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Representation of Diaspora Identity in Postcolonial Indian Literature

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Abstract:

This research paper explores the representation of diaspora identity in postcolonial Indian literature. The Indian diaspora has grown globally, making literature a powerful tool for examining the multifaceted dimensions of identity in a postcolonial world. The study analyzes literary works, examining themes, characters, and narrative strategies to understand the complex ways diaspora identities are portrayed. The research acknowledges the challenges and critiques associated with representing diaspora identity, acknowledging the diversity of voices within the diaspora and the multifaceted nature of identity. The study contributes to a deeper understanding of how postcolonial Indian literature grapples with the intricate tapestry of diaspora identity, highlighting the importance of literature in navigating the complexities of diaspora in a globalized world. The findings have broader implications for understanding cultural identities in a postcolonial, transnational, and interconnected age.

Keywords: Diaspora, Identity, Postcolonial Indian Literature, Displacement, Colonization, Hybridity, Transnationalism

Introduction:

The phenomenon of migration and diaspora has had a profound impact on societies across the globe, particularly in the postcolonial context. The history of migration is intertwined with colonialism, a period marked by the exploitation and domination of one nation by another. The aftermath of colonial rule witnessed massive movements of people from their homeland to various parts of the world, giving rise to what is now known as the diaspora. These migrations were driven by a multitude of factors, including economic opportunities, political upheavals, and the pursuit of a better quality of life. In the case of India, a country that endured centuries of colonial subjugation, the effects of migration and diaspora are deeply embedded in its social, cultural, and literary tapestry. Postcolonial Indian literature stands as a critical medium through which the diverse experiences and identities of the Indian diaspora have been documented and represented. It serves as a platform for authors, both within India and abroad, to articulate the intricacies of diasporic life, portraying the challenges, triumphs, and evolving identities of people dispersed across the globe.

Diaspora, as a concept, encapsulates the dispersion of a community beyond its original homeland, often resulting in the formation of distinct identities and cultures. This dispersion can be voluntary or forced, and it has significant implications for individuals and communities alike. In the context of postcolonial Indian literature, the concept of diaspora is a lens through which authors explore the multifaceted dimensions of identity formation, cultural preservation, and adaptation to new environments. It provides a unique vantage point to delve into the struggles of displacement, the amalgamation of diverse cultural influences, and the negotiation of identities in a complex, interconnected world. The research question that guides this study is: How do Indian writers, residing both within India and abroad, represent the diaspora identity in postcolonial Indian literature? This question prompts an investigation into the literary expressions of diasporic experiences, aiming to unravel the complexities of diaspora identity representation, including themes of displacement, hybridity, and cultural negotiation. By examining a diverse range of literary works, this research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the diasporic narrative within the framework of postcolonial Indian literature.

Literature Review:

A) Historical Context of Indian Diaspora and Its Impact on Literature:

The Indian diaspora, with its long and diverse history, has significantly influenced the literature of both the homeland and host countries. The historical context of the Indian diaspora dates back centuries, marked by migration waves driven by economic, colonial, and political factors. The Indian indentured laborers who were transported to British colonies during the 19th and early 20th centuries form a significant part of this history. Their experiences of displacement, cultural hybridity, and the struggle for identity are well-documented in literary works.

B) Relevant Theories and Concepts Related to Diaspora Identity and Postcolonial Literature:

1) **Hybridity:** Homi K. Bhabha's concept of cultural hybridity has been instrumental in understanding how diaspora communities negotiate their identities in the postcolonial world. This theory emphasizes the blending of cultures, languages, and identities in diasporic contexts.
2) **Transnationalism:** Arjun Appadurai's concept of "scapes" highlights the global flows of people, culture, and ideas, emphasizing the transnational nature of diaspora communities. This theory is pertinent in studying how diaspora identity transcends national boundaries.
3) **Postcolonialism:** Postcolonial literary theory, as advocated by Edward Said and Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, provides a framework for analyzing the impact of colonialism on identity, culture, and literature. It is particularly relevant in understanding how postcolonial Indian literature responds to colonial legacies.

C) Key Authors and Works in Postcolonial Indian Literature Exploring Diaspora Identity:

1) **Salman Rushdie:** Rushdie's "Midnight's Children" and "The Satanic Verses" are seminal works that explore diaspora identity through magical realism and historical allegory. His narratives often blur the lines between the Indian subcontinent and the diasporic experience.
2) **V.S. Naipaul:** Naipaul's "A House for Mr. Biswas" and "The Enigma of Arrival" offer poignant portrayals of the Trinidadian and diasporic experience, respectively, grappling with themes of displacement and cultural dislocation.
3) **Jhumpa Lahiri:** Lahiri's "The Interpreter of Maladies" and "The Namesake" delve into the lives of Indian immigrants in the United States, addressing the complexities of cultural identity, generational gaps, and the diasporic search for belonging.
4) **Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni:** Divakaruni's "The Mistress of Spices" and "Sister of My Heart" explore the experiences of Indian women in the diaspora, weaving together themes of tradition, identity, and transformation.
5) **Rohinton Mistry:** Mistry's "A Fine Balance" offers a panoramic view of the Indian diaspora in Canada, examining issues of displacement, resilience, and human connections in the diasporic setting.

These authors and their works represent a fraction of the rich and diverse tapestry of postcolonial Indian literature that engages with diaspora identity. Their narratives not only reflect the historical and cultural complexities of the Indian diaspora but also contribute significantly to the global discourse on identity, belonging, and cultural diversity.

Research Methods and Sources:

This research explores the representation of diaspora identity in postcolonial Indian literature through a literary analysis approach. It examines themes, characters, narrative styles, and cultural contexts in selected texts. Historical analysis is conducted to understand the historical events and migration patterns of the Indian diaspora. Documentary analysis is conducted to examine scholarly articles and critical essays related to diaspora identity in postcolonial Indian literature. Comparative analysis is conducted to identify patterns and unique approaches in portraying diaspora identity. The selection of literary works and authors is guided by relevance, diverse perspectives, critical acclaim, and representation of the global diaspora. Theoretical frameworks include postcolonial theory, diaspora studies, hybridity theory, and narrative analysis. The research methodology provides a comprehensive analysis of diaspora identity representation in postcolonial Indian literature.

Representation of Diaspora Identity in Postcolonial Indian Literature:

The Indian diaspora has a rich history, dating back to the colonial era when India was under British rule for nearly two centuries. The colonization of India by the British East India Company in the 17th century marked a dark period in Indian history, with severe socio-economic consequences such as poverty, famine, and a decline in traditional industries. Many Indians were subjected to forced labor and harsh working conditions, leading to their migration to distant lands like Africa, the Caribbean, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific Islands. In the mid-19th century, the British introduced the indenture system to secure cheap labor for their colonies, leading to massive migration of Indians to various British colonies. These indentured laborers faced harsh working conditions, maltreatment, and cultural dislocation, setting the stage for future generations to grapple with identity, cultural preservation, and assimilation issues.

The struggle for independence and decolonization in the mid-20th century marked a new era for India, with many countries with the Indian diaspora gaining independence and Indians facing changes in their status and rights. The Indian diaspora continued to grow through forced migration during political upheavals and voluntary migration for economic opportunities and education. In recent decades, globalization has facilitated increased migration of skilled professionals, students, and workers to various parts of the world, creating a diverse Indian diaspora representing a wide spectrum of professions, cultures, and experiences. Understanding this historical backdrop is crucial for comprehending the representation of diaspora identity in postcolonial Indian literature. Postcolonial Indian literature portrays diaspora identity through three central theoretical frameworks: postcolonialism, diaspora studies, and cultural studies. Postcolonialism examines the effects of colonialism and imperialism on societies, cultures, and individuals, focusing on power dynamics, cultural hegemony, and the consequences of colonization. It helps decolonize knowledge and promote the voices of the formerly colonized. In the context of the Indian diaspora, postcolonialism helps unravel the impact of British colonial rule on the formation of diasporic identities, emphasizing the trauma, displacement, and cultural disruptions caused by colonization.

Diaspora studies explore the dispersion of a community from its homeland and the formation of a distinct identity in host countries. It helps understand the negotiation of cultures, languages, and traditions, as well as the preservation of the homeland's heritage within the diaspora. In postcolonial Indian literature, diaspora studies provide a comprehensive lens to analyze how authors portray the diasporic experience, highlighting themes of displacement, hybridity, transnationalism, and the fluidity of identity. Cultural studies focus on the analysis of cultural practices, identities, representations, and power structures within societies. They analyze the influence of culture, language, religion, and traditions on diasporic individuals and communities, and emphasize the role of literature as a means to resist cultural hegemony, challenge stereotypes, and assert diverse identities. By employing these theoretical frameworks, scholars and researchers can delve into the intricate layers of diaspora identity representation in postcolonial Indian literature, enriching the understanding of the diasporic narrative and its portrayal in literary works.

Diaspora Identity in Postcolonial Indian Literature:

Postcolonial Indian literature is a rich tapestry of narratives that explore the diverse experiences of the Indian diaspora. It is a complex construct shaped by historical, cultural, and sociopolitical forces, and serves as a powerful medium to portray the diverse experiences of the Indian diaspora. Cultural hybridity is a central theme in postcolonial Indian literature, representing the blending of multiple cultures and identities. Characters and communities often grapple with their dual cultural heritage, as seen in Salman Rushdie's "Midnight's Children." Displacement and nostalgia are fundamental aspects of diaspora identity, reflecting the physical and emotional upheaval experienced by individuals leaving their homeland. Identity negotiation is another key aspect of diaspora identity, as seen in Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's "The Mistress of Spices," where the protagonist navigates between her Indian heritage and the expectations of the Western world.

Language plays a crucial role in conveying diaspora experiences, with writers often interweaving native languages, English and regional dialects to capture the nuances of diasporic conversations and thought processes. Narrative techniques, such as non-linear storytelling, magical realism, or first-person narratives, allow authors to depict the intricate layers of diaspora identity. Symbolism and allegory are frequently used to convey the diaspora experience, representing aspects of both the homeland and host society, creating a bridge between the two. Postcolonial Indian literature provides a nuanced understanding of the complexities of diasporic identity in a globalized world through its diverse narratives.

Displacement and Alienation:

Postcolonial Indian literature often explores themes of displacement and alienation, which are deeply ingrained in the diasporic experience. These themes are a result of the displacement of familiar landscapes, cultures, and identities as individuals adapt to new environments. The experience of displacement, whether forced or voluntary, is a recurring theme in Indian literature, with works like "The Satanic Verses" by Salman Rushdie and "A Bend in the River" by V.S. Naipaul and Kamila Shamsie illustrating the complexities of migration and the subsequent fragmentation of identity. Alienation is a natural consequence of displacement, where individuals experience estrangement and detachment from their surroundings.

In "The Interpreter of Maladies," characters grapple with the loneliness and disconnection that come with being in a foreign country. "The God of Small Things" by Arundhati Roy explores the alienation experienced by characters due to societal norms and expectations. The search for identity is a fundamental theme in diaspora literature, showcasing characters' efforts to reconcile their cultural heritage with the influences of the host society. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's "Arranged Marriage" exemplifies the struggle to define one's identity while navigating the complexities of multiple cultures. In conclusion, displacement and alienation are pervasive themes in postcolonial Indian literature, offering a poignant portrayal of the challenges faced by diasporic individuals and communities. Through the lens of literature, readers can empathize with the diasporic experience and gain a deeper understanding of the profound impact of migration on human lives and identities.

Hybridity and Cultural Negotiation in Diaspora Literature:

Hybridity and cultural negotiation are central themes in diaspora literature, highlighting the interplay between multiple cultures, languages, and traditions experienced by individuals in the diaspora. These themes are exemplified by characters who embody a fusion of their heritage culture and the culture of the host society, showcasing a unique identity formed through the integration of diverse cultural influences. Language plays a crucial role in representing hybrid identities, as characters often speak a blend of languages, reflecting their multicultural reality. This linguistic hybridity is a manifestation of the cultural negotiation that occurs when individuals attempt to retain their mother tongue while adapting to the dominant language of the host country.

In diasporic literature, individuals negotiate their traditions and customs within the context of the host culture, striking a balance between preserving their roots and embracing new practices. This negotiation is illustrated in Jhumpa Lahiri's "The Namesake," where the protagonist grapples with his Indian cultural heritage and the American lifestyle, illustrating the challenges and growth that stem from cultural negotiation. Symbolism and imagery are often used to represent the hybridity of diasporic identities, with metaphors, symbols, and allegorical elements underscored. Hybrid identities are not static, but they evolve and adapt over time as individuals engage with various cultural contexts. Amitav Ghosh's "The Shadow Lines" exemplifies this evolution, illustrating how the protagonist's understanding of identity changes as he navigates between nations and cultures.

Transnationalism and Globalization:

Postcolonial Indian literature is a critical tool for understanding and analyzing the representation of diaspora identity, especially in the context of transnationalism and globalization. It highlights the experiences, struggles, and complexities faced by the Indian diaspora dispersed across the globe. Transnationalism, which involves crossing national borders and establishing connections beyond one's home country, significantly influences diaspora identity. This is reflected in the characters who grapple with a sense of belonging to multiple nations, cultures, and histories. Globalization, marked by increased interconnectedness and integration, has profound effects on diaspora identity, leading to a blending of cultures, languages, and traditions. Postcolonial Indian literature explores how globalization affects the diaspora's perception of self and community, often challenging traditional boundaries and fostering a sense of cosmopolitanism.

Hybridity and syncretism are often highlighted in postcolonial Indian literature, where diasporic individuals negotiate and blend elements of their Indian cultural heritage with the influences of their adopted countries. This fusion results in unique identities that are both rooted in their Indian origins and influenced by the cultures they are part of in the diaspora. Language and narrative style in postcolonial Indian literature are essential tools for expressing diaspora identity. Authors often incorporate multiple languages and diverse storytelling techniques to capture the intricate layers of diasporic experiences, emphasizing the intersection of different cultures and identities. In conclusion, postcolonial Indian literature provides a valuable lens through which we can understand the evolving and complex nature of diaspora experiences and identities in a globalized world.

Case Studies:

Postcolonial Indian literature is a rich tapestry that reflects the experiences, struggles, and unique identities of the Indian diaspora across the world. Through various literary works, prominent Indian authors in the diaspora delve into the complexities of diaspora identity, negotiating cultural spaces, and weaving compelling narratives that illuminate the diasporic experience. In this section, we will explore case studies of select literary works that exemplify the nuanced representation of diaspora identity.

1) **"The Interpreter of Maladies" by Jhumpa Lahiri:** Jhumpa Lahiri's collection of short stories, "The Interpreter of Maladies," delves into the lives of Indian immigrants and their descendants in the United States. The stories skillfully portray the diaspora's struggle to maintain cultural ties to India while assimilating into American society. Lahiri's characters navigate the complexities of dual identities, illustrating the challenges and triumphs of diaspora identity in a foreign land.
2) **"The Inheritance of Loss" by Kiran Desai:** Kiran Desai's novel, "The Inheritance of Loss," explores the lives of Indian expatriates in the United States and the UK, as well as the experiences of those who remain in India. The narrative provides a nuanced portrayal of the clash between traditional Indian values and the allure of Westernization. It illuminates the diaspora's complex negotiation of identity amidst cultural, social, and economic upheavals.
3) **"Brick Lane" by Monica Ali:** Monica Ali's novel, "Brick Lane," follows the story of a Bangladeshi woman, Nazneen, who immigrates to the UK through an arranged marriage. The book vividly captures the struggle of a woman caught between her traditional cultural background and the evolving landscape of immigrant life in London. It exemplifies the challenges of integrating into a new society while preserving one's roots and identity.

4) **"Namesake" by Jhumpa Lahiri:** In Jhumpa Lahiri's novel "Namesake," the protagonist, Gogol Ganguli, grapples with a unique diasporic identity as the child of Indian immigrants in the United States. The narrative explores the tension between embracing his Bengali heritage and carving out an individual identity in American society. It delves into the themes of cultural adaptation, generational differences, and the quest for belonging.
5) **"A Suitable Boy" by Vikram Seth:** Vikram Seth's epic novel, "A Suitable Boy," offers a panoramic view of post-independence India and its diverse communities. The story presents a multi-faceted portrayal of diaspora identity, encompassing religious, social, and cultural dimensions. Through a wide array of characters and their intersecting lives, the novel sheds light on the intricacies of identity formation within the Indian diaspora.

These case studies highlight the depth and breadth of representation of diaspora identity in postcolonial Indian literature. Authors navigate the complexities of diasporic experiences, conveying the struggles and triumphs of individuals as they negotiate their identities within the context of a multicultural and interconnected world.

Conclusion:

The study of diaspora identity in postcolonial Indian literature reveals a complex tapestry of experiences, emotions, and negotiations. It highlights the influence of transnationalism and globalization on diasporic identities, highlighting the fluidity and interconnectedness of experiences across borders and cultures. The authors vividly depict the tension between preserving one's cultural heritage and assimilating into the adopted culture, reflecting the challenges of dual belonging. Language and narrative styles in postcolonial Indian literature are critical tools for expressing the complexity of diaspora identity, showcasing linguistic diversity and narrative experimentation. Understanding diaspora identity is crucial in a globalized world where movement and interconnectedness are pervasive.

It facilitates a more nuanced comprehension of cultural identity, emphasizing the need for empathy, respect, and recognition of the diverse narratives and experiences that contribute to the mosaic of global society. Future research areas include comparative studies, exploring the impact of digital media on diaspora identity and representation, investigating gender intersecting with diaspora identity, and exploring the unique struggles and contributions of indigenous communities. Studying the representation of diaspora identity in postcolonial Indian literature enriches our understanding of diasporic experiences and contributes to a broader comprehension of cultural identities in our interconnected and diverse global world.

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Users Satisfaction with ICT based Library Services: A study of Social Work Colleges affiliated to Gondwana University, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra.

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Introduction:

Gondwana University, Gadchiroli (MS) was established in August 2012. The jurisdiction of the university over Chandrapur and Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra State, India. The main aim behind establishment of Gondwana University is to give better & quality education and job opportunities for socio-cultural backward area of Gadchiroli and Chandrapur.(https://unigug.ac.in/, 2012) Gondwana University (MS) is situated at eastern part of Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra State of India. One of the main aims was to provide better quality higher education and employment opportunities to the local youths. There are 235 colleges affiliated to Gondwana University, out of this only 72 college are grant-in-aid. There are only (4) four social work colleges are available in this university.

The college library is known as the heart of the college; because the library can stand on its own, but a college cannot stand on its own. The college depends on three major infrastructures. i.e, Laboratories, Teachers/Classrooms and Libraries. The library has rich and balanced information resources with various knowledge-based reading materials. It can support teaching, learning and research activities. When the students get more facilities in the college as well as library, its overall development will take place and there will be more employment opportunities in the future. Therefore, it is very necessary to study the services of college libraries and users satisfaction under the geographical jurisdiction of Gondwana University, Gadchiroli. Here, the researcher studied the only social work college libraries.

Definition of User:

A person who uses a relationship with someone only in order to get some advantage for themselves. Here, the term User is used in relation with college students and staff who are getting library services in college. (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/user)

Definition of Satisfaction:

The good feeling that you have when you have achieved something or when something that you wanted to happen does happen; something that gives you this feeling.(https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com)Here, the term Satisfaction is used in relation with the situations/feelings/desires the user getting services of college library. (Valarie A. & Bitner, 2010) Defined that user satisfaction as what users decide a product or service meets essential needs and expectations. If products or services do not meet their needs or expectations, so it is assumed that they are dissatisfied with the product or service

Importance of the Topic: The main objective of this study is to identify the Users Satisfaction and to observe the ICT based Library Services provided by the libraries of Social Work Colleges affiliated to Gondwana University, Gadchiroli.

Review of related literature:

A review of literature means an overview of previously published work in any form of sources on particular topic. The term can refer to an entire scholarly paper or a portion of a scholarly work such a book or an article. (Pereware & Benedict, 2016)Conducted a case study with 180 sample size on Users Satisfaction & Library Information Resources & Services in College of Health Science Library Niger Delta University, Amassoma, Nigeria. In the final result, the researchers were finding that the users were not satisfied with the services like, references of their concern subjects, national and international journals not up dated, insufficient books on book racks, online database are not sufficient. As well as the researchers also find that the following services are useful for users and they are satisfied.

The services are, lending, renewal, internet, downloading, printing, ILL, newspapers etc. (Gudi & Paradkar, 2018) Take a survey on Users Satisfaction with Library Resources within Engineering College Libraries in Pune District. The result shows that the users was not satisfied with the print and e-resources of their college library. Print books, print journals, e-databases other internet facilities were available and users was satisfied with that services. (Ms.S.Vijeyaluxmy, 2015) In her research, the most of the first year students has lack of ICT skill and knowledge. Therefore, researcher advised that, library services should be provided with the help of ICT. (Laskar & Dasgupta, 2022) Conducted a survey to identify the needs and information seeking behavior of college library students. The end of survey, they conclude that, the most of the students not aware about library services and resources. They still preferred traditional reading materials.

Methodology:

The study is limited to four (4) social work colleges affiliated to Gondwana University, Gadchiroli. 1) Fule-Ambedkar College of Social Work, Gadchiroli. 2) College of Social Work, Wadsa, Gadchiroli, 3) Athawale College of Social Work, Chimur, Chandrapur. And 4) S.R.M. College of Social Work, Padoli, Chandrapur. Purposive sampling technique of non probability method is used to conduct this study. To collect primary data for library users, a well structured questionnaire is prepared; and for secondary data various literature and websites is used. Total 280 student's data were collected from questionnaire. The obtained data were compiled in tabular format and analyzed with the help of Microsoft Excel.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

The paper centers upon the estimation of fulfillment level of library users of social work colleges affiliated to Gondwana University, Gadchiroli. To collect important information, a sum of 1000questionnaires were dispersed among all social work college users including students and teachers. (Desu&Raghavrao, 1998)The researcher used to choose 280 sample sizes (70 from each four colleges) as per the **Krejcie and Morgan** technique of sample selection.

Table 1: College Name & Library Users for Study.

Sr. No.	College Name	Students **(Users)**	Teaching Staff**(Users)**	Total **(Users)**
1	SRM College of SW, Chandrapur.	62	8	70
2	Athawale College of SW, Chimur.	66	4	70
3	College of Social Work, Wadsa, Gadchiroli.	67	3	70
4	Fule-Ambedkar College of Social Work, Gadchiroli.	65	5	70
Total				**280**(100%)

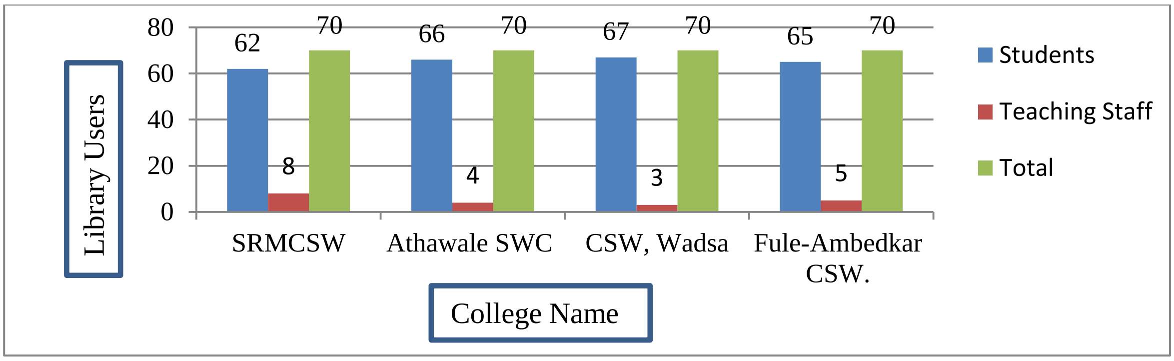

Figure 1: College Name & Library Users

Satisfaction Level of Users from Various Library Services:

Users satisfaction level is measured by the various questions asked over the available library services provided by their concern libraries through a well structured questionnaire.

a) % Percentage of Users Satisfaction Level from Print form of Resources/Services:

Table 1: Measurement of Satisfaction Level from Print Sources of Library.

Sr. No.	Resources	Level	Total	% of Satisfaction
1	Books (Text & Reference)	Strongly Satisfied	90	32.14
		Satisfied	162	57.85
		Neutral	14	5.00
		Dissatisfied	07	2.5
		Strongly Dissatisfied	07	2.5
2	Periodicals & Journals	Strongly Satisfied	65	23.21
		Satisfied	108	38.57
		Neutral	47	16.78

		Dissatisfied	35	12.5
		Strongly Dissatisfied	25	8.92
3	Thesis & Dissertations	Strongly Satisfied	44	15.71
		Satisfied	141	50.35
		Neutral	25	8.92
		Dissatisfied	41	14.64
		Strongly Dissatisfied	29	10.35

b) % Percentage of Users Satisfaction Level with E-Resources/Services:

This study focuses on analysis of responders' satisfaction with the (11) eleven totally different electronic resource classes and services which is used in various academic college libraries. (%) percentage was systematically computed to see the scale's used degree of satisfaction calculated.

Table 3: Measurement of Satisfaction Level from e-resources and other Library Services.

Sr. No.	Resources	Level	Total	% of Satisfaction
1	e-books	Strongly Satisfied	37	13.21
		Satisfied	41	14.64
		Neutral	93	33.21
		Dissatisfied	72	**25.71**
		Strongly Dissatisfied	37	**13.21**
2	e-Journals	Strongly Satisfied	35	12.5
		Satisfied	37	13.21
		Neutral	96	34.28
		Dissatisfied	65	**23.21**
		Strongly Dissatisfied	47	**16.78**
3	Internet	Strongly Satisfied	29	10.35
		Satisfied	30	10.71
		Neutral	35	12.5
		Dissatisfied	121	**43.21**
		Strongly Dissatisfied	65	**23.21**
4	LMS & OPAC	Strongly Satisfied	42	**15**
		Satisfied	106	**37.85**
		Neutral	49	17.5
		Dissatisfied	40	14.28
		Strongly Dissatisfied	43	15.35
5	Computerized Circulation	Strongly Satisfied	65	**23.21**
		Satisfied	97	**34.64**
		Neutral	37	13.21
		Dissatisfied	40	14.28
		Strongly Dissatisfied	41	14.64
6	Scanning	Strongly Satisfied	74	**26.42**
		Satisfied	102	**36.42**
		Neutral	57	20.35
		Dissatisfied	23	8.21
		Strongly Dissatisfied	24	8.57
7	Book Lending Time	Strongly Satisfied	89	**31.78**
		Satisfied	102	**36.42**
		Neutral	57	20.35
		Dissatisfied	20	7.14
		Strongly Dissatisfied	12	4.28
8	Wi-Fi	Strongly Satisfied	17	6.07
		Satisfied	15	5.35
		Neutral	57	20.35
		Dissatisfied	102	**36.42**
		Strongly Dissatisfied	89	**31**
9	Opening Hour of Library	Strongly Satisfied	95	33.92
		Satisfied	86	30.71
		Neutral	65	23.21
		Dissatisfied	27	9.64
		Strongly Dissatisfied	7	2.5
10	CCTV (in Library)	Strongly Satisfied	19	6.78

		Satisfied	17	6.07
		Neutral	51	18.21
		Dissatisfied	98	**35**
		Strongly Dissatisfied	95	**33.92**
11	Xerox	Strongly Satisfied	9	3.21
		Satisfied	21	7.5
		Neutral	27	9.64
		Dissatisfied	135	**48.21**
		Strongly Dissatisfied	88	**31.42**

Researcher also takes a survey on general ICT based terminologies in his questionnaire to know their awareness among ICT. It includes various terminologies related to Information Communication Technology that we can use in our daily life and also use in colleges & libraries. The result shows that most of the library users was aware and know the ICT terminologies. Most of the library users were not aware of RFID& LAN terminology. The percentage of that Two (2) terminologies was 7.5%& 34.64% respectively; which is less than 50%.

Table 4: Awareness of ICT Terminologies among Library Users

Terminology	Count
RFID	**21**
LAN	**97**
E-book	167
MODEM	167
OPAC	185
USB	195
Router	227
ICT (Information Communication Technology)	241
Bar code	251
pdf/jpg	264
Hardware	267
IT	271
Computer	280
Laptop	280
Mobile	280
Internet	280
Pen drive	280
Software	280
CD/DVD	280
CCTV	280
Wi-Fi	280
Printer	280
TV	280
Scanner	280
Website	280

Researcher asks to library users for main reason to visit library. For that purpose the researcher used the following reasons/services. i.e. to visit library for issuing/borrowing the books for home lending purpose, to read news papers and magazine, to study alone, to get help for assignment related work, group study, to access internet, to access CD/DVD and e-databases and to get Xerox facility respectively. The result shows that the main reason of library users to visit library is to issue books for home lending with the percentage of 100%. The lower percentage of visits the library was to access the CD/DVD and e-resources; which is 10% only.

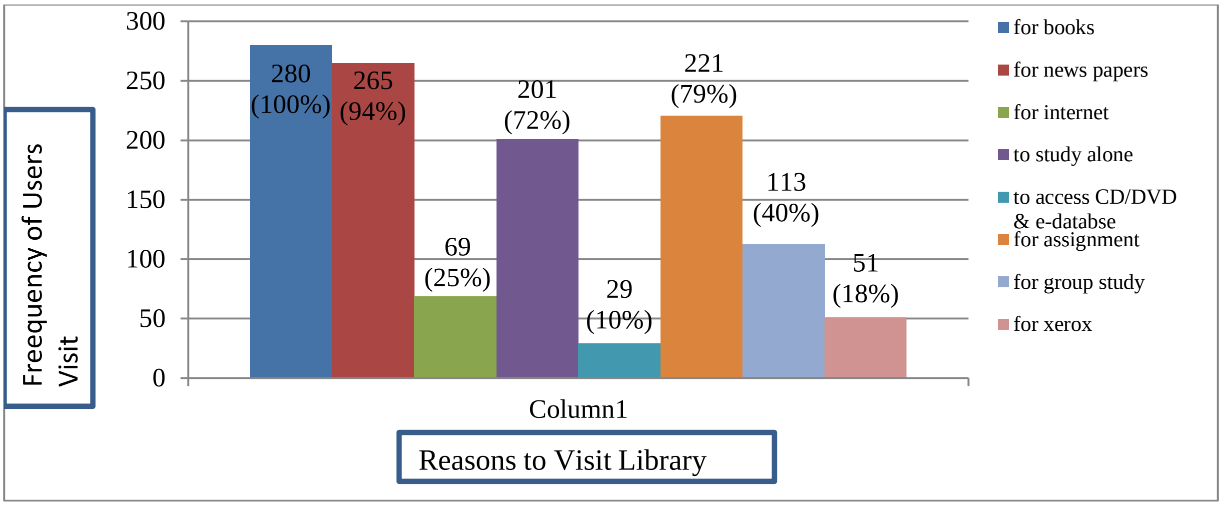

Figure 2: Reasons to Visit Library.

