the alphabets and the formation of the words is essential and a must. But there is something that is even more important. The children must be able to speak the words and understand their meaning before writing them down. The foundation to teach English can only be taught using the orthodox methods of teaching the alphabets and the words and the rules. But then teaching only the rules is found to be boring by most students and it is because of this that they lose interest in learning the language. When it comes to teaching English to students of higher classes who already know the basics the traditional methods generally tend to yield poorer results than innovative methods. This has already been proven by methods implemented like use of stories, poems, movies, books and newspapers etc. These methods help the students learn the language better without them actually realizing and also it keeps their interest.

Teaching through Conversations

Conversations are by far the most useful ways of teaching the language. When a child learns his or her mother tongue it is by the conversations that take place between them and others or by listening to the conversations made by the others. The child is never taught the language but is still able to perceive the meaning and learns it automatically to use it in day to day life. No one ever teaches the kid the characters of the language or how to make sentences or the grammar of that language. The conversations alone teach the children. Hence conversations form a very important part of the teaching process. The sentence construction and the grammar is not something that can be entirely taught by rules. They have to be taught intuitively. That can only

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JUDY BRADY, A RADICAL FEMINIST

ABSTRACT

Feminism is a serious attempt to formulate the issues and find solutions to gender problem. It was started by Simone de Beauvoir in the Second Sex(1929).There are other women feminist writers like Mary Wollstonecraft, Olive Schinner, Virginia Woolf, and men writers John Stuart Mill, Kate Millet and Dale Spender, etc. who write about the problems of women, their exploitation and secondary status in the society. Judy Brady's essays on women issues are so radical that she makes man naked for his attitude to treat the wife. Reading her essay Why I Want a Wife, certainly, one gets shocked that how a wife is used by husband for his selfishness, after completing his aim and getting tired of her, and give up to her fate. One can acknowledge such exploitation and secondary position of women in the third world due to ignorance, lack of education and awareness of the rights on part of women, but really it is shocking that wife is treated so badly in the so called developed country, America.

The present era is highly dominated by different literary theories like Deconstruction, Formalism, Modernism, Post-Modernism, Structuralism and Feminism, etc. The theory Feminism has been applied by a number of writers in their writings and many critics also are engaged in evaluating the literature in feminist point of view. There are many eminent feminist who write on the problems of women, their exploitation, miseries and status in the society. Judy Brady also is one of the feminists who are regarded to be a radical feminist. She was born in San Francisco and earned a B.F.A. from the University of Iowa in 1962. Brady is a feminist, a political and environmental activist especially having to do with cancer - related issues, and a freelance writer. She has edited Women and Cancer and One in Three. Women with Cancer Confront an Epidemic. Her Work also has been published in periodicals such as Greenpeace magazine and The Women's Review of Books. Her essay Why I Want a Wife is regarded as a classic example of feminism. The essay Why I Want a Wife was first published in Ms. Magazine in 1971 and was followed by Why I Still Want a Wife published in 1990.

Judy Brady, with these essays, succeeded in establishing herself as a supporter of the women's movement. In Why I Want a Wife she narrates the setting that mocks the situation and obligation wives find themselves immersed in. She draws her own experience to present the examples of how 'good' wives are expected to behave. In a very satirical manner she presents the secondary status of wife, and how she is treated and used

by the husband. This essay is so radical that she makes the husband naked for his attitude treat wife.

Brady in this essay gives the qualities that she would like in a wife, but she never says that the way that women are treated in family situation is wrong. She implies it by sarcastically creating her ideal wife. This technique works because it forces readers to realize it for themselves. Brady is a wife herself and she has two daughters. She draws her own experience to present the status of wife in the family. She writes,

"I belong to that classification of people known as wives. I am a wife. And, not altogether incidentally, I am a mother."

One day Brady met to her male friend who was recently divorced and was looking to be a fresh one. He had one child but the child is with its mother. When Brady was ironing the clothes a thought occurred to her mind that if the wife is used and given up so easily, she also would like to have a wife. She would like to go back to school to get education and to have a working wife so that she will be economically independent to support herself and the dependents also.

Brandy expects that her wife will look after her children. She will cook for them, wash their clothes and send them to school. She will take them to the park and the zoo and to the hospital when they are sick. The wife will arrange and pay herself for the care of children while she is working, she writes.

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Social Media and Education in the 21st Century: Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract

The twenty-first century marks a turning point in all walks of life due to the digital and technological evolution it witnesses. Consequently, social media are becoming an integral part and the most influential tools for interaction among people. Nowadays, everybody can share, exchange, comment, discuss and create information and knowledge collaboratively. The present paper aims to explore the utilization of social media in the teaching and learning process among University Teachers. The study examines the influence of the social media applications on personal and teaching use. Based on a representative sample of teaching staff from different Universities; the study scrutinizes their level of awareness and their experiences in the use of social media. It also tracks the challenges and opportunities as well as the significance of integrating social media applications in the teaching process. This paper tries to distinguish the multiple uses of social media applications inside and outside the classroom used in the teaching and learning process. Significance and value of social media and the opportunities and challenges in the implication of which in the learning and teaching process are also explored.

Key Words: Social Media, Teaching and Learning, Opportunities and Challenges.

Introduction

Despite the fact that education remained the same for hundreds of years, the 21st century witnesses a drastic changing efflorescence. The traditional way of teaching is vanishing and it is being substituted with more advanced and technological styles especially in this digital era that runs lots of social media applications and software. There is a huge tendency among teachers to incorporate these apps; Facebook, WhatsApp, Blogs, Wikis, LinkedIn, YouTube, Twitter, Telegram, Hang Out, Slideshare...etc., in the teaching and learning process. However, the implication of the social media facilitates and enhances and the educational processes and help both teachers and their students.

Social media networking technology gives instructors a chance to involve their students in the online classroom, and they additionally help in the improvement of students' aptitudes, capabilities and competencies (Blaschke, 2014). In this way, various researchers have analyzed the utilization of particular social technologies

HUSBAND- WIFE RELATIONSHIP IN MAHESH DATTANI'S PLAY

BRAVELY FOUGHT THE QUEEN

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Abstract

Mahesh Dattani handles the issue of husband – wife relationships in his play *Bravely Fought the Queen*. Indian woman was confined to her household duties only and she had the secondary position in the family. The same condition exists today also. But in contemporary Indian society, the woman has established her position, to some extent, equal to man. She is trying to reach to any sphere of human life. At the same time, the Indian women from modern urban society face the same problem like traditional women. Due to family problems she lives a frustrated life in the modern world also. The husband-wife remains no longer trust worthy. There can be a betrayal on either side. There is no commitment in the modern couple. Mahesh Dattani represents an authentic picture of modern urban husband-wife relationship in his play *Bravely Fought the Queen*. The present paper aims at studying the husband – wife relationships in his play *Bravely Fought the Queen*.

Keywords: Husband-wife Trust, Mutual-understanding, Sexual Gratification, etc.

Mahesh Dattani handles the issue of husband wife relationship in his play *Bravely Fought the Queen*. The play was first performed at the Sophia Bhava Hall, Mumbai on 2nd August 1991. There are three couples of husband and wife in this play as: Dolly and Jiten, Alka and Nitin and Lalitha and Sridhar. Jiten and Nitin, the two brothers in Trivedi family, are married to the two sisters, Dolly and Alka respectively. These three women's identity is defined only in the context of the identity of their husbands. Dolly, Alka and Lalitha are the representatives of the women who are not satisfied with their husband. As they are not satisfied with their husbands, they find consolation as it becomes possible for them. Alka seeks a consolation in Alcohol, Dolly develops a fascination for Kanhaiya, the cook and the obsession of Lalita transmutes the passion for bonsais. The play, *Bravely Fought the Queen* is a portrait of the emotional, financial and sexual intricacies of joint family in the modern society.

The couple, Jiten and Dolly, is completely failed as the husband and wife. Jiten is a businessman while his wife, Dolly is a housewife. She is the best example of typical Indian wife. Jiten is highly egoistic, aggressive and violent to Dolly who is very tolerant and peaceful. Jiten dominates his business and his wife as well. Dolly knows nothing about the business of her husband. She has been yoked to the service of her

Important Factors Responsible for Learning and Teaching English Language at Undergraduate Level in Maharashtra - A Review

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Abstract

English language is the most important language in India. Because it is used in various sectors like higher education, trade and commerce, diplomacy, language of library, link language for links state to state and with another nation, international language etc. Hence the learning of English is essential in Maharashtra. Maharashtra state board and Universities accepted three language formulas in their curriculum. 1st language - Marathi 2nd language - Hindi and 3rd language - English. In Maharashtra, English is taught on the basis of Compulsory, General and Special at undergraduate level. The colleges are situated in Urban, Rural and Tribal areas. There are many difficulties and problems of teaching and learning English in the class rooms. The following factors are responsible and create obstacles in the process of learning and teaching.

Introduction

Problems and difficulties in learning and teaching process of English language at undergraduate level in Maharashtra and specifically in Ahmednagar district is discussed in this paper. In Ahmednagar district undergraduate colleges and institutes are in three regions / zones - Urban zone, Rural zone and Tribal zone. The problems of the teachers and students are different in these three zones. In this research paper the very common problems and difficulties which are faced by the teacher and student of English language at undergraduate level. In this study the common factors which are responsible & caused difficulties in teaching and learning of English in Maharashtra are discussed. These difficulties and problems are as follows:-

1. Difference between the Sentence Patterns of Marathi (Mother Tongue) and English (Foreign Language)

The sentence pattern of Marathi language is different from English language. The sentence pattern of Marathi language is Sub.+Obj.+Verb but the sentence pattern of English language is Sub.+Verb+Obj. This difference in sentence pattern is a great obstacle in the English language learning in Maharashtra. The Maharashtrian learner of English thinks in Marathi and

16. The Plays of Mahesh Dattani : An Overview

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Abstract

Mahesh Dattani, a twinkle star in the realm of Indian English drama, has totally changed the form of Indian English drama in respect of form and content as well. Unlike the contemporary playwrights, Mahesh Dattani tries to focus on the current issues in society that directly touch his heart. Undoubtedly, he is a sensible playwright who understands the sensitivity of the marginal sections of society; therefore, he handles the issues in his plays like the exploitation of women, child-sex abuse, the problems of Hijra community and homosexuals and the domination of youths under the dictatorial patriarchy, etc. It shows that he is in touch with common man and knows his sufferings. The issues of a sexual exploitation of Shanta and Mala, an injustice done to Tara and a murder of Kamla clearly reveal that Mahesh Dattani is certainly a sensible man. The paper aims at the introduction of Dattani's plays and the issues handled by him.

Keywords : Sensitivity, sexual exploitation, injustice, murder, homosexuality and patriarchal dominance, etc.

Mahesh Dattani is one of the best and most serious contemporary playwrights, who deals with the contemporary social problems sensitively. He writes in the period of globalization but still he is sincere to his land. He wants to highlight the social problems in his country. He has explored the new horizon to represent the voice of common man who is being exploited by social system. Another important aspect of his writing is that he does not borrow the plots from ancient legends, myths or religion, but he writes on what is the necessity of time, that to find the evils in the society and to represent in the theatre as drama is the best medium of social reform. Dattani's plays deal with the real life condition of urban cosmopolitan and middle class Indians. Most of the issues handled by Dattani are radical, unconventional, contemporary and free from taboos. Homosexuality, lesbianism, child-sex abuse, communalism and gender discrimination are his favorite subjects.