Conclusion& Suggestion: -

In the present paper, users' satisfaction levels based on ICT services & Facilities of Library were discussed with print and electronic resources of four (4) social work colleges under Gondwana University, Gadchiroli (MS). In this paper it was found that the users are satisfied with the particular print resources services &facility in their college library. Reference books, print journals, and thesis-dissertations are study resources found as print-resources; which users are satisfied with it. E-Journals, E-Books, Wi-Fi, Xerox, etc. resources cannot satisfy library users; so they are dissatisfied with these services. Library users are more familiar and aware with the terms based on ICT. There was less than half the number (less than 50%) of library users who only knew the terms RFID and LAN. When the reason was tracked behind visiting the library, it was seen that the number and the purpose of users who take books home to read is the highest. 100% of users use the library primarily for this reason. While the lowest usage is for Xerox and CD/DVD & e-resources respectively.

Today we are living in IT era.Education sector also can't be isolated from IT. Therefore, more support should be given to motivate and train the library staff to provide more e-resources &e-services with the help of the administration and management of the college. This should include money, ICT resources and training etc. Also, the aim should be to encourage library users to use these services, conduct training programs for them, focus on providing more ICT services to library users.

Table & Figures: -

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Analysis Directories of Open Access Journal of Library and Information Science Journals: A Case Study

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Abstract:

The world of information has started the trend of Open Access which makes publications available to learners online, free of cost or any other barriers. The biggest and most authoritative gold road Open Access database is the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) which indexes all the standard Open Access journals meeting the DOAJ criteria of the enclosure. The discoveries of the study carried on DOAJ divulge that the LIS journals in open access medium have signified their existence throughout the world in 43 countries. The highest number of Open Access Library Science journals in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) is coming out from the U.S. although; India contributes only one Open Access Library Science journal. Most of the Library Science journals prefer PDF formats. It was also observed that the majority of the Open Access Library Science journals have not disclosed their plagiarism policy. Studies also revealed that most of the LIS journals do not charge any Author Processing Charges (APC). A major portion of the LIS journals do not retain the DOAJ seal while Double-blind peer reviewing is substantially followed in DOAJ Library Science journals. English was found to be the most usedlanguage as the medium of broadcasting.

Keywords: DOAJ, open access journals, LIS journals, library science

Introduction:

The open-access movement grew due to the void that was created between the researcher and research. It aims to create a space where anyone in need of data can find the desired without the limitations of time, money, space, and copyrights. The open-access movement has achieved a critical eminence and is considered a vital asset in today's research environment. As stated in the original declaration of the Budapest Open Access Initiative, open access is literature "freely available on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those in separable from gaining access to the internet itself.

The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited" (Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002). SPARC EUROPE clearly expresses the reason for open access. As stated, "Our current system for communicating research uses a print-based model in the digital age. Even though research is mainly produced with public money by researchers who share it freely, the results are not available to those in needs and are concealed behind technical, legal, and financial obstacles.

These artificial barriers are maintained by legacy publishers and restrict access to a small fraction of users, locking out most of the world's population and preventing the use of new research techniques. This fundamental disparity between what is possible with digital technology—an open system for communicating research results in which anyone, anywhere can contribute—and our archaic publishing system has led to the call for Open Access (Sparc Europe, n.d.). Open access has opened a sphere of information to the masses which was restricted to a few. Hence acting as a facilitator in enhancing and supporting advanced research activities in diverse fields.

The accomplishment of Open Access to the academic literature and research journals will enhance the research in many fields as it would promote research, and reinforce education enabling scholars to share their knowledge, especially giving power to the rich, developed countries of the world to share their knowledge with the poor countries and vice versa (Christian, 2008). Open Access is further classified into three types: Green OA (self-archiving generally the pre-post or post-print in repositories); Gold OA (articles in fully accessible open access journals) and Hybrid or paid Open Access (subscription journals with open access to individual articles usually when the fee is paid by the author, the author's organization, or the research funder).

Directory of Open Access Journals (Doaj):

DOAJ was launched in 2003 at Lund University, Sweden. DOAJ commenced with about 300Open Access journals, the number has now reached around 10000 journals comprising all areas of science, technology, medicine, social science and humanities. Today, DOAJ contains 11,297journals of more than 3,032,628 articles with8,171 searchable at the article level across 126countries. DOAJ as being a membership organization has three types of membership viz. Publisher, Sponsor, and an ordinary member.

ADOAJ Membership is a transparent statement of intent and provides quality and peer-reviewed OA Journals. Also, DOAJ is the co-author of the Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing (Principles). It serves as the initiation point for all the researchers who are looking for quality peer-reviewed OA Journals. DOAJ is a member of and subscribes to the principles of COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) (DOAJ, n. d.). Recently, as stated by the Global Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services (SCOSS) website, DOAJ has reached its funding target to cover its operational costs. 8consortia's and 175 institutions from 18 different countries have committed support to DOAJ. This shows the importance of sustaining open-access infrastructure (SCOSS, 2019).

Literature Review:

Ghane and Niazmand (2016) studied the status of Open Access journals published in developing countries i.e., Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Turkey (D_8 Countries). Pertinent data was obtained about journals published from 2000 to2014 from the Journal Citation Report (JCR). The information included JIF, Rank in Category, Total Journals in Category, Journal Rank in Category, and Quartile in Category. The authors' identified1, 407 OA journals published in D-8 countries. It was found that Egypt published the most journals (490) and Bangladesh the fewest (29). Egypt, Iran, and Turkey accounted for approximately 73.5percent of all journals.

At the time of the study, 10,162 journals were registered in DOAJ, and13.8 percent of them were published in D-8countries. The mean JIF for all journals from individual countries was highest for Pakistan (0.84), followed by Iran(0.74) and Turkey (0.57).The mean SNIP for all journals from each country was highest for Nigeria (0.57), followed by Egypt(0.57) and Pakistan (0.51). It was noted that the wide spread use of OA publishing models in D-8countries will boost the accessibility of their journals' content and ultimately impact research in D-8 states. Journals published in Egypt, Iran, and Turkey accounted for approximately 75percent of all OA journals published in D-8countries.More than one-third (38 percent) of the journals the authors studied used a Creative Commons CC-BY license. Most of the journals with a JIF were in the JCR Medical Sciences category (60 percent). As the number of journals in D-8 countries increases, publishers should attempt to make their journals eligible for indexing in citation databases.

The authors recommended efforts to improve the quality of journals in other subject categories so that they became eligible for indexing in the JCR. Dhanavandan and Tamizhchelvan (2014) found that out of 146 Library and Information Science (LIS) Journals considered for their study, the United States ranked first with 34 (24.6%)journals, followed by Brazil with 15 (10.2%) and Spain with 12 (8.22%) journals. The USA published the maximum number of journals in English as the primary language. During the period 1996 - 2005, more open access journals have been published but fewer journals were published in the multilingual language. Sahoo et.al. (2017) extracted data from DOAJ to study the quantitative inclusion of LIS Journals. As per the findings, a total of 158 LIS Journals were found to be indexed in DOAJ.

The publishers of these journals were from 43 countries in 21 different languages. English was found to be the predominant language of publication; three journals were published simultaneously in five languages. Indian along with Poland and United Kingdom was positioned at 5th rank with 6 Indian LIS Journals indexed in DOAJ. Laakso and Björk(2012) carried out a study on "Anatomy of open access publishing: a study of longitudinal development and internal structure". In their study extensiveness of scientific articles published in OA journals published during 2000-2011 was measured.

Parameters that were being observed during the study included structures of OA publishing concerned revenue models, publisher types, and relative distribution among scientific disciplines. Their study also surveyed the percentage of OA articles as compared to all other journal articles which included articles that were published OA with a delay and individual author paid OA articles in hybrid OA. Using stratified random sampling, DOAJ journals covering the period from 2000- to 2011were retrieved from major publication indexes. A considerable amount of OA journals necessitates article-processing charges have become mainstream i.e., nearly 49% of all the articles that were published in OA. Although publication volume grew in all major scientific branches, it was observed that major growth was observed in biomedicine between the years 2000-2011.

Erfanmanesh (2017) argued about the status and quality of open access journals in Scopus. Four indicators viz. cite rate, Cite Score, SNIP, and SJR were adopted to differentiate the quality of OA and non- OA journals that were indexed in Scopus in each subject area. Outcomes of the study were that around 17 % of the journals that were published by Scopus in the year 2015 were OA. 5.5 to 28.7% of OA journals were disproportionately spread across disciplines. The study further reveals that apart from the health profession and nursing, non-OA journals have achieved a statistically much higher average equality than the OA journal. The study concludes that even though open access gives more exposure to scholarly journals, this may not always result in increased quality and impact of the journal.

Wijewickrema and Petras (2017) did a study on journal selection criteria in an open-access environment: A comparison between the medicine and social sciences. In this study, they analyzed different answers given to a Global survey of 235 OA journal authors thereby using them to compare sixteen factors that influence journal choices between medicine and social sciences. According to the findings, authors from both disciplines believe that peer-reviewing of the journals is more important as compared to the number of annual subscribers of the Journal. However, it was observed that as compared to social science authors, those in the discipline of medicine give significantly more consideration to (1) impact factor, (2) the inclusion of the journal in abstracting and indexing services, (3) publisher's prestige, and (4) online submission with a tracking facility. Hugar (2019) in his article titled "Impact of Open Access Journals in DOAJ: An Analysis" examined the trend and growth of open access journals at a global level, in the DOAJ portalfrom2002 to 2018.

The author found that there were12,065 journals indexed in DOAJ where in countries like the United Kingdom and Indonesia publications are more with English being the most common communication language. Most of the journals did not charge article processing charges (APCs). Medicine and Education related journals were highest, 11% of journals were awarded DOAJ special tag/designation. The contribution of Elsevier, Science and Bio Med Central publishers was more compared to other publications during the study period. The United Kingdom, Indonesia, and Brazil contribute 33% of the journals in this portal. It was observed that 97% of the journals were peer-reviewed journals. The author found that a big boost to DOAJ came in the year 2017with 22% of journals were added during that year alone. Only 11% of DOAJ journals got DOAJ Seal for practicing extra high-level compliance and adherence to DOAJ open access standards.

A study by Laakso et al. (2011) on the development of Open Access Journals during the 1990s until2009 adopting a systematic technique was done. Data was extracted from DOAJ. Since an extremely high number of journals were registered in DOAJ, with the method of stratified sampling around 5000 were taken into consideration. According to the results, rapid growth in the publishing of open access journals had taken place in fifteen years. Based on the sampling results division into three distinct periods was suggested: The Pioneering years (1993–1999), the Innovation years (2000–2004),and the Consolidation years (2005–2009). Morrison (2017) studied DOAJ and reported that "The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) is the world's most authoritative list of scholarly, peer-reviewed, fully open access journals, and a "must" for libraries of all types."According to the study about the world's 10%peer-reviewed, scholarly journal titles were included in DOAJ as of August 2007. According to a study of more than 9000 OA journals in DOAJ, about 28 % charged authors for publishing in their journals. Although the figure varied for different disciplines, it was highest for medicine (47%) and the sciences (43%) and lowest in the humanities (4%) and the arts (0%) (Kozak and Hartley,2013). Satish (2019) studied Indian Research output contribution in Open Access journals indexed in DOAJ.

The study analyzed findings in the context of contribution according to country wise, year-wise, subject-wise, publication processing fee, journals licensing and publisher-wise from 2003 to May 2019 concerning the Directory of open access journals. As analyzed in June 2019 India ranked 14th (n=277) open access journals worldwide. The growth rate of research output increased from the year 2016 (n=33) onwards. In his study, Chauhan (2012) evaluated open access e-journals in LIS available on DOAJ. Out of the several searched e-journals, it was found that all are available in the full-text form free of cost and can be received regularly. The most notable findings in the study are that it provides effective communication between the user and online free e-journals. There is no alternative and substitute for its abundance, utility, and value. Morrison et al. (2015) in their survey "Open Access article processing charges: DOAJ Survey May 2014 listed 10,000 fully open access, peer-reviewed, scholarly journals. Most of these journals didn't charge Article Processing Charges. As per the survey of 2567 journals, 26% of journals listed in DOAJ do not have APCs.

Statement of the Problem:

There is a need to conduct an in-depth study to understand and explore the status of open access with the help of open global initiatives. This study will assist in comprehending comprehensive, complete, and updated status of open access resources quantified by the empirical data gathered from the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). The facets of the present study will include the status of Open Access Library &Information Science journals available through DOAJ concerning the geographical location of LIS journal publication, Article Processing Charges (APCs), DOAJ seal, the peer review process, journal format, journal license full-text language, journal plagiarism policy and preferred format for OA LIS journals.

Scope of the Study:

To accomplish the set objectives, the study will obtain data regarding OA journals in LIS from the DOAJ. It currently provides 10000+ open access journals covering all areas of science, technology, medicine, social science, and humanities. It contains around 156 LIS journals distributed over 43 countries. The time duration for this study was conducted from 2018 to 2019.

Objectives of the Study:

The objectives of the present study include identification of the countries actively contributing to publishing in LIS through different publishers based in those countries. The study also aims to examine the status of OA LIS journals concerning Article Processing Charges (APCs),DOAJ seal, peer-review process, journal license, full-text language, the format preferred, and journal plagiarism policy were the other objectives of the study.

Methodology:

Data from DOAJ was extracted to examine the prevailing status of OA LIS journals concerning spatial location, APC, DOAJ seal, the peer review process, the format preferred, journal license, plagiarism policy mentioned, and full-text language. However, to know the updated and latest status of open access, the study is focused on the period between the years 2018 - 2019. Data were extracted from the DOAJ.CSV file and were analyzed using MS Excel to draw inferences.

Data Analysis Andinterpretation:

To date, DOAJ contains 11,297 journals of more than 3,032,628 articles with 8,171searchable at the article level across 126 countries. Data from DOAJ is extracted to examine the prevailing status of OA LIS journals concerning spatial location, APC, DOAJ seal, the peer review process, the format preferred, journal license, plagiarism policy mentioned, and full-text language focusing on the period between the years2018 - 2019. Data from DOAJ is extractedas.CSV file and has been analyzed using MS Excel to draw inferences and conclusions.

Geographical distribution of LIS journals in DOAJ:

It is evident from the data collected from DOAJ; Open Access LIS journals have shown their presence in a total of 43 countries. USA has the biggest contribution of 28 publishers which publish in Open Access Environment followed by Brazil (20), Spain (14), Indonesia (10), Poland(9), UK (7), Switzerland, Iran (5), Germany, Italy, Canada (4), Taiwan, Romania, and Cuba (3) while in the remaining countries, only one to two publishers are seen working in an open-access environment (Figure 1).

File format preferred by OA LIS journals in DOAJ:

The file format is decided and selected keeping in view the ease of access and availability to store the document for further use or reference purpose. Most of the OA LIS journals in DOAJ prefer PDF format (67%), followed by HTML (19%), XML (8%), ePUB (5%) and Mobi (1%) is the least preferred format for the publishing of OA journals.

OA LIS Journal Plagiarism screening policy in DOAJ:

Journal plagiarism screening policy constitutes and reflects the quality of the journal. The data revealed that the majority (75%) of the OA LIS journals have not mentioned the plagiarism policy while meager (25%) journals have mentioned the OA journal plagiarism screening policy.

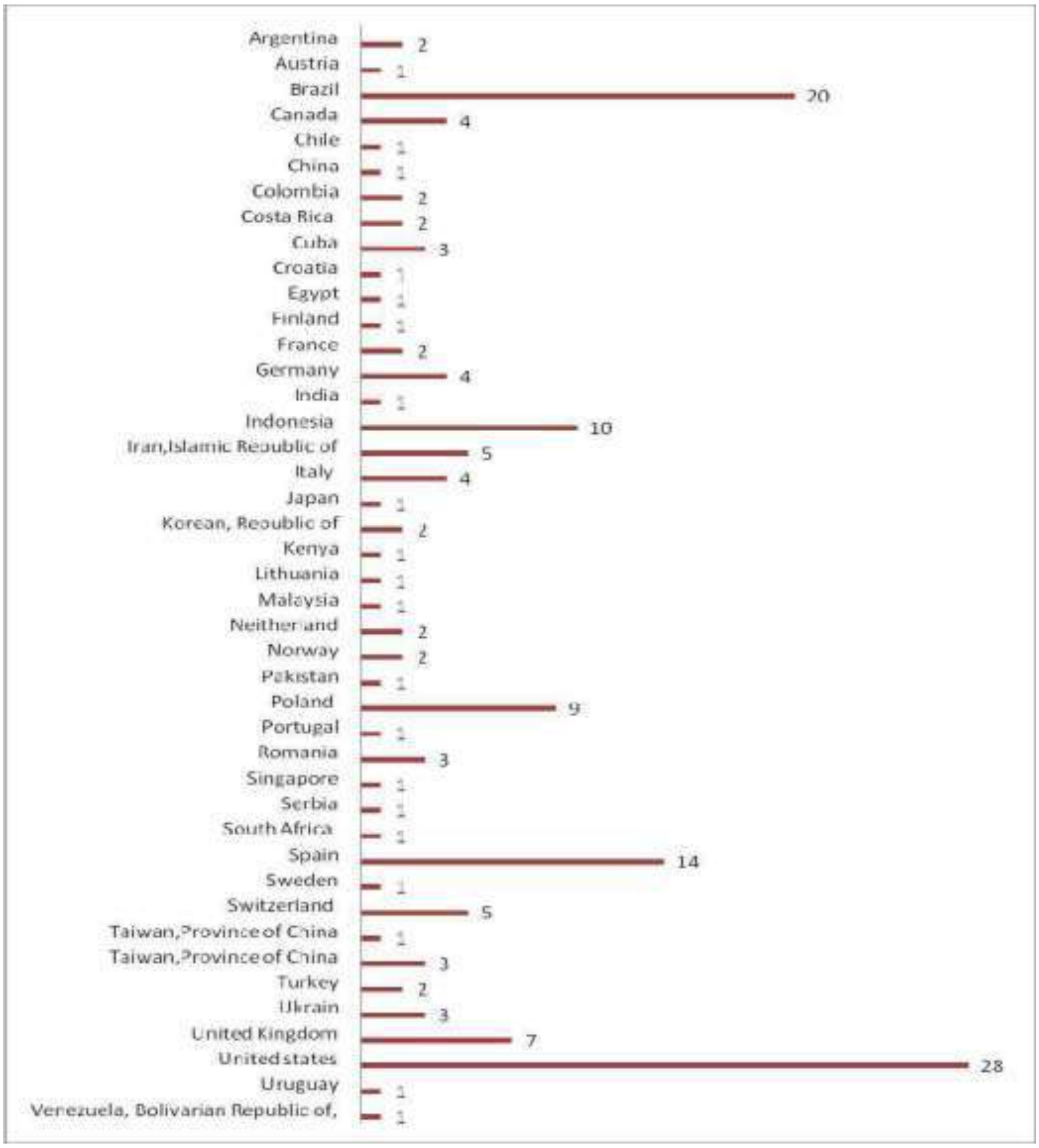

Figure 1: Countries Publishing LIS Journals in OA

Publishing rights to the author:

In a majority (65%) of the journals, the authors do not hold the publishing rights without restrictions, while only 33 % of the journals allow the author to hold publishing rights without any restriction. Meager proportions (2%) of the journals have not revealed whether the author possesses publishing rights without restriction or not.

Author Processing Charge (APC) status of LIS journals in DOAJ:

An APC is a publication fee that the OA journal charges from the author. This fee is charged by the author to make his / her work available to OA through the internet in OA journals. Mostly it is not the author who pays this fee but the institution funding his research. Some publishers waive the fee in cases of hardship. DOAJ publishes articles in open access model and is made freely available online immediately after publication. To cater to the various costs inquired by DAOJ in the process of publication, APC is either charged to the author or the funding institution. For LIS journals it is found that 150journals (96%) do not charge APC while only 4LIS journals (3%) charge APC from the authors or the funding organization, whereas no information is provided by 2 journals (1%).

Status of DOAJ Seal in LIS journals:

The DOAJ Seal is a certificate of competence for OA journals that achieve a high level of openness. It is awarded to journals that adhere to best practices and prime publishing standards. A total of 1,280 journals indexed by DOAJ have DOAJ Seal. To receive the Seal, the journal submitted in DOAJ must comply with the following 7 conditions:

1. Use DOIs as permanent identifiers
2. Provide DOAJ with article metadata
3. Deposit content with a long-term digital preservation or archiving program
4. Embed machine-readable CC licensing information in articles
5. Allow generous reuse and mixing of content, following a CC-BY, CC BY-SA, or CC BYNC license

6. Has a deposit policy registered with a deposit policy registry and,
7. Allow the author to hold the copyright without restrictions (DOAJ, 2018).

From the data analyzed, it is evident that the majority i.e., 145 (93%) journals in the LIS field do not possess the DOAJ seal, while only 11journals (7%) do possess the DOAJ seal.

Peer review status for LIS journals in DOAJ:

Peer review is an important and integral part of research and scientific publishing that validates the originality and quality of a paper. Peer reviewers are experts who deeply study the paper to pull out gaps and offer advice as to how to make them work more qualitatively. Many times, a paper is rejected due to non-compliance with journal standards. The job of the peer reviewer is to make sure that the quality of the paper is high because if low-quality manuscripts are entertained, the reputation of the journal ceases in the scientific community. Most of the journals 82 (53%) in the LIS field are Double-Blind Peer-Reviewed, followed by 32 (21%)peer-reviewed journals, 23 (18%) Blind Peer-reviewed journals, 8 (6%) Editorial reviewed journals while only two journals (1%) are open peer-reviewed whereas no information has been provided for 2 journals in DOAJ.

The medium of LIS journals for publishing in DOAJ:

A common language that is understandable by the masses is more successful in disseminating the information to a greater multitude. Majorities, 68% of the LIS journals in DOAJ publish research work in the English language, while only ten journals (8%) do not publish in the English language.

The license of LIS OA Access journals in DOAJ:

Creative Commons copyright licenses are the tools that provide the author with a standardized way of granting copyright permissions to their work. LIS OA journals available through DOAJ have different licensing combinations with the majority of 62 journals having CC-BY licenses followed by 34 CC-B-NC-ND licenses, 24 CCBY-NC licenses, 17 CC-BY-NC-SA licenses, 11CC-BY-SA licenses, 3 CC-BY-ND license and 2journals with Publishers own license whereas no information is provided for two of the journals (Figure 2.).

LIS OA literature productivity on the global level:

With the open access initiatives gaining momentum, many researchers and research communities have come forward to publish in open access mode. As per the data collected from the Web of Science, the total LIS research output in the subject of Library and Information Science is 2, 89,026 of which the total research output published in the open-access mode is 22,451. The data when analyzed, revealed that most of the LIS research (97%) is published in subscription mode, while only a meager proportion (7%) is published in open access mode.

Conclusion:

The open-access movement has proved to be a boon for the scientific and research community. What was before a privilege to some is now accessible to everyone within the reach of one's fingertips, just a click away. Emphasis should be laid on publishing in open access as it has innumerable benefits to the author and there search fraternity as well. As more and more users can access the research through open access, research reaches a wider community, and the authors are benefited from increased citations. But as the open-access movement is gaining momentum throughout the globe, it is also to be realized that screening the research and assessing the quality of the journal becomes a very important and essential job.

In the current study, until the year 2019, in DOAJ, LIS journals have made their presence from 43 countries. The US being at the forefront, the emphasis is to be laid on bringing other countries to work hard in the open access movement so that they can contribute fullest to the research world. This can be achieved by encouraging the authors to publish in OA journals. The need of the hour is to focus on the benefits of publishing in open access which is but is not limited to reduced cost, ease of access, and duplication of research. India is lacking far behind with just one LIS publisher in DOAJ. An alarming situation for the nation, emphasis on the importance of Open Access, and awakening the LIS research scholars is the need of the hour. Transparency is a crucial and critical part of journal production. The journal plagiarism policy ensures that the work is original, and that due credit is acknowledged by the citing author to the cited author.

It has been observed that the majority of the DOAJ LIS journals have not mentioned their very important plagiarism policy and a vital part of the open access movement. Hence, mentioning the journal plagiarism policy provides transparency to the journal and the author as well, and incorporating it will lead to the success of the journal in the smaller story but make the open access movement a success on the large. The majority of the DOAJ LIS journals do not provide the author with publishing rights which is a matter of concern. If the author holds publishing rights, he can reproduce and disseminate his work to the masses. When the author doesn't hold the publishing rights, he loses some or most of the control over his work through which the journal publisher gains benefit. Also, APC is charged by a few of the publishers. Although many do not charge APC, making the author pay to make his work freely available violates the open-access initiative. Here it is important to mention that open access is a profit to the research fraternity, not to the publishing community.

A journal is popular among the research community because of its quality which is measured through various factors, such as impact factor, recognition by the governing research body, and so on. To maintain the quality of the journal, DOAJ has come up with DOAJ Seal. But it is alarming to find that majority of the LIS journals do not possess the DOAJ seal which raises questions on the quality of the journal. Although most of the journals in the LIS field are peer-reviewed, much work is yet to be done. The open-access movement proved to be a breakthrough in the subscription-based research world. While the initiative emphasizes and thrusts upon keeping the research work open to all, much of the work is yet to be done to make this movement a success for the research and dissemination rather than another opportunity to the profit makers to earn profits.

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) In Banking Sector: Pros and Cons

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Abstract:

Artificial Intelligence in banking & financial sector becoming an emerging technology for providing better access, customer satisfaction, convenience, to the customers, and economy and time saving facilities, even though there are some challenges in adoption of AI in Banking Sector. This paper dealt with the application of AI, its advantages, and challenges. The paper is pure descriptive nature and secondary data sources are used for the purpose of analysis and presentation.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence, customer satisfaction, fraud detection, cyber security.

Introduction:

Artificial Intelligence is abroad area of computer Technology focus on creating intelligent computers that can carry out activities, in which traditionally require human intelligence, it examines how the human brain perceives, decides and functions when solving issues. Adopting the AI in the Banking Sector have been perceived to be increasing in the recent years, and made the technology as commercially feasible. AI is to bring radical changes in every business including Banking Sector. In fact the banks are the backbone of financial system. The technological innovations had brought a drastic transformation of the banking and financial sector. The banking and financial sector of India covers all banking companies, non-banking companies, financial companies, fin tech companies and regulatory agencies and other institutions.

Background of the Study:

Artificial Intelligence enables a smart environment with which everyone can just access information and communicate with virtual assistants. As the banking and financial sector now need a progressive emergence of automation. AI Assistants like Alexa and Siri, which utilize sensors to understand human request and autonomously gather information from the web without the participant's assistance. They have the potential to acquire data concerning the environment that it perceives like the whether condition. Infogate, which notifies consumers of the news based on predetermined subjects of interest. As they employ sensors GPS and cameras to respond to their surroundings and navigate through traffic autonomous cars might also regarded as Intelligent Assistant. Artificial Intelligence technologies are capable of hearing what people are saying expressing it as words and comprehending what they are saying. AI identifies the text printed on paper is interpret by character recognition, which identifies the letter forms and transforms them into machine readable. AI is a knowledge discovery focus on expressing data regarding the actual world in a way that system software can utilize to alleviate challenging problems. AI preparation refers to decision making processes carried out by machine of software application to accomplish a particular objective. The programme implantation entails selecting a series of tasks they have a high likelihood of completing a certain job. AI as computer vision is a branch and allows machines and algorithms to retrieve and to execute tasks or provide suggestions according to the data.

Objectives of the Study: The present papers focus on the following objectives-

- To provide the details of the Genesis of Artificial Intelligence.
- To explain the Application of AI in Banking & Financial Sector.
- To know the Advantages and challenges associated with AI in Banking and financial sector
- To discuss the future of Artificial intelligence in banking and financial sector of India.

Research Methodology:

The background of the study developed based on the secondary data available in websites, reports, books and articles on emergence of Artificial intelligence powered by banks and financial institutions world over. The study is a descriptive nature and conceptual based to explore the future of the artificial intelligence and its adoptability in banking and financial institutions.

Discussions and Interpretation:

Genesis of Artificial Intelligence:

The intelligence exhibited by the robots and algorithms is known as Artificial Intelligence, Access to every bit of knowledge on the planet is in sufficient for a computer or other device to be considered really intelligent. It must still be infinitive, self-learning and adaptable. The turing test was developed in 1950 by mathematician Alan Turing to identify Artificial Intelligence in a computer. The turing tests central question is whether a machine can effectively run for people. The test will be administered under a specific. Collection of guidelines that depend on physical evaluators and test subjects being linked primarily through an online social networking platform or its counterpart. Artificial Intelligence empowered Banking and financial sector may enable a computer system to observe sense interpret, evaluate and interact like humans. In nutshell, AI helps a computer based virtual agent in thinking and sensing which the building chunks of human intelligence are these technologies are implemented in both front end and back end process the un parralled growth of Financial technological companies in India can be due to the rapid increase of innovative technology. The Customer of banking and financial companies are looking forward for convenience and innovation remains as a reason to develop services that enhance technological practices such as mobile technology, internet banking, Fintech innovations, etc.

Application of Artificial Intelligence:

Artificial Intelligence developments prediction technologies results positive impact on customer service, even with a general keyword search hundreds of results pages may be found in an instant. Generally, in banking and financial companies getting customer questions answered promptly is a difficulty that all organizations face. The biggest financial institution in India HDFC was having a similar issue. As a result, they created EVA (Electronic Virtual Assistant) an AI based Chabot that can respond to basic questions in less than 0.4 seconds by gathering information form a vast array of sources. Three million of inquiries have been answered by the virtual assistant. Who has also interacted with 500000 different individuals and carried on more than 500000 discussions. Scam detection and prevention were typically difficult task but AI is assisting us with scam detection and prevention. In a variety of companies are implementing AI technologies to reduce fraud and improve security. AI and deep learning are being used by organization like Master card and RBS word pay to identify suspicious transaction patterns and prevent card fraud. AI is used for Financial & wealth advisors, tailored customer services, marketing promotional & sales, improved interaction between channels, and detection of frauds, risk monitoring, Credit decisions, enhanced workforce, reconciliation, processing settlements, automated Existing process and cash Management.

Advantages of AI in Banking & Financial Sectors:

Fraud detection:

Artificial intelligence has an impact on the detection of fraudulent risks in anti-money laundering, malpractices etc. Artificial intelligence is assistance has been considered in the Bombay Stock exchange to detect the rumours since 2016. To tackle the fraudulent transactions the FICO falcon fraud management solutions using advanced artificial intelligence technology. The Fraud detection is area where artificial intelligence is genuinely superior to humans. Artificial intelligence analyses large amounts of data and picks up the suspicious transactions. Manually analysing such transactions leads to mistakes. Without an AI fraud detection system in the field create a day for criminals to launder money or finance illegal activities.

Improved Investment Evaluation:

The Artificial intelligence technology can recommendations to investment in right way that match the risk appetite of the institutions. AI technologies can accurately evaluate client funding proposals, given that industry-specific information is often difficult to understand. The decision to invest is still in the hands of human analysts. Investment analysis software makes the process easier and accommodates more variables. AI software is instrumental in hastening the process.

Better Customer Experience:

Usually, the customers of banks and financial institutions are constantly looking for convenience in day-to-day financial activities. For example, the ATM was a success because customers could access a vital service even when banks were closed. In recent trends clients can open bank accounts and verify themselves, using their smartphones, from the comfort of the couch. New products and seasonal financial offers can be available on time. Banks can earn the trust and confidence of customers by reducing turnaround time. In addition, DMS software can reduce approval times for facilities.

Reduced Operational Costs and Risks: AI systems reduce the risk by creating logic flows in data capture and combining predictive and prescriptive techniques to solve business problems. DMS reduces data entry time, spend more time innovating and focusing on core business tasks. Despite its advantages, artificial intelligence can’t replace the value of a handshake. However, with the savings derived from investment in AI systems, financial institutions can redirect resources away from data entry to business development.

Improved Loan and Facility Evaluation:

Artificial Intelligence based technology give approval or rejection recommendations of loan and facilities by considering more variables even when the party, whether personal or business, has little documentation. When an application is approved, no one asks any questions. However, when an application is rejected, the institution owes the client an explanation. Even though systems are designed to be objective, they can demonstrate bias. This is because configurations are only as good as their developers. Artificial intelligence and human knowledge in a meaningful way and help experts to transfer their decision-making paths and logic to the platform.

Algotrading:

Algotrade allow and identify the market fluctuation and help in investment decision making and provide a wide range of trading opportunities from the inputs. Thus, algotrade can be used in order to provide user friendly trading services of the financial markets.

Robot process automation (RPA):

To reduce the manual work Robot Process Automation to reproduce the day-to-day human roles automatically more accurately and these data inputs are examined and sent as an output for further processing.

Facilitate transactional:

Forecast cash at ATMs: in ATM management systems AI algorithm used to detect cash levels at ATM and also help in maintain the optimum level by saving money.

Risks and challenges of Artificial Intelligence in banking and financial sector:

AI does not Provide Ethical Justification for Rejected Loan Applications:

AI application is dependent on its creator. A flawed algorithm leads to faulty analysis. Software is designed within specific parameters, and those parameters are subject to interpretation. For instance, a proposal for a mortgage in a low-income neighbourhood would be considered high risk. Therefore, the application will recommend a high interest rate to mitigate the risk to the institution. Unfortunately, the division of these neighbourhood has less to do with income generation and more about social-economic factors, including race. The system isn't capable of discerning this bias. It can only analyse information based on its design. Without proper justification, it is difficult to explain a rejection to a client. With people taking their fights to social media, a financial institution can have its name run through the mud because it could not explain its decision.

People Still Prefer to Deal with People:

Even though clients are direct beneficiaries of improved efficiency when dealing with machines, they are still suspicious of a fully automated system. In truth, a glitch in the system can spell disaster for a client, and negotiations are not possible with software. Whenever banks update their system and, a bug is exposed, social media is always aflame with complaints and bad press. Unfortunately, no one sings praises when things go well. Even though these incidents are few and far between, it hurts the brand.

AI is high Cost of Investment:

The AI software fee is paid upfront—furthermore, additional hardware such as servers and physical infrastructure required and the regular updates need to be scheduled and implemented and new software can put a strain on existing hardware. User can reduce this risk by rely on a trustworthy partner. Despite its challenges, artificial intelligence is changing the financial and banking industry for the better. AI-based tools that forms a crucial part of business process management in banking and finance.

The system allows non-IT people to make smarter automated business decisions and ultimately improve the company's competitiveness. Further many banks face the challenge of an unwillingness to improve or adapt to new methods, Lack of commitment required to up skill their labour force and human resources skills, Lack of supporting data to implement operational changes, the banking sector is facing a disconnect between the need and response from customers, Lack of training witnessed in the existing workforce associating with the advanced tools and applications of the use of AI in banking, Lack of awareness about the AI in front of the customers, Lack of skilled workforce to handle the AI tools, Not understand the customer's way of language such as texting or voice

Preparedness of Banks& financial institutions to cope with Artificial Intelligence:

AI is an emerging technology in financial institutions day to day transactions. Being immature and the limited time it has been in use, it is a significant business risk that is further compounded by the fact that the field is also evolving rapidly.

Future of the Artificial Intelligence:

The Present paper identifies that expected future of the AI technology in banking sector. AI is becoming to bring about the major change in the future of Banking sector. AI brings a radical change in enhancing each and every business operation and function of banking and financial companies.

Conclusions:

Artificial intelligence become an inevitable technology to transformation of banking and financial sector from age-old traditions practices to modern innovative customer accessibility and satisfactory process in India. Its goal to provide better customer interaction and increased efficiency of business operations in the present scenario. AI to explore the advancement knowledge application in filling the gaps in the system. Artificial Intelligence may not be a replacement to human beings but enhancement to human operations to bring the effectiveness in day-to-day operations of the banking and financial institutions.

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Public health expenditure and health benefits in the state of Gujarat

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Abstract:

This study is conducted in terms of government per capita health expenditure and health benefits in the context of Gujarat state, India. Secondary data is used for the study. Various published reports and statistics of the government have been used for secondary data collection. Data are interpreted based on time series data for classification and analysis. At the end of the study, it is found that the increase in government health expenditure in the state of Gujarat has an impact on health benefits. Thus government health expenditure is a very important factor in health benefits.

Key words: Public Health Expenditure, Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, Life Expectancy, Per Capita Health Expenditure.

Introduction:

The concept of development is seen to change with time. Adam Smith and his contemporaries economists in terms of economic development and growth believed that the market system operates freely and the role of the state is only as a police state. But the role of the state changes in Keynes and later. Today, in all the countries of the world, the role of the government is seen not only as a police state but towards development. The government of the country formulates various developmental programs and at the same time public expenditure is seen to increase. Public expenditure is expenditure incurred by the government. Which is known as developmental and non-developmental expenditure. Expenditures like education, health and family welfare expenditure etc. are considered important in developmental expenditure. Today in the world there are various types of health related problems and new problems are emerging as well. Today people of every country are availing various health related services to live a healthy life. The prevalence of health services has increased, both public and private

Fields work. As health services are expensive and unaffordable to the common man, public health services and the public health expenditure incurred on them become important. Public health services are particularly important in terms of improving health care and health-related well-being of poor and low-income people. Today, various countries of the world are seen setting some important goals for the citizens of their country and jointly trying to achieve these goals. At the global level, the World Health Organization and other similar organizations always set standards in the field of health. The concept of health is also seen to improve with time. Earlier health was associated only with physical health and well-being but today the World Health Organization defines health as physical, mental and social well-being.

Objectives of the study:

2.1. Examining health-related government expenditure in Gujarat

2.2. Check Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate in Gujarat

2.3. Check life expectancy in Gujarat

Public health expenditure and health benefits in Gujarat:

Along with the development of health services in the world, the health expenditure is continuously increasing. In India and its states too, there is a constant effort to improve various government health services. Today, some states in India have improved their health indicators along with increased government spending on health. As health indicators improve, people achieve better health and well-being. This study is done in the context of Gujarat state to examine the health related government expenditure and the resulting health benefits received by the people of Gujarat. Here the per capita health expenditure figures of Gujarat state along with infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, life expectancy are taken as indicators of health. Today, life expectancy has been increasing in various countries in the world and child mortality has decreased in the world. Then it becomes important to check its status in the state of Gujarat and how efficient the government expenditure on health has been.

Table 3. 1. **Per Capita Public Health Expenditure and Health Indicators in Gujarat**

Year	Per capita public health Expenditure (Rs)	Life Expectancy at birth (year)	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100000 live birth)	Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 live birth)
2006	300	65.8	160	53
2016	1001	69.5	91	30
2020	1636	70.2	70	23

Source: 1. Handbook of Statistics on Indian States, Reserve Bank of India, 2021-22
2. Socio-Economic Survey 2022-23, Gujarat State Statistics Sheets
3. Brief Budget Analysis 2006-07 to 2020-21, Budget Publication, State of Gujarat

Analyzing the above statistics, it is known that the government health expenditure has increased in the state of Gujarat and life expectancy has also increased. We have seen maternal and child mortality rates decrease. In 2006, the per capita public health expenditure in the state was Rs 300, the life expectancy was 65.8 years and the maternal mortality rate was 160 and the infant mortality rate was 53. Whereas in 2020, the per capita public health expenditure has increased to 1636 rupees and the life expectancy has also increased. Life expectancy as of 2020 is 70.2 years. As of 2020, the maternal mortality rate is 70 per lakh live births and the infant mortality rate is 23 per thousand. Thus the health benefits in the state have increased.

Conclusion:

In the state of Gujarat, per capita government expenditure on health is seen to be increasing. And with it increased health benefits. Thus, public health expenditure in the state of Gujarat is an important factor for health benefits. At the same time, in other states too, the health benefits of increased government health expenditure have accrued to the poor and middle class. In India, the state of Kerala ranks first in terms of health expenditure and health benefits. It is the current demand of the entire society that the health-related government expenditure should be increased to provide health benefits to the people of various states and the people of the country should get health-related well-being and the development of the country should be accelerated.

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Teacher Recruitment Process in India: With special Reference to Delhi, Punjab & Maharashtra

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Introduction:

Teacher play key role in the teaching learning process. It is hard to imagine education & learning without the presence of teachers. Not just teachers but teachers who are well trained & actively involved for the continuous professional development. It is famously said that children are the future of tomorrow. Education paves way to various ways for students to achieve something in their life. Without proper education & training & in-depth knowledge of particular subjects it's hard to imagine student pursuing their dreams & lead a life of happiness & well-being. Thus teachers have the responsibility of creating knowledgeable students that are adequate skills to sustain in professional & personal life too.

Background:

Research study in India has concluded that there is inconsistency in teacher recruitment policies. There is problem in calculating the required number of teachers and their qualifications. Inconsistency in teacher recruitment process is handled by appointing contract teachers for that said academic year and for lesser payment as compare to teachers in regular recruitment. Due to such irregularity qualified candidates are in the long wait to get teaching jobs as per their qualification It is also noted that highly qualified candidate are working on very lower salary. Teacher candidates are also opting for other jobs for their economic stability. It is also noticed that there are unfair means in teacher recruitment process and also in transfer case there are some areas in which teacher are not happy to be located on take recruitment for a particular location, this increase in lack of teachers or absenteeism among teachers. There is uncertainty in recruitment process of teachers in India. There is uncertainty about how & when recruitment will happen, whether merit will be rewarded & whether school-specific needs would be met or not. These all affect the quality of teaching. The recruitment methods differ from states to state in India.

Recommendation for Teacher Recruitment:

Justice Verma Committee (2012) has advised a teacher eligibility test for recruitment of all teachers, whether on contract or grade. Several state governments have reviewed their policies on contract teachers (contract/regular & contractual probation moving toward regularization); some state governments are hiring contract teachers without any long-term perspective. Annual surveys & reports shows that the learning condition of students in India is not up to the mark of their level they are studying in. It is well known facts that teacher competencies, effectiveness & motivation are related to student learning. These three teacher attributes are determined by how the education system is able to foreground the rights of children (to quality education), acknowledge the rights of teachers (working conditions given to teachers). There should be provision of sufficient teachers as per the student ratio. Teachers must be provided with the environment so as to teach effectively. Some states are regularizing the contract teachers.

The Policy Framework 1951 to 2004: for recruitment of teachers

Period	Policy framework	Strategies
1951-68	Constitution of India	1964: Education Commission Report prescribing minimum standards for recruitment of teachers – 10 years of general education & minimum two years of training – diploma or degree in education.
1986-92	National Policy on Education, 1986	Operation Blackboard (1987): Strive for at least two teachers in all primary schools, scheme wound up in 2001. DIET, 1988: suggests, a pre-service, as well as an in-service, training institution in every district.
1992 to 2002	National Policy on Education, 1986, revised in 1992	1997 onwards: Several state governments introduced 'Contract teachers' or 'Para teachers' appointed by local bodies (panchayats) or during specific education projects without adhering to the qualification norms

		drafted by earlier policies. This was done outside the GOI policy framework and legitimized as a "project strategy". In 2001: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan – Transitional schools provided for in the scheme, legitimizing, contract teachers and Para- teachers.

Rationale of the Study:

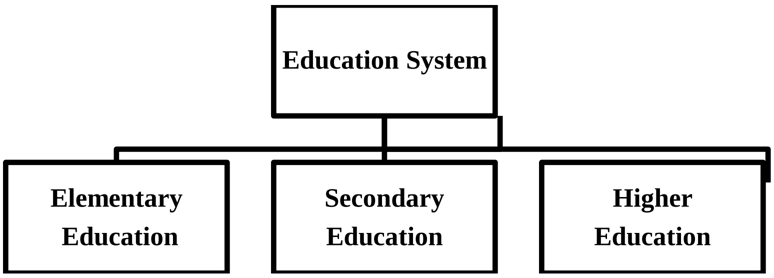
Teachers are important in any type & level of teaching & learning process. It is imperative to have competent teachers at all level of education. Previous studies have noticed lack of competent & appropriate number of teachers in education system. The study will help to know the teacher recruitment process & will also highlight if it is useful in providing appropriate number of teachers as required in the education system.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the teacher recruitment process in India
2. To study in detail Teacher Recruitment Process in Delhi, Punjab & Maharashtra

Current Scenario in Education in India:

The Ministry of Education consists of 2 departments: The Department of School Education and Literacy & Higher Education.The Department of School Education & Literacy is broadly responsible for education imparted between the ages of six to 18 years, i.e., school education. Under the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 the government is mandated to provide elementary education to all children between 6-14 years of age. Secondary education is imparted between Classes 9-12 for children between 14-18 years of age. The Department of Higher Education is responsible for higher education, & training for students above 18 years of age. Higher education includes undergraduate & postgraduate courses, doctoral degrees, & certificates. The Indian education system can be divided into three: Elementary Education, Secondary Education and Higher Education.



Children in the age group of 6-14 are a part of the Elementary level of education ranging from Grades 1-8, and are entitled to free and compulsory education as mandated by the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (2009) (RTE). The Elementary level is further divided into 2 sub-categories, Primary School (Grades 1-5) and Upper Primary School (6-8). Post Elementary level, a child undergoes Secondary Education for four years (Grades 9-12). Secondary education is further split into Secondary (Grades 9- 10) and Higher Secondary (Grades 11-12)

The types of school in India include:

1. Government school
2. Government Aided schools
3. Private Unaided Recognized
4. Other types of Schools

A. Government Schools:

Large center government run school systems are

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya in urban areas, started in 1965
2. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, for the gifted students,
3. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya for girls belonging to vulnerable SC/ST/OBC classes,
4. Indian Army Public Schools run by the Indian Army for the children of soldiers.

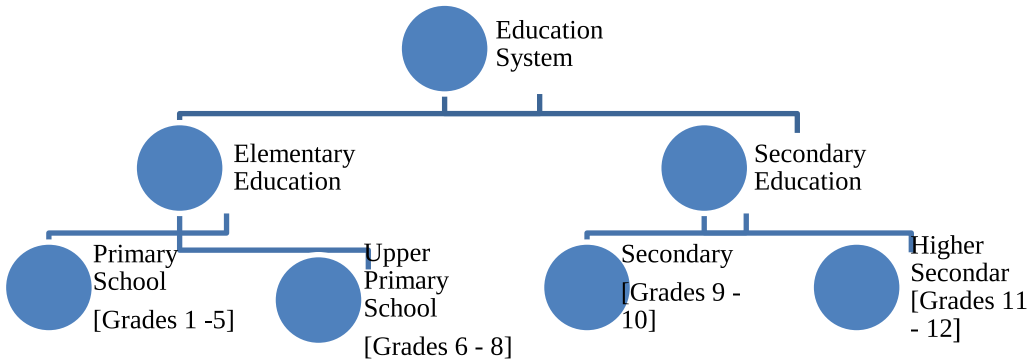
B. Government aided Private Schools:

These are usually charitable trust run schools that receive partial funding from the government. Largest system of aided schools is run by D.A.V. College Managing Committee.

C. Private Schools (unaided):

According to current estimates, 29% of Indian children are privately educated. More than 50% children in urban areas are enrolled in private schools.

D. Other Schools:



Current Scenario: School Education: Types of Schools

In the below paragraph we will discuss about the types of school in India: namely government schools, government aided private school, private unaided school, international schools, homeschooling, open schooling

A. Government Schools: Large center government runs school system

B. Government aided Private Schools: These are usually charitable trust run schools that receive partial funding from the government. Largest system of aided schools is run by D.A.V. College Managing Committee.

C. Private Schools (unaided): According to current estimates, 29% of Indian children are privately educated. More than 50% children in urban areas are enrolled in private schools.

D. International Schools: International school offers an English-medium curriculum other than the country's national curriculum & is international in its orientation.

E. Home-Schooling: The Indian Government allows that parents are free to teach their children at home, if they wish to and have the means. If someone decides not to send his/her children to school, the government would not interfere.

F. Open and Distance learning:

Board of Open Schooling and Skill Education, Sikkim (BOSSE) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) provides opportunities for continuing education to those who missed completing school education. In 2012 various state governments also introduced "State Open School" to provide distance education.

Current Scenario: School Education:

According to the 2009 Right to Education Act, schooling is free & compulsory for all children from the ages of 6 to 14. There are more than 15 lakhs schools in India, nearly 97 lakhs teachers are teaching approximately 26.5 crore students from pre-primary level to higher secondary level. Schools conduct classes from 1st to 12th grade.

The schools by level in India are as follows.

1. Preprimary (Nursery, Lower Kindergarten, Upper Kindergarten)
2. Primary (1st grade to 5th grade)
3. Upper Primary (6th grade to 8th grade)
4. Secondary (9th grade to 10th grade)
5. Higher Secondary (11th grade to 12th grade)

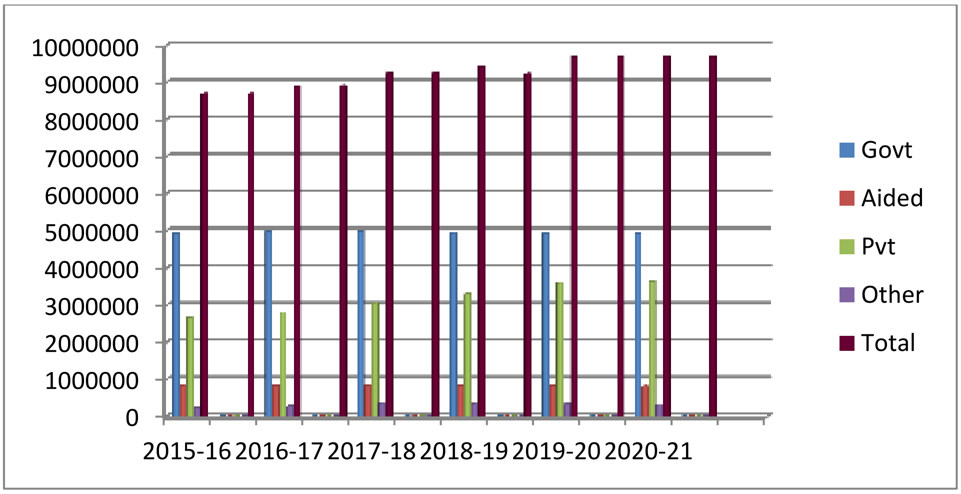
The below table depicts type of schools and teachers and their number from the year2015-2016 to the year 2020-21

National	Type of Schools					Teachers				
Year	Govt.	Aided	Pvt	Other	Total	Govt	Aided	Pvt	Other	Total
2015-16	1105223	83729	295335	38058	1522345	4937011	843116	2677111	234681	8691919
	72.60%	5.50%	19.40%	2.50%	1522356	0.568	0.097	0.308	0.027	8691922
2016-17	1101032	84458	304050	46068	1535608	4996159	837146	2796424	267174	8896903
	71.70%	5.50%	19.80%	3.00%	1535610	0.561	0.094	0.314	0.03	8905811
2017-18	1094349	84180	322692	57679	1558900	4984327	841509	3060876	360647	9247359
	70.20%	5.40%	20.70%	3.70%	1558903	0.539	0.091	0.331	0.039	9247361
2018-19	1084149	85305	325710	55836	1551000	4951190	820482	3300793	358371	9430836
	69.90%	5.50%	21.00%	3.60%	1551000	0.522	0.087	0.35	0.038	9230839
2019-20	1032779	84431	337726	52769	1507705	4940664	823444	3603778	329377	9697263
	68.50%	5.60%	22.40%	3.50%	1507708	0.51	0.085	0.372	0.034	9687577
2020-21	1032249	84511	341064	51310	1509134	4925783	804803	3645855	310285	9686726
	68.40%	5.60%	22.60%	3.40%	1509136	0.508	0.083	0.376	0.032	9696425

Teachers in different types of schools in India					
	Government	Aided	Private	Other	Total
2015-16	4937011	843116	2677111	234681	8691919
%	56.80%	9.70%	30.80%	2.70%	8691922
2016-17	4996159	837146	2796424	267174	8896903
%	56.10%	9.40%	31.40%	3.00%	8905811
2017-18	4984327	841509	3060876	360647	9247359
%	53.90%	9.10%	33.10%	3.90%	9247361
2018-19	4951190	820482	3300793	358371	9430836
%	52.20%	8.70%	35.00%	3.80%	9230839
2019-20	4940664	823444	3603778	329377	9697263
%	51.00%	8.50%	37.20%	3.40%	9687577
2020-21	4925783	804803	3645855	310285	9686726
%	50.80%	8.30%	37.60%	3.20%	9696425

As per the above table we have list of teachers from the year 2015-16 to 2020-21. The above table shows numbers of teachers in India in different categories. There is more number of government teachers as compare to the number of teachers in private or aided schools, as there is more number of government schools as considering other schools. There have been decreases in number of teachers in different category since 2015 to 2021. The number of teachers in government school in India in the year 2015-16 is 4937011, but if we see number of teachers in government school from the academic year 2020-21 it is 4925783, there is decrease of 11,228 teachers since 5 years. The numbers teachers in Aided schools have been decreased since 2015, in the year 2015 the number of teachers in aided schools were, 843116, and for the academic year 2021 the number of teachers in aided schools are 804803, so the decrease in number of teachers in aided schools were 38313 The number of teaches in private schools in India in the year 2015-16 was 2677111 as we see there is increase in number of teachers in private schools in India. For the academic year 2020-21 the number of teachers in private schools is 3645855 schools so there is increase by, 968744. The rise is due to increase in number of private schools in India.

When we look at the total number of teachers in government, aided, private schools the number of teachers in the year 2015-16 was 8691922 and number of teachers in India in for different schools were 9696425. The increase number is 1,004,503. But there is decrease in number of teachers in government schools. We need to carefully consider why there has been decrease in number of teachers in government schools.



Recruitment Process:

In most states, the recruitment agency conduct the entrance examination (teacher eligibility test (TET) or equivalent), conduct the interviews & declare the list in order of merit & reservation. Once the list is prepared, it is then handed to the concerned department (primary, elementary, or secondary) & the appointment orders are issued by the competent authority. Depending on the policy of a given state, the appointing authority communicates with the selected teachers. CTET – Central Teacher Eligibility Test to teach in the schools of the central government. Some government aided and private schools to give preference to teachers who have qualified the test. The salary of government school teachers ranges from 35,000-37,000 to 48,000-50,000 depending upon the level of class they are teaching. Salary of contractual teachers ranges from 21,250/-pm to 27,500/- pm, depending upon the level of class they are teaching.

Minimum Eligibility Criteria for PPRT, PRT, TGT & PGT:

In the below paragraph details for recruitment of teachers under various posts are given it give us fair idea about the post, the classes they can teach and what are eligibility criteria for their recruitment

1. PPRT : 10+2 qualification., 1 year Diploma in ECE/6 month Diploma in ECCE or D.Ed./B.Ed. from recognized organization or University
2. PRT: Senior Secondary School Certificate with 50% marks or Intermediate with 50% marks or its equivalent, Pass in the Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) conducted by the CBSE OR Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) conducted by different State Governments, Two years diploma in education (D.Ed.) or Bachelor in elementary education (B.EL.Ed.) or JBT.
3. TGT: Four years' Integrated degree course of Regional College of Education of NCERT in the concerned subject with at least 50% marks in aggregate OR Bachelor's Degree with at least 50% marks in the concerned subjects/ combination of subjects, Pass in the Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET), conducted by CBSE OR Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) conducted by different State Governments, B.Ed. or equivalent degree from a recognized university.
4. PGT: Two years' Integrated Post Graduate M.Sc. Course of Regional College of Education of NCERT in the concerned subject; Or Master Degree from a recognized University with at least 50%marks in aggregate in the following subjects, B.Ed. or equivalent degree from a recognized university

Government teacher Direct recruitment process is as follow: Appear for CTET/TET when advertised by the concerning authority. CTET/TET qualified candidate become eligible to apply for job openings in the government school. [The CTET or TET consists of two papers- Paper I & Paper-II. Candidates willing to teach classes 1 to 5 needs to appear for Paper-I For classes 6 to 8 candidates need to appear for Paper-II. If a candidate wants to teach from classes 1 to 8 then he/she has to appear for both the examinations]. After qualifying CTET/TET candidates become eligible to apply at different government schools as per the advertisement notification. After application they have to undergo interview process. Once qualified in interview they are appointed as teachers. Para teachers or contract teachers are appointed on a contract basis by the local body (panchayat or municipal body). Eligibility requirements differ from one state to the other. They are not entitled to any welfare or pension benefits. They are not eligible for promotion & are appointed for a specific school. Guest teachers are local resource personnel called upon by a school to teach as a stop gap arrangement. There are no norms for such appointments. Instructors are appointed to conduct classes in bridge courses and some alternative schools. In the absence of specified norms and these appointments are essentially ad hoc and on a fixed term contract. Government Aided Private School teacher recruitment process is carried out as follow: Advertisements are given in leading newspaper for filling up the current vacancies. Eligibility is same as the requirement of government school teacher. Salary depends on the management as government aided private schools are privately managed. Recruitments are on temporary basis. Teachers are made permanent on the basis of their performance & the number of years in service. The probation period is three years. Teachers are hired in different category such as: contract teachers, part time teachers, subject specific teachers, special education teachers. Contracts are generally for the period of 11 months once the contract time is over teachers are removed from the appointment. The expenditure on teacher's salary by some State governments led to halt on the recruitment of regular teachers Recruitment of contractual teachers is low cost as teachers are appointed on one-fourth to one-fifth of the regular salary.

As we are focusing on three states in India Delhi, Punjab and Maharashtra it is imperative to learn about situation of schools, teachers, student, and pupil teacher ratio among these states. Delhi government school teachers are recruited on permanent basis by the Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board [DSSSB]. Para teachers/ contractual teachers are recruited as per the requirement of the schools. The contracts are usually for 11 months, the teachers have to apply again and follow same procedure after 11 months even if the same teacher has to be appointed. Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board has been formed with the purpose of recruiting capable, competent, highly skilled individuals by the means of written tests, professional tests & personal interviews wherever as desired. Punjab Education Recruitment Board publishes advertisement for the recruitment of teachers in schools at different level. Department of School Education: Its working has been associated with recruitment of teachers Services provided by Department: Recruitment of qualified teachers and other staff for school, Training to teachers on various subjects/topics. The Selection Process of Punjab Education Recruitment Board includes the following Stages: Written Exam, Interview (Only for Lecturer Posts), and Document Verification. Recruitment process in Government schools in Maharashtra: teachers are recruited through Pavitra portal in the state. There is halt on teacher recruitment process as it has been found out during a survey that there are excess teachers in government schools in Maharashtra. Recruitment process in Government aided schools in Maharashtra: Candidates are appointed as Shikshan sevak in government aided schools. New teachers seeking employment in government aided schools have to work as Shikshan Sevak for three years. Their salary is fixed for the entire three-year tenure and depends at the level they teach. A Shikshan Sevak in primary class gets around Rs 5000 per month in secondary Rs 7000 & at the senior most level approximately Rs 9000 per month. Shikshan sevak should be hired on permanent basis once their three year tenure is over. After three years they are absorbed on permanent basis and get: 34500 – 1, 50,000

Conclusion:

The Global Monitoring Report on "Education for All" (2013–14) reports that children are not reaching the minimum standard of learning. The learning level of the disadvantaged group is at greater risk. There is need to improve quality of the teaching learning process and subsequently the quality of learning depends on the quality of the teaching & quality teaching can be successfully conducted by the quality teachers. There is need to recruit teachers so as to improve the learning. Teachers need to effective & be able to motivate the students to learn, government need to ensure that the teachers have the require skills & expertise in their profession unless we cannot think of leaning among the students. In India focus is not yet given on the quality of teachers & their classroom teaching. The Right to Education (RTE) Act 2009 have outlined the teacher-student ratios & teacher qualifications, & issued guidelines on the factors necessary for making an environment conducive for teaching & learning.

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Use and Impact of Media for Education through Awareness and Utilization of Open Educational Resources (Oer) In Higher Education Students

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Abstract:

The present study was conducted to explore the connection between awareness and utilization of OER in higher education students across various college. The sample consisted of 352 students and the survey method was used to data collection, it was tabulated and analysed. It was also found that level of awareness and utilization of OER in higher education students is high. The revealed a positive correlation between awareness and utilization of OER in higher education students (r= 0.30).

Keywords: Awareness, Utilization and Open Educational Resources

Introduction:

Open educational resources (OER) are freely accessible, openly licensed text, media and useful for teaching, learning. According to William and Flora Hewlett Foundation "OER are teaching, learning, and research resources that reside in the public domain or have been released under an intellectual property license that permits their free use and re-purposing by others. Open educational resources include full courses, course materials, modules, textbooks, streaming videos, tests, software, and any other tools, materials, or techniques used to support access to knowledge." (UNESCO 2002)"Teaching, learning and research materials in any medium, digital or otherwise, that reside in the public domain or have been released under an open license that permits no-cost access, use, adaptation and redistribution by others with no or limited restrictions." In the view of the above the present research aims to understand the contextual importance of awareness and utilization of OER in higher education students and educators to understand how improving to an increase OER study.

Background to the Study:

The open Educational resources on emergence of the Internet and other technological innovations as the core tools for information retrieval, social networking and knowledge transfer has radically changed Higher Education Students. The internet has become the most common communication and research tool for most people worldwide (Almobarraz, 2007). Students in higher education throughout the world use the Internet increasingly as their main tool for research. Open educational resources (OER) are freely accessible, openly licensed text, media and useful for teaching, learning. OERs are information and software that are free to download to be Awareness and Utilization for educational purposes.

Review of Literature:

Bachalapur and Hugar G.J (2021) conducted a study on Librarian's Awareness on Open Educational Resources in India. This study was attempts to know the awareness of librarians in higher educational institution's such as professional and academic librarians in different states of India. A survey method was adopted to collect the required primary information. Study found that, 55% of the respondents used the OER available in different websites. Further it is found that, they are using it for updating subject knowledge, teaching and learning and research work. 68% of them felt that they are using OER because of its easy availability in the full text and reliable information and quality of information. Finally, the revealed that, the library professionals has to make more and more awareness and training about the OER in all the higher educational institutions in India.