6. Portrayal of Mother in Mahesh Dattani's Plays

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Abstract

Mahesh Dattani is a leading contemporary Indian English playwright. Instead of using the theatre for merely entertainment, he presents in it the social issues like homo-sexuality, the problems of Hijara and gay community, patriarchal dominance, the woman exploitation and love and inter-caste marriage, etc. The present paper aims at the study of the image of mother in the plays of Mahesh Dattani. Basically, the mother represented herein is a traditional one who is yoked to the service of husband and family. She respects the traditional values. No doubt, she is exploited under the patriarchal dominance. Dattani also represents an adulteress mother who causes the sufferings of her son. There is a partial mother also who discriminates between her children on the basis of gender. The image of the most unfortunate mother, who bears a sexual exploitation of her daughter, is also represented. In short, Mahesh Dattani is a sensitive playwright who knows the heart of mother and represents her as actual she is.

Keywords: Mother, traditional, exploitation, adultery and partiality, etc.

Mother is the person who is most loved in the world. The eminent writers have portrayed the mother in their writings. Mother is a sacrificing and dedicating herself to the service of family. The concept of family is implausible without the mother. It is the mother who bears any pain and faces the problems to make her children's life better. There is always the influence of mother on the children, specially on the daughter, who consciously or unconsciously attempts to imitate the mother throughout the life.

Mahesh Dattani introduces the traditional, submissive and tolerant woman as a mother, but at the same time, she fights against the social evils throwing away all the bondages imposed upon her by male dominated society. He dramatizes an authentic picture of woman who is exploited in the family by the husband and his parents also. It is more pathetic that the well

8. Mahesh Dattani: A Playwright of World Stature

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Abstract

The period of globalization dates from the last decade of 20th century to the first decade of 21st century. There is an influence of globalization on the literary world also. Mahesh Dattani began his literary career in 1990s, the period of globalization. The subject matter he deals with is the social life in the period of globalization. Mahesh Dattani, the best Indian English playwright, has been acknowledged as a man of talent in the literary world today. He formed his own theatre group Playpen in 1984 to produce his plays in the theatre. He produced his plays abroad also. By writing the plays for BBC Radio, he got the listeners all over the world. Dattani writes on the social problems today because he has been influenced by the philosophy of realism; therefore, the themes of his plays are based on realism. His plays give us a glimpse into such hidden issues that have never been given space into the print and theatre. But Mahesh Dattani is the man of power to deal with such hidden taboo issues therefore he is called 'a playwright of world stature'.

Keywords: Universal issues, homosexuality, sexual exploitation, injustice, and patriarchy, etc.

Introduction

Mahesh Dattani is a multi-dimensional personality. Undoubtedly, he is the best Indian English playwright. He has not only enlarged the horizon of Indian English drama, but made it popular at international level also. He is the first Indian English playwright to get the audience, readers and listeners worldwide; therefore, he can be called a global playwright. As the early British playwrights used to write the plays on historical and biblical myths, the Indian English playwrights also preferred to write historical, mythological and puranic plays. But like modern English playwrights Mahesh Dattani, basically, writes the plays with social context. He doesn't go for his plots to history, myths or puranas, but finds it in the social life today. He writes on the various themes like homosexuality, the problems of gays and lesbians, gender discrimination, child-sex abuse, communalism, and patriarchal domination and generation gap, etc. Mahesh

YOGA EDUCATION PROMOTION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The Non-existence of gurukulasampradaya as well as joint family system has adversely affected the present education scenario parallel the absence of a holistic approach and an imbalanced growth of knowledge dealing only with external world around us and not related to the inner self of an individual. Our misdirected educational system instead of developing a person as a human being it is only directed towards superficial, surface level achievements. The individuals are designed purely for money making and not for man-making and only promotes negative qualities like jealousy, hatred and rivalry instead of virtues like kindness, compassion and honesty. What is education making us to? Is it to make successful, happier, complacent or better human being? Education is something more where a children potentials are been actualized, In the words of Chariji Education is really the process of removing the ignorance that is covering our inner knowledge, which is absolute, which is perfect, which is eternal, which is supreme. Education needs to be enriched with values. Values are principles considered in life it may be within us (Love, compassion, sympathy, empathy) or imbibed (Discipline, honesty, conduct). Value education is not given enough prominence in the curriculum, because we think students will learn the values somehow or the other and it is not our responsibility? We need education to understand the value of education and the value of further education. Since values are caught rather than taught, it is imperative to devise other meaningful and pragmatic strategies to help in personal evolution, embracing all aspects of existence. There is no conscious effort made anywhere to bring about internal change in an individual. Anything good must sprout from inside so that the external body can reflect the beauty of it in all its glory. This harmony between inner and external process is termed as 'Spiritual Civilization'. We need to catch them young by physical deviations like games, Yoga, dance, gymnastics which helps them to inculcate values in their lives. Academics and Co-curricular activities both help in teaching values. Meditation, Value Based Education, Music, Self analysis, Positive affirmations and Resolutions help in improving our character. The learned have only read the books. The practical man has tasted the spirit of the books, hence the "learned teachers" are like sign posts by the road, to tell us where the road leads to. The present generations are more for material benefits than spirituality which is mistook as a cup of tea for saint or guru's, hence the proper balance between the materiality and spirituality should be arrived which can be done with the help of Yoga.

Key words: Life, Yoga, Promotion, Education

INTRODUCTION

Yoga is an ancient Indian body of knowledge. The word "Yoga" came from the Sanskrit word "yuj" which means "to unite or integrate." Yoga is about the union of a person's own consciousness and the universal consciousness.

Ancient Yogis had a belief that in order for man to be in harmony with himself and his environment, he has to integrate the body, the mind, and the spirit. For these three to be integrated, emotions, actions, and intelligence must be in balance. The Yogis formulated a way to achieve and maintain this balance and it is done through exercise, breathing, and Meditation - the three main Yoga structures.

In Yoga, the body is treated with care and respect for it is the primary instrument in man's work and growth. Yoga exercises improve circulation, stimulate the abdominal organs, and put pressure on the glandular system of the body, which can generally result to better health.



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EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION ON MENTAL HEALTH AMONG SEDENTARY STUDENTS

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Research Paper - Physical Education

Introduction

Wikipedia Dictionary (2010) explains the meaning of mental health as a state of emotional and psychological well-being in which an individual is able to use his or her cognitive and emotional capabilities, function in society and meet the ordinary demands of everyday life. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity defines the Constitution of the World Health Organization. This concept is very close to the definition of health according to Ayurvedic literature Sushrut, a prominent proponent of this traditional system of Indian medicine, defines it is a state characterized by a feeling of spiritual, physical and mental well being (Prasanna atam indriya mana). Sedentary life style is a seriously growing health problem. Epidemiological study has shown that sedentary life style will contribute to the early onset and progression of life style disease such as cardiovascular disease, hypertension, diabetes and obesity (Hulens et. al., 2002). Healthy body is necessary for increasing the working capacity and maintaining physical fitness of any individual to perform his daily tasks vigorously and alertly, with left over energy to enjoy leisure time activities. It also helps to maintain good body composition, Cardiovascular fitness, reduces the risk of cardiovascular



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EMERGING ROLE OF COMPUTERS IN SPORTS

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The history of sports in India dates back to the Vedic era. Physical culture in ancient India was fed by a powerful religious rites. There were some well-defined values like the *mantra* in the *Atharva-Veda*, saying, "Duty is in my right hand and the fruits of victory in my left". In terms of an ideal, these words hold the same sentiments as the traditional Olympic oath: ".....For the Honour of my Country and the Glory of Sport." In India, *dehvada* or the body-way is defined as "one of the ways to full realisation." In the days and age of the *Rig-Veda*, *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* men of stature and circumstance were expected to be competent in chariot-racing, archery, horsemanship, military tactics, wrestling, weight-lifting, swimming and hunting. The *guru-shishya* (teacher-pupil) relationship has always been an integral part of Indian sport from time immemorial. Sports till recent past was rarely ever taken seriously in our country, we were under the influence of our colonial masters and focused more on cricket or at the most football and hockey. A new dimension to sports was added only after 1982 Asian Games held in New Delhi. Subsequently training and provision of facilities, through not up to international standards, was being made available. Attempts were made to improve our sports infrastructure, which has definitely helped to a certain extent our sports persons in improving

YOGA AND HEALTH

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Yoga is the most ancient system or education based on a higher philosophical knowledge and a spiritual concept of man. for the harmonious development of the body and mind it recognises the necessity of developing healthy, vital and well controlled body for the attainment of a high order of mental life. While, health is a state of organism in which all organs function uninterruptedly and vigorously and in full cooperation with one another for a longer survival and the best development of the body. It helps the man to express his best through his intellectual, moral, spiritual and physical activities. A vital body and dynamic mind are intimately associated with vital health. When health is established the body becomes a fitter machine, more enduring, more powerful, better developed and better controlled, the mind becomes alert, more imaginative, better balanced and more contemplative and the emotions more normalized and spiritualized.

Definition of Health :

- 1) Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
- 2) Health is that quality of life which enables a person to live most and serve best J.F. William.
- 3) Sound mind in a sound body.
- 4) Health is wealth.

Yoga :

Yoga is usually defined as union; union between the limited self and the divine self. The aim of Yoga is not really to unite us with anything for we are already united. It is to help us realize our identity with the divine self; to make us know and tune into our intrinsic nature.

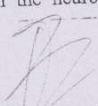
What is health and Fitness?

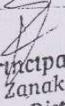
- 1) Health and fitness are not static. They are always changing. They follow the " law of use and disuse"
- 2) The type of health and physical fitness varies according to age, sex and occupation.
- 3) Health and fitness can be maintained only through carefully selected exercises.
- 4) Selected exercise programme may vary from individual to individual.
- 5) One should always know his limitations about practicing selected exercise.
- 6) It is not the quantity but the quality of exercise that is important.
- 7) Health and fitness primarily depend on the condition of spine and the working of vital organs situated in the thoraco-abdominal cavity and not on the skeletal muscles only.
- 8) The efficiency of muscles which determines health of the organs depends on the tone of the muscles which should be optimum.

Classification of yogic practices for practical purpose are

- 1) Asanas,
- 2) Pranayamas,
- 3) Bandhas and Mudras,
- 4) Kriyas, and
- 5) Meditation.

1) Asanas : These are certain special pattern of postures that stabilize the mind and body. The aim of establishing proper rhythm in the neuromuscular tonic impulses and improving


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Effect of Selected Ankle Exercises on the Performance of Vertical Jump and Standing Broad Jump of Volleyball Players

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Abstract:

The main purpose to find the effect of ankle exercises on vertical jump and standing broad jump of Volleyball players. The study was delimited to 30 male inter-collegiate Volleyball players from Washim District. The age of the subjects was ranged between 18-25 years. On the basis of pre test the homogeneous groups was made. Group 'A' is experimental group which gives 6 weeks ankle exercise training and Group 'B' is Control group without training. The criterion measures of selected variables was vertical jump was recorded in centimeters and standing broad jump was recorded in inches. To determine the significant difference within and between groups 't'-test was employed with 0.05 level of significance. Findings of the present study are significant difference in pre and post test of experimental group in vertical jump ($t = 3.184 > t_{0.05(14)} = 2.144$) and standing broad jump ($t = 3.951 > t_{0.05(14)} = 2.144$). Significant difference found between the post test of control and experimental groups in vertical jump ($t = 2.309 > t_{0.05(28)} = 2.048$) and standing broad jump ($t = 2.283 > t_{0.05(28)} = 2.048$). Hence the ankle exercises shows the significant improvement on leg strength of Volleyball players.

Keywords: Ankle Exercises, Leg Strength, Volleyball,

Introduction

Ankle sprains are common injuries that can result in lifelong problems. Some people with repeated or severe sprains can develop long-term joint pain and weakness. Treating a sprained ankle can help prevent ongoing ankle problems. Rehabilitation (rehab) exercises are critical to ensure that the ankle heals completely and re-injury does not occur. We can begin healing by walking or bearing some weight, while using crutches if needed, if you can do so without too much pain. Start rehab with range-of-motion exercises in the first 72 hours after your injury. Continue with further rehab, including stretching, strength training, and balance exercises, over the next several weeks to months. We can do rehab exercises at home or even at the office to strengthen your ankle. Volleyball game was invented by Williams Morgan in 1896, who was Director of Recreation of Holyoke YMCA in Massachusetts. During the two world wars, American Serviceman spread the game around the world, it soon became established in Europe and Asia. Gradually the game developed past the stage of being just a recreation into a competitive sport played at international level.