Arunkumar and Kannan (2020) study found that the use of open educational resources among the PG students was on average. Issa et al., (2020) study concluded that the utilization of OERs for learning by undergraduates was on the average. Kumar P.G and Vasimalairaja. M (2019) analysed the awareness and attitude towards open educational resources of higher education students. This study was sample consisted of 300 students, and the survey method was used to collect the data. Finally, the revealed level of awareness and attitude towards open educational resources is moderate among higher education students. Find out there exists a positive correlation between awareness and attitude towards open educational resources of higher education students. Nyamwembe, Tanui, and Wamutitu (2018) study concluded that the majority of the students were moderately aware of the OER but the usage is still very low.

Method of the study:

In this study the investigator adopted survey method and stratified random sampling. This study population of the Higher Education Students in Tamil Nadu. The sample of the study 352 students in Higher Education Students. This study is based on primary data which was collected from the respondents. The study tool constructed, validated and developed by investigator first one is Open Educational Resources awareness is close-ended question and second one is Open Educational Resources utilization is Likert scale.

Objectives of the Study:

- ❖ To find out the level of Awareness of OER in higher education students.
- ❖ To find out the level of Utilization of OER in higher education students.
- ❖ To find out the significant difference in the Awareness of OER in higher education students with regard to their
  - Gender : Boys / Girls
  - Locality of Student : Rural / Urban
  - Types of Management : Government / Aided / Private
- ❖ To find out the significant difference in Utilization of OER in higher education students with regard to their
  - Gender : Boys / Girls
  - Locality of Student : Rural / Urban
  - Types of Management : Government / Aided / Private
- ❖ To find out the significant relationship between the Awareness and Utilization of OER in higher education students.

Hypothesis – 1:

The level of Awareness of OER in higher education students is high.

Table No: 1

Mean score of Awareness of OER in higher education students based on their variables

Awareness of Oer		Sample (N)	Mean	SD
Gender	Boys	144	12.91	3.97
	Girls	208	12.14	4.17
Locality of Student	Rural	257	12.31	4.22
	Urban	95	12.85	3.76
Type of Management	Government	141	12.07	4.42
	Aided	131	11.82	3.91
	Private	80	14.18	3.34
Total		**352**	**12.61**	**3.97**

From the above table 1 shows that the mean score of the Awareness of higher education student's mean average is 12.61, Hence, it can be concluded that the mean score of higher education students have above average in their awareness of OER.

Hypothesis – 2:

The level of Utilization of OER in higher education students is high.

Table No: 1

Mean score of Utilization of OER in higher education students based on their variables

Utilization of Oer		Sample (N)	Mean	SD
Gender	Boys	144	93.56	9.53
	Girls	208	92.73	9.47
Locality of Student	Rural	257	93.49	10.02
	Urban	95	91.91	7.78
Type of Management	Government	141	92.99	9.37
	Aided	131	92.61	10.32
	Private	80	93.94	8.23
Total		**352**	**93.03**	**9.24**

From the above table 2 shows that the mean score of the Utilization of OER in higher education students mean average is 93.03. Hence, it can be concluded that the mean score of higher education students have high in their Utilization of OER.

Hypothesis – 3:

There is no significant difference in Awareness of OER in higher education students with respect to their gender.

Table No: 3

Mean difference in Awareness of OER in higher education students with respect to Gender

Gender	Sample (N)	Mean	SD	't' value	0.05 % Level of significance
Boys	144	12.91	3.97	**1.75**	NS
Girls	208	12.14	4.17		

From the table 3 inferred that the calculated 't' value 1.75 is less than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level. Consequently the boy's student (12.91) are better than the girl's students (12.14) in their Awareness of OER. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no significant difference in awareness of OER in higher education students with respect to their gender.

Hypothesis – 4:

There is no significant difference in Awareness of OER in higher education students with respect to their locality of student.

Table No: 4

Mean difference in Awareness of OER in higher education students with respect to Locality of Students

Locality of Students	Sample (N)	Mean	SD	't' value	0.05 % Level of significance
Rural	257	12.31	4.22	**1.17**	NS
Urban	95	12.85	3.76		

From the table 4 inferred that the calculated 't' value 1.17 is less than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level. Consequently the urban area students (12.85) are better than the rural area students (12.31) in their Awareness OER. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no significant difference in awareness of OER in higher education students with respect to their locality of student.

Hypothesis – 5:

There is no significant difference in Awareness of OER in higher education students with respect to their type of management.

Table No: 5

Mean difference in Awareness of OER in higher education students with respect to Type of Management

Types of Management	Sample (N)	Mean	SD	'F' Value	0.05 % Level of significance
Government	141	12.07	4.42	**9.69**	Significant
Aided	131	11.82	3.91		
Private	80	14.18	3.34		

From the above table 5 shows that the calculated 'F' value 9.69 is greater than the table value 3.00 at 0.05 level. Consequently the private students (14.18) are better than the government students (12.07) and aided students (11.82) in their awareness of OER. Hence, the null hypothesis is not accepted. Therefore, it is concluded that there is a significant difference in awareness of OER in higher education students with respect to their type of management.

Table No: 5.1

Analysis for Type of Management on between groups and within groups for Awareness of OER.

Source	Sum of squares	Df	Mean squares
Between Groups	310.83	2	155.41
Within groups	5596.44	349	16.04
Total	5907.27	351	

Table No: 5.2

Post – Hoc Analysis for Type of Management for Awareness of OER.

Type of Management	Source of variance	Sample (N)	Mean	SD	't' value	0.05 % Level of significance
Government	**Government**	141	12.07	4.42	**0.50**	NS
	Aided	131	11.82	3.91		
Aided	**Aided**	131	11.82	3.91	**4.66**	Significant
	Private	80	14.18	3.34		
Private	**Private**	80	14.18	3.34	**3.99**	Significant
	Government	141	12.07	4.42		

From the above table 5.2 shows that calculated 't' value of government and aided college is 0.50 which is less than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 % level. Hence the null hypothesis accepted for government and aided college students in their awareness. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no significant difference in awareness among government and aided higher education college students. From the table revealed that the remaining analysis the 't' value of aided and private college (4.66) and private and government college (3.99) are higher than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 % level. Therefore, it is concluded that there is a significant difference among higher education students with respect to their aided and private college and private and Government College in their awareness of OER.

Hypothesis – 6:

There is no significant difference in Utilization among higher education students with respect to their gender

Table No: 6

Mean difference in Utilization of OER in higher education students with respect to Gender

Gender	Sample (N)	Mean	SD	't' value	0.05 % Level of significance
Boys	144	93.56	9.53	**0.81**	NS
Girls	208	92.73	9.47		

From the table 6 inferred that the calculated 't' value 0.81 is less than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level. Consequently the boys students (93.56) are better than the girls students (92.73) in their Utilization of OER. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no significant difference in Utilization of OER in higher education students with respect to their gender.

Hypothesis – 7:

There is no significant difference in Utilization of OER in higher education students with respect to their locality of student.

Table No: 7

Mean difference in Utilization of OER in higher education students with respect to Locality of Students.

Locality of Students	Sample (N)	Mean	SD	't' value	0.05 % Level of significance
Rural	257	93.49	10.02	**1.57**	NS
Urban	95	91.91	7.78		

From the table 7 inferred that the calculated 't' value 1.57 is less than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level. Consequently the rural area students (93.49) are better than the urban area students (91.91) in their Utilization of OER. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no significant difference in Utilization of OER in higher education students with respect to their locality of student.

Hypothesis – 8:

There is no significant difference in Utilization among higher education students with respect to their type of management.

Table No: 8

Mean difference in Utilization of OER in Higher Education Students with respect to Type of Management

Types of management	Sample (N)	Mean	SD	'F' value	0.05 % Level of significance
Government	141	92.99	9.37	**0.49**	NS
Aided	131	92.61	10.32		
Private	80	93.94	8.23		

Table No: 8.1

Analysis for Type of Management on between groups and within groups for Utilization of OER

Source	sum of squares	df	Mean squares
Between Groups	88.67	2	44.34
Within groups	31496.83	349	90.25
Total	31585.5	351	

From the above table 8 shows that the calculated 'F' value 0.49 is less than the table value 3.00 at 0.05 % level. Consequently the private college students (93.94) are better than the government college students (92.99) and aided school students (92.61) in their Utilization of OER. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no significant difference in Utilization of OER in higher education students with respect to their type of management.

Hypothesis – 9:

There is no significant relationship between Awareness and Utilization among higher education students.

Table No: 9

Significance relationship between awareness and Utilization of OER in Higher Education Students.

OER	Sample (N)	' r ' Value	0.05 % Level of significance
Awareness and **Utilization**	352	**0.30**	Significant

From the above table: 9 represented that the calculated 'r' value is 0.30 is greater than the table value 0.08 at 0.05% level. The correlation indicated that the higher education students have **positive relationship with low correlation** in their Awareness and Utilization of OER. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between awareness and utilization of OER in higher education students.

Findings of the Study:

The present study Based on the response received from respondents, the following findings.

- The higher education students have above average in their awareness of OER.
- The higher education students have high in their utilization of OER.
- There is no significant difference in awareness of OER in higher education students with respect to their gender.
- There is no significant difference in awareness of OER in higher education students with respect to their locality of student.
- There is a significant difference in awareness of OER in higher education students with respect to their type of management. The Post – Hoc analysis revealed there is no significant difference in awareness of OER in government and aided higher education students, there is a significant difference of OER in higher education students with respect to their aided and private college and private and Government College in their awareness of OER in higher education students.
- There is no significant difference in utilization of OER in higher education students with respect to their gender
- There is no significant difference in utilization of OER in higher education students with respect to their locality of student.
- There is no significant difference in utilization of OER in higher education students with respect to their type of management.
- There is a significant relationship between awareness and utilization of OER in higher education students.

Conclusion:

The present study was conducted to explore the connection between awareness and utilization of OER in higher education students. OER are digital as well as non-digital educational materials that can be used, copied and distributed free of charge and without permission from the creator. In some instances, they can also be adapted to suit different contexts and uses. OER should be seen as a subset of the concept of open education, along with open access journals and open courseware. These included difficulties in sourcing and knowing how to adapt OER within the parameters of the open licence applied to a particular resources. Result conclude that higher education students have above average in their awareness of OER and higher education students have high in their Utilization of OER. The revealed that there is a significant relationship between awareness and utilization of OER in higher education students. Finally, higher education students need more awareness and utilization of open educational resources.

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Navigating the Storm: Assessing the Impact of COVID-19 on Libraries and Open Education Resources

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Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted educational systems worldwide, forcing a rapid shift to remote and online learning. Libraries, as essential educational hubs, have played a crucial role in supporting this transition. This research paper explores the multifaceted impact of COVID-19 on libraries' roles in curating, promoting, and providing open education resources (OERs). It examines the challenges faced by libraries and identifies the opportunities that have emerged as a result of the pandemic. By analyzing case studies and survey data, this paper provides insights into how libraries have adapted their services and how OERs have become even more critical in the wake of the crisis.

Keywords: COVID-19 and libraries, Libraries during pandemic, Library services during COVID-19, Open education resources (OERs),OER adoption in libraries, Remote learning and libraries.

Introduction:

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted nearly every facet of society, and the field of education has been no exception. As educational institutions around the world grappled with lockdowns and social distancing measures, many turned to digital resources, including open education resources (OERs), to continue providing learning opportunities. Libraries, as essential repositories of knowledge and information, played a pivotal role in facilitating access to these resources. This research aims to explore the multifaceted impact of COVID-19 on libraries and their role in supporting open education resources during the pandemic.

Methodology: To investigate the impact of COVID-19 on libraries and OERs, a mixed-methods approach will be employed. This will involve both quantitative and qualitative research methods, including:

Data collection from libraries: Surveys and interviews with librarians from diverse types of libraries (academic, public, special) to gather data on changes in usage patterns, resource allocation, and services related to OERs during the pandemic.

Analysis of OER platforms: Examination of the growth and usage trends on popular OER platforms such as Opens tax, Khan Academy, and Courser a during the pandemic.

Literature review: A comprehensive review of academic and professional literature related to libraries and OERs during COVID-19, to identify key themes and trends.

Impact on Libraries:

Digital Transformation: Many libraries accelerated their digital transformation efforts, investing in online catalogues, e-book collections, and digital lending platforms to ensure remote access to resources.

Digital transformation is a complex and multifaceted process that involves leveraging digital technologies to fundamentally change the way an organization operates, delivers value, and interacts with its stakeholders. It is not merely about adopting new technologies but entails a comprehensive rethinking and restructuring of business processes, strategies, and culture. Here's a detailed explanation of digital transformation:

Definition and Scope:

Definition: Digital transformation refers to the integration of digital technologies into all aspects of an organization's operations to fundamentally alter how it functions and delivers value to its customers, employees, and other stakeholders.

Scope: It encompasses various technologies, including but not limited to cloud computing, data analytics, the Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), mobile applications, and cyber security.

Key Components:

- **Technological Infrastructure:** Upgrading or modernizing IT infrastructure to support digital initiatives, such as migrating to cloud-based systems and ensuring cyber security.
- **Data Analytics and AI:** Utilizing data analytics and AI to gain insights, automate processes, and enhance decision-making.
- **Customer Experience:** Enhancing the customer journey through digital channels, personalization, and Omni channel communication.
- **Operational Efficiency:** Streamlining and automating business processes to improve

efficiency, reduce costs, and optimize resource allocation.

- **Innovation:** Fostering a culture of innovation to continuously explore and implement new digital solutions and business models.
- **Phases of Digital Transformation:**
- **Assessment:** Evaluating the current state of the organization, identifying pain points, and setting clear objectives for transformation.
- **Strategy Development:** Creating a roadmap that outlines the digital initiatives, investments, and expected outcomes.
- **Implementation:** Executing the strategy by adopting new technologies, redesigning processes, and retraining staff.
- **Integration:** Ensuring that the new digital systems and processes seamlessly integrate with existing ones.
- **Optimization:** Continuously monitoring and improving digital initiatives to maximize their effectiveness.
- **Benefits of Digital Transformation:**
- **Improved Customer Experience:** Personalized services, easier access to information, and seamless interactions with customers.
- **Increased Efficiency:** Streamlined processes, automation, and data-driven decision-making lead to higher operational efficiency.
- **Innovation and Agility**: Organizations become more agile and capable of rapidly adapting to market changes.
- **Competitive Advantage:** Staying ahead of competitors by embracing technology-driven opportunities.
- **Data-Driven Insights:** Leveraging data for better understanding of customers, trends, and opportunities.
- **Challenges and Considerations:**
- **Change Management:** Resistance to change among employees, requiring effective change management strategies.
- **Security and Privacy:** Protecting data and ensuring compliance with data protection regulations.
- **Integration Complexity:** Integrating new digital systems with legacy systems can be challenging.
- **Costs and ROI:** Digital transformation often requires significant investments, and measuring the return on investment can be complex.
- **Industries Affected:** Virtually all industries are impacted by digital transformation, including retail, healthcare, finance, manufacturing, education, and government.

Remote Services: Libraries adapted by offering virtual reference services, online workshops, and assistance in locating and using OERs, especially for educators and students.

Remote services refer to the provision of services, support, or assistance to individuals or organizations without physical presence, typically facilitated through digital communication technologies such as the internet, telephone, video conferencing, and other forms of remote connectivity. Remote services have become increasingly important, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which accelerated the adoption of remote work and virtual interactions. Here's a detailed explanation of remote services:

- **Types of Remote Services:**

Customer Support: Businesses provide customer support through various channels, including online chat, email, or phone, allowing customers to seek assistance without visiting a physical location.

- **Telehealth:** Healthcare professionals offer medical consultations, diagnoses, and treatment recommendations to patients through video conferencing or phone calls.
- **Remote Education:** Educational institutions deliver classes and training programs online, enabling students to learn from anywhere.
- **Virtual Meetings and Collaboration:** Remote teams and organizations use video conferencing and collaboration tools to conduct meetings, share documents, and work on projects together.
- **Remote IT Support:** IT professionals provide troubleshooting and technical support for computer systems and software remotely.
- **E-commerce:** Online retailers offer remote services such as product browsing, ordering, and customer support, allowing consumers to shop from home.
- **Remote Banking and Finance**: Banks and financial institutions offer online banking, investment, and financial advisory services to customers.
- **Advantages of Remote Services:**
- **Accessibility:** Remote services make it possible for individuals to access services regardless of their location, enhancing inclusivity.
- **Convenience:** Customers and clients can avail of services at a time and place that suits them, reducing the need for physical travel.
- **Cost Savings:** Businesses can reduce overhead costs associated with physical locations and travel.
- **Scalability:** Organizations can quickly scale their services to accommodate a larger customer base without the need for extensive physical infrastructure.
- **Safety and Health:** Particularly relevant during the COVID-19 pandemic, remote services minimize physical contact, reducing health risks.

- **Challenges and Considerations:**
- **Technology Barriers:** Not all individuals have access to the necessary technology or reliable internet connectivity.
- **Security and Privacy:** Protecting sensitive data and ensuring privacy in remote transactions is crucial.
- **Training and Support:** Both service providers and users may require training and support to effectively use remote service tools and platforms.
- **User Experience:** Ensuring a seamless and user-friendly experience is essential to the success of remote services.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Some industries, such as healthcare and finance, have strict regulations regarding remote service delivery.
- **Future of Remote Services:**

The adoption of remote services is expected to continue to grow, driven by advances in technology, changing consumer preferences, and the need for flexibility.

Remote work and remote service delivery are likely to become more integrated into various industries and sectors.

Innovations in virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) may further enhance the remote service experience, making it more immersive and interactive.

Budget Constraints: Libraries faced budgetary challenges due to economic downturns, potentially impacting their ability to acquire new OERs and maintain existing collections.

Budget constraints refer to the limitations or restrictions placed on an individual, organization, or government regarding the amount of financial resources available for spending within a specific time frame, typically a fiscal year or budgeting period. These constraints dictate how much money can be allocated to various activities, projects, or expenses. Budget constraints are a fundamental aspect of financial management and decision-making, impacting an entity's ability to meet its financial goals and objectives. Here is a detailed explanation of budget constraints:

- **Purpose of Budget Constraints:**

Resource Allocation: Budget constraints help allocate limited resources to various needs and priorities effectively.

Financial Planning: They serve as a basis for financial planning, ensuring that expenditures do not exceed available funds.

Control and Accountability: Budget constraints provide a framework for controlling spending and holding individuals or departments accountable for their financial commitments.

- **Types of Budget Constraints:**

Fixed Budgets: These budgets allocate a fixed amount of money for specific expenses, such as rent or salaries. Fixed budgets are common in organizations where expenses are relatively stable.

Variable Budgets: Variable budgets allow for flexibility in spending based on changing circumstances. These budgets are adjusted to accommodate fluctuations in expenses or revenues.

Zero-Based Budgets: Zero-based budgeting starts from scratch each budgeting period, requiring justification for all expenses. This approach can help identify cost-saving opportunities.

Capital Budget Constraints: These constraints pertain specifically to capital expenditures, such as investments in infrastructure, equipment, or long-term projects.

Factors Influencing Budget Constraints:

Revenue Sources: The availability of funds depends on revenue sources, such as taxes, grants, sales, or investments.

Economic Conditions: Economic factors, such as inflation or recession, can affect the purchasing power of available funds.

Organizational Priorities: An entity's goals, objectives, and strategic priorities influence how funds are allocated within the budget.

Regulatory and Legal Requirements: Certain industries or government agencies must adhere to specific regulations that impact budget constraints.

Impact of Budget Constraints:

Resource Allocation: Budget constraints require careful consideration of which projects or activities receive funding and which do not.

Prioritization: Entities must prioritize their needs and allocate funds to the most critical areas.

Efficiency and Cost Control: Budget constraints often drive organizations to seek cost-effective solutions, reduce waste, and enhance efficiency.

Risk Management: Overcoming budget constraints requires managing financial risks, such as unexpected expenses or revenue shortfalls.

Mitigating Budget Constraints:

Revenue Generation: Identifying new revenue streams or optimizing existing ones can alleviate budget constraints.

Cost Reduction: Implementing cost-cutting measures, such as reducing non-essential expenses or renegotiating contracts, can free up funds.

Alternative Funding: Exploring grants, loans, partnerships, or fundraising opportunities can provide additional financial resources.

Financial Planning: Developing long-term financial plans and contingencies can help organizations navigate budget constraints more effectively.

Impact on Open Education Resources:

Increased Demand: The demand for OERs surged during the pandemic as educators sought cost-effective, online teaching materials to support remote learning.

The impact of COVID-19 on open education resources (OERs) has been multifaceted, and one significant aspect has been the increased demand for OERs. This heightened demand was driven by several factors related to the pandemic and the shift towards remote learning. Here's a detailed explanation of the increased demand for OERs during the COVID-19 pandemic:

Transition to Online Learning: With the closure of educational institutions and the need for social distancing, there was a rapid transition to online and remote learning. Traditional classroom materials had to be replaced with digital alternatives, and OERs were a cost-effective solution for educators.

Cost-Effective Alternatives: OERs are typically freely accessible or available at a much lower cost than traditional textbooks and educational resources. As financial constraints became more prevalent during the pandemic, OERs offered a way to reduce the financial burden on students and institutions.

Accessibility: OERs are openly licensed and can be accessed online, making them highly accessible to learners regardless of their location. This accessibility was particularly important during the pandemic, as students and educators needed resources that could be accessed from home.

Customization and Adaptation: OERs often come with flexible licensing, allowing educators to adapt and customize content to suit their specific teaching needs. This adaptability was crucial as teachers had to adjust their teaching methods for remote or hybrid learning environments.

Wide Range of Subjects: OERs cover a broad spectrum of subjects and educational levels, making them suitable for various courses and educational levels. This diversity of content made it easier for educators to find relevant resources for their specific needs.

Global Collaboration: The pandemic prompted increased collaboration among educators and institutions worldwide. OER communities and platforms saw a surge in content creation and sharing as educators collaborated to develop resources for remote teaching.

Language and Localization: OERs can be translated and localized to suit different languages and cultural contexts. This flexibility was valuable for educators in non-English-speaking regions who needed resources tailored to their students' needs.

Long-Term Sustainability: The pandemic emphasized the importance of long-term sustainability in education. OERs, being freely available and openly licensed, have the potential for continued use beyond the pandemic, reducing dependency on proprietary resources.

Student Engagement: Some OERs incorporate interactive and multimedia elements, enhancing student engagement in online learning environments.

Research and Evaluation: The increased demand for OERs prompted more research and evaluation of their effectiveness, leading to a growing body of evidence supporting their use in education.

Collaborative Creation:

OER communities witnessed increased collaboration among educators and institutions in creating and sharing resources to meet specific needs. Collaborative creation, often referred to as collaborative content creation or co-creation, is a process in which multiple individuals or groups work together to produce something, whether it be a piece of content, a product, an idea, or a solution. This collaborative approach leverages the diverse skills, knowledge, and perspectives of the participants to create something that is typically richer and more comprehensive than what any single individual or group could achieve on their own. Here's a detailed explanation of collaborative creation:

- **Key Elements of Collaborative Creation:**

Multiple Participants: Collaborative creation involves two or more individuals or groups who actively contribute to the creative process. These participants may have different roles, expertise, or backgrounds, which can lead to a more well-rounded outcome.

Shared Goals and Objectives: Participants in collaborative creation typically share common goals or objectives. They work together to achieve a common purpose, whether it's to develop a new product, generate creative content, solve a problem, or innovate.

Diverse Skillsets and Perspectives: One of the main advantages of collaborative creation is the diversity of skills, knowledge, and perspectives brought by the participants. This diversity can lead to more innovative and comprehensive results.

Effective Communication: Successful collaborative creation relies on effective communication among participants. Clear and open channels of communication are essential for sharing ideas, feedback, and progress updates.

Shared Resources: Collaborators often pool their resources, whether it's information, data, tools, or physical assets, to achieve their goals. This can include shared documents, project management software, or collaborative platforms.

Iterative Process: The creative process in collaborative creation is often iterative, involving multiple rounds of brainstorming, feedback, revisions, and refinement. This iterative approach allows for continuous improvement.

- **Examples of Collaborative Creation:**

Wikipedia: Wikipedia is a prime example of collaborative creation. Thousands of volunteers from around the world contribute to creating and editing articles on a wide range of topics.

Open-Source Software Development: Open-source software projects rely on collaborative creation. Developers from various backgrounds work together to build, improve, and maintain software that is freely available to the public.

Crowdsourcing: Crowdsourcing platforms like Kickstarter and Indiegogo allow individuals to collaborate in funding and supporting creative projects, such as art installations, films, and product development.

Design Thinking Workshops: Design thinking workshops often involve cross-functional teams working collaboratively to solve complex problems or design innovative products.

Academic Research: Collaborative research in academia involves scholars from different institutions and disciplines coming together to conduct experiments, publish papers, and advance knowledge.

- **Benefits of Collaborative Creation:**

Enhanced Creativity: Diverse perspectives and ideas lead to more creative solutions and outcomes.

Efficiency: Collaboration can speed up the creative process by harnessing the collective effort of participants.

Shared Ownership: Collaborators often have a sense of shared ownership and pride in the final product or outcome.

Quality Improvement: Collaborative input and feedback can lead to higher-quality results through peer review and refinement.

Learning Opportunities: Collaborators can learn from one another, expanding their knowledge and skills.

Innovation: Collaborative creation fosters innovation by combining different viewpoints and approaches.

Accessibility Improvements: The pandemic highlighted the importance of accessibility in online learning, leading to efforts to make OERs more inclusive.

Accessibility improvements refer to the measures taken to make products, services, environments, and information more accessible and inclusive to individuals with disabilities. The goal is to ensure that people with various disabilities, including those with visual, auditory, mobility, or cognitive impairments, can fully participate in and benefit from the same opportunities and experiences as those without disabilities. Here's a detailed explanation of accessibility improvements:

Web and Digital Accessibility:

Screen Readers: Websites and digital content are optimized to work with screen reader software, which converts on-screen text and elements into audio or Braille output for individuals with visual impairments.

Alternative Text (Alt Text): Images and graphics are accompanied by descriptive alt text to convey their content and purpose to users who cannot see them.

Captioning and Transcripts: Video and multimedia content include captions, subtitles, and transcripts to make them accessible to individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing.

Keyboard Navigation: Websites are designed to be navigable and functional using only a keyboard, as some individuals may have difficulty using a mouse or touchscreen.

Color Contrast: Text and background colors are chosen to ensure sufficient contrast, making content readable for people with low vision or color blindness.

2. Physical Accessibility:

Wheelchair Ramps and Elevators: Buildings and public spaces include wheelchair ramps and elevators to provide access to individuals with mobility impairments.

Accessible Restrooms: Public facilities have accessible restrooms equipped with grab bars and appropriate space for wheelchair users.

Accessible Parking: Parking lots have designated accessible parking spaces close to entrances.

Automatic Doors: Public buildings and entrances are equipped with automatic doors for ease of entry and exit.

Accessible Pathways: Sidewalks and pathways are designed with curb cuts and tactile paving to assist individuals with mobility impairments.

Assistive Technologies:

Screen Magnifiers: Software and devices are available to magnify on-screen content for individuals with low vision.

Hearing Aids: Hearing aids and cochlear implants help individuals with hearing impairments by amplifying sounds.

Voice Recognition Software: Speech-to-text and voice recognition software assist individuals with mobility or communication disabilities.

Braille Displays: Refreshable Braille displays convert digital text into Braille for individuals who are blind.

Inclusive Design and Universal Design:

Inclusive Design: Products, websites, and services are designed from the start with accessibility in mind, ensuring that they are usable by the widest possible range of people.

Universal Design: Universal design principles involve creating environments, products, and services that are accessible to everyone, reducing the need for specialized adaptations.

Legal and Regulatory Compliance:

Many countries have laws and regulations that mandate accessibility improvements, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in the United States and the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) for websites.

Education and Awareness:

Training and awareness programs help educate designers, developers, and the general public about the importance of accessibility and how to implement it effectively.

User Testing and Feedback:

Organizations involve individuals with disabilities in usability testing and gather feedback to continually improve accessibility. Accessibility improvements benefit not only individuals with disabilities but society as a whole by promoting inclusivity and equal opportunities. They empower individuals to participate in education, employment, recreation, and other aspects of life without unnecessary barriers.

Challenges Faced by Libraries

Copyright and Licensing: Libraries navigated complex copyright and licensing issues when curating and disseminating OERs, especially in the digital environment. Challenges related to copyright and licensing are among the key issues that libraries face in the digital age. These challenges are particularly complex when it comes to providing access to digital content, including e-books, electronic journals, multimedia resources, and other digital materials. Here's a detailed explanation of the challenges libraries encounter regarding copyright and licensing:

Copyright Restrictions:

Limited Access: Copyright laws can restrict the number of users who can simultaneously access a digital resource. Libraries may need to purchase multiple copies or licenses to accommodate demand.

Digital Rights Management (DRM): Many digital content providers use DRM technologies to enforce copyright restrictions, which can limit how patrons can use and share digital materials.

Licensing Terms and Agreements:

Complexity: License agreements for digital content can be intricate, with varying terms and conditions. Libraries must navigate these complexities to ensure compliance.

Limited Duration: Licenses for digital materials often have a limited duration, and libraries may need to renegotiate or repurchase access when licenses expire.

Fair Use and Educational Exceptions:

Determining Fair Use: Libraries must make judgments about what constitutes fair use when digitizing or providing access to copyrighted materials for educational purposes.

Compliance with Educational Exceptions: Libraries need to stay up-to-date with changes in copyright law related to educational exceptions and ensure they are in compliance.

Preservation and Archiving:

Digital Preservation: Libraries must address the challenges of preserving and archiving digital content for the long term while respecting copyright and licensing restrictions.

Orphan Works: Copyright laws can make it difficult for libraries to digitize and provide access to works for which the copyright owner cannot be identified or located (orphan works).

Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing:

Restrictions on Sharing: Some licenses for digital content may limit libraries' ability to share materials with other institutions or participate in interlibrary loan programs.

Excessive Fees: Licensing fees for interlibrary loan services can become prohibitive for smaller libraries or institutions with limited budgets.

Balancing Access and Costs:

Budget Constraints: Libraries must carefully manage their budgets while trying to provide patrons with access to a broad range of digital resources, often balancing costs with the desire to serve the community's needs.

Subscription Costs: The escalating costs of subscriptions for electronic journals and databases can strain library budgets.

Evolving Digital Landscape:

Rapid Technological Changes: Libraries must adapt to rapidly changing technologies and formats, which can affect the ways in which copyright and licensing issues are addressed.

Advocacy and Education:

Promoting Copyright Literacy: Libraries play a crucial role in educating their patrons and communities about copyright and fair use principles.

Advocacy for Reform: Some libraries engage in advocacy efforts to reform copyright laws to better serve the interests of libraries and their users.

Privacy and Patron Data:

Privacy Concerns: Licensing agreements may require libraries to share patron data with content providers, raising privacy concerns.

Digital Divide: Libraries grappled with addressing the digital divide by providing equitable access to OERs for all, including underserved populations.

The digital divide refers to the gap or disparity in access to and usage of digital technologies, particularly the internet and computing devices, between different groups or populations. It is a global issue that encompasses various dimensions, including socioeconomic, geographic, demographic, and cultural factors. The digital divide can have significant social, economic, and educational implications. Here's a detailed explanation of the digital divide:

Access Divide:

Socioeconomic Factors: One of the primary drivers of the digital divide is socioeconomic status. Lower-income individuals and households often have limited access to high-speed internet connections and computing devices due to affordability constraints.

Geographic Disparities: Rural and remote areas may lack the necessary infrastructure for broadband internet access, leading to a geographic digital divide.

Infrastructure and Connectivity: Lack of broadband infrastructure in certain regions can limit access to the internet, affecting both urban and rural populations.

Usage Divide:

Digital Literacy: Differences in digital literacy levels can result in variations in how individuals and groups use digital technologies. Some may lack the skills needed to effectively navigate the internet, use online resources, or engage in online communication.

Age: Older adults, especially those who did not grow up with digital technologies, may be less proficient in using digital tools and online services.

Cultural and Linguistic Factors: Language barriers and cultural differences can contribute to variations in internet usage patterns.

Affordability Divide:

Cost of Devices: The expense of purchasing and maintaining computers, smartphones, and other digital devices can be a barrier for individuals and families with limited financial resources.

Internet Subscription Costs: The recurring costs of internet subscriptions, including broadband access, can be prohibitive for lower-income households.

Educational Divide:

Access to Online Education: The digital divide can significantly impact students' access to online educational resources, particularly during periods of remote learning. Students without reliable internet access and devices face disadvantages in their education.

Homework Gap: The homework gap refers to disparities in students' ability to complete assignments that require internet access outside of the classroom.

Employment and Economic Opportunities:

Job Opportunities: Access to the internet and digital skills are increasingly critical for finding employment and accessing job opportunities. Those without these resources may face limited career options.

Economic Participation: The digital divide can hinder individuals' ability to engage in e-commerce, online banking, and other digital economic activities.

Health and Well-being:

Telemedicine: Access to healthcare services can be impacted by the digital divide, especially with the growing use of telemedicine and online health resources.

Social Isolation: Individuals who lack internet access may experience social isolation, as many social activities and connections have moved online.

Civic and Political Participation:

Access to Information: The digital divide can affect people's access to information related to civic and political participation, potentially limiting their ability to engage in informed decision-making.

OER Quality Assurance: Ensuring the quality of OERs became a priority, with libraries taking on roles in evaluating and curating resources. Quality assurance in the context of Open Education Resources (OER) refers to the processes and practices used to ensure the quality, accuracy, and effectiveness of OER materials. High-quality OERs are crucial for promoting effective teaching and learning, and they help build trust among educators and learners. Here's a detailed explanation of OER quality assurance:

Content Quality:

Accuracy: OER materials should be factually accurate and free from errors or misinformation. Content should be reviewed by subject matter experts or educators with expertise in the relevant field.

Relevance: OER materials should be up-to-date and relevant to the intended educational context and audience. Outdated or irrelevant content should be revised or removed.

Alignment with Learning Objectives: OERs should align with specific learning objectives or competencies, ensuring that they support the intended learning outcomes.

Accessibility and Inclusivity:

Accessibility Standards: OERs should adhere to accessibility standards, making them usable by individuals with disabilities. This includes providing alternative formats, captions for multimedia, and compatibility with assistive technologies.

Multilingual and Cultural Considerations: OERs should consider the linguistic and cultural diversity of users, offering translations or adaptations where necessary.

Pedagogical Effectiveness:

Alignment with Best Practices: OER materials should align with pedagogical best practices, including active learning, engagement strategies, and assessment methods that promote effective learning.

User-Centered Design: OERs should be designed with the end user (educators and learners) in mind, taking into account their needs, preferences, and feedback.

Usability and Navigation:

User-Friendly Interface: OER platforms and materials should have an intuitive and user-friendly interface, making it easy for users to find, access, and navigate content.

Clear Organization: OER materials should be well-organized, with clear structures and hierarchies that guide users through the content.

Licensing and Copyright Compliance:

Clear Licensing: OERs should have clearly defined licenses that specify how they can be used, modified, and shared, in alignment with open licensing principles (e.g., Creative Commons licenses).

Copyright Compliance: OER creators should ensure that their materials do not infringe upon the copyright of others, using open or properly licensed content.

Peer Review and Quality Assessment:

Peer Review: OER materials can undergo peer review processes, similar to traditional educational resources, to evaluate their quality and effectiveness.

Quality Assurance Teams: Establishing quality assurance teams or committees can help review and assess the quality of OERs before they are published or shared widely.

Continuous Improvement:

Feedback Loops: OER creators should establish mechanisms for collecting feedback from users (educators and learners) to identify areas for improvement.

Iterative Development: OERs should be subject to ongoing revision and improvement based on user feedback and evolving educational needs.

Metadata and Discoverability:

Metadata Standards: OERs should include standardized metadata (such as titles, descriptions, and keywords) to enhance discoverability through search engines and OER repositories.

Quality Assurance Frameworks:

Adopting Existing Frameworks: Institutions or OER creators may use established quality assurance frameworks or guidelines specific to OER quality, such as the Open Education Quality Initiative (OPAL) framework. Effective quality assurance processes ensure that OERs meet high standards of quality and effectiveness, making them valuable resources for educators and learners. These processes also contribute to the credibility and trustworthiness of the OER ecosystem, promoting broader adoption and use.

Future Implications:

Hybrid Models: Libraries may continue to offer a mix of physical and digital resources and services, accommodating both in-person and remote learning needs. Hybrid models, also known as hybrid learning or blended learning, are educational approaches that combine elements of both traditional in-person instruction and online learning. These models aim to leverage the strengths of both face-to-face teaching and digital technology to create a more flexible and effective learning experience. Here's a detailed explanation of hybrid models in education:

Key Features of Hybrid Models:

Combination of In-Person and Online Learning:

In hybrid models, students participate in both traditional classroom sessions (in-person) and online learning activities. The balance between in-person and online components can vary depending on the specific model and the goals of the course or program.

- **Flexibility:**

  Hybrid learning provides flexibility for students to engage with course content and activities at their own pace and on their schedule, to some extent.

  This flexibility is particularly valuable for adult learners, working professionals, or students with other commitments.
- **Integration of Technology:**

  Online components often involve the use of technology, such as learning management systems (LMS), video conferencing tools, multimedia resources, and interactive simulations.

  Technology facilitates content delivery, assessments, and collaboration between students and instructors.
- **Personalization:**

  Hybrid models allow for a degree of personalization, where students can choose when and how they engage with online content, while also benefiting from face-to-face interactions with instructors and peers.
- **Enhanced Learning Opportunities:**

  In-person sessions can focus on hands-on activities, discussions, group work, and problem-solving, while online components may include self-paced modules, multimedia resources, and discussion forums.
- **Assessment and Feedback:**

  Assessments can be a mix of traditional exams, quizzes, projects, and online assignments.

  Feedback mechanisms, both from instructors and peers, can be integrated into both in-person and online components.
- **Benefits of Hybrid Models:**

  Increased Access: Hybrid learning can overcome geographical and scheduling constraints, making education more accessible to a wider range of students.

  Enhanced Engagement: Combining face-to-face interactions with technology-based activities can increase student engagement and participation.

  Flexibility: Students have the flexibility to manage their learning schedule, which can be especially beneficial for non-traditional students.

Customization: Instructors can tailor the blend of in-person and online activities to suit the needs of their students and the subject matter.

Cost-Efficiency: Hybrid models can potentially reduce the need for physical classroom space and commuting costs for students.

Pedagogical Variety: Instructors can employ a variety of teaching methods, which can cater to different learning styles and preferences.

- **Challenges and Considerations:**

Technology Requirements: Access to technology and reliable internet is crucial for successful participation in hybrid learning.

Instructor Training: Faculty may require training to effectively design and facilitate hybrid courses.

Maintaining Engagement: Striking the right balance between in-person and online activities to keep students engaged can be challenging.

Equity Concerns: Ensuring that all students have equitable access to resources and support is essential to avoid exacerbating educational inequalities.

Assessment Integrity: Ensuring the integrity of online assessments and preventing cheating can be a concern.

Advocacy and Partnerships:

Libraries may play an enhanced advocacy role in promoting OERs and fostering partnerships with educators and content creators. Advocacy and partnerships are essential strategies for achieving a wide range of goals, from promoting social causes to advancing business interests. Here's a detailed explanation of advocacy and partnerships:

Advocacy:

Advocacy refers to the process of actively and publicly supporting a particular cause, policy, or idea. It involves efforts to influence decision-makers, raise awareness, and mobilize support to bring about change or address important issues. Advocacy can take various forms:

Policy Advocacy: Advocacy groups work to influence government policies, regulations, and legislation. They engage in lobbying, public campaigns, and policy analysis to shape decisions that align with their goals.

Public Awareness Campaigns: Advocacy often involves educating the public about a particular issue or cause. This can include using media, social media, events, and outreach programs to raise awareness and build public support.

Community Organizing: Grassroots advocacy involves organizing communities and individuals to advocate for a common cause. This can involve local meetings, petitions, protests, and community mobilization efforts.

Legal Advocacy: Some advocacy groups use the legal system to advance their cause. They may file lawsuits or engage in legal actions to protect rights or challenge policies.

Corporate Advocacy: Advocacy can also take place within the business sector, where companies advocate for corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, sustainable practices, or industry-specific policies.

- **Partnerships:**

Partnerships involve collaboration between two or more organizations, individuals, or entities to achieve shared goals, leverage resources, and address common challenges. Partnerships can take various forms:

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):

These involve collaboration between government agencies and private sector entities to deliver public services, infrastructure, or projects. PPPs are often used for large-scale initiatives like infrastructure development.

Nonprofit and NGO Partnerships:

Nonprofit organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) frequently collaborate with other NGOs, government agencies, and businesses to amplify their impact and address complex social or environmental issues.

Business Partnerships:

Companies often form partnerships with other businesses to expand their market reach, share resources, or jointly develop new products and services.

Cross-Sector Partnerships:

These involve collaboration between organizations from different sectors, such as government, business, academia, and civil society. Cross-sector partnerships are common in addressing global challenges like climate change or public health crises.

Research and Academic Partnerships:

Universities, research institutions, and academics collaborate with industry partners or other academic institutions to conduct research, share knowledge, and drive innovation.

Benefits of Advocacy and Partnerships:

Amplified Impact: Advocacy efforts and partnerships can amplify the reach and impact of initiatives by combining resources, expertise, and influence.

Resource Sharing: Partnerships often involve resource sharing, which can reduce costs, increase efficiency, and enhance capacity.

Expertise and Knowledge: Partnering with organizations or individuals with complementary expertise can lead to more informed decision-making and problem-solving.

Diverse Perspectives: Collaboration brings together diverse perspectives, fostering creativity and innovation.

Access to Networks: Partnerships provide access to each other's networks, which can be valuable for advocacy, marketing, and outreach efforts.

- **Challenges and Considerations:**

Alignment of Interests: Ensuring that all partners share common goals and interests is crucial for the success of partnerships.

Resource Allocation: Determining how resources (financial, human, and others) will be allocated among partners can be challenging.

Coordination and Communication: Effective communication and coordination are essential to prevent misunderstandings and ensure that the partnership remains on track.

Sustainability: Ensuring the long-term sustainability of partnerships and advocacy efforts can be complex, particularly when initial goals are achieved or circumstances change.

Data-Driven Decision-Making: Libraries may utilize data analytics to inform collection development and resource allocation for OERs, based on usage patterns and user needs.

Data-driven decision-making is an approach to making informed choices and solving problems based on empirical evidence and data analysis rather than relying solely on intuition, personal judgment, or tradition. It involves collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data to gain insights, make predictions, and guide actions. Data-driven decision-making is widely used across various sectors, including business, healthcare, education, government, and more. Here's a detailed explanation of data-driven decision-making:

Key Components of Data-Driven Decision-Making:

- **Data Collection:**

  Data Sources: Identify and gather relevant data from various sources, including internal databases, external datasets, sensors, surveys, and more.

  Data Quality: Ensure data is accurate, complete, and reliable to make informed decisions.

- **Data Analysis:**

  Descriptive Analysis: Summarize and describe data to understand trends, patterns, and distributions.

  Predictive Analysis: Use statistical and machine learning techniques to make predictions based on historical data.

  Prescriptive Analysis: Suggest optimal actions or strategies based on analysis results.

- **Data Visualization:**

  Create visual representations of data (charts, graphs, dashboards) to make complex information more understandable and accessible to decision-makers.

- **Data Visualization:**

  Incorporate data-driven insights into the decision-making process. Data serves as a critical input alongside other factors.

  Consideration of Risk: Evaluate potential risks and uncertainties associated with different courses of action.

Implementation and Monitoring:

Execute the chosen decision or strategy while continuously monitoring its progress and outcomes.

Adjustments: Be prepared to adjust the decision or strategy based on real-time data and performance indicators.

- **Benefits of Data-Driven Decision-Making:**

Accuracy: Data-driven decisions are based on empirical evidence, reducing the likelihood of biases and errors associated with subjective judgment.

Efficiency: Data analysis tools and automation can streamline decision-making processes, saving time and resources.

Optimization: Organizations can optimize operations, marketing, and resource allocation by identifying areas for improvement and efficiency gains.

Competitive Advantage: Data-driven organizations often have a competitive edge by making quicker and more informed decisions.

Improved Customer Experience: Understanding customer behavior through data can lead to better product development and customer service.

Risk Mitigation: Data analysis can help identify potential risks and provide strategies for mitigating them.

- **Challenges and Considerations:**

Data Quality: Poor-quality data can lead to inaccurate analyses and decisions. Data must be accurate, up-to-date, and relevant.

Privacy and Ethics: Collecting and using personal data must comply with privacy regulations, and ethical considerations must guide data practices.

Data Security: Protecting data from breaches and ensuring secure storage and transmission is critical.

Data Interpretation: Interpreting data correctly can be challenging. Misinterpretation of results can lead to misguided decisions.

Cultural Change: Embracing a data-driven culture may require a shift in organizational mindset and practices.

Data Integration: Combining data from different sources can be complex and require integration efforts.

Data-driven decision-making is not limited to any specific industry or sector. It is a versatile approach that empowers organizations to make more informed choices, improve operations, and adapt to changing circumstances. In today's data-rich world, the ability to harness data effectively is a valuable skill for individuals and a competitive advantage for organizations.

Conclusion:

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed unprecedented challenges to libraries and the utilization of open education resources. However, it has also accelerated digital transformation, collaboration, and innovation in the library sector. Understanding the multifaceted impact of COVID-19 on libraries and OERs is crucial for shaping their future roles in supporting education and knowledge dissemination.

This research will contribute valuable insights into the evolving landscape of libraries and open education resources in a post-pandemic world, shedding light on the lessons learned and the paths forward for these critical components of education and information dissemination.

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Transformation in the Field of Accounting during the 21st Century

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Abstract:

The research paper titled "Transformation in the Field of Accounting during the 21st Century" explores the significant transformations in the field of accounting driven by technological advancements and changing business dynamics. The paper begins with a historical overview of accounting, acknowledging Luca Pacioli' s foundational work in bookkeeping during the 15th century. It then highlights key milestones, such as the establishment of professional accounting bodies, the introduction of spreadsheet software, and the rise of accounting software. In the 21st century, accounting has evolved into a multifaceted and integral part of modern business operations. It goes beyond traditional financial record-keeping to include strategic decision support, risk management, and compliance with ever-evolving regulations. The key features of these changes are outlined, including technological advancements, automation, globalization, data security, real-time reporting, interdisciplinary skills, data analytics, sustainability reporting, and more. These changes require accountants to possess a broader skill set and adapt to a dynamic business landscape. Furthermore this paper brings forth the changed role of accountants which has transitioned from traditional record-keepers to strategic advisors.

The conclusion of the paper underscores the ongoing evolution of the accounting profession and the importance of accountants staying informed and proactive in response to emerging challenges and opportunities. Overall, the paper provides a comprehensive overview of the changes in accounting in the 21st century, highlighting the pivotal role of technology and the evolving responsibilities of accountants in a globalized and digitally driven business environment.

Keywords: Traditional Accounting, AI in accounting, Cloud Accounting, Outsourcing of Accounting, Real Time Integration of Accounting, 21^{st} Century Technological Advancement in Accounting

Introduction:

The historical trajectory of accounting extends over millennia, with enduring fundamental principles. Nevertheless, the advent of technology has wrought profound transformations in the manner by which commercial entities manage their accounting procedures. Contemporary tools such as cloud computing and accounting software applications have effectively condensed what was previously a time-intensive 20-hour endeavor into a mere 15-minute task for businesses.

The role of accounting has perpetually remained pivotal in the functioning of diverse entities, spanning from nascent entrepreneurial ventures to expansive multinational corporations. Accountants and auditors, cognizant of the indispensability of their contributions, maintain a profound commitment to delivering their expertise to both enterprises and their clientele. This role of accountants has undergone a noteworthy transformation, transitioning from classical approaches to the contemporary functions assumed by modern-day accountants. During the 15th century, Luca Pacioli, an Italian mathematician, laid the foundational principles for what is commonly referred to as the "language of business." Contemporary historians widely recognize him as the progenitor of modern bookkeeping practices. Pacioli's pioneering work revealed that merchants of his era employed ledger books containing entries of debits and credits to meticulously monitor their expenditures and outstanding debts. These rudimentary bookkeeping techniques proved instrumental in facilitating the maintenance of financial records and the enhancement of business efficiency. While the tools and techniques employed in contemporary bookkeeping have evolved significantly since Pacioli's time, the underlying principles have endured with remarkable constancy.

The inception of the initial accounting professional body took place in the city of New York in the year 1887, a development of profound significance that formalized the vocation of accounting. This organization would subsequently evolve into the renowned American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). Prior to this pivotal milestone, accountants traditionally catered to the financial needs of singular clientele. However, the establishment of this organization marked a transformative juncture by affording accountants the capacity to extend their services to a broader spectrum of individuals and enterprises. During the 20th century, the landscape of accounting underwent a paradigm shift with the advent of computer technology, obviating the necessity for manual ledger-keeping methods involving pen and paper. In the year 1978, a seminal development emerged in the form of the VisiCalc spreadsheet program. Operating on the Apple II computer, VisiCalc introduced digital data entry, eliminating the arduous task of recalculating entire spreadsheets each time a single figure was modified. This innovation signified a substantial leap forward in enhancing the efficiency of accounting processes. In 1983, IBM introduced Lotus 1-2-3, an upgraded iteration of VisiCalc, which is celebrated as the pioneer of integrated software solutions.

This software not only facilitated spreadsheet calculations but also introduced database functionality and graphical charting capabilities, significantly broadening the scope of accounting software. Subsequently, in 1985, Microsoft's Windows platform introduced Microsoft Excel, effectively supplanting Lotus as the preeminent choice for spreadsheet applications. Microsoft Excel provided accountants with a versatile tool to prepare financial statements, reconcile accounts, manage cash flow statements, and undertake various other essential accounting tasks. In 1998, QuickBooks emerged as a prominent player in the accounting software domain, primarily designed for small businesses to manage day-to-day bookkeeping. While QuickBooks has gained preeminence as the most widely used accounting program in the United States, it initially faced skepticism from professional accountants who questioned its adherence to traditional accounting standards, particularly with regards to security concerns.

In the year 2000, QuickBooks implemented significant software enhancements, incorporating features such as audit trails, double entry accounting, and other security-focused elements. Additionally, QuickBooks introduced specialized components tailored to various industry needs, thereby simplifying financial management, transaction recording, bill payment, and reporting processes for small businesses.

The ongoing evolution of technology has engendered notable improvements in the speed and security of accounting operations. Present-day computer systems exhibit superior processing capabilities compared to human counterparts, facilitating expeditious and efficient data handling, including automated report generation and balance updates. Notably, the contemporary accounting landscape benefits from robust security measures, with tokenization emerging as a pivotal innovation. Tokenization involves the conversion of sensitive credit card information into a unique token, decipherable exclusively by the designated payment card tokenization system. This token, serving as an encryption key for all subsequent transactions, stands distinct from the original credit card details, rendering it impervious to unauthorized access. Even in the improbable event of a breach, hackers would encounter insurmountable barriers, as the information would remain indecipherable without access to the token.

Objectives of the Study:

- To take an historical overview of evolution of accounting.
- To analyze the key changes in the field of accounting during the 21st century.
- To examine the evolving role of accountants.

Hypothesis:

The rapid technological advancements and changing business dynamics in the 21st century have transformed the field of accounting, and a shift in the role of accountants resulting into improved efficiency and data accuracy.

Methodology:

This study is based on descriptive data. The secondary data used for this paper is various books, journals, online research articles, research agency reports, eBooks and websites, etc.

Discussion:

Contemporary accounting represents the modernization of conventional accounting systems and methodologies, facilitated by the integration of technology and specialized software. This integration serves to automate various processes, substantially diminishing the necessity for manual execution of repetitive tasks. Modern accounting, while preserving the fundamental principles and concepts that underlie the discipline, brings about a profound transformation in the mechanisms employed for acquiring, processing, and validating accounting data. This transformation leverages sophisticated digital functionalities and integrated software solutions to attain the highest levels of efficiency and precision. Furthermore, in an era characterized by rapid technological advancements, accounting is increasingly driven by digital innovation, with automation and data analytics reshaping how financial data is processed and analyzed. Real-time integration and cloud-based solutions have become commonplace, offering organizations timely access to critical financial information for agile decision-making. Accountants today must not only possess strong quantitative skills but also a deep understanding of technology, ethics, and sustainability to navigate the complex and dynamic landscape of the 21st-century business world.

Furthermore, the advent of mobile banking has extended the realm of possibilities for businesses, enabling them to conduct transactions via mobile devices, such as smartphones and tablets, through the utilization of specialized software applications. In the 21st century, the role of accounting has transcended its traditional boundaries to assume a multifaceted and integral position in modern business operations. Accounting now extends beyond financial record-keeping to encompass strategic decision support, risk management, and compliance with ever-evolving regulations. It serves as a vital tool for financial transparency and accountability, enhancing stakeholder trust and facilitating capital allocation.

Key developments occurred in 21st Century in the field of Accounting:

- **Technological Advancements:** The 21st century has witnessed rapid technological progress, which has profoundly impacted accounting. It includes the extensive use of accounting software, cloud computing, and data analytics, streamlining processes, and enhancing efficiency.
- **Automation:** Automation has become integral to accounting, reducing the manual workload. Tasks like data entry, reconciliation, and report generation are automated, leading to reduced errors and increased productivity.
- **Globalization:** In the 21st century, businesses operate on a global scale. Accountants must deal with international financial regulations, currency conversions, and taxation, necessitating a broader understanding of global finance.
- **Data Security:** With the digitization of financial data, data security has become paramount. Accountants need to stay updated on cybersecurity measures to safeguard sensitive financial information.
- **Real-time Reporting:** Modern accounting emphasizes real-time financial reporting, enabling businesses to make informed decisions promptly. This requires accountants to have systems in place for continuous monitoring and reporting.
- **Interdisciplinary Skills:** Accountants now require interdisciplinary skills, such as knowledge of economics, business strategy, and information technology, to provide more comprehensive financial advice.
- **Data Analytics**: The ability to analyze vast datasets is now crucial for accountants. They must identify patterns, trends, and insights within financial data to assist in decision-making.
- **Sustainability Reporting:** Increasingly, companies are expected to report on their environmental and social impact. Accountants are involved in assessing and reporting on sustainability measures.
- **Regulatory Changes:** The 21st century has seen numerous changes in financial regulations globally, including the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), necessitating accountants to stay updated and compliant.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Ethical conduct in accounting has become more prominent due to high-profile financial scandals. Accountants must uphold ethical standards and integrity in their work.
- **Cloud Accounting:** Cloud-based accounting software has gained popularity, providing remote access to financial data, making it easier for accountants to collaborate and work from different locations.
- **Blockchain Technology:** The use of blockchain in accounting has increased transparency and security, especially in auditing and financial transactions.
- **Taxation Complexity:** Evolving tax codes, both domestically and internationally, demand that accountants have a deep understanding of taxation laws.
- **Big Data:** The exponential growth in data volume and sources requires accountants to handle and interpret large datasets for financial decision-making.
- **Outsourcing:** Many companies outsource aspects of their accounting, leading to a changing role for in-house accountants, who need to manage and review outsourced work.
- **Soft Skills:** Effective communication and teamwork skills are now essential for accountants, as they often work with diverse teams and need to convey complex financial information to non-experts.
- **Continuous Learning:** Given the evolving landscape, accountants must commit to lifelong learning to stay updated on technological, regulatory, and industry changes.
- **Risk Management:** The 21st century has brought about new financial risks, including cybersecurity and economic instability, necessitating accountants to be skilled in risk management.
- **Client-Centric Approach:** Accountants now place a stronger focus on understanding and meeting the specific needs of their clients, moving beyond just number-crunching.
- **Environmental Responsibility:** Accountants are increasingly involved in assessing and reporting on an organization's environmental footprint and developing strategies for sustainability and compliance with environmental regulations.

Key Factors Contributing the Transformation in Accounting in 21st Century

Data Entry: Data entry plays a pivotal role in modern accounting by serving as the fundamental process through which financial information is collected, organized, and input into accounting systems. In this context, data entry encompasses the manual or automated transfer of various financial transactions, receipts, invoices, and other pertinent data into the accounting software or database. This process is instrumental in the generation of financial records, ledgers, and reports that form the basis for financial analysis, decision-making, and regulatory compliance within an organization. The role of data entry in modern accounting extends beyond mere transcription. It involves the validation and verification of data accuracy to ensure that financial records are both complete and reliable. The efficiency and precision of data entry directly impact the overall quality and integrity of financial reporting. Errors or omissions in data entry can have profound implications for an organization, potentially leading to misinformed decision-making, financial discrepancies, and compliance issues.

Moreover, data entry in modern accounting is not limited to numerical values but often includes narrative descriptions and contextual information that provide a comprehensive understanding of financial transactions. This additional information is vital for the contextualization of financial data, ensuring that it aligns with accounting principles and regulatory requirements. In an era characterized by technological advancements, data entry in modern accounting is increasingly intertwined with automation, leveraging tools like Optical Character Recognition (OCR), Artificial Intelligence (AI), and machine learning to expedite and enhance the accuracy of data entry processes. This shift towards automation allows accountants to allocate their expertise to more complex tasks, such as financial analysis, strategy development, and compliance management, ultimately contributing to the efficiency and efficacy of modern accounting practices.

Real-Time Integration:

Real-time integration in accounting refers to the seamless and immediate exchange of financial data between various systems and applications, providing accountants with up-to-the-minute information for analysis and decision-making. This integration involves the synchronization of disparate software platforms, databases, and data sources to enable continuous and simultaneous updates. Real-time integration offers several advantages, including enhanced accuracy, efficiency, and agility in financial operations. It enables faster decision-making by providing real-time insights into an organization's financial health, allowing for proactive adjustments and risk management. Moreover, it minimizes the need for manual data entry and reduces the risk of errors associated with delayed data updates.

In the contemporary accounting landscape, real-time integration has become indispensable, ensuring that financial data is always current and accessible, thereby supporting more informed and responsive financial management. It also aligns with the increasing reliance on digital tools and automation within the accounting profession, fostering a more dynamic and responsive financial ecosystem.

Artificial Intelligence:

Artificial Intelligence (AI), often denoted as AI, is proficient in executing a spectrum of accounting functions, including the interpretation and alignment of data extracted from receipts and invoices with corresponding purchase entries in accounts receivable. Furthermore, AI plays a pivotal role in enforcing organizational policies in the context of expense reimbursement. It is essential to note that AI exhibits a unique characteristic distinguishing it from robotic process automation (RPA); AI has the capacity to "learn" and autonomously develop its decision-making logic from the data it processes. This inherent learning capability contributes to ongoing process refinement, leading to enhanced efficiency and precision over time.

Cloud Computing:

In contemporary accounting practices, cloud computing plays a pivotal role, where data is housed within a centralized repository accessible via the Internet, often referred to as "the cloud," from any location. In contrast to traditional approaches where accounting information primarily resides on individual employees' desktop computers, the adoption of cloud computing ensures data is stored in a centralized repository accessible to all authorized users. This approach fosters the seamless integration of diverse applications and data sources, facilitating collaborative efforts within the team. Consequently, the deployment of cloud computing significantly diminishes the time required to retrieve and process information.

Cybersecurity:

Over the past quarter-century, the domain of cybersecurity has assumed considerable prominence within the purview of accountancy. A noteworthy shift is discernible as many accounting firms have instituted dedicated information technology (IT) professionals tasked with overseeing their security systems. Simultaneously, there is a growing recognition of the imperative need for regular security audits and comprehensive risk assessments. The escalating proliferation of cyber threats underscores the necessity for accountants to remain abreast of the latest security trends and adhere to best practices in order to ensure the security and integrity of their clients' sensitive data. Furthermore, regulatory authorities have exhibited an augmented interest in the realm of cybersecurity in recent years. Multiple legislative initiatives have been promulgated with the primary objective of safeguarding personal data and curtailing cybercriminal activities. Consequently, accountants have been compelled to acquire a profound understanding of cybersecurity matters, including issues related to compliance and the nuanced intricacies of risk management. This acquired knowledge serves as a pivotal tool for accountants in fortifying not only the resilience of their own firms but also in the provision of robust protection for their clients' businesses.

Globalization:

The increasing interconnectedness of businesses and the proliferation of cross-border transactions have necessitated a fundamental transformation in the role of accountants, aligning them with the demands of an increasingly globalized marketplace. Consequently, accountants find themselves compelled to possess a nuanced comprehension of the intricate intricacies associated with international tax legislation, regulatory frameworks, and multifaceted reporting mandates. Moreover, a notable development has emerged wherein numerous accounting firms have undertaken expansion initiatives to extend their global footprint. This expansion encompasses the establishment of new offices in diverse international markets and the forging of strategic partnerships with accounting firms on a worldwide scale. These strategic undertakings are directed towards optimizing the provision of services to clients engaged in cross-border operations, enhancing advisory capacity in the realm of international tax planning, and ensuring adherence to international compliance standards.

Key Changes in Role of Accountant in 21st Century

Role of Conventional Accountants:

Historically, conventional accountants assumed a broad spectrum of responsibilities, encompassing financial administration, ledger maintenance, financial oversight, taxation, budgetary planning, and the auditing process. Their central emphasis revolved around ensuring compliance with regulatory guidelines while upholding the precision and dependability of financial records. Traditional accountancy further facilitated corporate decision-making by furnishing precise financial data to managerial and executive echelons. Through the scrutiny of financial information, these professionals were equipped to make judicious determinations regarding investments, cost reduction strategies, and other strategic undertakings.