Statement of Problem:

Researcher entitled the present study as "Effect of Selected Ankle Exercises on the Performance of Vertical Jump and Standing Broad Jump of Volleyball Players".

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E-Commerce An Opportunity of Service Sector

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Abstract

Indian e-commerce business is rapidly growing today and the success of online trading is depend on the various features of e-commerce and also the knowledge of these features. Her is the overview of the future of e-commerce in India, and also discuss various factors which are essential for future growth of Indian e-commerce also discuss various opportunities for retailers, wholesalers, and to customers. Indian e-commerce will increase exponentially in coming years.

Introduction

E-Commerce can be defined as 'Buying & selling of products & services on the internet or any other applications that relies on the Internet. It comprises transaction for which internet acts as a medium for contracting or making payment or for consuming the service product by the end consumer, who is an individual.

Paying online & consuming online (e.g. online gaming, software industry), consuming online & paying offline (matrimony ads) as well as contracting & paying online & consuming offline (Travels & Books) are the major folds of E-Commerce.

India's share in online operation is increasing day by day; especially service industry has gained lot in comparison to online trading of tangible goods. Banking, travelling, entertainment & telecommunication, education industry has captured large share in B2B & B2C marketing under E-Commerce environment. Travelling industry stood at first position whereas I.T, industry at second position in online operations.

At the end of 2G spectrum PC based internet access was on hype where as on the eve of 4G spectrum mobile based internet access is expected to drive the growth of E-Commerce in the country. The rate of computer literacy is increased by 43% in college going generation where as number of mobile users are reached up 57% of the population. Multi-media messaging, ringtone down loads has acquired large share in mobile based e-commerce.

Study Objectives

Present study is an attempt to explore spread of E-Commerce in Indian service industries.

Research Methodology

The present study is purely based on secondary data Research articles & reference texts studied to define meaning & scope of the concept. Online surveys reports of the various professional agencies & researchers

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3. Supply Chains and Human Resource Management

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The effective management of an organization's supply chains can help to reduce costs, improve services and products, increase customer satisfaction, and ultimately raise a company's profits and level of competitiveness (Chan and Qi, 2003; Poirier and Quinn, 2004). One potential means of improving the effectiveness of the supply chain is through the use of techniques such as total quality management, just-in-time, logistics management and supply chain partnering. Another potential means of improving the effectiveness of the supply chain is through the use of human resource practices. This might be achieved in three ways. First, HR practices might be used to improve the effectiveness of practices internal to the firm, e.g., using training to improve logistics management (Ernst and Whinney, 1987) or competitive benchmarking techniques (Gowen and Tallon, 2002). Second, HR practices might be used to improve the relationship between organizations in the supply chain through, for example, the design of boundary spanning roles or negotiation training (Bowersox et al., 1989; Ernst & Young, 1992; Novack et al., 1995).

A third way of trying to improve the effectiveness of the supply chain is by managing HR across organizational boundaries, i.e., seeking to influence the HR practices of other organizations in the supply chain. For example, a client might seek to influence a supplier's training and development practices as a way of gaining a degree of control over the costs and quality of the product or service being supplied. (Marchington & Vincent, 2004) Indeed, this might be a particularly effective strategy if the client focuses on increasing the use of 'good' or high performance working practices, as there is considerable evidence that such practices contribute directly to organizational success (Barney and Wright, 1998; Combs et al., 2006; Huselid, 1995; Guest, 1997; Wright et al., 2005). Managing HR across organizational boundaries can also be used to help protect the organization's reputation and brand image by insuring, for instance, that suppliers provide employees with working conditions that customers perceive as decent or acceptable. Importantly, managing HR across organizational boundaries provides a mechanism by which HR practices can be diffused throughout the supply chain (Marchington et al., 2005; Marchington, Carroll, Grimshaw, Pass & Rubery, 2009).

A number of studies have provided examples of clients trying to influence the HR practices of suppliers (Hunter et al., 1996; Rubery et al., 2004; Roper et al., 1997; Walsh & Deery, 2006). For example, Scarbrough (2000) illustrated this process across three different

24. New Development in Banking Sector

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Introduction

Banking sector is an important role in India has come a long ago way. The member of Instruments available the number of services banks provide to both retail and corporate customers. The levels of technology involved would have been considered a dream ten years ago. The Indian banking system has undergone significant structural transformation since the 1990, while it was an administered regime under state ownership until the initiation of financial sector reforms in 1992 the sector was opened to greater competition by the entry of new private banks in like with the recommendations of the report of the committee on the financial system.

In the recent years the banking industry has been undergoing rapid changes reflecting a number of ongoing reform processes. The most significant has been for retching developments in telecommunication and information technology.

In the last few years it is no wonder that the banking sector has seen a virtual cornucopia of new products, credit cards, ATM's, Tele Banking quick collection of facilities for outstation cheques, Electronic clearing services, internet banking, smart cards, Debit Cards, on line banking.

New Development in Banking Sector

Major Developments in the banking sector is the introduction of the retail banking in the country. During recent past, there is clear change in philosophy and techniques especially in filed of lending from wholesale nature to retail character of banking activities.

Automatic teller machines tele banking network extended banking time courier pick up for cheques and documents etc are some of the privileges extended to the customers by the banks in their eagerness to cultivate the retail market as king retail banking the customer is crowned as king retail banking has gains banking. India has a better banking system in place other developing countries.

Retail banking segment in the banking industry is continuously undergoing innovations, product reengineering adjustment and alignments.

The 'Retail Banking' encompasses various financial products, different types of deposits accounts demat facilities, insurance, mutual fund, debit and credit cards, ATM and other technology based services.

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Micro-Franchising: A New Business Model to Empower Rural India

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Introduction

After Mohammed Yunus of Bangladesh's Grameen Bank won the Nobel peace prize, micro-credit has hogged the headlines. We now need to focus on the next big thing micro-franchising. Micro-credit has certainly empowered poor women and helped to alleviate distress in South Asia, but has severe limitations. Borrowing Rs 5,000 at an interest rate of 30% cannot move millions out of poverty. It can be a good beginning, but something extra is needed to take people to the next level. That something extra is micro-franchising. Micro-franchising has its roots in traditional franchising, which is the practice of copying a successful business and replicating it at another location by following a consistent set of well-defined processes and procedures. In traditional franchising, the franchisor (who owns the overall rights to the business) sells or licenses it is systematized business approach to a franchisee. The franchisor typically controls many of the macro aspects of the business such as creating and marketing the brand, procuring inputs, continuously improving the model and recruiting and training franchise operators. The strength of franchising comes from its reliance on a business model that has been tested and proven to work. Once the business model has been proven, potential licensees of this business – the franchisees – can operate subsequent outlets at lower risk. The franchisor, motivated by continuous returns from the franchisee, usually provides ongoing training and support to help and ensure the franchisee's success.

HUL'S Project Shakti

Hindustan Unilever Ltd. (HUL) is the Indian subsidiary of the multinational company Unilever whose nutrition, hygiene and personal care products and brands are widely recognized worldwide. Recognizing the potential of the rural untapped market, HUL launched Project Shakti in 2001. This Base of the Pyramid initiative is comprised of rural women, or Shakti Entrepreneurs (SE), who sell HUL products such as soap, toothpaste, and detergent, in their villages and nearby communities for a profit. As of now there are more than 40,000 SEs covering

6. The RFID Application in Warehouse Management

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Abstract

This study introduces the advantage of RFID technology in logistics management and then lists its benefits in warehouse management.

Introduction

The emergence of RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technology has been greatly increased efficiency in the production process management, material flow management, logistics and transport, retail and distribution and other fields of the national economy industries, including electronic information industry. RFID may eventually replace the ubiquitous bar code in the future and become the main technology in logistics and supply chain management field (Singer, 2006).

Compared with the popular bar code technology, electronic tag has many advantages: omitting the manual control, waterproofing, antimagnetic, bearing the high temperature, a long service life and wide reading distance. Moreover, on the electronic label, data may encrypt, the storage capacity is big and the canned data can be changed. Thus, it has wider and more convenient application than the bar code. The popularization and the application of RFID will bring revolutionary changes to the retail and logistics industry.

The advantages of RFID technology make it have extensive application. In logistics management field, the RFID system can be applied to the cargo management of intelligent warehouse. It not only can process the cargo to go into storage, leave the storehouse and the stock management, moreover also can supervise and manage all the information about the cargo. At the same time, to introduce the RFID technology to the logistics management field, it can effectively save the artificial cost, enhance the work's accuracy, guarantee the product quality, accelerate the processing speed. Moreover, the cargo with tags on them can effectively avoid being stolen, damaged or lost by using the read-write equipment in logistics management center.

The Application Process of Rfid in Logistics Management

Although, logistics is one of the application areas of RFID, if RFID technology closely integrated into every process of supply chain, it may replace bar code technology in very near future and take revolutionary changes to logistics management (Fish and Forrest, 2005).

Dr. D. R. Gadgil's Thoughts on Co-operative Movement In India

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Introduction

Indian Economy is mixed economy. India is situated in rural areas and development of this area is key aspect of economic development of India. Indian economy is not wholly capitalized as well as completely developed. Hence there is need to develop an economy through public participation in various economic sectors. Cooperative movement is a solution for developing rural areas which will boost Indian economy. There are many Indian thinkers and economists who give active contribution in cultivating, nurturing & developing cooperative movement in India. Dr.D.R.Gadgil is one of the most renowned visionary economists who promoted co-operation for rural development.

Objects Of Paper

1. To review thoughts of Dr.Gadgil in Indian economy.
2. To review the importance of Dr.Gadgil's thoughts in co-operative movement.

Research Methodology

The present paper is based on secondary data the published secondary data on websites and books.

Dr.D.R.Gadgil- is a great personality in co-operative movement.

Dr.D.R.Gadgil finished his early schooling at Nagpur in Maharashtra. He received a Master of Arts degree and a Master of Literature degree from the University of Cambridge, England as well as honor is cause Doctor of Letters degree. He Joined the Maharashtra government service but gave it up in 1925 to serve as the principal at the Maganlal Thokordas Balmukund Arts College, Surat. After that He Associated himself with the Servants of India Society of Gopal Krishna Gokhale and when the Gokhale Institute Politics and Economics(GIPE) was established in pune in 1930, he became its founder. He was the Vice President of the Central Planning Commission from 1967 to 1972. He was a member of the Planning Commission during the fourth Five- Year Plan from 1969 to 1974. He was also on the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India4. He also was the President of the Indian Economic Council and the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. From 3 March 1966 to 31 August 1967, he was a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha..

Significance of Cooperative Movement in India

After freedom of India I am Money of five years Plan 1st 5 year Plan of agriculture Planning from marginal sector of economy is helpful to overall development of any country. It can provide input of local knowledge. Resources and organization in response

19. The Management Five Levels

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Abstract

Organizational success is depending on its structure. There are main three levels of organizational management i.e. top level management, middle level management and lower level management. But rather than these some institute follows five levels of management which helps to run organization more smoothly. Present paper deals with these five levels of management and its structure.

Introduction

Managers are organizational members who are responsible for the work performance of other organizational members. Managers have formal authority to use organizational resources and to make decisions. In organizations, there are typically three levels of management: top-level, middle-level, and first-level. These three main levels of managers form a hierarchy, in which they are ranked in order of importance. In most organizations, the number of managers at each level is such that the hierarchy resembles a pyramid, with many more first-level managers, fewer middle managers, and the fewest managers at the top level. Each of these management levels is described below in terms of their possible job titles and their primary responsibilities and the paths taken to hold these position

The Management Five Levels

The management of a large organization may have about five levels as below:

- Senior management (or "top management" or "upper management")
- Middle management
- Low-level management, such as supervisors or team-leaders
- Foreman
- Rank and File

A) Top-level management

Features

- 1) Require an extensive knowledge of management roles and skills.