Role of Contemporary Accountants:

Contemporary accountants occupy a more expansive and strategic position within the realm of business. While they continue to execute conventional accounting tasks, they concurrently furnish businesses with financial counsel and strategic guidance. Modern-day accountants harness technology to mechanize and refine operational procedures, scrutinize data, and derive insights conducive to enhanced decision-making for businesses.

Skills and Competencies of Contemporary Accountants:

- **Technological Proficiency:** Proficiency in modern accounting demands proficiency in utilizing accounting software, data analysis tools, automation, cloud accounting, and various other technological resources to optimize work processes.
- **Strategic Thinking:** Contemporary accountants are required to possess strategic thinking capabilities, enabling them to furnish organizations with valuable insights and recommendations that contribute to enhanced financial decision-making.
- **Data Analytics:** Proficiency in data analytics is a prerequisite for modern-day accountants, empowering them to scrutinize extensive sets of financial data to discern patterns and trends that can inform and guide critical business decisions.
- **Business Acumen:** Modern accountants must cultivate a deep comprehension of business operations and strategy. This understanding is essential for providing financial guidance that aligns with and bolsters the overarching goals and objectives of the organization.

In summary, the role of accountants has progressed from a traditional orientation to one that is inherently modern, marked by a heightened emphasis on strategic advisory functions, specialized expertise, and the adept application of technology. As the business landscape continually evolves, the role of accountants in safeguarding and advancing business prosperity will also undergo ongoing transformation.

Conclusion:

Through a comprehensive analysis of key developments and shifts in the accounting profession the transformation of the field of accounting in the 21st century is substantiated. Moreover, it is observed that the automation has reduced the manual workload in accounting, leading to increased efficiency and accuracy in data entry and reporting. As we cast our gaze towards the horizon, it becomes evident that the accounting profession is poised for ongoing evolution and adaptation in response to emerging challenges and opportunities. The ability to remain well-informed and proactively anticipate change will empower accountants to maintain their role as purveyors of valuable counsel and direction to their clients within the dynamic landscape of an ever-evolving world.

Looking at the big picture, the future of accounting will likely be shaped by a mix of factors like economic growth, technology improvements, and changes in the outsourcing industry. As these changes happen, it's really important for accountants to keep learning about new things and update their skills and knowledge to meet the changing needs of the business world.

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Sources of Language Learning Anxiety in ELT Classroom: A Rural Indian Perspective

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Abstract:

This paper attempts to analyze the sources of language anxiety experienced by the learners during learning English language from rural Indian perspective. The English language learners (ELLs) in rural India face many problems but the fundamental one is their fear or phobia or anxiety for the said language. Feeling anxiety, before or while learning any foreign language is a natural thing for a new learner. But most of the learners overcome this anxiety and better their performance through proper attention, interest and their efforts supplemented with congenial atmosphere for learning language. Young (1991) broadly offers a list of potential sources of language anxiety through review of literature. But the author here discusses specific sources from rural Indian ELL's perspective. The sources that are related with teachers as well as students are responsible to cause, develop, sustain and intensify the anxiety or fear. Factors related with students like --their poor communicative competence , biased attitude towards English language, low self- concept of learners, their psychological and socio-cultural problems like inferiority complex, un-interestedness, poor financial status, non-congenial atmosphere at home for learning English language etc., help to nurture anxiety among them. Whereas ,the use of inappropriate methods for ELT, teacher's negative attitude and harsh criticism on students account for the sources of anxiety from teacher's side.

Keywords: English language teaching (ELT), English language learners (ELLs), language phobia, fear, anxiety.

Introduction:

Globalization has considerably impacted on the use of English throughout the world (Crystal, 2003). Significance of English language in the present scenario of globalization, privatization and cut-throat competitions has become unquestionable. No one can keep himself aloof from the knowledge of English in the context of ever-upgrading technology especially use of computers and internet where workable knowledge of English language has become the sole key to access. English has turned into a passport of employment today. In many enterprises and work-fields like hotels and BPOs etc., jobs are open provided the job-seekers need to have only good proficiency of English language and communication skills. Today, English is taught and learnt all over the world. Thousands of books, resources, helping materials are available for the English language learners (ELLs). Various teaching methods, approaches, aids that can facilitate ELLs are propagated through these books and materials and most of them are bringing quite good results too.

But despite all these factors, situation of ELLs especially at undergraduate and graduate level in rural area in India is unnerving. Despite having ample teaching material and aids on ELT, language acquisition becomes a Herculean task in comparison to their urban counter-part. The learners' performance in four skills of English is not so satisfactory as required. The rural ELLs are unable to compete with their urban counterpart vis-à-vis comprehension and application of English language. Their performance in all four skills of language i.e. listening, speaking, reading and writing is certainly not at par with the urban and metropolitan learners. Few learners may stand as exceptional in this regard.

Language Phobia: the root cause:

There are so many factors responsible for the failure of English language teaching in the rural India. Examination oriented teaching as well students preparation and prejudiced attitude of students are major obstacles in the acquisition of the language in the context of rural Indian ELLs. But at the root of all these lies a foremost problem of the students and that is language phobia. Learning English language for the rural students is still a difficult task. The students have a biased notion about English language- it is tough, tougher and the toughest subject to learn. They inter ELT classroom with this inherent fear. This very fear creates a huge wall in the ELT process and separates themselves from the teacher. All the genuine efforts made by teachers prove unprofitable. The students neglect the language on the basis of its so called toughness to learn. The teachers neglect the learners calling them unfit, ineligible for language and intelligently poor.

Thus, the ELT ends with the phobia intact with the ELLs.

Literature Review:

Researchers have identified direct correlation between language anxiety and ability of language acquisition. Anxiety generally defined as 'a state of apprehension, a vague fear' (Scovel,1978 p.134), seems difficult to describe in a simple and exhaustive manner as it arises from many sources often associated with particular context or situations that individuals perceive threatening according to their unique frame of reference(Eharman,1996). Language anxiety can be defined as the nervousness, hesitation and tension a person may feel when speaking in a language other than his native tongue. Finally language phobia or anxiety is nothing but fear about English language. Scholars like Elaine Horwitz, a Professor of Foreign Language education at the University of Texas at Austin believes that there is a definite connection between what they have identified as language anxiety and performance in the classroom. According to Horwitz et.al. (1986), language anxiety is a " distinct complex of self- perceptions, beliefs and behaviors related to classroom language learning arising from the uniqueness of language learning process." Among other variables affecting learning is "state anxiety (apprehension experienced at a particular moment in time for example, having to speak in foreign language in front of classmates" (Spielberger, 1983).

In the recent L2 teaching context, one of the greatest challenges for ESL/EFL teachers is to provide students with a learner centered, low-anxiety, and comfortable classroom environment (Kota Ohata, 2005). Thus, our first and foremost important task as ESL/EFL teachers is to have a better understanding of the nature of the student anxiety in terms of when, where, how and why students feel anxious, before addressing effective ways of anxiety reduction (Spielmann and Radnofsky, 2001). In order to gain a more holistic understanding of the phenomenon, experiences of language anxiety need to be explored and described from multiple perspectives and approaches (Young, 1992). In this context, it is imperative to understand sources of language anxiety from rural Indian ELLs perspective. Language anxiety, a type of anxiety specifically associated with L2 learning context, can arise from many kinds of sources, according to learners' unique frame of reference (Skehan, 1989; Young, 1991). According to Young there are six potential sources of language learning anxiety some of which are associated with the learners, some are associated with the teachers and some are associated with the instructional practices. These six sources as suggested by Young (1991) are-

i. Personal and interpersonal anxieties
ii. Learners beliefs about language learning
iii. Instructor beliefs about language teaching
iv. Instructor-learner interaction
v. Classroom procedures
vi. Language testing.

Young's six sources of anxiety is a broad guideline. The number and proportion of these sources may vary from region to region. Keeping rural ELLs in India, the specific sources that account for the creation, nurturing, sustenance and intensification of language anxiety can be categorized as follows.

Sources of anxiety related with learners

1. Poor communicative competence of ELLs:

The students who lack communication skills in general are more prone to the anxiety during learning English language. It has become evident in many researches in past in the field of anxiety.. It is seen that ELL's perception of their own communicative competence in both native and second language affects English language acquisition. Communication apprehension, which generally refers to type of anxiety experienced in interpersonal communicative settings (McCroskey, 1987), is relevant to second/foreign language learning contexts.

Especially in the language classroom where the learners have little control of the communicative situation and their performance constantly monitored by both their teachers and peers (Horwitz et al., 1986), communicative apprehension seems to be augmented in relation to the learner's negative self-perceptions caused by the inability to understand others and make oneself understood (MacIntyre and Gardener, 1989, 1991c). According to Price (1991) and Hembree (1988), learners who perceive their level of proficiency to be lower than that of others in class are more likely to feel language anxiety. This effect is compounded by the fact that these students tend to underestimate their competence relative to less anxious students (McIntyre, Noels and Clement, 1997).

2. Biased attitude of students towards learning foreign language:

During learning any foreign language, feeling fear up to certain extent is a very natural thing. But it seems that some ELLs have misconceptions, wrong beliefs and prejudices about learning English language. According to Young (1991), learner's beliefs about language learning can contribute greatly to creating language anxiety in students. As Kota Ohata (2005) puts it that the 'unrealistic beliefs held by learners can lead to anxiety in students especially when their beliefs and reality clash'. Some learners enter the threshold of ELT classroom with a prejudiced fear about English language that they cannot and would not do well. For such learners, language anxiety develops in their minds during their previous levels of education especially during elementary and secondary schooling. Such prejudiced beliefs of ELLs naturally hamper their reception of instruction, application, comprehension and final outcome. According to Tobias (1979, 1980 and 1986), anxiety may work as a mental block to cognitive performance at all three cognitive stages: Input, Processing and Output. If the ELLs do not find congenial, anxiety free and suitable atmosphere in ELT classroom, the anxiety for English language is sustained and nurtured every year or intermittently by the time they come to higher secondary or graduation level. Some students are dared enough to speak, though grammatically incorrect English, but consistent harsh criticism by teachers makes them feel inferior and thus hampers their performance and ability to learn pedagogical skills of language.

This attitude of fear is biased in the learners in the sense that despite making genuine efforts by teachers, they don't become much expressive in language.

3. Low self concept of learners:

Some students have low self concept about themselves. The students in this category usually become back benchers or are huddled in a corner or somewhere near a wall so as to avoid direct eye contact with the teachers. Due to lack of interest in the subject and improper attention, they don't play active part in the ELT learning process. Neither they find any substantial reason to appreciate themselves nor do others. English language class being full of masses, very often they are not noticed by teachers. Some students while responding to teachers questioning and interrogation cannot cope up with normalcy and panic thinking that they will cut sorry figure before the class. Their inferiority complex and low self concept about themselves naturally develop fear about English language. As, Horwitz et al. (1986) clearly note, "[A]ny performance in the L2 in likely to challenge an individual's self concept as a competent communicator and lead to reticence, self consciousness, fear or even panic". If proper remedies are not provided to such students, they remain so for long time and their performance never betters in other subjects along with English language.

4. Psychological and socio-cultural problems of learners:

Some students suffer from inferiority complex. Such students are more prone to anxiety. Finding themselves inferior to their peers in case of performance in classroom in various activities, they get panic. This leads them to anxiety. Most of the students in rural area belong to poor strata of the society. They have neither cultural nor educational atmosphere favorable for the study in general. They rarely find linguistic background vis-à-vis the study of English language. Learning any language is a habit based process and language is better learnt in suitable atmosphere. But the rural students do not find such atmosphere that can facilitate them to practice or listen English. Whatever English they listen is in the ELT classroom. Having parents, mostly uneducated and incompetent in English, the students don't listen any English at home apart from classrooms. Most of the students undergo their schooling through mother tongue (MT) medium. Their medium of instruction (MI) largely affects their study in general and thereby acquisition of English. Many studies conducted in 1970s on effect of MI on host of variables like academic achievement, intelligence, cognitive abilities, creativity and personality (Kamakshi, 1965; Srivastava and Khatoon 1980) suggest that the students in English medium achieve significantly more than the students in MT.

When this MT medium student are confronted to their counterpart i.e. English medium ones, they find themselves poor in written and oral English, in comprehension of language as well as in proper pronunciation. This makes them fell to be nowhere among the convent and English medium students who prove themselves as better speakers, performers and competent enough in English language. They feel themselves far away from their counter-part in the sense of performance. Thus naturally and gradually, fear of English language gets incorporated in them. Now-a-days a trend of un-interestedness and disregard of education is seen among the college going students in rural India especially those who are pursuing conventional course instead of professionals one. The reason for their un-interestedness seems to be in their attitude of being aimless and hopeless towards career and future, the necessity to work in order to manage household affairs of family and money based criterion of selection for various posts in many institutions, their interest gets slackened. Thus they lose their will and the way to learn English. These entire factors compound together to cause, nurture or intensify anxiety among the English language learners.

Sources of anxiety related with teachers

1. Use of inappropriate teaching methodology and approach:

There are numerous methods and approaches used for teaching English language like grammar translation method, bilingual method, direct method, structural approach, communicative approach etc. Edward M. Anthony (1963) defined method in *Approach, Method and Technique-Teaching English as a Second Language* as "Method is an overall plan for the orderly presentation of language material, no part of which is based upon the selected approach". Approach is axiomatic and method is procedural. Many of the teachers in rural area use age-old grammar translation (GT) and bilingual method mostly for teaching English language. Although having certain merits, these methods do not bring the desired optimum results. GT method makes the learners dependant on their mother tongue. GT method tries to teach English by rules rather than by use. It is not possible for a person to learn a language by rules.

As Dr. Ballard says "To speak any language whether native or foreign entirely by rule is quite impossible" (Rajinder Singh, 2006). In GT method, the students are not active participants but mere passive listeners. It is teacher who is active most of the time. This method does not provide much scope for learners to enrich English vocabulary. Secondly, most of the teachers practicing ELT have a wrong conception of methodology of teaching language. They, being designated as lecturers or professors have a notion that they have to profess or deliver lectures and they do so whatsoever the teaching content many be. Lecture method is good for many other subjects, but not so for language especially English where the motto being to develop skills among the learners viz., listening, speaking, reading and writing. There are many more methods, approaches, teaching tools that can be used in ELT classroom which help to inculcate interest among the learners hereby wiping out their fear. The use of communicative approach, eclectic method, and language games can work well where lecture method fails.

2. Attitude of teachers towards learners:

Among many other principles of teaching like 'from known to unknown', 'from concrete to abstract', one is 'from easy to hard' which can be applied to teaching process of any subject. While starting the teaching process in ELT classroom, the teacher should start from easiest thing and go later to the hardest one. The teacher should make the learners aware that they know English but it needs some refinement; they know listening, speaking, reading and writing but all these skills have to sharpen to meet the demands of the time. Teacher's easy introductory questions that are intended to test previous knowledge of the learners and asked before beginning subject content, can give a congenial and anxiety-free start to the teaching process. For example in the very beginning lecture of ELT, the teacher can ask the learners to cite the words used by them in daily routine life. To this question, even the dullest of the students will say a long list of words like- tea, coffee, bread, road, square, building, table, fan brush, shoes etc. Later, it the teacher asks them to speak about the specific words related with a keyword for example 'hospital', the learners answer the words like- doctor, nurse, medicine, operation theatre, stethoscope etc. Teacher's few words of appreciation for learners upon giving such answers automatically prompt them for learning and mitigate the fear about English language. It develops a positive attitude among the students- that they can do it. If a teachers is successful in creating such 'can do' type of attitude in the learners, congenial atmosphere is formed in ELT class room which betters their performance by abating the anxiety. But unfortunately it happens very rarely.

3. Harsh criticism by teachers:

Most of the teachers enter ELT classroom with the feeling of 'being most eligible foreign language teacher' and puts before them dozen of questions that remain mostly unanswered by learners. The students surprised, bewildered and confused with the bombastic words, unintelligible accent and pronunciations of teachers are remarked by the teacher as 'good for nothing', 'idiots', 'cannot learn language' at the end of the lecture. Teacher behaves as if all the weapons are on his side and the students are lying unarmed. Instead of simplifying the things, the teacher makes the worst of it. It is well said that it is very simple to be hard but very hard to be simple. The whole scenario unnerves them and make them feel that they are really so and start developing fear about English language and the teacher. Students fear to ask questions as well as to give answers.

Can the fear be abated?

There may not be instant remedies to uproot this fear and metamorphose the fiasco of ELT into grand success. But certain measures help to abate the fear among the ELLs and better their performance.

1. Since the language learning anxiety make the ELLs reticent and reserved, the first and foremost thing to be done is to make the ELLs talkative and dared to speak in any language in which they find themselves comfortable especially mother tongue or regional language. This will help the learners overcome their anxiety of communication with the teacher in general. Later, they should be prompted to speak in English in the way they can, regardless of their incorrect structures or use of grammar. This will certainly reduce their anxiety level regarding use of language in ELT classroom.
2. Generally, speaking, rural ELLs are less confident and uninterested in learning foreign language like English owing to their prejudiced attitude about English language being the toughest subject to learn and hence they are more prone to anxiety. To cope with this problem of lack of confidence and un-interestedness, the teacher should aim the teaching process to boost confidence and interest among ELLs in the beginning lectures of learning language.
3. No single method can suffice all the ELLs in all the situations. Hence the teacher should select methodology by considering level of learners as well as course content. Proper comprehension of the course content can help reduce anxiety among ELLs.
4. For instruction, teachers must use plain and simple English, intelligible pronunciations for

positive response from the ELLs. The teacher should make the things simple as much as possible instead of making it complicated.

5. The teacher should make efforts so as to make student's talk time more than the teacher's.
6. Harsh criticism on the performance of such students in ELT classrooms should be avoided and instead the teacher should create and find occasions to use some words of appreciation especially for the students who suffer from low-self concept.

Conclusion:

Although, no magic wand can wipe out this fear or anxiety at once but some remedies can subside this fear and can develop confidence and competence in English language learners. Use of proper methodology considering the standard of learners, teacher's positivity, use of simple and intelligible pronunciation and language instead of bombastic and pedantic one, method of simplifying the course content and few words of appreciation can help to remove fear from the minds of learners and better their performance in English language

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A Study of Rural Marketing in India

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Abstract:

In this paper an attempt has been made to analyses the rural marketing economy of India. Indian consumer's durable market is divided into urban and rural markets. Rural marketing is about managing the activities concerned with calculating, motivating and converting the purchasing potential of rural people into real demands for special products and services and making them available to people living over there to create and enhance satisfaction and to promote standard of living and helping a firm to achieve success. In India except few metropolitan cities all the districts and Industrial Township are linked with the rural market. The rural market cannot be regarded as a distinct entity in itself and it is excessively dominant by the social, logical and behavioral factors operating in the country. According to the population census of 2021 nearly 70% of the country's population lives in rural population consumes around 60% of the total manufactured goods, especially products coming from the FMCG sector. The Indian rural market generates about 50% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Therefore, the future of rural markets is very promising and its size will surely increase in coming years.

Key Words: Rural Marketing, Rural Marketing Environment, Rural Consumers, FMCG Companies.

Introduction:

The concept of Rural Marketing in Indian economy has always played an important role in the lives of people. Since from 1980 the mass rural market was used to attract the marketers in Indian consumer market. Indian market on the basis of consumer product is divided into two parts one is urban market and another one is rural market. In India, 70% of the total population lives in the rural sector. The rural market in India is a large consumer base and thus offer huge opportunities for companies to expand their market and also helps to satisfy the needs and desires of rural customers. The marketing rule states that the right product, at the right price, at the right place, at the right time through the right medium should reach the right customer this rules applicable to rural marketing. The Indian rural market has become prominent due to growth in the purchasing power of rural population. There is inflow of products to rural markets for production or consumption and also outflow of product to urban areas.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To know about the concept of rural marketing in India
2. To identify the opportunities and challenges of Indian rural market

Methodology:

The study focuses on examining the conceptual framework of role of rural marketing in Indian economy. And it's several innovative strategies, dynamic aspects, the overall achievements across time in Indian rural market and enhancing opportunities provided by FMCG companies.

Concept of Rural Marketing – Meaning and Definition:

The term rural marketing used to be an umbrella term for the people who dealt with rural people in one way or other. This term got a separate meaning and importance after the economic revaluation in India after 1990. Thus, rural marketing is a type of marketing in which activities are planned according to the needs and requirements of the people living in the rural areas.

***According to the Nat*ional Commission on Agriculture:**

"Rural Marketing is a process which starts with a decision to produce a saleable farm commodity and it involves all the aspects of market structure or system, both functional and institutional based on technical and economic considerations, and includes pre and post-harvest operations, assembling, grading, storage, transportation and distribution."

Features of Rural Marketing:

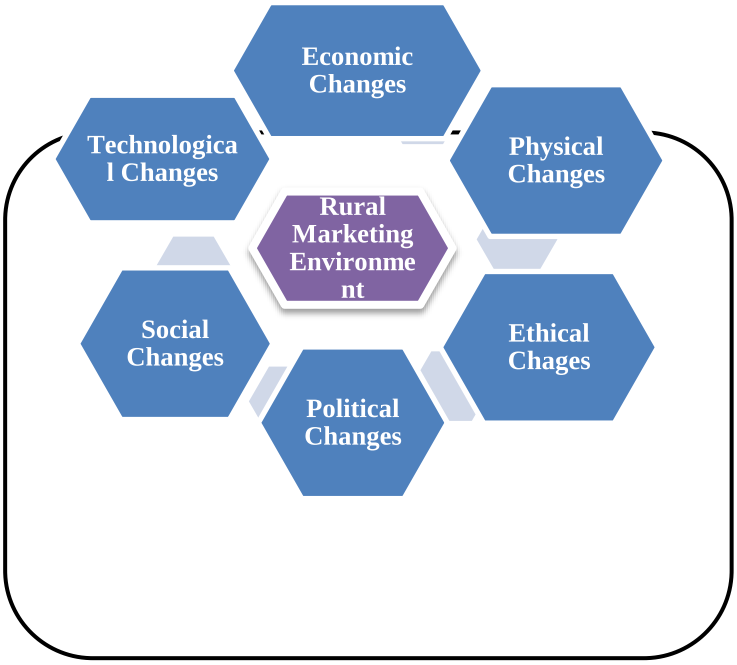
Rural marketing is an emerging phenomena, and as a component of any economy possess untapped potential marketers have identified the opportunity. Rural consumers are interested in branded goods as a result the market size for products and services seems to have risen drastically. Rural marketing meet rural customer needs, wants and also supply the goods and services to reach their requirements, providing after sales service to customers to enhance their satisfaction.

Rural Marketing Environment:

Rural marketing environment means all those factors like demographic – physical, economic, social etc. which affect the rural marketing. When marketing activities are done in the rural areas, it is necessary to know the conditions of rural markets in terms of environment which is ever changing. Rural marketing requires an understanding of the rural environment in which companies have to operate to deliver product and services.

The Indian rural marketing environment comprises of not only the consumer himself, but also consider buying power, habits, taste, preferences and infrastructure. There is lack of information network, changing face of telecommunications, reach of internet connectivity, boost in per hectare yield due to modern techniques of farming. A part from this, there are increasing employment opportunities in rural areas. Due to other means of livelihood, like fish farming, poultry farming, horticulture, dairy farming and other means of income, it has resulted in increasing buying power.

The following picture show about the environmental factors which influence the trade practices in rural marketing:



The Rural Consumers:

In numerical terms, India's rural market is indeed a large one, consisting around 835 million consumer. Unlike urban markets, rural markets are difficult to predict and possess special characteristics. The population exhibits high rates of illiteracy, low and irregular income, and flow of income fluctuating with the monsoon winds. Moreover, the market is widely spread. They have low per capita income which is related to agricultural prosperity.

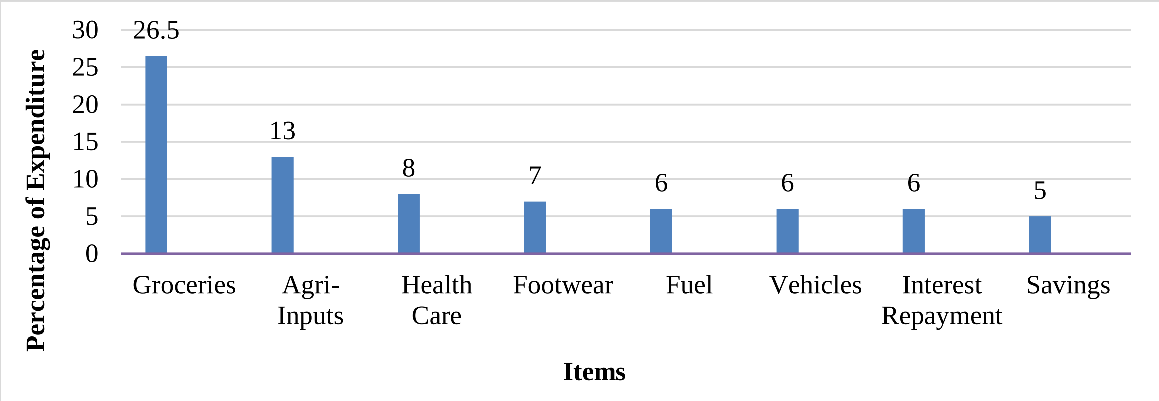
The following table show about the rural consumption pattern of rural consumers:

Rural Consumption of Consumables

S. No.	Consumer Expendables	Rural Share Percentage
	Tooth Powder	78.85
	Cooking Medium Oil	65.78
	Tea	58.02
	Toilet Soaps	57.25
	Washing Powder	54.83
	Hair Oil	47.24
	Tooth Paste	38.94
	Biscuits	38.24

The following are the major categories of expenditure incurred by rural consumers:

The above chart shows, rural consumers made 26.5% of expenditure towards purchase of groceries and it is a highest expenditure as compared to expenditure incurred towards other items.



Opportunities of Rural Marketing in India:

The rural market has been growing gradually over the past few years and is now even bigger than the urban market. The mobile connections, satellite television, FM radios are great help in marketing communication. The media and telecommunication revolution has also touched the lives of villagers in India. According to NCAER, the low penetration rates can be attributed to three major factors: low income levels, inadequate infrastructure facilities and different lifestyles. But income levels are going up, infrastructure is improving and lifestyles are changing. FMCG market in rural India will scale US$ 100 billion by 2025, from the current US$ 12 billion according to a survey.

Challenges of Rural Marketing in India:

Rural India seems to be a large unexploited market, there are certain challenges that slow down the firms undertaking ventures to tap the potential of rural markets. The biggest challenge is to consider the entry into rural markets a natural expansion of the existing urban markets. The requirement of the rural people is significantly different from that of the urban areas. Thus the rural market offerings have to be suitably modified to meet the requirements of the rural consumers.

Strategies adopted by FMCG Companies:

Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) are products that sell quickly at relatively low cost. FMCG marketers adopt a wide combination of strategies like when prices are competitive, the company would use an extensive distribution network and design sales promotion schemes to attract consumers. Some of the FMCG companies have adopted unique strategies, like educating women Entrepreneurs, selling and promoting their products. ITC has adopted educating farmers about the modern farming methods and rotational farming etc. along with use of pesticides and fertilizers to enhance the yield. They have launched e-choupal initiative to influence the rural customers. One more company Nestle India Ltd., the maker of Maggi noodles said it plans to expand its reach to 1, 20,000 villages by the end of 2024. The company has taken some decisive steps in the last two to three years to strengthen its rural footprint.

Conclusion:

Rural Market is growing rapidly as compare to urban market as well as it is more challenging market. It is having huge potential in Indian market and nearly 70% of the total Indian population lives in the rural area which is a considerable amount for exploring rural marketing. It benefits the rural economy by providing infrastructure facilities, uplifting the standard and quality of life of rural people. Changes in lifestyle, rising incomes and a focus on value are pushing up growth for different product categories in the rural areas. To cater to the rural market adoption of four parameters are necessary like, product, price, promotion and distribution strategies. FMCG companies' initiatives like Shakti and e-choupal in rural areas, many more such projects are needed for the upliftment of people and spread of literacy among the rural population. A lot of focus is required to be given on the rural markets because rural markets are the tomorrow's markets.

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"Effective means of Data Collection is Interview Technique and its changing flow with the use of Modern Technology"

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Abstract:-

In summary it can be said that interview is an effective and important tool of data collection in social research methodology. Objective data can be collected through interview method and technique. There is no reason to suspect or doubt the Data collected through interview. The earlier interview techniques generally involved conducting interviews and collecting Data but today with the significant advancement of science and technology in the 21st century, the analysis of the Data collected through the various technical aspects available, the various technologies available, the various electronic media available, and Classification has become a simplified process and the changes in the interview method are part of the major modernization. Using today's technology, the interview can be re-watched and the Data that were missed can be re-collected. At the same time, Data can be collected by re-contacting the respondent and asking for some new information.

Key Words: - Interview, Research, Social Media, Technology, Data, Modernity.

Research methods:-

Although the dissertation is intended to study interview from an educational research point of view, the social research methodology has been used for the research of this dissertation as its content and subject matter is social research. Historical research methodology has been used to track historical events and to examine the background of the subject. Scientific research methodology has been adopted to facilitate research dissertation meetings and analytical research methodology has been adopted to analyze the available Data using empirical research methodology as the subject has been taken up for study at social level. At the same time, the use of computers in research has led to the use of computers and various signposts to complete research dissertations.

Preface:-

Interview is very important in social research. Because in social research effective Data can be collected through interview and interview is seen as a great source of hypothesis. Social research is done with a specific purpose. In social research, society is the laboratory of that research. An important objective of social research is to study the phenomena, natural and social relations occurring in the society and these problems are explored in social research. For this, social research is given scientific basis by using scientific research method. Social research is a process of objective analysis of social interaction, social correlation, social problems, group culture and interpersonal correlation. An attempt is made in social research to understand the happenings in the society and solve them. New knowledge is added to old knowledge through social research. By getting to the root of the problem and determining the cause of the happenings, new concepts and theories are established. In such social research there are many methods of data collection required for research. One of the most effective methods is the interview method. The interview method has long been used in social research. But today in the 21st century, with the significant advancements in science and technology, the interview process has seen a drastic change. We get to see its various currents unfold. The present research paper explores the interview method in social research and the changing trend of using the interview method as an effective means of data collection.

Objectives of the research paper: -

1. To study social research methodology.
2. To study the interview method used for data collection in social research method.
3. To examine the purpose and importance of interview method.
4. To check the objectivity of interview method.
5. To examine the changes in interview method in today's advanced science and technology age.

Common hypothesis of the research paper: -

1. Interview is an important method of data collection in social research method and an effective tool of data collection.
2. Objective Data are collected through interview.
3. In modern times, interview methods have changed a lot.
4. In the age of technology various electronic media are used for interviewing.

5. Research shows that the interview method is widely used for data collection.

Analysis of impact of Effective means of Data Collection is Interview Technique and its changing flow with the use of Modern Technology:-

The word interview is familiar to everyone because everyone has to give an interview for a job. Such is the identity of this word. In today's era of competitive exams and any job from general administration to any department, recruitment is done through interview. Hence interview technique is known to be very effective technique. But today the present research paper highlights how interview is used in social research and how Data are collected through interview in social research, yesterday's method of interview and today's changing method. In today's age where science and technology have made significant progress, it has been reviewed how new technologies are used for data collection through interviews.