1. Importance of Successful Marketing Strategies in India

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Abstract

The heart of your business success lies in its marketing. Most aspects of your business depend on successful marketing. The overall marketing umbrella covers advertising, public relations, promotions and sales. Marketing is a process by which a product or service is introduced and promoted to potential customers. Without marketing, your business may offer the best products or services in your industry, but none of your potential customers would know about it. Without marketing, sales may crash and companies may have to close. "The world of fast moving consumer goods is possibly the hardest, cruelest and disciplined industries all them all: The sheer science, and extraordinary thought, the investment in consumer and competitor analysis for truly focused market orientation, the value validity and constancy of marketing knowledge determines market share, profitability and survival." A number of variations of the Industry Life Cycle model are used to direct the focus of the marketing activities during each phase of the model.

Key words - Local Marketing, marketing strategies, Digital Marketing, Customer Reviews.

Methodology

The present study is based on the collection of data from secondary sources. Secondary data is obtained from various published and unpublished Records, Books, Magazines and journals.

What is Local Marketing?

Current statistics suggest that a majority of the people searching the web on their phones are looking for something local. According to a study shared by Search Engine Land, 50% of people go to the store or business they searched for within a day of that



Indian Banking New Trends.

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Introduction:

Indian banking is the backbone of Indian economy. There are different types of banking system in worldwide. The banking system in India is different from other nations because of the country's unique geographic, social, and economic characteristics. India has a large population and land size, a diverse culture, and extreme disparities in income, which are marked among its regions. There are high levels of illiteracy among a large percentage of its population but, at the same time, the country has a large reservoir of managerial and technologically advanced talents. Between about 30 and 35 percent of the population resides in metro and urban cities and the rest is spread in several semi-urban and rural centers. The country's economic policy framework combines socialistic and capitalistic features with a heavy bias towards public sector investment. Now a days the Indian banking sector is totally changed new recent changes come in this sector. This changes helping people in various ways. These changes helpful to save money, time in this fast life. Banking sector want to provide same new technology to their customer. In this research article the researcher want to study the recent changes come In Banking sector.

Objects of the study

- 1) To study the emerging trends in banking technology
- 2) To study recent trends and developments in banking sector.

Indian Banking Developments In Banking Sector, recent trends.

Today Indian banking having a fairly well developed banking system with different classes of banks-public sector banks, foreign banks, private sector banks, regional rural banks and co-operative banks. The Reserve Bank of India(RBI) is at the paramount of all the bank. The RBI's most important goal is to maintain monetary stability(moderate and stable inflation) in India. The RBI uses monetary policy to maintain price stability and an adequate flow of credit. The rates used by RBI to achieve the bank rate, repo rate, reverse repo rate and the cash reserve ratio. Reducing inflation has been one of the most important goals for some time. Growth and diversification in banking sector has transcended limits all over the world.

Govt. of India adapted L.P.G. in 1991, the Government opened the doors for foreign banks to start their operations in India and provide their wide range of facilities, thereby providing a strong competition to the domestic banks, and helping the customers in availing the best of the services. The Reserve Bank in its bid to move towards the best international banking practices will further sharpen the prudential norms and strengthen its supervisor mechanism. There has been considerable innovation and diversification in the business of major commercial banks. Some of them have engaged in the areas of consumer credit, credit cards, merchant banking, internet and phone banking, leasing, mutual fund etc. A few banks have already set up subsidiaries for merchant banking, leasing and mutual funds and many more are in the process of doing so. Some banks have commenced factoring business.

24. Human Resource Management and Motivation

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Abstract

"We recruit for attitude and train for skill," defined by AtulGawande. It means human resource management makes change in the human beings in an organization through Human Resource management. To manage the man power, it requires motivating them through different sources. There are various theories of motivation which helps as a guideline tool in human resource management. Present paper deals with human resource management and motivation.

Introduction

"Human resources are like natural resources; they're often buried deep. You have to go looking for them, they're not just lying around on the surface. You have to create the circumstances where they show themselves," it is rightly stated by Ken Robinson. It is the duty of a manager or higher level management to create such an environment which will motivate the employees to prove themselves in the right manner to achieve the ultimate aim of business or organization.

Douglas McGregor proposed two theories about employee motivation based on two very different sets of assumptions that managers hold towards workers. Learn more about the assumptions and validity of McGregor's employee motivation theories and take a quiz to test your knowledge.

Motivation in the Workplace

What motivates you to do a great job when you go to work? Do you care about the goals of the organization that you work for, or do you focus more on getting a regular paycheck to bring home? Douglas McGregor studied these questions and proposed two different views of employee motivation in his 1960 book 'The Human Side of Enterprise'. These views are known as Theory X and Theory Y.

The Glass Menagerie as a Memory Play by Tennessee Williams

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After having made deep and detailed study of The Glass Menagerie, we are bound to say that it is a memory play penned by Tennessee Williams. It is a key-note of self-revelation. Tennessee Williams was a distinguished American dramatist, novelist, short story writer, poet and script writer. He was born as Thornton Lanier Williams on March 26, 1911 at Columbus Mississippi in the house of his maternal grandfather who was an Episcopal Clergyman. He is one of the prominent and leading figures of American drama having a number of facets and facets of his writings.

His Memoirs in 1975 has been variously described as,

"A raw display of private life, the story of a man of tremendous vitality and work of a lusty human being".¹

His mother's name was Edwina Dakin while his father's name was Cornelius Coffin. He was the second son of his parents. He had a couple of siblings, sister Rose and brother Walter Dakin. His father was an alcoholic travelling shoe salesman who used to spend much of his times away from his home. There was a love lasting between his mother and father. Their natures were poles apart. That created inferiority complex in the mind of Tennessee Williams. In such type of odd circumstances Tennessee Williams preferred book games and sports.

The condition of Tennessee Williams was like a fish out of water. In such adverse and critical conditions he was inclined to write memory play entitled The Glass Menagerie in which he has powerfully depicted his biography and personality by means of his artful devices. The Glass Menagerie is one of the most outstanding memory plays of Tennessee Williams. The play was first produced in Chicago on Dec. 26, 1944 and in 1945 it proved a great success and won the prestigious New York Drama Critics Circle Award. By dint of publication of this play Tennessee Williams became one of the major and highly admired dramatists of America.

"The Glass Menagerie is the modernist dramatic version of Tennyson's The Lady of Shalott. There is a fragile quality about the play which is apt to break like the unicorn in The Glass Menagerie a first rude touch of prosy critical comment".²

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Symbolic Elements Reflected in the Glass Menagerie by Tennessee Williams

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Tennessee Williams was born on March 26, 1911 at Columbus Mississippi in the house of his maternal grandfather. He is considered as one of the leading figures of American drama having a number of facets of his writings. His Memoirs in 1975 has been variously described as "A raw display of private life." His mother's name was Edwina Dakin while his father's name was Cornelius he was the second son of his parents. He had a couple of siblings such as sister Rose, brother water Dakin since his father was addicted to alcohol there was no love lasting between his father and mother.

After having thrown some light on his autobiography, it would be worthwhile to peep into his select plays where symbolic elements are reflected. As a rule the word symbol is derived from the Greek verb symballein which means to put together and the related noun symbolon meaning mark, token or sign. In his foreword to *Comino Real* Tennessee Williams says, symbols are nothing but the natural speech of drama Obviously a symbol has highly suggestive role to play. Thus a literary symbol unites an image and an idea of conception

"A symbol is a trope, in that simile metaphors,
personification allegory"

As a matter of fact symbolism is the use of symbols in order to signify ideas as well as qualities by means of giving them symbolic meanings which are different from their literal sense. Generally it is an object which represents another in order to give it an entirely different meaning which is much deeper and more significant. Obviously, an action, place, person, word, a symbolic meaning. According to Jung, a symbol is a term, a name or even a picture that may be familiar in daily life, eight that possesses specific connotations in addition to its conventional and obvious meaning. According to R.P. Blackmur.

"Symbols are the sources as well as
the reminders of meaning and once recognized, are

१७

माध्यमांतर आणि मराठी साहित्य

डॉ. लता रामचंद्र जावळे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, रामाव झानक कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मालेगाव, जि. वाशिम.

प्रास्ताविक

एखादी लेखनकृती ही ज्या प्रकरात निर्माण झाली ती त्याच प्रकारात वा माध्यमात बंदीस्त राहील असे कधी होत नाही. तिचे प्रकारांतर कोणत्याना कोणत्या कारणाने होतच असते. त्याचप्रमाणे लेखनकृतीचे माध्यमांतरही होत असते. काळानुरूप लेखनकृतीने माध्यम बदलने हेच तर खेर साहित्याच्या जिवंतपणाचे लक्षण असते. लेखनकृतीचे प्रकारांतर अथवा माध्यमांतर ही साहीत्याची एक प्रवाही प्रक्रिया आहे. मूळात साहित्य ही निरंतर चालणारी प्रक्रिया असून ती आपले मूळ माध्यम बदलूनही इतर माध्यमांतर लोकांसमोर येऊ शकते.

लेखनकृती दर्जेदार असेल, समाजजीवनाला काहीतरी बोध, संदेश देणारी असेल, समाज जीवनाला धक्का देऊन चांगले परिरत्नं घडवून आणणारी असेल तर अशी लेखनकृती आजच्या काळात तरी साहित्य या एकाच माध्यमात बंदीस्त राहून चालणार नाही. तिचे मानवी समाजावार छाप पाडणा-या, पाडणा मानवी समाजाला भूरळ घालणाच्या माध्यमात रूपांतर होणे गरजेचे आहे. आजचे युग हे संगणक, तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग असून त्यामुळे मानवी जीवन गतीमान झाले आहे. आज एकूण मानवी जीवनाची पकडच दूळ-श्रव्य माध्यमानी घेतली आहे. त्यामुळे वाचन संस्कृती मंदावली गेली. अशा स्थितीत तर दर्जेदार लेखनकृतीचे माध्यमांतर व्यायलाच पाहिजे. पाश्चात्य अभ्यासकर्जॉन कॅनरॅंड म्हणतो की, "शब्दांच्या शक्तीद्वारे जे सांगितले जाते ते ऐकायला हवं, त्याची त्याला अनुभूती याचला हवी आणि सर्वात महत्वाचं म्हणजे ते त्याला प्रत्यक्ष दिसायला हवं."१ पण वाचक पुस्तक घेऊन वाचणारचं नसेल तर लेखकाने शब्दांच्या माध्यमातून अभिव्यक्त केलेला आशय त्याच्या गळी उतरेल तरी कसा? परंतु तीच लेखनकृती जर चित्रपटासारख्या माध्यमातून प्रेक्षकासमोर आली तर मग मात्र लेखकाने दिलेली सार्त हाक प्रेक्षकांपर्यंत जाऊन पोहचायला वेळ लागत नाही.

साहित्याचे माध्यमांतर ही संकल्पना काही नवी नाही. अगदी अदिमावस्थेपासून व्यक्ती आपल्या आंगिक हावभावाद्वारे कथा आशय लोकांपर्यंत घेऊन जात असत. कालौदात निर्माण झालेले लोककथा, दंतकथा, अद्भूतकथा, लोकगीते आदी लोकसाहित्य हे कथन आणि अभिनवाच्या माध्यमातून लोकांसमोर सादर केल्या जात होते. या सादीकरणातून नाट्यकलेचा उदय झाला. या नाट्यकलेला रामायण महाभारतासारख्या पुराणवाड्यमयाने जसा हातभार लावला तसाच चित्रपटाच्या उगमापासून वाड्यमयाने चित्रपट कलेला हातभार लावलेला आहे. मराठी चित्रपटाचा विचार केला तर १९३२ मध्ये आलेला पहिला चित्रपट "अयोध्येचा राजा" हा पुराणकथेवरचं आधारलेला आहे. मूळात चित्रपट माध्यमांची जडण घडणाच साहित्याने केलेली आहे असे म्हटले तर काही वावगे ठरणार नाही. चित्रपटाच्या निर्मितीपासूनच त्याचे भरणपोषण करण्याने कांसं साहित्यकरणे केसे आहे. चित्रपट कर्ता ही शिल्पकला, भिन्नीचिन्ह, पोथ्यापुराणातील चिन्ह, चित्रकला, मधुवनी, वारली, पर्वीचित्रकारितेतून समोर आली आणि पुढे साहित्याचा आधार घेत आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या साह्याने विकसित होत गेली.

माध्यमांतर आणि मराठी साहित्य

चित्रपटसृष्टीतील अधिकारी व्यक्ती जब्बर पटेल म्हणतात त्याप्रमाणे "साहित्यावर आधारित निर्माण झालेले बहुतांश चित्रपट लोकांना पटकन कळतात. दरवेळी एखादी कथा, गोष्ट रचताच वेईल असे नाही. अशावेळी दिग्दर्शकांना साहित्याचा आधार घ्यावा लागतो. यामुळे साहित्य आणि चित्रपट या दोन्ही गोष्टी एकमेकांशी घडू स्वरूपात निश्चित आहेत."२ असे आपल्याला म्हणता येते. चित्रपट आणि साहित्य

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स्त्रीवादी चळवळ आणि स्त्रीयांची सामाजिक स्थिती

प्रा. डॉ. लता रामचंद्र जावळे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, रामराव झानक कला व वाणिज्य महा. मालेगाव, जि. वाशिम.

IDE

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समाजात कुटूंबाच्या बाबतीत स्त्रीयांचे महत्व लक्षणिय आहे. समाज असंख्य व्यक्तींनी मिळून बनलेला असतो. वैयक्तीक जीवना स्त्रीला जसे महत्व असते, तसेच कुटूंबाच्या बाबतीतही तिचे मानाचे स्थान असते. कारण स्त्रीमुळे कुटूंबाला एक विशेष महत्व प्राप्त झालेले असते. म्हणून कुटूंबाचे स्थान सामाजिक स्थान टीकवून ठेवण्यासाठी कुटूंबातील सर्व सदयांनी आप-आपल्या वर्तनावर नियंत्रन ठेवणे आवश्यक असते. म्हणून आपांनास प्रथम भारतीय समाजांमध्ये स्त्रीयांच्या स्थानानांविषयी विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे. स्त्रीयांना समाजात कशाप्रकारे वागविले जाते, त्याच्या विषयी समाज कोणता व कसा दृष्टीकोण ठेवतो याचा विचार केला पाहिजे. हिंदू नावाच्या संस्कृती संकल्पनेने गेल्या काही वर्षांपूर्वी जवळजवळ जन्म घेतल्यानंतर त्याला सनातन, प्राचिन इतिहासातील अटोकाट प्रयत्न झालेला अभ्यांती दिसून येते. हिंदू या संकल्पनेपूर्वी जवळजवळ ४५०० वर्षांपूर्वी पासून भारतात रिंधू संस्कृती परंपरा अस्तित्वात होती. सिंधू ही भारताची प्राचिन संस्कृती मातृसत्ताक संस्कृतीवर आधारीत होती. आयोन्या प्राचिन काण्ठातील आगमनानंतर त्याच्या संस्कृतीचा प्रभाव आपल्या संस्कृतीवर पाडून आयोनी पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृती निर्माण केली. अर्दम समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये टोळी रुपात राहणाऱ्या माणुष्य प्राण्यांमध्ये संबंधनेचे स्वरूप अस्तित्वात होते. पुरुष शिकारीचे काम करीत असत आयोनी त्या शिकारीचे मांस टिकवून ठेवत होत्या. त्याच्यप्रमाणे मुलांना जन्म देणे व इतर कामे सुध्दा स्त्रीयां करीत असत. स्त्रीयांच्या माघ्यमातून नंतर शेतीची निर्माती झाली. शेतीचा शोध स्त्रीयांच्या माघ्यमातून झाल्यामुळे त्यांना विशेष महत्व प्राप्त झाले. निसर्गाशी संघर्ष करीत असतांना पुरुषांच्या मृत्यूचे प्रमाण जपत होते. मुलांना जान्माला घालण्याच्या क्षमतेमुळे आयोनीकीमुळे स्त्री शक्तीला देवी शक्तीसारखे मानले जात असे. मुलांची ओळख मातेवरुन डरविली जात होती. त्या काळात पुरुषांना गोंद स्थान होते. स्त्रीयांच्या जननक्षमतेवर त्यांचाच अधिकार होता. मानवाचा जस-जसा विकास होत गेला त्या - त्या प्रमाणे समाज व्यवस्थेत बदल होत गेला. मानवास आवश्यक असण्याऱ्या गोष्टी, वस्तुंची निर्माती होत गेली. त्यातुनच उत्पादीत वस्तुंच्या मालकीच्या बाबी समारे येत मेल्या. अर्थात जो श्रेष्ठ बलवान तोच अधिग्रीषी बनू लागला. स्त्री - पुरुषांच्या अनिवंधं संबंधातून निर्माण होणाऱ्या प्रजेएवजी रक्तनुबंधी सामाजिकतेची समाज व्यवस्था निर्माण होण्यास प्रारंभ झाला. त्यातुनच पुढे कुटूंब व्यवस्थेने जन्म घेतल्यामुळे वर्ण, रक्त, लिंग, वंश आणि जात या बाबोंना असाधारण महत्व प्राप्त होण्याच्या प्रक्रियेस प्रारंभ होत गेला. आर्य समाजांमध्ये आजच्या सारखी बहुविध नाते नव्हती. स्त्री आयोनी पुरुष असे दोनच भेद युवावस्थेमध्ये होते. स्त्री पुरुषांचे अनिवंधं संबंध होते, असे संबंध येणे व त्याची गरज निर्माण होऊनी भागाविणे हाच त्याकाळी धर्म होता. स्त्रीयांवर आयोनी बंधने लादण्यास सुरुवात केली, स्त्री ही पुरुषांची भोग वस्तु आहे तिला ईश्वराला अर्पण करण्याची प्रथा होती. मुर्लीवर सहाय्या वर्धापर्यंत देवाचा हक्क नंतर त्यांचावर मणुष्याचा हक्क. पुरुष तिचा उपभोग वस्तु म्हणून वापर करू लागला. युवावस्थेत आर्य समाज असतांना स्त्री पुरुष असमागम अत्यंत अनियमीत होत होता. नातेगोते असे काहीही नक्ते. त्यावेळी नातेगोती नक्तीच, कुमारीसी समागम होत असे, उघड्यांवर पशुप्रमाणे समागम होत होता. स्वैराचार होता, स्त्रीयांना पुरुष आपली मालमत्ताच समजत असत. पुरुषांपूर्व आजपर्यंत चालत आलेल्या अन्यायी अत्याचारी चाली रीतींचा उगम वैदिक (आर्य) कालखंडात झालेला आपाणास दिसून येतो. पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीचा पूर्ण प्रभाव संधू संस्कृतीतील मातृसत्ताक संस्कृतीवर पडल्यामुळे स्त्रीयांवर बंधने येऊ लागली. जगापासून, ज्ञानापासून दूर ठेवण्यासाठी खूळचट, धार्मिक रिती रिवाज, रुढी, परंपरा, अंधश्रद्धा, ब्रत वैकल्य यांचे गुरुफटवून टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केला बालविवाह, बहूपलीत्व, विधवांवर बंधने, सतीची चाल अशा प्रथांचे समाजात स्तोम माजले. पितृ प्रथान

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महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी समाजातील परिवर्तन

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सारांश

महाराष्ट्राला भारतामध्ये एक प्रगतशील, सुधारणावादी व पुरोगामी राज्य म्हणून संबोधले जाते. या पुरोगामी महाराष्ट्रात अनेक प्रकारच्या जाती, उपजाती, पंथ, संप्रदाय, धर्म अशा विविध जनजमातीचे लोक वास्तव्य करतात. अशा बद्दुविध समाजरचनेतील लोक आपाआपल्या परंपरा व संस्कृतीनुसार आचार विचारांसह आपले जीवन जगत असतात. महाराष्ट्राची लोकसंख्या २०११ च्या राष्ट्रीय जनगणनेनुसार ११,२३,७४,३३३ आहे. भारताच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ९.२९ % या प्रमाणात महाराष्ट्राची लोकसंख्या आहे. जवळपास १२ कोटी लोकसंख्या असलेल्या महाराष्ट्रात अनुसूचित जमातीची (Scheduled Tribes) लोकसंख्या व त्यांच्यातील जाती उपजातीमध्ये विविध क्षेत्रातील झालेली प्रगती कोणत्या स्वरूपाची आहे. त्याबाबतचा आढावा या लेखाच्या माध्यमातून घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

प्रास्ताविक

या लेखामध्ये आदिवासी समाज म्हणजे अनुसूचित जमाती असा उल्लेख केलेला आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी ११,२३,७४,३३३ अनुसूचित (ST) जमातीच्या लोकांची संख्या ही जवळपास १५,७७,२७६ इतकी आहे. एकूण भारतातील सर्वच घटक राज्यांच्या अनुसूचित जमातीच्या (ST) लोकसंख्येपैकी हे प्रमाण ५.१% एवढे आहे. १९७६ मध्ये करण्यात आलेल्या सुधारार्थात कायद्यानुसार अनुसूचित जाती व जमाती (S.C., S.T) मध्ये समावेश होणाऱ्या जाती व प्रजातीचा उल्लेख करण्यात आला आहे. त्यानुसार अनुसूचित जमाती (S.T) प्रवर्गात जवळपास ४७ जातींचा समावेश करण्यात आला असून त्यापैकी कतकरिया, कोलाम व मारिया गोंड या प्रजातींना प्रारंभीच्या व मुळच्या प्रजाती म्हणून संबोधले जाते. अनुसूचित जमातीत मोडण्या-या अनेक जमाती महाराष्ट्रातील अकोला, अमरावती, भंडारा, गोंदिया, नंदुरम्बर, बुलढाणा, चंदपूर, नागपूर, वर्धा, यवतमाळ, ओरंगाबाद, जालना, बीड, उरमानाबाद, लातूर, परभणी आणि हिंगोली या जिल्ह्यात वास्तव्य करतात.

अनुसूचित जमातीचे जमातनिहाय लोकसंख्येतील प्रमाण

महाराष्ट्रातील नोंदेड, उरमानाबाद, चंदपूर आणि गढाचिरोली जिल्ह्यात आदिवासी समुदायात अथवा अनुसूचित जमातीमध्ये (S.T) कोलाम अोळखली जाणारी जमात आधिक प्रमाणात आहे. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार कोलाम जमातीची लोकसंख्या १,७२,२५,४७३ एवढी आहे. याशिवाय कतकरिया, मारिआ गोंड या जमाती सुद्धा अनुसूचित जमातीमध्ये आहेत पण त्यांच्या लोकसंख्येचा स्वतंत्र उल्लेख या लेखामध्ये करण्यात आलेला नाही तर या प्रमुख तीन जमातीच्या उपजमाती असलेल्या भिल्ल, गोंड, कोळी महादेव, वारली कोकना, ठाकुर इत्यादी जमातीचे अनुसूचित जमातीतील प्रमाण साधारणतः ७३.३% आहे.