The word interview is a combination of two words inter and view. It means an introspective approach or a way of understanding a person's thoughts and feelings. Generally an interview is conducted between two or more persons. The person conducting the interview is called the researcher or the interviewer while the person conducting the interview is called the interviewee. Interviewing is a very important method in all fields today. We see many interviews in political, social and economic situations broadcasted through social media. That is, we can see that the interview is an important tool to effectively present the thoughts, interactions and feelings of a person to others. Some thinkers have defined interviews based on their intelligence. To mention some important definitions in it, it can be seen that,

G.W.Allport:- If we want to know how people feel, what the experience and what they remember, what their emotions and motives and like, and the reasons for acting as they do why do not ask them?

.F.N.Kerlinger:- The interview is a face to face enter a personal role situation in which one persons the interview were ask a person being interviewed the respondent the questions designed to obtain answers for tenant to the purposes of the research problem.

Paulin V. Young: - The interview maybe regarded as a systematic method by which one person enters more or less, imaginatively into the inner life of another who is generally a comparative stranger to him.

Objectives of the Interview Method:-

Data Collection:-

The Data which have to be collected for the social research work include primary and secondary materials which include interview method which Data or information are not found in written form the Data or information are collected through interview. Similarly, if a detailed study and information about an object or event is to be known, the information is collected from the person concerned by direct contact with them through interview. Since the person is directly involved in those subjects, they have information or knowledge related to that problem, so Data are collected through asking them real questions and their answers. Therefore, Data-gathering can be seen as the first and foremost objective of an interview.

Hypothesis is an important tool for action determination:-

Hypothesis is roughly defined as the possible answers to the stated problem. To get information about a person's feelings, thoughts, desires, aspirations, mental stress, conflict etc. or to record the experience of that person, the interviewer has to contact the person and know that information. And the interview method is seen as a major source of hypothesis generation as it is very easy to determine the hypothesis through interviews.

Opportunity to check the objectivity and quality of Data:-

Through the interview technology, the time when the researcher contacts the respondent and tries to know the information, the extent to which the respondent is telling the truth or not can be judged by his gesture and overall look at him. Similarly, a decision can be made by observing whether the respondent is giving correct information or is hiding something in a matter. That is, at the time when the respondent is answering, he is narrating his biography, his thoughts or his experience. Therefore, the Data related to the relevant problem are collected and the Data come from the experience of the person or the respondent, so their objectivity can be guaranteed through the interview technique

A very useful tool to solve the problem or to measure the solution of the problem:-

While collecting actual Data through the interview method, the researcher unites with the respondent and when he is asking him for information, the respondent is narrating his experience based on the knowledge and information he has. While researching a person is limited in making a decision about a problem or thinking about what can be done to solve it, but the respondent is speaking at the time he is talking about the events necessary to solve the problem based on his experience, knowledge and accumulated information through the respondent's answers. The researcher gets a vision so that through a discussion between two persons, solutions can certainly be found about the problem from the experience of both. Hence interview method is found to be very effective and important method.

Use of Modern Technology in Interview Method:-

Earlier during the interview the researcher would take a questionnaire to the interviewee. That questionnaire was called schedule. Previously, the researcher had to be contacted directly to conduct an interview, but today interviews can be conducted through various means. Today, if the researcher sits in front of the respondent with a schedule, he can be interviewed through that. Along with that the interview can be video recorded and if desired he can also make a voice recording of the interview. Similarly, if a person is not able to give time or the means of communication with them is not possible or not affordable, the interview of that person can be done through video conferencing over the phone, through WhatsApp, through chatting or through many social media. This is a major change in interview technology in modern times. Because once interviewed, it would be difficult to contact the person again, so if some Data were to be collected, they could not be collected again. Today, however, if a respondent misses a part while answering, one can call him again and ask him for his answers or by using various social media platforms, it is possible to ask him a question and get his answers. This means that one respondent can be contacted multiple times. That's why the technology of interviewing today can be seen to have changed a lot.

Secondly, the Data that an interview conducted through electronic media and through social media is a record does not cast doubt on the objectivity of the answers given by the respondent in that interview. The evidence that the answers given by them are true can be found in interviews conducted through various technologies today. So now a statement cannot be rejected by the respondent just because the respondent lied or I did not say so. The responsibility of the respondent has now increased in interviews conducted through various technologies. A respondent does not give false information because he is aware that his interview will be used tomorrow as objective evidence, and even if the respondent does give false information. However, the information may be determined to be true or may be widely used as evidence because the information given by the respondent is on record and the respondent cannot deny it. It is on this basis that the answers given by the respondents get an objective nature. There is no reason to doubt his answer because the interview is preserved and can be viewed at any time and through it often new speculations can be made or Data useful for new research can be collected. So today those interviews are conducted using various electronic technologies based on the significant advancements made by science and technology. These interviews are either objective in nature and through these interviews the researcher is frequently given the opportunity to collect new Data.

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Statement of Purpose: A Career Shaping Document

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Abstract:

This paper highlights the importance of Statement of Purpose in the admission process of study abroad program. Language is a means of communication. This communication is done by acquiring skills like speaking and writing. In this digital world, written communication reaches to many people at a time and hence it is very important to develop effective writing skills. It can be developed by expressing our thoughts in the form of articles, blogs etc. Now-a-days, Statement of Purpose also has become one of the effective writing skills to communicate with different universities. If a student is good in communicating his thoughts through his writing, he can get admission in his dream university for shaping his career. An SOP is an extremely important document in admission process. It is subjective in nature while other documents like academic record, exam scorecards are objective. It gives student the opportunity to prove his/her uniqueness which makes him/her stand out from the crowd. It describes the student as an individual. As an important document for abroad studies, an SOP needs to be precisely written. It should be divided into five to six paragraphs that cover all points. An applicant should discuss his/her long term goals, understanding of chosen field, his/her contribution in the same field, academic background, academic strengths, industrial exposure as well as the reason for choosing a particular university. By following all these steps, an applicant can write an effective SOP and get admission in his/her dream university.

Key words: Statement of Purpose, Admission process, writing skill

Introduction:

Benjamin Lee Whorf rightly said "Language shapes the way we think and determines what we can think about." Hence it is called as the best way of communication. Any language is learnt by acquiring four basic skills like listening, speaking, reading and writing. An infant first listens a language from his parents then he tries to speak it and then when he goes to school, tries to read and write. Once a person gets mastery over all these skills, it is said that he has gained mastery over a language. Out of these four basic language skills, mastery over writing skill can be gained by lot of practice and once this skill is developed, it helps a person in achieving various goals in life like, getting good marks in exam, in expressing his opinion effectively on different platforms, in shaping his career etc. To shape a student's career, now-a-days Statement of Purpose (SOP) writing has become one of the important writing skills in English.

What is a Statement of Purpose?

Statement of Purpose is considered as one of the creative writing skills which has gained importance due to its necessity for study abroad programs. A Statement of Purpose can be referred to as an informative document containing personal statement. It is an essential document along with other documents. It includes the basic details of candidate along with his personal interests, academic details and future goals. It plays an important role in the application process of a study abroad program as it provides the admission committee with the key information about the candidate. It describes the candidate as a person and also gives an idea about candidate's writing skills and proficiency in English language.

Importance of SOP:

All the other documents like academic record, exam scorecards, academic transcripts in the admission process are objective in nature but SOP is the only document which is subjective in nature. It is the only document which gives the candidate an opportunity to prove that he has something unique which makes him stand out from the crowd.

International university selection committee wants to know as much as they possibly can about all aspirants because these graduate programs have a limited number of admission slots available. All the other documents do not reveal much about individual, his/her motivation, why the applicant is interested in that particular program or whether he is a kind of student the faculty wants around the department. The SOP allow applicants to convey something personal about them and to convince the selection committee that the applicant is an especially attractive candidate. Hence it is important to write an effective SOP.

What to include in the SOP?

Different universities have different formats of SOP and based on those formats, applicant has to write a distinct SOP. Universities either ask question-based essay or simply a general Statement of Purpose. If it is not asked categorically, the SOP should include candidate's goals and career path he/she has taken up so far. Other important elements for SOP are personal motivations that lead to select the university course he/she has applied to as well as how the candidate intends to use that experience to achieve that goal. A candidate should write about his career path in the form of an essay and not in the form of points. SOP should be personal and original. It should have a direct reflection of the candidate. He should find the deeper meaning behind the events of his/her life and pen them down. A candidate should give a strong reason as to why he/she wants to choose the particular school and course. He should be specific in the timeline of events. It should have a formal but conversational tone. A candidate should give enough time to write the SOP. He should proofread and edit the SOP again and again.

Steps to write an SOP:

As an important document for any study abroad application, an SOP needs to be precisely well-written. An applicant should keep in mind the following steps for writing an effective SOP. The first step of the process of drafting a Statement of Purpose is to think about the varied aspects of the applicant's candidature that he/she should mention in it. The mandatory inclusions of an SOP are academic achievements, prior work exposure or volunteering experiences. Once the applicant knows what he/she wants to mention in the Statement of Purpose, an applicant should prepare a rough outline for the document.

While formulating the SOP, applicant needs to be honest in describing his/her career aspirations and objectives. Also, he/she has to maintain the authenticity of the mentioned details. An applicant should creatively cite personal and professional interests and he/she should connect it with the chosen program. Reasons for choosing a particular university should be clearly mentioned in a unique way. Once a rough draft is ready, the final and concluding step is to revise and make changes accordingly. Also, an applicant should stick to the word limit of 500-1000 words. The predefined sizes for spacing, margins and font size should be strictly followed.

What do colleges look for in an SOP?

Many international and national universities ask for a Statement of Purpose from candidates wanting to enroll in suitable courses that the university has to offer. These universities check and look at the writing capabilities, the unique factor in the application, choice of thoughts and ideas, applicant's talent, previous experiences, interests and potential, his/her contribution to the department or university, applicant's motivation or inspiration, reason behind choosing a particular university, academic and extracurricular achievements and recognition and originality and clarity of the Statement of Purpose as a whole.

How to write a powerful Statement of Purpose?

While writing a powerful SOP, it should be divided into paragraphs that cover all the points.

Introduction:

This paragraph should discuss what the applicant is about to discuss in an SOP. An applicant should discuss his/her long term goal, present the understanding of the chosen field and his/her contribution in the same field, explain the background in 2-3 lines and connect it with future goals.

Academic background and professional experience:

This paragraph comprises of applicant's academic background, what he/she is currently pursuing, his/her academic strengths and projects and the industrial exposure he/she has attained.

Career goals:

This is the most important paragraph, where an applicant should discuss his/her short and long term goals. An applicant's immediate goal would be where he/she would want to work right after completing the course. In the long term goal, he/she should mention where he/she sees himself/herself from ten, twelve or fifteen years down the line.

Why this course:

In this paragraph, an applicant should discuss why he/she wants to join a course and modules would he/she tap during a chosen course. It should also cover the skills he/she would acquire in this duration along with the exposure that would help in developing the skills desired to realize his/her goals.

Why this university?

This is a specific paragraph in which the applicant can convince a university as in how the specific university is suitable for his/her profile and he/she is an ideal candidate for their university. The course curriculum, research work, faculty names as well as the university specific activities should be discussed in this paragraph. By following the above mentioned points, an applicant should write an effective SOP and should choose his/her dream department/university. Hence, Statement of Purpose is an essential document in the admission process of study abroad programs. An effective SOP can shape a career of the aspirant and hence to write the effective SOP, language plays a crucial role. If an aspirant has acquired a mastery over language and creative writing skill, it helps him in shaping his career.

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The Use of Ict in Enhancing Teaching and Learning Process in 21st Century

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Abstract:

In the 21st Century, the life of a teacher is compared to funambulism. The key element in this art is 'balance'. Teachers are caught up on the tight rope of educational policies reflecting from Kothari Commission to NEP 2020. Teachers' role in imparting education has become like a bull in full control by a moose. To enhance the teaching and learning process in the 21st century teachers adopt various strategies and the most used strategies from elementary to higher education is the usage of ICT where the teacher develops the skill and stands out in the teaching and learning process. This study seeks to find out whether ICT enhances teaching and learning process. This study aims to analyze student teachers' perceptions on effectiveness of ICT integration to support teaching and learning processes in the classroom. A survey questionnaire using google form was distributed randomly to the total of 60 B.Ed student teachers from a University from the state Maharashtra. The data for this quantitative research were analyzed . The results indicate that ICT integration has a great effectiveness for both teachers and the students. Findings indicate that teachers' well-equipped preparation with ICT tools and facilities is one the main factors in success of technology-based teaching and learning. It was also found that professional development training programs for teachers also played a key role in enhancing students' quality learning.

Key Words: ICT (Information communication Technology), ICT Skill (Ability to use ICT skilfully), ICT tool, Teaching and learning.

Introduction:

Information and communications technology (ICT) is an important part of most organizations these days(Zhang & Aikman, 2007). According to Daniels (2002) Information and communication technology (ICT) is considered to be one of the basic building blocks of modern society. Computers came into use in schools in the early 1980s, and severalscholars suggest that ICT will be an important part of education for the next generation (Bransford, Brown, & Cocking, 2000; Grimus, 2000; Yelland, 2001). The Kothari Commission was appointed by the Government of India to overhaul the Indian Education sector and a recommendation was made to include ICT in education. Although people used ICT for distance education earlier, after the great impact of covid education system was in great delama and everyone was confused and looking at the expertise to find a solution. ICT had taken its second birth as ICT self-efficacy in distance education were based on Bandura's social cognitive theory, Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, and Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory. It gave life to the education system and Up-to-date technology offers many methods of enhancing classroom teaching and learning (Ghavifekr et al., 2014; Lefebvre, Deaudelin & Loiselle, 2006). Dawes(2001)stated that new technologies have the potential to upkeep education across the curriculum and deliver opportunities for efficient student-teacher communication in ways not possible before. ICT in education has the potential to transform teaching. However, this potential may not easily be realized, as Dawes (2001) underlined when he stated, "problems arise when teachers are expected to implement changes in what may well be adverse circumstances" (p. 61). The abbreviation "ICT" became popular after it was used in a report to the UK government by Dennis Stevenson in 1997, and then in the revised National Curriculum for England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2000. The idea of using ICT in school education had been introduced in India as early as 1984 when a project called Computer Literacy & Studies (CLASS) was launched by the National Council of Educational Research & Training, India (NCERT) along with the Dept of Electronics (DoE) and the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

With the demand of ICT's importance in society as well as in the future of education, identifying the possible challenges to integrating these technologies in schools would be an important step in improving the quality of teaching and learning. Balanskat, Blamire, and Kefala (2006) argue that although teachers appear to acknowledge the value of ICT in schools, they continue encountering obstacles during the processes of adopting these technologies into their teaching and learning. However, despite the Ministry of Education, Maharashtra having embarked on a different project in providing a virtual learning platform in schools to enhance ICT usage among teachers, ICT has not been fully adopted in the teaching and learning process in most schools in the country due to lack of resource, inadequate training of teachers, availability of resources because of which only a few teachers and students are using ICT as teaching and learning tools (MoCT, 2003). This is because the challenges outweigh the benefits (Bingimlas, 2009). Therefore, this study is expected to generate information on the student teachers' perceptions in integrating ICT tools in the teaching and learning process. With changes in modern technologies learners need to be equipped with updated knowledge that will help them adapt to the changing world. Such knowledge leads to better communication and increased 21st century skills as a result of e-Commerce and self-employment in the ICT sector. Earlier studies have been conducted to investigate the challenges to technology integration in education (Al-Alwani, 2005; Ghavifekr , Afshari & Amla , 2012; Gomes, 2005; Osborne & Hennessy, 2003; Özden, 2007). This study provides student teachers' perception on the use of technology tools in the classroom's teaching and learning process.

Review of related literature:

Patricia (2017) Conducted research in the title Use of ICT in education. It was a survey study conducted and this article presents the main findings of the *Survey* based on over 190,000 questionnaire answers from students, teachers and head teachers in primary, lower and upper secondary schools randomly sampled. The article details the analytical framework design and the survey methodology implemented. The article also presents the main findings of the exploratory part of the analysis, introducing the concepts of *digitally supportive school*, *digitally confident and supportive teacher* and *digitally confident and supportive student*, estimating their respective proportion at EU level on average and by country and investigating whether high percentage of *digitally supportive schools* include high percentages of *digitally confident and positive teachers* and *students*.

Catarina (2012) Conducted a research on Factors Influencing Teachers' Use of ICT in Education the study investigates teachers' attitudes to and beliefs about using ICT in education and proposes a model of how different variables are related to teachers' use of ICT in classrooms. The model suggests that positive attitudes related specifically to ICT as a useful tool for teaching and learning and a strong sense of self-efficacy in using computers in education seem to influence the use of ICT the most. It is also suggested that positive attitudes to ICT generally do not seem to contribute very much to teachers' use of ICT in classrooms. This is a surprising finding. The distinction between the importance of specific and general attitudes to ICT use and the emphasis on self-efficacy contributes to contemporary research. Self-efficacy and attitudes are suggested to be mutually related to ICT use. Higgins, S. J. (2003). Conducted a research titled Does ICT improve learning and teaching in schools?. It was a quantitative research conducted on the school students in the UK and finding that ICT definitely improved the quality of education.

Research objectives of this study are as follow:

I) To identify students teachers' perceptions in implementing ICT tools in teaching and learning in the classroom.

II) To determine the use of ICT tools in teaching and learning in the classroom among school students is advantage or disadvantage.

III) To identify to what extent do students teachers use ICT tools in teaching and learning in the classroom.

However, in this paper ICT tools refers to the common technology-based tools that are used in schools such as computer, Laptop , LCD, digital photocopy machine, digital Audio and Video devices, digital camera, scanner, DVD player and multimedia projector.

Research Questions

1. What does ICT stand for in the context of education?
2. How can ICT enhance access to information for students?
3. Which of the following is an example of personalized learning with ICT?
4. What is the purpose of a flipped classroom in the context of ICT?
5. How does gamification apply to ICT in education?
6. What is the primary benefit of online collaboration tools in education?
7. How does ICT support inclusive education?
8. What is the significance of data analytics in education with ICT?
9. What is a digital portfolio in the context of ICT in education?
10. How does ICT facilitate a global perspective in education?
11. According to you ICT is Advantage or Disadvantage

Population:

In this study, all the B.Ed student teachers teaching in senior secondary private school in Pune city have been taken as the population. The sample of its population of 1.31% was taken in the present study.

Sample:

A total of 62 student teachers teaching in senior secondary private schools in Pune city have been selected randomly.

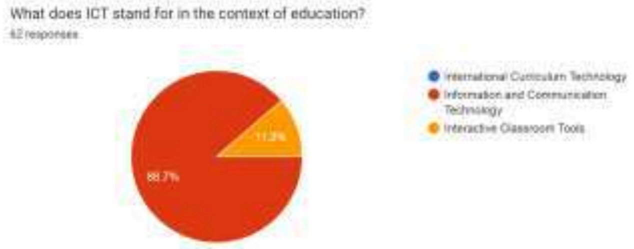
Delimitation of Study:

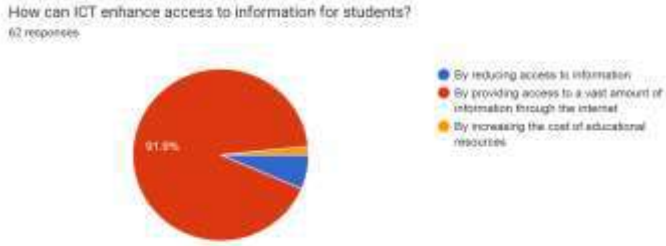
- This research study includes only teachers teaching in senior secondary private schools.

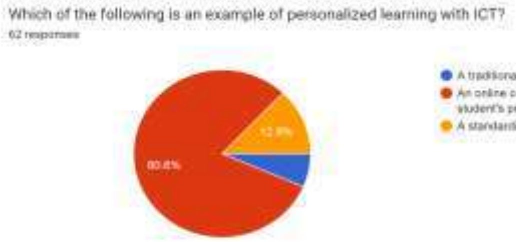
- This research study was conducted only on teachers in Pune city.

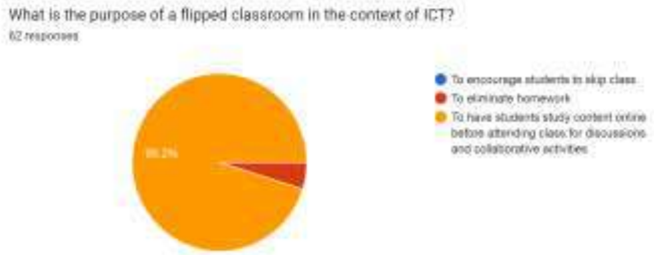
Analysis:

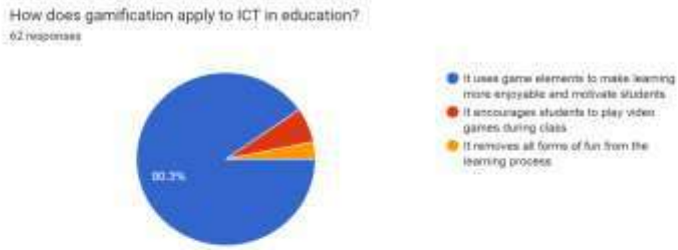
The data were collected with the help of a Questionnaire based on use of ICT as a tool to enhance teaching and learning process, and the analysis was completed by responses given by teachers in percentage form. The graphical presentation of the analysis is as follows –

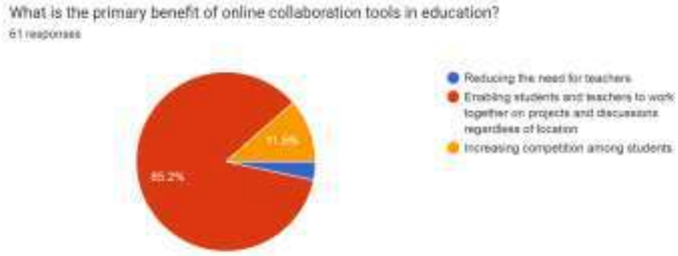


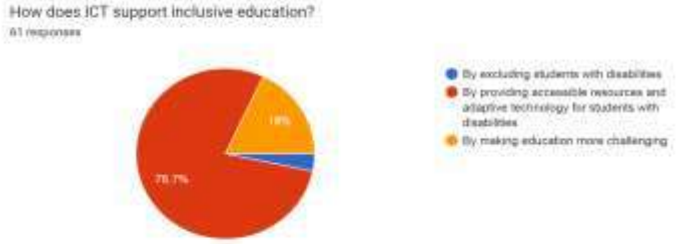


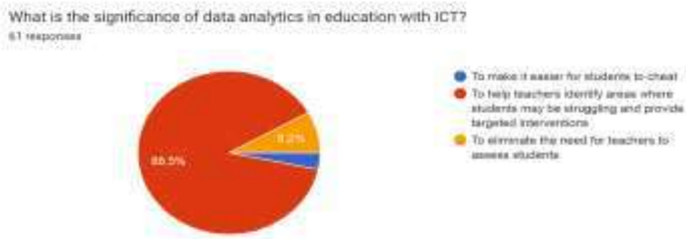


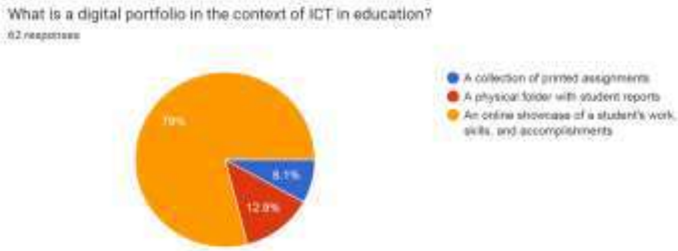


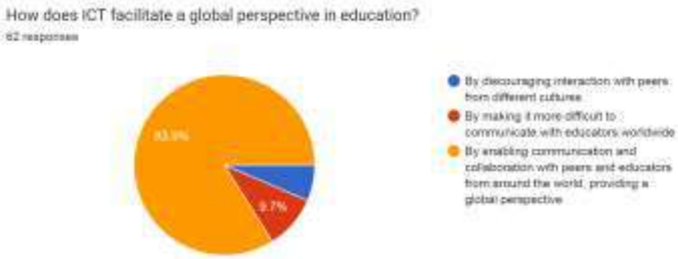












Findings:

1. Today ICT plays a very important role in the 21st century in imparting quality life everyone uses it in one way or the other but there are still some who are not aware of ICT uses.

2. With the help of the Internet students are able to access and gain knowledge about things that happen around the globe.
3. Online courses help students to adapt to enhance their knowledge and teaching and learning process.
4. Flipped classroom facilities also helps in independent learning and helps the students to do research on the topic using internet and ICT.
5. Gamification is also in the trend by which learning takes place, so finding clearly indicates that teachers can make use of these strategies to enhance students' learning.
6. The primary purpose of this online collaborative learning is to help students to cooperate with their teachers and friends in doing their project and discussion.
7. ICT plays an important role in inclusive learning too, by providing assistive technology and adaptive technology which can enhance their learning.
8. ICT helps teachers in data analysis of student's performance and identify students who need help and reach them.
9. ICT education also provides a digital portfolio where students can showcase their skill and talents.
10. ICT facilities globles perspective of education through which students can collaborate with peers, teachers and educationalists around the world and communicate.
11. Although ICT has advantages, the truth is that it has disadvantages too. It all depends on the person who uses it.

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Digital Finance –Recent Trends and Future in India

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Abstarct:

Digital trends are changing the consumers' demands and expectations, the way the business must operate, and the talent dynamics in the market. Digital finance is a game-changer in the finance sector, offering limitless opportunities for innovation, increased market efficiency and transparency, and sustainable development. By embracing digital finance, businesses and individuals can enjoy a more inclusive financial system that enables them to achieve their financial goals effectively and efficiently. Digital finance literacy is a vital component of the cashless economy. Digital financial services are a whole lot of financial services that are offered in digital channels like PoS, ATM, Cash deposit Machine, etc with the internet facility. These services are delivered and accessed via the internet only. This also includes personal mobile banking services like M-Pay, M-Money which provides both transactional and non-transactional services. This research paper is based on the secondary data sourced from books, research papers, journals, magazines, articles and published reports. Different aspects of need of digital finance, role of fintech and India's present position and future regarding digital finance. The objective of the study is to understand the concept of digital finance and role of Fintech and to study the India's recent position and future requirements regarding digital finance.

One of the major objectives of Digital India is to achieve Faceless, cashless & paperless status. The promotion of digital payments has been accorded the highest priority by the Government of India to bring each and every segment of our country under the formal fold of digital payment services. The vision is to provide the facility of seamless digital payment to all citizens of India in a convenient, easy, affordable, quick and secured manner. The Indian government's push towards digitalisation has been a major driver of the growth of the digital finance industry. Initiatives such as Digital India, Jan Dhan Yojna, and Aadhaar have created a digital infrastructure that allows for seamless and secure transactions. India has seen a significant increase in smart phone and internet penetration in recent years, which has enabled the adoption of digital financial services. Digital financial services can also fill the gap in improving access to financial services through the G20 High-Level Principles for Digital Financial Inclusion. In Future for financial inclusion of all i.e. Rural and Urban Digital Financial Literacy (DFL) is an essential requirement for the effective usage of Digital Financial Services (DFS) and DFL is an important component of education in this digital age.

Keywords: Digital Finance, Digitalisation, Fintech Industry, Digital Literacy.

Introduction:

Digital trends are changing the consumers demands and expectations, the way the business must operate, and the talent dynamics in the market. With the digital shift in core business, finance needs to enable and drive the change, and not be stuck in the past. While digital disruption in finance is fast becoming an inescapable reality, most CFOs remain grossly under prepared. Finance leaders today have a huge opportunity to play a lead role in shaping the digital agenda of the organization[1]. Digital finance is a game-changer in the finance sector, offering limitless opportunities for innovation, increased market efficiency and transparency, and sustainable development. By embracing digital finance, businesses and individuals can enjoy a more inclusive financial system that enables them to achieve their financial goals effectively and efficiently. Digital finance has the potential to drive sustainable development in both developing and developed countries due to following[2]:

- By providing financial services to remote areas, digital finance promotes economic growth and increases financial inclusion, which is key to sustainable development.
- Digital financial services are low-cost and convenient alternatives, increasing access to financial education for the masses.
- Digital finance facilitates micro-credits and loans, which support the growth of small and medium-sized businesses, leading to job creation, economic development and enhanced financial independence.
- Digital finance technology has provided several opportunities for emerging market economies to modernize their financial systems and attract foreign investment to sustainably develop their economies.

Digital finance literacy is a vital component of the cashless economy. Digital financial services are a whole lot of financial services that are offered in digital channels like PoS, ATM, Cash deposit Machine, etc with the internet facility. These services are delivered and accessed via the internet only. This also includes personal mobile banking services like M-Pay, M-Money which provides both transactional and non-transactional services. Digital financial services are often denoted by the name of financial technology or FinTech. This digital age facilitates the growing number of FinTech companies that actually making our digital life simpler. Digital financial services or the FinTech industry is reshaping our lifestyle and economy towards more productivity[3].

Fintech companies in India are experiencing rapid growth, with the industry expected to grow at a CAGR of 30%. Factors driving this growth include increased mobile phone and internet penetration, a growing middle-class population, and government initiatives to promote digital payments. Currently valued at over $4 billion, the Indian fintech industry is projected to reach $10 billion by 2025 and is expected to create over 2 million jobs in the next five years. Leading Fintech companies in India include Paytm, Lendingkart, MoneyTap, Instamojo, Razorpay, Shiksha Finance, Pine Labs, ZestMoney, PolicyBazaar, and InCred[4].

Review of Literature:

Asep Risman & Others (2021)[5]:

Digital finance plays a major role in achieving financial inclusion targets which have a positive impact on economic growth and people's welfare. One of the main elements of digital finance is digital payments, which are increasingly playing a role with the presence of e-commerce and financial technology (fintech). Apart from these positive impacts, digital finance is also feared to have a negative impact on financial system stability, especially in relation to systematic risk. The purpose of this study was to determine the role of risk factors in digital financial relations and financial stability. The research method used is the Multiple Linear Regression Model and Moderating Regression Analysis (MRA), using 120 samples of panel data for 10 years (2010 to 2019). The results show that market risk can moderate the influence of digital finance on financial stability, so that increased systematic risk will reduce the positive impact of digital finance on financial stability.