या अनुसूचित जमातीतील विविध जमातीतील लोकसंख्या ही पुढीलप्रमाणे दर्शविण्यात आली आहे. भिल्ल जमातीची लोकसंख्या २१,१७,२८९ असून एकूण अनुसूचित जमातीच्या (S.T) लोकसंख्येपैकी हे प्रमाण २१.२% एवढे आहे. गोंड जमातीची लोकसंख्या २०,५४,८९४ (१८.१%), कोळी महादेव जमातीची लोकसंख्या ६,७२,१९५ (६.७%), ठाकुर जमातीची

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मराठी नाटकातील आशयाच्या वर्गीकरणावर

बहुसंस्कृतीवादाचा प्रभाव

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प्रस्तावना

पुराणकथा ते आजची समाजकथा असा मराठी नाटकाच्या आशयाच्या अंगाने प्रवास झाला. या प्रवासात कालसापेक्ष आणि प्रेक्षकसापेक्ष असे रचनातंत्र आले आणि नाटकाचा फॉर्मही बदलला. गेल्या दीडशे वर्षात मराठी नाटक आणि रंगभूमीची वाटचाल कसकरी होत गेली हे या आशयाच्या अंगाने आपण पाहणार आहोत.

पौराणिक, ऐतिहासिक आणि समस्याप्रधान असे मराठी नाटकाचे आशयदृष्ट्या वर्गीकरण करता येते. आजच्या वर्तमानात या तिही प्रकारची नाटके लिहिली जात आहे असे दिसून येते. पण आजच्या समस्याप्रधान नाटकाचा आजच्या पौराणिक आणि ऐतिहासिक नाटकाच्या रचनेवरही परिणाम झालेला आढळून येते. नाटक पुराणकथेवरील असो, इतिहासातील प्रसंगावर असो की कल्पित प्रसंगावर असो ते पाहारा प्रेक्षक आजच्या वर्तमानातला असतो. म्हणूनच आजच्या प्रेक्षकाला कुठलेही नाटक खेरे वाटावे, अपरिहार्य वाटावे हीच प्रत्येक काळातल्या प्रेक्षकांची अपेक्षा असते.

भारताची संस्कृती त्याच्या लांब इतिहास, अद्वितीय भूगोल आणि विविध लोकसंख्या आकार आहे. भारतातील भाषा, धर्म, नृत्य, संगीत, वास्तुकला आणि रीतिरिवाज देशाच्या वेगवेगळ्या ठिकाणी फरक करतात. तरीही त्यांच्यात समानता आहे. ही समानता टिकवून ठेवण्याचे काम साहित्यातून होते. भारतीय उपमहाद्विपद्या परंपरेवर फैलावलेला आहे आणि तो शतकांचा आहे. बहुसंस्कृतीवाद हे वर्णनात्मक आणि मानक अशा दोन्ही प्रकारांसाठ्ये वापरला जातो. त्यामध्ये एक सकारात्मक समर्थन आहे. मराठी नाटक हे लोकांना वास्तविक जीवनात त्यांचे अस्तित्व व्यक्त करण्याची परवानगी देते आणि कोण अधिक सोयीस्कर आणि सामाजिक समस्यांसाठी चांगले आहे हे पटवून देण्याचे काम करते.

उद्देश

सदरील शोधनिवंधात पुढील उद्देशांचा समावेश करणेत आला आहे.

- १) मराठी नाटकात येणाऱ्या आशयाच्या अंगाने नाटकाचे वर्गीकरण करणे.
- २) मराठी नाटकाच्या रचनवंधनावर होणारे परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
- ३) आशयाच्या वर्गीकरणात मराठी नाटकाचा एक कालबद्ध इतिहास पाहणे.
- ४) बहुसंस्कृतीवादाचा मराठी नाटकातील आशयाच्या वर्गीकरणावर होणारा प्रभाव पाहणे.

मराठी नाटकातील आशयदृष्ट्या वर्गीकरणाचे विवेचन

१. पौराणिक

कै. विष्णुदास भावे यांनी इ.स. १८४३ साली 'सीता-स्वर्यंवर' हे मराठीतील पहिलेच नाटक सादर केले. पेशवार्ई बुडाली तरी मराठी माणसाच्या मनावरील धार्मिक श्रद्धांचा प्रभाव ओसरला नव्हता. कथा-कीर्तने आणि भारुड-लक्ष्मी यांमधून पुराणकथांची आवड लोकांत रुजलेली होती. त्यामुळे इ.स. १८४३ पासून पुढे दोन शतके मराठीत जी नाटके लिहिली

MARATHI PART - II

१४

वैदिक साहित्यात चित्रीत स्त्री जीवन आणि तिचे सामाजिक स्थान

प्रा. डॉ. लता रामचंद्र जावळे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, रामराव झंक कला व वाणिज्य महा. मालेगाव, जि. वाशिम.

बुद्ध पुर्व कालं खडातील सामाजिक परिस्थीतीचा जर विचार केला तर, समाजात महिलांना मिळणारी हीन वागणूक, समाजातीज दुर्यम स्थान आणि ब्रणायुक्त असलेला सामाजिक दृष्टीकोण हा आपणास प्रकर्षने दिसून येतो. थोडक्यात वैदिक पद्धतीमध्ये महिला व शुद्ध पुरुषांना अत्यंत हीन आणि दुर्यम दर्जाची वागणूक मिळत होती. त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक विषयाच्या संदर्भात विचार केला तर असे दिसून येते की, तत्कालीन काळात क्षत्रिय, वैश्य यांना शिक्षणाचा थोडाफार अधिकार मिळाला असला, तरीही ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य इत्यादी महिलांना शिक्षणाचा अधिकार नाकारण्यात आला होता. त्याचप्रमाणे यातील महिलांना धनसंपत्ती जमाविण्याचा ही अधिकार नव्हता. केवळ त्यांच्या अधिकारात गुलाम म्हणून जीवन जगणे हा एकमेव उद्देश होता.

वैदिक कालीन स्त्रीयांच्या संदर्भात नैतिकतेच्या अनुंयाने विचार केला तर, या काळामध्ये अनैतिकतेचे फार मोठे स्तोम माजलेले होते. त्याचप्रमाणे स्त्रीयांवर अत्यंत जाचक स्वरूपाची बंधने लादलेली होती. विविध प्रकारच्या चाली, रीती आणि परंपरा यामुळे स्त्रीयांवर अनन्वीत असे अत्याचार होते. यावरून आपल्या असे लक्षात येते की, वैदिक युगातील कोणत्याही स्त्रीला पवित्र मानल्या जात नव्हते आणि तेव्हा समाजात विद्यमान असलेली पद्धती म्हणजे नियोग प्रथा ही तर अत्यंत वाईट स्वरूपाची होती. नियोग पद्धती म्हणजे एका प्रकारे बलात्काराचाच भाग होता. उत्तम पुरुषाकडून आपल्या पत्नीला अथवा इतर स्त्रीयांना संतती निर्माण करून घेण्याची वैदिक समाजात प्रथा रुढ होती. यालाच नियोग म्हणतात. ही प्रथा मोठ्या प्रमाणात तत्कालीन समाजात रुढ होती.

या काळातील समाज हा नैतिक अधिपतनाच्या इत्यक्या खोल दरीमध्ये पडला होता की, व्याभिचारात मग्न वैदिक पुरुष हे बहीण आणि भावाच्या व पिता पुत्रीच्या संबंधाला सुध्दा पवित्र ठेऊ शकला नाही. नंतरच्या काही काळामध्ये जेव्हा तत्कालीन वैदिक समाजाला समज आपाट झाली, तेव्हा त्यांनी सहवास कायदा आईचे नाव कमी करण्याचे शासन बनविले. अशाप्रकारे तत्कालीन समाज किली निच पातळीवर पोहचला होता हे यावरून सिद्ध होते.

आजही काही धर्मामध्ये अस्तित्वात असलेली पद्धती म्हणजे बहूपल्ती पद्धती. ही पद्धती वैदिक काळामध्ये सुध्दा प्रचलित होती. यानुसार एका व्यक्तीच्या अनेक बायका असत. त्या बायकांचा पूर्ण वेळ यातच जात असे की, कसे आपल्या सवतींना नष्ट केल्या जाऊ शकेल आणि पतीची मुख्य कृपापात्र बनू शकेल. ऋग्वेद १०-४५ आणि अथर्ववेद १३-१८ यामध्ये उल्लेख सापडतो.

याच काळामध्ये असेही उदाहरणे दिसून येते की, जर एखादी सुंदर असेल तर ती स्त्री अनेक पुरुषाची सामाईक मालमत्ता असल्याचे समजल्या जात असे. एखाद्या स्त्रीच्या पतीचे निधन झाले असल्यास, त्या स्त्रीने स्वर्ग प्राप्तीसाठी पतीच्या

२९. जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी कवितेतील स्त्रीवाद

डॉ. लता रामचंद्र जावळे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, रामराव झनक कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मालेगाव, जि. वाशिम.

प्रास्ताविक

जागतिकीकरणाची चर्चा महाराष्ट्रात १९९० नंतर होऊ लागली आणि दोन दशकांनंतर त्या चर्चेचा प्रभाव सर्वच क्षेत्रात दिसू लागला. सामाजिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक, औद्योगिक क्षेत्रा सारखा साहित्यातही 'जागतिकीकरण' हा शब्द रूढ होऊ लागला. भाषा-संस्कृती बरोबर मराठी भाषेतही जागतिकीकरणाची लाट महत्वाची ठरली. इंटरनेटच्या वापराबरोबर ही चर्चा वाढत गेली. मराठी साहित्यातील कवितांमधून असलेली स्त्रीवादी विचारसरणी आणि जागतिकीकरणाचा मराठी साहित्यावरील प्रभाव यांचा मेळ बसू लागला. मराठीसाहित्यातील स्त्रीवादी लेखन करणा-या कवित्यांनी नव्या परिप्रेक्षातून केलेली मांडणीही जागतिकीकरणाच्या दृष्टीशी जवळीक सधताना दिसते. संस्कृती, संस्कार, धर्म, कुटुंब समाजव्यवस्था, पर्यावरण आणि या सर्वांपेक्षा महत्वाचे मन यांच्यावर दैनंदिन घडामोडीतून होणा-या बदलांचा प्रभावी चित्रण त्यांच्या काव्यातून होते.

भारतीय पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीच्या चौकटीट रुजलेल्या मूळ्यांना जागतिकीकरणाच्या वादालाने आव्हान दिले. स्त्रियांच्या समस्यांकडे वेगवेगळ्या चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून लक्ष वेधले गेले. स्त्रीकंद्री जाणिवांमध्ये कुटुंब, स्त्री-पुरुष संबंध, समाज, रुढी-परंपरा, स्त्री जीवनाचा विकास, तिच्या समस्येतून उलडणारा जीवनपट या सर्वांमधून स्त्री अस्मितेची ओळख होत गेली. त्यामुळे तिच्या अंतर्स्थ जाणिवांना महत्व प्राप्त झाले. घटना-प्रसंग आणि परिस्थितीतून तिच्या जगण्यासाठी हक्कांसाठी आणि मानवी मूल्यांसाठी लढा सुरु झाला. तिचा आक्रोश मीसुद्धा माणूसच आहे हाच होता. स्त्रीवादी विचारसरणीही यावरचं भर देते. स्त्रीवादी साहित्यलेखनातून त्यावर प्रकाश टाकलेला दिसतो. कथा, कविता, कादंबरी, नाटक या साहित्य प्रकारांतून पिढ्यानपिढ्या तिच्यावर झालेला अन्याय, अत्याचार यांचे मूक आंकंदरन शब्दांकीत होऊ लागले. जे तिने जगले, भोगले तिच्या वाट्याला जे काही आले त्या वेदनेचा आक्रोश तिने लेखणीतून व्यक्त केला त्याला स्त्रीवादाचा चेहरा मिळत गेला. स्त्री म्हटले की एक चौकट आलीच आणि या चौकटीला संस्कृतीचा कडेकोट बंदोबस्त होता, नीतिमूल्यांची ओळख होती. ही चौकट ओलांडून जाणे तिला व्यक्ती, समाज आणि संस्कृतीच्या दृष्टीने जरा अवघडच होते. परंतु ज्या स्त्री लेखिकांनी त्यांच्या वेदनेचा आक्रोश भयानक व्याकुळतेने लेखणीतून मांडला. त्यांच्या लेखनाने स्त्री जीवनातील दुःख कसे असू शकते हे सर्वांना समजले. मलिल्का अमरशेख, नीरजा, अश्विनी धोणे, मीरा, कल्पना दुधाळ, कुसुम आलाम, रजनी परुळेकर, शैता लोहीया, गौरी देशपांडे, मेघना पेठे, कविता महाजन, प्रजा पवार, हिरा बनसोडे, छाया कोरेगावकर, उषा किरण आत्राम, नीलम माणगावे यांच्या लेखणीतून स्त्री जीवनातील जागतिकीकरणाचे काही योग्य तर पडसाद योग्यायोग्य रितीने वाचकासमोर आले. तिची वेदना समाजासमोर आली. यादृष्टीने नीरजा यांनी 'निरर्थकाचे पक्षी' मधून जागतिकीकरणाच्या वास्तवावर भेदक प्रकाश टाकलेला दिसतो. त्यात कवियत्री चंगळवादावर परखडपणे मत व्यक्त करताना सांगते.

“माणसांना आजार झालाय,

ग्लोबलायझेशन नावाचा”

१०. संत तुकाराम यांचे अभंगातील पर्यावरण विषयक विचार

डॉ. लता रामचंद्र जावळे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, रामराव झनक कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मालेगाव, जि. वाशिम.

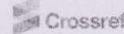
महाराष्ट्रातील पारंपरिक संस्कृती बहुआयामी असलेली आढळते. आपले जीवन सूकर करण्यासाठी सामूहिकपणे जीवन जगणाऱ्या समाजातील लोकांनी विविध देवदेवता निर्माण करून आपले संकट देवता निवारण करतात अशी श्रद्धा निर्माण केली. यामुळे विविध देवदेवतांच्या उपासनेसाठी विधी निर्माण केले गंले. या विधींचे सादरीकरण करण्यासाठी नृत्य, नाट्य, संगीत यांचा अर्थात्कार केला. देवदेवतांचे लीलावर्णन, त्यांचे गुणगाण माऊन आपले जीवन समृद्ध करण्याचा मार्ग सूकर केला. या उपासनेतून भक्ती, श्रद्धा व्यक्त होऊ लागली. आपल्यापेक्षा जे भव्य दिव्य असेल त्याची पूजा करण्यास प्रारंभ झाला. यामधून पारंपरिक लोक श्रद्धा तयार झाली. त्यास सामूहिक स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले. मनुष्याने आपल्यापेक्षा जे भव्य दिव्य मानले ते प्रामुख्याने निसर्गातील घटक होते. सागराची भव्यता, आकाशाची निळाई, सूर्याची तेजश्चिती, पृथ्वीची सृजनात्मकता, नद्यांचे प्रणात, चांदण्यांची शितलता हे सर्व श्रेष्ठ मानून तेथील वृक्ष, डॉगर, नद्या, वेली अशा घटकावरोबर निसर्गात बाढणारे सर्व जीव, पशु, पक्षी, प्राणी यांनाही आपल्यात सामावृन घेऊन आपली जीवनपद्धती निश्चित केली. त्याला नेसर्गिक मानले. जे मानव निर्मिती पलिकडील आहे त्याचा यात समावेश केला. निसर्गाच्या सांगन्ध्यात मानवी समृद्ध वावरत असताना त्याचे हे जागणे एक अंश होते. निसर्गाशी जूळवून तो जीवन जगत होता. त्याच्या कौलाप्रमाणे आपले जीवनमान निश्चित करत होता. पाऊस, वादळ, उन, थंडी, यापासून आपला कसा बचाव करता येऊ याचा शोध घेऊन तशी कृती करत होता. निसर्ग आणि मानव यांचा पारंपरिक संबंध अभेद्य राहीला आहे. या दृष्टीकोनातून संत तुकाराम महाराज यांचे अभंगातील पर्यावरण विषयक विचार व्यक्त करण्याचा अल्पसा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. प्रस्तूत विषयाची पारंपरिक भूमी ही निसर्गाच्या अंगांशांवर खोलणाऱ्या मानवाच्या अमानवी कृत्यातून निर्माण झालेले निसर्गांचे बकालपण, ढासळलेला समतोल आणि निसर्गाने मानवाला दिलेले आव्हान या संदर्भात प्राचीन विचारांचा वारसा जपणे अधिक मोलाचे वाटते.

ओर्ध्वोगिकरणास प्रारंभ होण्यापूर्वी निसर्ग आणि मानव यांचे जीवनमान संपन्न होते. ओढे, नद्या दुथडी भरून वहात होत्या, झाडे, वेली पानापूळांनी वहरलेल्या होत्या. निसर्गातील कृतुचक्र व्यवस्थित

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MEMBER OF



प्रा.डॉ.लता पा.जावळे

रामराव झन ला व वार्फ टन
महा माले आव
जि वाशिम

डॉ. वावासाहेब अंबेडकर रांचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व, अभ्यासु, विलनशिल, चिरि त्स , अप्टपैल होते. पासास्थ वर्षांस्या जीवन लात इत्तिहास, समाजसांस्कार, मानववैशाशास्त्र, अर्थसांस्कृ, यथा इत्यादी ज्ञान त्रिलोक विविध विषयांवर प्रचंड तो न म ले या ले न ज्ञानानुन त्वच्या विशाल वृक्षिमत्तेचा, प्राणाड विवरेचा, डोळस सामाजिं जांचिवेचा आंगी। राजी व्यक्तिमत्त्वा प्रारंभ चित्तविशिलनतेचा प्रत्यय वेतो. भारतातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तिलांका मा पुरुष महुन ज तो याचे. वर्दं, जात, संप्रदाय, स्त्री, पुरुष या उत्त्वांते रागाने आपेही पिलवु तु वा । गावही अल्पाचार हांक नये या जांचिवेचे इत्यात्मर स्पॉनी ती त्यं त्यं मे ले. आपल्या भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रे ते डॉ. अंबेडकर रांनी मंडले आहे. “आपही भारताचे लो, भारताचे सार्वभौम समाजावादी धरणीसारैपे । लो शाही । राज्य घडवा याचा व त्याच्या सर्व ना गिर स सामाजिं, आर्थी व राजनेती न्याय विचार अभिवृत्ती, विश्वास, श्रद्धा व उपासना यांचे स्वतंत्र दर्जांची व संस्कृतीची समानत निश्चितपे प्राप्त रुन दे याच आंगी । त्या सर्वांमध्ये व्यक्तिची प्रतिकृत व राष्ट्रांची ए ता आंगी । ए त्वता यांचे आश्वासन दे गारी वंधुता प्रवर्धीत र याचा संस्तरुप निर्धार रुन आमच्या सर्वितान सभेसे आज दिनांक २६ नोव्हेंबर, १९४९ रोजी हे संविधान अंगी त आंगी अधिनियमत रुन स्वतः प्रत अर्पे । रुत आहोत.”

या उद्देशे 'तील स्वतंत्र्य, समता आणि बंधुता हे शब्द मात्रत्यूपूर्वी आहेत. ही पत्रिं १ यश्ल्या जनतेने स्तूतीलाच अर्पेत. र यामो दौँ डॉ. अंबेडकरांना अभिप्रेत होते ती. आणि १ संवं१ र राष्ट्र इतालीलो पाहिजेत व तेका दर्थे प्रत्येक लो मा युस महानु जनता येईल. भारतातील लो शाही यशस्वीरीलवा टिकावारी असेत तर तंडेश्वर पत्रिं 'तील स्वतंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता या तत्त्वात्यर्थी प्रत्येक ने जोपासना र २ या प्रार्थां १ पो आवार गत आ ने रसेचे आहे. इते च नन्हे तर डॉ. अंबेडकरांच्या सामाजिक मानवकातावादाचे पहिले तीन आवारण स्वतंत्र्य समता आणि बंधुता हे आहेत. मानववर्समाजाच्या दृष्टी रिता व ए ते रीता ही मुख्य आवारण आहेत त्याना हवा सं त्यनाच्या अंत ते अभिप्रेत असलेल्या वाची पूढीलप्रमाणे. १) स्वतंत्र्य (Liberty) :- भाषा १ या अभिव्यक्ती आधारावर प्रार्थातील दोन वाचांमध्ये अंतिमांतरा यांच्यापासून अंतिमांतरा यांच्यापासून इति म्हणून होता.

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नवी ल्या । तरी राज्याची आहे. प्रत्ये मा सातांना ना इस म्हणून जागा
पाची सर्व विचारधारा आहे. लो शाकी दिन न शाकावी यासाठी महत्वाची ।
समाज रचना असलेल्या या देशाला आधिदृष्ट्या सवळ व संप्रे
षण पृष्ठ ले. सर्वधारानाच्या माझ्यामात्रन समाज राज्याचन उपी सोडेल
तीतीत या तत्वांमुळे समाजाचे दित झाल्याच्यांना दिसते. परंतु बऱ्याच्या वावतीत
शी या तत्वांची अमलवाजवळी नी आल्याचे दिसत नाही.

मदत होते. आपस्या विचार भावना अभिव्यक्त रोहा वाच व्यक्तिच्या व समाजाच्या हितावह ठरते. तसेच अने सामाजिक सांसारी शांततापूर्वक व निःशक्त एव जगमे. संस्करण व संग्रह व्यापण रोहे, भारतभर मुक्त संचाराचे स्वातंत्र्य भारतात उेही राहो वा यायम वास्तव्य रोहे. तो ताही व्यवस्था, रोजा तार, व्यापार वा अंदा रोहे.

स्वतंत्रायामध्ये अंतर्भूत वरीत रथ्य बाबौतुन आप्पि ,
सामाजि , राजीव , शो ॥ १ स्वतंत्र्य अंतर्भूत आहे डॉ.
आंवेडे रांगा सामाजीतील रथ्य स्वरातील व्यक्तीपीं प्राप्ती र याची
संधी मिळू न महत्वाची वाटत होते. ज्ञा वंधनामुळे व्यक्तीच्या प्रतीपाचे
अडयादा निमा १ होत असेत अपी बंधने व्यक्तीतर जबदस्तीने लाढु
नयेत असे त्याचे स्पष्ट प्रतिवाद होते.

डॉ. आंबेड राना स्वातंत्र्याचा मर्यादित अर्थ अभिप्रेत नवकरा. स्वातंत्र्य घ्य आजे 'बळ घोटाला शाई लाव यापुरते मर्यादित राज' येते स्वातंत्र्य डॉ. आंबेड राना अभिप्रेत नवकरा. तरा स्वातंत्र्यामुळे इश्वराचा व्यक्तिगत सर्वांगी । वि तरा हाबून संतुलित समाजाची उपलब्ध हाहील असे डॉ. आंबेड राना वाटला नोंदे. ग्रत्यं समाजाचे स्वातंत्र्याचे तेव्हाच अस्तित्वात घेवेल. जेव्हा सर्व समाज समुद्देश ए. दुरुस्थ्याचा नियंत्रण । आ । अस्तुचारागासुन मुक्त असेल. भारतीय वाचुतुं यं व्यवस्थेच्या रचनेला हा डॉ. आंबेड रानी दिलेला फार मोठी धक्का ।

३०. भारतीय समाज : अंधश्रद्धा समज-गैरसमज

डॉ. लता रामचंद्र जावळे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, रामराव झनक कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मालेगाव, जि. वाशिम.

भारत देशहा विविधतेने नटलेला देश आहे. येथील संस्कृती हा एक संस्काराचा खूप मोठा ठेवा आहे. अनेक गोष्टी आपल्याकडे रुढी-परंपरेने चालत आलेल्या असतात. मग त्यातील काही चांगल्या असतात तर काही बाईंठी असतात. पण समाज हाच मूलधटक असल्यामुळे सर्व गोष्टी त्याच्याभोवतीचे फिरत असतात. विविध सण-समारंभ, विविध कला, विविध रंग-रूप हा समाजाचा आत्माच आहे. अशा या समाजामध्ये जेवढ्या चांगल्या बाबी चालतात, त्यासोबतच अंधश्रद्धांचेही पेव खूप फुटलेल दिसते. तत्कालीन काळापासून ते आजतागायत या अंधश्रद्धांचे अनेकजन बळी पडलेले दिसतात.

अंधश्रद्धेचे बळी पडणारे फक्त अज्ञानी लोकच असतील असे आपणास ब-याचवेळी बाटते. परंतु आजच्या काळापायेतचा, म्हणजे ज्याला आपण विज्ञानयुग, मार्हिती-तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग म्हणतो. याचा जरी विचार केला तरीही अंधश्रद्धा खूप बोकाळलेली दिसते. म्हणूनच आजही आपल्याला शीर्षदिरामध्ये प्रवेश नाही म्हणून स्त्रिया झागडताना दिसतात. एखादा भांडू याबा मुळे आजारातून वरे व्हावे म्हणून लहान मुलांना विस्तवाचे चटके देतो, उकळत्या तेलामध्ये मुलांना बुडवून काढले जाते, आजही मुळे होण्यासाठी नवस बोलले जातात. खरेतर अशा अंधश्रद्धेवर संतांनी, समाजसेवकांनी खूप मोठा लडा दिलेला आहे. लोकांना दाखले देऊन सर्व पटवून दिलेले असतानाही आमच्या समाजाच्या डोक्यातील अंधश्रद्धा जायलाच तयार नाही.

समाजामध्ये ब्राह्मण हा सुरुवातीपासून सुशिक्षित असणारा वर्ग आहे. त्यामध्ये आपणास वेगवेगळे वर्ग पहावयास मिळतात. देशस्थ, कोकणस्थ, क्रमवेदी, यजुर्वेदी, चित्तत्पावन, देवरूपे, पुरोहित, जोशी, भट इत्यादी जाती-पोटजाती आढळतात. त्यानुसार रोटीबेटी व्यवहार ठरतात. मग जात निर्मूलन झालेले आहे किंवा नाही यावरून सगळेच कळते. हा जातीअंतर्गत असणारा भेद आजही टिकून असताना दिसतो. समाजामध्ये त्या-त्या वर्गामध्ये या अंधश्रद्धा कशा चालत ते वर्गवार पाहताना आपल्याला अंधश्रद्धा कशा प्रकारच्या व कोणत्या रूढ झालेल्या आहेत ते सगळेच कळते.

पेशवे काळामध्ये शत्रूता ठार मारण्यासाठी प्रयोग करून ब्राह्मण ताईत भारून देत. त्याठिकाणी असा समज होता की, त्या ताईतला शत्रूने स्पर्श केला की तो मरून जाई. असे उल्लेख बखरमध्ये येताना दिसतात. तर त्याच काळामध्ये ब्राह्मण भुते घालीत असत हाही उल्लेख पेशवेकालीन ऐतिहासिक कागदपत्रातून वाचावयास मिळतो. तर ग्रामजोशी हे खेड्यातील धार्मिक व सामाजिक कामकाज व्यवस्थित पार पाडण्यासाठी विधी करत. अवजारांच्या पूजा, पंचांग सांगणे, लग्न लावणे, अंत्यसंस्कार करणे अशी कामे ते करत. तर गुरव ही एके जमात कुलदेवतांची पूजा-अर्चा, दिवाबती करणारी जमात असून ती जोतिषाचेही काम करत. शेतीची मळणी, नांगरणी, पेरणी, पीक काढणे याबदलचे मुहूर्त सांगत असत. आजही आपण पाहतो प्रत्येक कामासाठी मुहूर्त पाहिला जातो. गोसाबी नावाची जमात अंगारा देत असत व जादूटोणा करत असत. गावोगाव फिरून भिक्षा



मानवीहक्क व काळ्या स्त्रीयांचा मुक्ती लढा

प्रा.डॉ. लता रा.जावळे

रामराव इनक कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मालेगांव जि.वाशिम

मानवी हक्क ही संकल्पना लक्षित घेउन ६ जानेवारी १९४९ मध्ये अमेरीकेचे राष्ट्रपती रुझवेल्ट यांनी चार स्वातंत्र्यानी घोषणा केली.

- १) बोलण्याचे आणि प्रकटीकरणाचे स्वातंत्र्य
- २) प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला त्याच्या मताप्रमाणे स्वतंत्र्य.
- ३) भुकेपासून स्वतंत्र्य.
- ४) भयापासून स्वतंत्र्य.

१९४९ मध्ये पार पडलेल्या सॅनफॉर्सिस्स्को परिषदेत जनरल स्पॅद्स यानी मानवी अधिकाराची भूमिका स्पष्ट करताना ठराव मांडला संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या सनदेच्या प्रस्तावाने मानवी अधिकाराची घोषणा १० डिसेंबर १९४९ ला महासेभेत झाली ५८ राष्ट्रांनी त्याला स्विकृत केले यावेळी मतदान घेण्यात आले तेव्हा, बायलो-रशिया, डोकोस्लोव्किया ही आठ राज्ये गैरहजर होती मानवी हक्काचा जागतिक जाहिरनामा अंतिशय व्यापक स्वरूपाचा असून मानवी जीवनाच्या विविध प्रश्नांचा विचार करणारा आहे. त्यात ३० क्लॅमे समाविष्ट करण्यात आली आहेत. त्यातील काही अशी-

- १) मनुष्य हा स्वतंत्र्य असून प्रत्येकास स्वतंत्र्य जीवन जगण्याची इच्छा असते. मानवा-मानवात कोणताही भेदभाव न करता शोषणविरहीत व सूरक्षित जीवन जगता यावे.
- २) कायद्यानुसार सर्वलोक समान मानले जावेत.
- ३) कायद्याच्या आधारशिवाय कोणलाही अटक करता कामा नये.
- ४) प्रत्येकाला आपली बाजु न्यायालयाबुढे मांडण्याचा अधिकार असावा.
- ५) कोणत्याही खाजगी व्यवहारात कोणीही हस्तक्षेप करू नये.
- ६) भाषण, मुद्रण, सभा, लेखन नागरीकत्व व कुटूबस्थापन हयांचा अधिकार प्रत्येक व्यक्तिस असावा.
- ७) आचार, विचार, धर्म, सार्वजनिक पदभूषण, योग्य काम, समान कामास समान वेतन,
- विश्रांती, सुदृढ्या सुखसोयी प्राप्तव्याव्यात.
- ८) जीवनमानाचा स्तर उंचावण्यास सकस आहार, धरे, कपडे, शिक्षण सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक जीवनात स्थान.
- ९) मातृत्वाचा आदर, स्त्रियांना योग्य मान सन्मान, पती-पत्नी समानता, अनूमतीने विवाह, लोकतंत्रीय अधिकाराचा मुक्त वापर करण्याची मान्यता, बेकारी, वृद्धापकाळ व अंगात्व हया काळात योग्य आश्रय व मदत इत्यादी तरतुदी मानवी हक्काच्या सनदेत राष्ट्रसंघाने समाविष्ट केल्या.

हे सर्व हक्क तरतुदी राष्ट्रसंघाने जरी जागतिक जाहिरनाम्यान नमुद केल्या असल्या तरी अमेरीकेतील वंशभेदाने व वर्णभेदाने पचाडलेल्या स्त्रीयांचा माणून म्हणून जगण्यासा संघर्ष संपला असे झाले नाही.

१९१९ साली अमेरीकेतील स्त्रियांना मतदानाचा हक्क मिळाल्यानंतर काळ्या स्त्रियांवरील अन्याया संदर्भात फारसे बदल झाले असे दिसत नाही. याचे उदा. म्हणजे ८

८. मराठीवरील अन्य भाषांचा प्रभाव

डॉ. लता रामचंद्र जावळे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, रामराव झानक कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, मालेगाव, जि. वाशिम.

प्रास्ताविक

मानवांच्या जीवनात भाषेला अन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे. कारण भाषा हे मानवाच्या जीवनाचे अंत्यत आवश्यक अंग आहे. जीवनाच्या सर्वच क्षेत्रात माणुस भाषेच्या माध्यमातुन व्यवहार करत असते. भाषा ही मानवाला निसर्गाने दिलेलो एक श्रेष्ठ देणगी आहे. मानवाने आतापर्यंत सर्व क्षेत्रात जी अद्भुत, आश्चर्यकारक प्रगती केली ती बहुतेक भाषेच्या जोरावरच भावना, विचार व्यक्त करण्याचे भाषा हे एक महत्वाचे साधन आहे भाषे शिवाय समाज ही कल्पनाच अशक्य आहे.

भाषा ही नेहमी बदलत असते म्हणजेच ती नित्य परिवर्तनशील असते. भाषेच्या सर्वच घटकांच्या बाबतीत हे परिवर्तन होत असते. शब्दांच्या बाबतीत ते लक्वर होते. त्यामानाने व्याकरणाच्या बाबतीत ते कालांतराने होत असते. भाषांमध्ये जी परिवर्तन होतात आंतरिक कारणांमध्ये उच्चारामूळे, अपुर्ण अनुकरणामूळे विशिष्ट स्वनांवर दिल्यामूळे इतर रचन लोप होणे, दोन उच्चारांमधील सारखेपणामूळे एकाचा दुस-यावर परिणाम होणे अशी कारणे असु शकतात बाह्यकारणांमध्ये ऐतिहासिक, भौगोलिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक, साहित्यिक, वैज्ञानिक, व्यक्ति वैशिष्ट्यात्मक या सर्व प्रभावामूळे परिवर्तन होवु शकते.

मराठीच्या फरसी व इंग्रजीशी जो संबंध आला तो अशा प्रकारचा आहे. कानडी, तेलगू, गुजराती, हिंदी या भाषा महाराष्ट्र प्रेशाला जवळच्या आहेत. यामूळेच या भाषांचा मराठीवर व मराठीचा या भाषांवर देवाणघेवाणीच्या रूपात कमी-अधिक परिणाम झालेला असणे स्वाभाविक आहे. तीर्थ्यात्रेकरीता भारतभर यात्रा करण्याच्या भारतीयांच्या प्रवृत्तीतुन इतर भाषांचा संपर्क मराठीवरोबर आलेला आहे. मनोरंजनाच्या साधनांच्या माध्यमातुन उदा. चिवपट, दुरदर्शन, आकाशवाणी मधुन हिंदीतील काही शब्द व रचना इत्यादीचा प्रवेश मंद गतीने व नकळत मराठीतहोत राहणार आहे. आज मराठीमध्ये विज्ञान, गणित, इत्यादी विषयांवर पाठ्यपुस्तके व अन्य ग्रंथाची जी निर्मितीहोत आहे. त्यातुन मराठीच्या विकासाला गती मिळत आहे.

कन्नड भाषेचा मराठीवर झालेला प्रभाव

कन्नड भाषेचा मराठीवर जो परिणाम झाला आहे. तो भौगोलिक कारणांबरोबरच राजकीय, ऐतिहासिक व सांस्कृतिक कारणांमुळेही झाला आहे. सातव्या शतकापासून अकराच्या शतकापर्यंत म्हणजेच मराठी भाषेच्या घडणीच्या काळापर्यंत महाराष्ट्राच्या फार मोठ्या भागावर बादामी, चालुक्य, राष्ट्रकृत या उत्तर कर्नाटकातील राजवंशीय अधिसत्ता होती. तेव्हा विकसीत कानडीकडुन अविकसित मराठीत बरेच काही आदान झाले असावे असा तरक करता येतो.