Peterson K. Ozili (2022)[6]:-

This paper presents a concise review of the existing digital finance research in the literature, and highlight some of the developments in digital finance around the world. The paper reached several conclusions. Firstly, it showed that digital finance has become an important part of modern finance and the major application of digital finance can be found in Fintech, embedded finance, open banking, decentralized finance, central bank digital currencies, among others. Secondly, it identified some international determinants of digital finance which includes the need for efficiency in financial service delivery, the need to achieve the United Nations sustainable development goals through the use of existing digital finance technologies, the need to increase financial inclusion through digital financial inclusion and the need for efficient payments. The review also finds that digital finance research is growing fast, and recent studies have investigated contemporary issues in digital finance that are relevant for policy and practice. Regarding the digital finance developments around the world, the paper shows that the Fintech and mobile money industries are the largest beneficiary of investments in digital finance with the total number of users of mobile money services surpassing 1 billion globally. Also, the paper predicts that the future of digital finance is to create a digital environment that permits the offering of all kinds of financial product and services that can be customized and personalized to meet the unique needs of all users on a single digital platform and without requiring any form of human assistance or intermediary.

Mohammad Asif & others (2023)[7],:-

Fintech businesses in India are progressively becoming more noticeable as the Government of India (GoI) continues to strive for expanding financial services to the under banked sector of the population. To reach the under banked segments of the population and provide a stable operating environment for fintech businesses, India must seek to increase financial inclusion. In this study, regression and correlation were employed, together with secondary data gathered from the RBI, to analyze this influence. The aim was to determine the impact of fintech and digital financial services on financial inclusion in India. According to the results, fintech businesses have significantly aided financial inclusion in this nation, especially for the middle class. These findings will be helpful for policy-makers working hard to bring every individual in this country into an organized financial system.

Research Methodology:

This research paper is based on the secondary data sourced from books, research papers, journals, magazines, articles and published reports. Different aspects of need of digital finance , role of fintech and India's present position and future regarding digital finance.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To understand the concept of digital finance and role of Fintech.
2. To study the India's recent position and future requirements regarding digital finance.

Findings:

One of the major objectives of Digital India is to achieve "Faceless, Cashless & Paperless" status. The promotion of digital payments has been accorded the highest priority by the Government of India to bring each and every segment of our country under the formal fold of digital payment services. The vision is to provide the facility of seamless digital payment to all citizens of India in a convenient, easy, affordable, quick and secured manner. During the last three years, digital payment transactions have registered unprecedented growth in India. Easy and convenient modes of digital payment, such as Bharat Interface for Money-Unified Payments Interface (BHIM-UPI); Immediate Payment Service (IMPS); pre-paid payment instruments (PPIs) and National Electronic Toll Collection (NETC) system have registered substantial growth and have transformed digital payment ecosystem by increasing Person-to-Person (P2P) as well as Person-to-Merchant (P2M) payments. At the same time, pre-existing payment modes such as debit cards, credit cards, National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) and Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) have also grown at a fast pace. BHIM-UPI has emerged as the preferred payment mode of users. The Government of India also launched the digital payment solution e-RUPI, a cashless and contactless instrument for digital payment which is expected to play a huge role in making Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) more effective in digital transactions in the country. All these facilities together have created a robust ecosystem for a digital finance economy[8].

The Indian government's push towards digitalisation has been a major driver of the growth of the digital finance industry. Initiatives such as Digital India, Jan Dhan Yojna, and Aadhaar have created a digital infrastructure that allows for seamless and secure transactions. India has seen a significant increase in smartphone and internet penetration in recent years, which has enabled the adoption of digital financial services. The Reserve Bank of India has been proactive in regulating the digital finance industry, ensuring a level playing field for all players while also protecting consumers. Digital finance has the potential to provide financial services to the large unbanked and underbanked population in India. With the use of technology, financial services can be delivered to even the remotest areas of the country, thereby promoting financial inclusion. This leads to increase in acess to credit, particularly for small and medium enterprises. With the use of alternative data sources, such as social media and digital footprints, lenders can make credit decisions based on a borrower's creditworthiness rather than just their credit history. It has the potential to significantly reduce the cost of financial services, as it eliminates the need for physical infrastructure and personnel.

This, in turn, can lead to lower consumer fees and charges[9]. Digital financial services can also fill the gap in improving access to financial services through the G20 High-Level Principles for Digital Financial Inclusion. Over the past five years, India's government expanded broadband internet infrastructure and created a public digital-payments system so everyone has a bank account as well as a secure, cloud-based digital locker to store, share, and verify documents. Combine that push with a young, digitally savvy population, and India is starting a virtuous cycle that could last for years to come.[10]. In Future for financial inclusion of all i.e. Rural and Urban Digital Financial Literacy (DFL) is an essential requirement for the effective usage of Digital Financial Services (DFS) and DFL is an important component of education in this digital age. It is to be noted that DFL is essential to use DFS when DFS are made available to the customers by the government. However, the government does not allow DFS as a part of its policy initiative; then, the prerequisite to use is DFS is the favourable policy decision to allow DFS by the government. Digital financial literacy is a combination of digital literacy, and financial literacy, and DFL is "financially literate on digital platforms[11].

Conclusion and Suggestions:

Indian financial technology is booming. The DPIIT reports that there are 2,000 fintech firms in India. Researchers predict India's digital payments sector to triple to $1 trillion by 2026. By 2026, 65% of transactions will be cashless. Indian fintech might reach $500 billion by 2025 from $50 billion in 2021. Q3 2022 saw 23 billion digital payments worth Rs38.3 lakh crore in India. By September 2022, India's 358-bank UPI alone handled $135 billion. Global financial technology investment has increased in India. The country's rising economy and young, tech-savvy populace support innovative financial technology startups. The government's push for a cashless economy has increased digital payment methods and demand for fintech products and services, supporting India's fintech boom[12].Digital transformation in the finance sector is no longer a technology upgrade, but a core business strategy. Banking and finance have progressed from paperwork-laden processes to tip-of-your-finger mobile apps, delivering a positive impact on both revenue and customer experience. Digital trends have also drastically changed the financial services landscape, driving institutions to transform operations and providing new impetus to seamless digital services[12].

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Changing Role of ICT in Education in the 21st Century

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Abstract:

The 21st century has witnessed a transformative shift in the field of education due to the integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). This research paper explores the evolving role of ICT in education, highlighting its significance, methodologies, objectives, findings, and conclusions. The study emphasizes the impact of ICT on teaching and learning, aiming to provide insights into the future of education.

Introduction: Education is undergoing a profound transformation in the 21st century, driven by the rapid advancement of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). This transformation has far-reaching implications for educators, students, and educational institutions. The integration of ICT has revolutionized the way knowledge is delivered, accessed, and processed. This research paper delves into the changing role of ICT in education and its implications for stakeholders.

Significance of the Study:

The significance of this study lies in its exploration of the impact of ICT on education. Understanding how ICT is changing the educational landscape is crucial for educators, policymakers, and students. It can inform decision-making, curriculum development, and instructional methods, ultimately contributing to the enhancement of educational outcomes in the 21st century.

Research Methodology:

Literature Review:

The research methodology begins with a comprehensive literature review. This involves the examination of existing academic and scholarly publications related to ICT in education. The review explores the historical development of ICT in education, key milestones, challenges, and trends. For example, it discusses the work of Marc Prensky, who introduced the concepts of "digital natives" and "digital immigrants" to describe the generational divide in digital skills.

Surveys and Questionnaires:

Surveys and questionnaires are employed to gather primary data from educators, students, and parents. These Instruments are designed to assess their experiences and perceptions regarding the use of ICT in education. They also aim to gauge the impact of ICT on learning outcomes and student engagement. A sample question might be: "How has the integration of technology affected your learning experience?"

Case Studies:

The research methodology includes in-depth case studies conducted in various educational institutions and classrooms. These case studies provide a practical understanding of the implementation of ICT in different settings. They highlight best practices, challenges, and outcomes. For example, case studies could focus on schools that have successfully integrated technology to enhance student learning.

Data Analysis:

Data collected from surveys, questionnaires, and case studies are subjected to rigorous data analysis. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis methods are employed to identify trends, challenges, and opportunities related to ICT in education. Thematic analysis is used to uncover common themes in the case studies, helping to draw broader conclusions about ICT integration in education. The combination of these research methods enables a holistic examination of the evolving role of ICT in education, taking into account both existing knowledge in the field and real-world experiences and perspectives from educators, students, and parents.

This research methodology provides a well-rounded approach to investigating the changing role of ICT in education and ensures that findings are grounded in a variety of data sources, ultimately contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the topic. Data Analysis play avital role which helps to have hands on study about the topic.

Objectives of the Study:

- To examine the historical development of ICT in education.
- To assess the impact of ICT on teaching and learning in the 21st century.
- To identify the challenges and opportunities associated with ICT integration in education.
- To explore best practices and case studies of successful ICT implementation in educational

institutions. To provide a historical overview of ICT integration in education, highlighting key milestones and developments. For instance, the introduction of personal computers in schools in the 1980s marked a significant milestone in the integration of ICT in education.

To assess the impact of ICT on teaching and learning in the 21st century, focusing on engagement, accessibility, and personalized learning. Consider the example of Khan Academy, an online platform that offers free educational content. It has transformed learning by allowing students to access resources at their own pace.

To identify the challenges and opportunities associated with ICT integration in education, including issues of equity, privacy, and pedagogical adaptation. The digital divide, as evidenced by differences in internet access, is a significant challenge that needs to be addressed.

Findings:

The research findings indicate that ICT has significantly transformed education in the 21st century, reshaping the way students learn and teachers instruct. These changes have had profound implications for educational stakeholders, including educators, students, and institutions. Several key findings are highlighted below:

Enhanced Access to Educational Resources: The integration of ICT in education has expanded access to high-quality educational resources. For instance, the emergence of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) such as Coursera and edX provides access to world-class courses and materials to learners worldwide. These platforms offer a diverse range of subjects, making education accessible to a global audience, regardless of geographical location or socioeconomic status.

Personalized ICT: has introduced a new era of personalized learning, with adaptive technologies and online platforms tailoring educational experiences to individual students. The Khan Academy, for instance, allows students to progress at their own pace, offering targeted practice exercises and feedback. By personalizing learning pathways, ICT empowers students to explore their interests and strengths, ultimately enhancing engagement and motivation.

Richer Learning Experiences: Multimedia, simulations, and virtual reality applications have enriched the learning experience. Consider the example of virtual field trips using Virtual Reality (VR) technology. These immersive experiences take students to historical sites, science laboratories, or far-off places, providing a vivid and interactive learning experience. Such applications not only make learning engaging but also enhance understanding and retention of knowledge.

Challenges Arising from the Digital Divide: Despite the transformative potential of ICT in education, the digital divide remains a significant challenge. Inequalities in access to technology and the internet persist, creating disparities in educational opportunities. Students without access to devices or a reliable internet connection may be left at a disadvantage. Bridging this digital divide is essential to ensure equitable access to the benefits of ICT in education.

Privacy and Security Concerns: The proliferation of digital data in educational settings has raised concerns about privacy and data security. The use of educational technology often involves the collection of sensitive information about students. Ensuring the privacy and security of this data, as well as protecting students from potential data breaches, is a critical consideration in the digital age of education.

Teacher Training and Professional Development: Successful integration of ICT in education requires well-prepared educators. Effective use of technology in the classroom demands not only technical skills but also pedagogical expertise. Schools and institutions that invest in teacher training and professional development programs witness more successful outcomes. An example is the ISTE (International Society for Technology in Education) Standards for Educators, which provide a framework for teachers to develop technology-related skills and pedagogical strategies.

Infrastructure Development: The availability of robust technological infrastructure is essential for the effective use of ICT in education. Educational institutions must invest in reliable network connectivity, hardware, and software. For instance, many schools have deployed 1:1 device programs, providing each student with a laptop or tablet, ensuring that students have the necessary tools to engage with digital learning resources.

Mixed Modes of Instruction: The integration of ICT has not replaced traditional teaching methods but has complemented them. Blended learning, which combines in-person and online instruction, has gained popularity. For example, the "flipped classroom" model involves students engaging with digital content outside of class, allowing in-person time to be more interactive and problem-solving-oriented.

In summary, the findings of this research emphasize the multi-faceted impact of ICT in education. While ICT has brought about transformative changes, challenges related to equity, privacy, teacher preparation, and infrastructure must be addressed. Successful integration of ICT in education necessitates a holistic approach that combines technological resources with effective pedagogy, teacher training, and equitable access to ensure that students can harness the full potential of ICT in their learning journey.

Conclusion:

The changing role of ICT in education is reshaping the way students learn and educators teach. It has the potential to bridge educational gaps, provide access to quality resources, and enhance the learning experience. However, to maximize its benefits, educators, policymakers, and institutions must address the challenges and ensure equitable access to ICT tools and resources. This research paper concludes that the integration of ICT in education is not a mere trend but a fundamental shift that will continue to evolve in the 21st century. To harness its full potential, a comprehensive approach that addresses infrastructure, teacher training, and curriculum development is essential.

Institutes in India using ICT for effective Teaching:

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay: IIT Bombay is known for its extensive use of ICT in education. It offers Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) on the SWAYAM platform, providing students with access to high-quality courses and resources online. The institute has also implemented online examination systems and e-learning platforms to support students in their academic journey.

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU): IGNOU is the largest open university in India and a pioneer in using ICT for distance education. It offers online courses, video lectures, and interactive multimedia content. Students can access study materials, submit assignments, and take exams online. IGNOU's use of ICT has enabled it to reach a vast and diverse student population.

Amity University: Amity University has adopted ICT extensively in its teaching and administrative processes. It uses Learning Management Systems (LMS) to deliver course content and engage students in various online activities. The university also leverages video conferencing for virtual classrooms, enhancing the learning experience.

Christ University, Bangalore: Christ University employs technology for interactive learning and communication. It offers online courses and has digitized its library resources. The university has also incorporated ICT tools like virtual labs and video lectures to supplement traditional teaching methods.

Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU): JNU has integrated ICT in various aspects of education, including online admissions, e-learning platforms, and online research resources. The university uses multimedia content and webinars to support research and teaching in various disciplines.

Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS): TISS utilizes ICT for its online certificate and diploma courses. It offers virtual classrooms, online course materials, and discussion forums for students. The institute's use of technology has made education more accessible and flexible for learners.

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT): NIFT employs ICT to enhance its design and fashion education programs. Students use computer-aided design (CAD) software and multimedia tools to develop their design skills. The institute also provides access to digital libraries and online resources.

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1. Includes a list of all the academic sources, articles, books, and reports cited throughout the paper, following a consistent citation style such as APA or MLA.

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"Navigating Academic Success: A Comprehensive Guide to Effective Title Writing and Publication Strategies in Writing about Thesis Research"

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Abstract:

This comprehensive guide delves into the realm of academic research, with a specific focus on the critical aspects of crafting effective titles and navigating publication strategies within the context of thesis research. Success in the academic sphere depends on effective research communication, starting with the creation of engaging and informative titles. This abstract explores the key elements of an effective title and its role in capturing attention and conveying the research essence. Furthermore, the paper addresses strategies for successful publication, recognizing the challenges from research inception to publication. It explores best practices for each stage, including manuscript preparation, submission, and acceptance. In today's competitive academic landscape, a well-structured thesis research paper is incomplete without a robust publication strategy.

These insights are grounded in a comprehensive analysis of established principles, current trends, and the real-world experiences of seasoned researchers. This comprehensive guide aims to empower aspiring and seasoned researchers, equipping them with the knowledge and strategies needed to produce remarkable thesis research and effectively share their findings with a wider academic audience. From creating captivating titles to making informed publication decisions, this guide is an invaluable resource for those striving for excellence in academic research, providing the tools to navigate the path to academic success and contribute meaningfully to their respective fields.

Key words: Academic Research Title Writing, Publication Strategies, Thesis Success Guide

Introduction:

Navigating Academic Success: A Comprehensive Guide to Effective Title Writing and Publication Strategies in Thesis Research, In the world of thesis research, the path to excellence is a winding road, marked by countless decisions, challenges, and opportunities. At the heart of this journey lies the art of crafting compelling titles and mastering the strategies for successful publication. In this comprehensive guide, we will be your navigators, offering you insights and tools to embark on this academic adventure with confidence. The researcher must accomplish the task of drawing inferences, followed by report writing.

This must be done very carefully; otherwise, misleading conclusions may be drawn, and the whole purpose of doing research may get verified. It is only through interpretation that the researcher can expose the relationships and processes that underlie his findings. In the case of hypothesis-testing studies, if a hypothesis is tested and upheld several times, the researcher arrives at a generalization. But if the researcher had no hypothesis to start with, he would try to explain his findings because of some theory. This may, at times, result in new questions, leading to further research. All this analytical information and consequential inferences may well be communicated, preferably through a research report. When starting to write a report, it is good practice to develop an outline (chapterisation). This means deciding how you are going to divide his or her report into different chapters and planning what will be written in each one. In developing the chapter, the subobjectives of the study provide immense guidance. Develop the chapters around the main themes of his or her study. Depending on the importance of a theme, either devote a complete chapter to it or combine it with related themes in one chapter. The title of each chapter should be descriptive of the main theme. Communicate its main thrust and be clear and concise.

The first chapter of his or her report, possibly entitled Introduction, should be a general introduction to the study, covering most of the project proposal and planning and pointing out any deviations, if any, from the original plan. This chapter covers all the preparatory tasks undertaken prior to conducting the study, such as a literature review, the theoretical framework, the objectives of the study, the study design, the sampling strategy, and the measurement procedures. The second chapter should provide information about his or her study population. Here, the relevant social, economic, and demographic characteristics of the study population should be described. It provides readers with some background information about the population from which you collected the information so they can relate the findings to the types of population studies. The title and contents of subsequent chapters depend on what you have attempted to describe, explore, examine, establish, or prove in your study. As the content of each project is different, these chapters As indicated earlier, the title of each chapter should reflect the main message of its contents. These chapters should specify the subsections of the outline. These subsections should be developed around the different aspects of the theme being discussed in the chapter. If his or her plan is to correlate the information obtained from one variable with another, Specify the variables and plan the sequence for discussion of the variables. In deciding this, keep in mind the linkages and logical progressions between the sections. This does not mean that the proposed outline cannot be changed when writing the respect; it is possible for it to be significantly changed.

The suggested format is to write about the main themes of the study. There is another format. The researchers write everything under one heading. The finding is that this format is appropriate for research papers because it is short, but not for research dissertations. Other writers follow the same order as in the research instruments; for example, findings are discussed under each question. The readers need to continuously refer to the instruments for each question. This format does not explain the content at the beginning and should not be followed. Styles of research writing vary, but all research reports must be written clearly and concisely. Furthermore, scientific writing requires intellectual rigor, and there are certain obligations in terms of accuracy and objectivity. Reports can be written in different formats, and this chapter has suggested one that research students have found to be helpful. The suggested format can be described as thematic writing, organized around the significant themes of your study. Within a theme, the information is provided in an integrated manner, following a logical progression of thought.

Why writing about research is necessary:

Research writing is a type of academic writing that involves conducting research on a specific topic, analysing, and interpreting the findings, and presenting the information in a logical and coherent manner. It typically involves collecting data from various sources, such as books, journals, articles, and online databases, and using this information to support a thesis statement or answer a research question. Research writing often follows a specific structure, including an introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion. It is commonly used in various academic disciplines, including science, social sciences, and the humanities, to contribute new knowledge and insights to a particular field of study.

Objective:

Certainly, here are five concise objectives for "Navigating Academic Success: A Comprehensive Guide to Effective Title Writing and Publication Strategies in Thesis Research":

1. **Enhance title writing proficiency.**
   - Equip readers with the skills to create engaging and informative titles that effectively communicate the essence of their research.
2. **Master Publication Strategies**
   - Provide a step-by-step guide to navigate the publication process, from manuscript preparation to successful acceptance in the competitive academic landscape.
3. **Empower Researchers**
   - Empower both novice and experienced researchers with knowledge and strategies to produce outstanding thesis research and effectively disseminate their findings to a wider academic audience.
4. **Foster clear research communication.**
   - Emphasize the importance of clear, well-structured research writing as a foundational element of academic success, facilitating transparent and reproducible research.
5. **Strengthen Research Credibility**
   - Reinforce research credibility by promoting evidence-based argumentation and referencing, fostering trust in the academic community, and ensuring the robustness of research outcomes.

Structure of a University Thesis:

For theses at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, a reliable guide in the classic five-chapter model with suggested chapter preparation Additionally, there are two short front and two rear-end sections. This model is a very helpful guide for a first-time researcher because, when well implemented, it ensures that the essential requirements of an academic thesis are met. Of course, students must ensure that they meet any institutional stipulations, which are:

Background to the research:

It requires the researchers to provide the context of the research, discuss objectives, and clarify the focus through research questions, as described earlier. It is an important seems-settings chapter that needs to capture the interest of the reader and give a clear sense of direction to the research.

Review of Literature:

It may be a self-explanatory heading, but it presents the biggest writing challenges to most first-time researchers. There is a tendency for students to write an essay that refers, in passing, to related literature. What is needed is a critical discussion of academic literature related to the research focus.

Research design and implementation

This section also needs references to cadmic literature. It is creditable to show how research design and methods have been developed by building on the research of others through a study of scholarly literature. Although there is scope for initiative, a researcher does not have to reinvent the wheel. The implementation of the research was carried out.

Presentation and analysis of findings:

This is a chapter that often grows out of control. It may appear to be an easy write. It is often a tedious read, particularly when one table follows another in a long series. Much thought and skill are needed in selecting and presenting data so that it forms a coherent picture in the mind of the reader, not to mention the skills in using analytic methods to derive insights from the data. Never present tables without a commentary! Some students have done that, as if everything was self-evident and it was beneath the writer to explain!

The Classic Five-Chapter Model:

- Abstract
- Table of contents
- Background to the research (10% of words)
- Review of literature (30% of words)
- Research design and implementation (15% of words)
- Presentation and analysis of findings (30% of words)
- Discussion and conclusions (15%)
- References
- Appendices

Discussions and conclusions:

This is a key chapter because it must draw together all the different strands of the research, from the literature as well as from the empirical research, as they contribute to meeting the objectives. Try to reflect on empirical research through the literature review earlier. Students often have difficulty knowing how to provide a structure for this chapter. One approach that is often effective is to use the research questions to provide the structure. As for the front end of the thesis, the very first page should contain an abstract. We will give advice on writing this very important component of a thesis later. For the movement, we will stress that the abstract should be around 300 words and must be contained within that one page. After the abstract comes a table of contents. We suggest that you list only the major sub-headings of each chapter and that you keep the table of contents on a single page. This enables the reader to see the entire structure of the thesis briefly.

Structure of an Article in a Research Journal:

Writing an article for a research journal is a much better prospect than writing a thesis—in quality. Journals that have a standing amongst academics internationally usually reject more articles than they accept because their space is much sought after. Never the less, for students who have completed a thesis that has the prospect of contributing to the academic literature, a research journal article should be considered. The first piece of advice we must give concerns gaining a good understanding of the appropriate journals for your work. If you have not already done so, you need to familiarize yourself with the style and content of articles in several journals that appear suitable for the article you have in mind.

The structure of journal articles varies greatly. Much depends on the nature of the research and the journal. Where no specific journal advice on structure is given, we suggest a four-section model, but we have not indicated word length because the writer must determine these according to the needs of the article in the context of guidance on length given by the prospective journal. An abstract need to appear at the front end, and references need to be given at the end. Sometimes, it is appropriate to add an acknowledgement for the specific help.

1. **Introduction:** The introduction section has several functions; it needs to introduce the subject matter of the articles and provide a succinct review of related academic literature. It must also introduce the aims of the research to be described, and this may be done by discussing objectives in the context of the literature, perhaps using research questions or research hypotheses.
2. **Methodology:** given that the research is empirical, the methodology section needs to discuss the way that subjects have been selected and the methods used to obtain the various sorts of data. The derivation of any instruments used must be described.
3. **Results:** The results sections of journal articles vary greatly, depending on the nature of the data gathered. There may be tables and charts of various sorts, but there may be nothing at all quantified, so results may comprise just verbal material.
4. **Discussion:** There is less variation in the required content of discussions. Firstly, the reader must be able to follow the researcher's argument from result to conclusion. Secondly, the reader must be able to assess the contributions that the research makes to the scholarly literature. The latter criterion is important in determining whether an article is accepted for publication.

Techniques for Interpretation:

The technique of interpretation often involves the following steps:

1. The researcher must give responsible explanations of the relationships that he has

found, interpret the lines of relationship in terms of the underlying process, and try to find out the thread of uniformity that lines under the surface layer of his diversified research findings.

2. Extraneous information, if collected during the study, must be considered while interpreting the results of the research study, for it may prove to be a key factor in understanding the problem.
3. It is advisable, before embarking on the final interpretation, to consult someone who has insight into the study, who is frank and honest, and who will not hesitate to point out omissions and errs in logical argumentation. Such consultation will result in correct interpretation and, thus, enhance the utility of research results.
4. The researcher must accomplish the task of making interpretations only after considering all relevant factors affecting the problem to avoid making false generalizations. He must be in no hurry while interpreting results, for quite often the conclusion that appears to be all right at the beginning may not at all be accurate.

Precautions in interpretation:

The researcher must pay attention to the following points for a correct interpretation:

1. At the outset, the researcher must invariably satisfy himself that
2. The data are appropriate, trustworthy, and adequate for drawing inferences.
3. The data reflect good homogeneity.
4. Proper analysis has been done through statistical methods.
5. He must always keep in mind that the task of interpretation is very much interwoven with analysis and cannot be distinctly separated. As such, he must take the task of interpretation as a special aspect of analysis and accordingly take all those precautions that one usually observes while going through the process of analysis.
6. The researcher must remember that "ideally, during a research study, there should be constraints on the interaction between the initial hypothesis, empirical observation, and theoretical conceptions. Is it exactly in this area of interaction between theatrical orientation and empirical observations that opportunities for originality and creativity lie? “He must pay special attention to this aspect while engaged in a task of interpretation.

Oral Presentation:

At all times, oral presentation of the results of the study is considered effective, particularly in cases where policy recommendations are indicated by project results. The merit of the approach lies in the fact that it provides an opportunity to give and take decisions, which generally leads to a better understanding of the findings and their implications. But the main demerit of this sort of presentation is the lack of any permanent record concerning the research details, which may be circulated before action is taken. To overcome these difficulties, a written report may be circulated to clarify and reduce boredom.

Thus, research results can be reported in more than one way, but this is usually the practice adopted. In academic institutions, particularly, the process of writing the technical report and then preparing several research papers to be discussed at various forums in one in one form or the other . but in practical field and with problem having policy implication. The techniques followed is that of writing a popular report. Research done one government account or on behalf of some major public or private organisation are usually presented in the form of technical report.

Common abbreviations in research:

Certain English and Latin abbreviations are quite often used in bibliographies and footnotes to avoid tedious repetition. The following is a partial list of the most common abbreviations frequently used in report writing:

Anon	**Anonymous**	**Anon**	**Anonymous**
Ante..,	**before**	f., ff.,	**And the following**
Art	**Article**	fig (s).,	**Figure(s)**
Aug	**Arguments**	fin.,	**footnote**
bk	**book**	id idem.,	**the same**
Bull	**bulletin**	illust(s)	**illustrated**
Cf.,	**Co(.)pare**	Into .,intro.,	**Introduction**
Ch.,	**chapter**	L,or//.	**Lines(s)**
Ibid,ibien.,		In the same place (when 2 more or more successive foot notes rare to the same work, it is not necessary to repeat complete ref. for 2 footnotes. Ibid may be used)	
Col.,	**column**	MS., MSS.,	**Manuscript or Manuscripts**
Diss	**Dissertation**	vs., sersus:	**Against**
ed.,	**Edition cited**	Vol. or vol(s)	**volumes**
e.g.,	**For eample**	viz.,	**namely**

Eng.,	**Enlarged**	Vid or vide:	**See,refer to**
et.al.,	**And others**	tr .,trans	**Translator, translation**
et seq.,	**& the following**	Rev.,	**revised**
ex.,	**example**	Post:	**after**
Passim:	**Here & there**	p.or.pp.	**Page(s)**
Op.cit	**In the work cited**	o.p.,	**Out of print**
no(s)	**numbers(s)**	No pub.,	**no publisher**
nod	**No date**	N.B., nota	**Note well**

Conclusion:

Navigating Academic Success: A Comprehensive Guide to Effective Title Writing and Publication Strategies in Thesis Research" serves as an invaluable resource for researchers at all levels aiming to excel in the complex world of academic research. This comprehensive guide not only highlights the critical role of crafting compelling titles but also emphasizes the strategies required for successful research publication. The importance of effective title writing is underscored throughout this guide, as it is the initial gateway to engaging readers and conveying the research. Equipping researchers with the skills to create captivating titles sets the foundation for a promising academic journey.

Furthermore, the guide delves deep into the intricate process of research publication, from meticulous manuscript preparation to navigating the challenging path to acceptance in today's competitive academic arena. It offers valuable insights, best practices, and real-world experiences to guide researchers through each step of this arduous journey. Ultimately, this guide empowers researchers to present their findings clearly, transparently, and credibly. By fostering strong research communication and reinforcing the importance of referencing, it gives researchers confidence to contribute meaningfully to their respective fields. It is a compass for those who aspire to navigate the path to academic success successfully. As researchers apply the knowledge and strategies provided in this guide, they embark on a journey of discovery and dissemination. They not only enhance their own academic achievements but also inspire others to excel, ensuring that valuable research contributes to the betterment of knowledge and society at large.

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Unveiling the Dynamics of Entrepreneurship: A Comprehensive Analysis

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Abstract:

This exploration paper delves into the multifaceted world of entrepreneurship, aiming to give a comprehensive analysis of its colorful confines. With a focus on understanding the characteristics, challenges, and implicit impact of entrepreneurship on husbandry and society, this study investigates the crucial factors governing successful entrepreneurial gambles. By examining applicable scholarly literature, case studies, and statistical data, this paper presents a detailed disquisition of the entrepreneurial geography, slipping light on the strategies, invention, and threat- taking involved in this field.

Entrepreneurship is the backbone of ultramodern frugality and society. still, despite the growing significance of entrepreneurship, there's still a lot we do n't know about the factors that lead to successful entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship exploration has been growing fleetly in recent times, with a focus on understanding the crucial motorists of entrepreneurial success and failure. As further and further data is collected, experimenters are uncovering fascinating perceptivity into the world of entrepreneurship. In this post, we 'll take a deep dive into the rearmost exploration on entrepreneurship, uncovering some of the most important perceptivity that can help entrepreneurs succeed. From the crucial traits of successful entrepreneurs to the part of mentorship and access to capital, we 'll explore the most important findings from the entrepreneurship exploration. So if you 're an entrepreneur looking to learn from the rearmost exploration, or just interested in the field of entrepreneurship, this post is for you.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Startup, characteristics, process ,socio- economics, digital, challenges

Introduction:

Delves deep into understanding the dynamics, challenges, and openings that entrepreneurs face in their trip of creating and growing businesses. This exploration not only provides precious perceptivity into the world of entrepreneurship but also offers practical knowledge that can shape and inform the opinions of aspiring and being entrepreneurs likewise. The significance of entrepreneurship exploration can not be exaggerated. In moment's fleetly changing and competitive business geography, having access to data- driven perceptivity can be a game- changer for entrepreneurs. Research in this field helps identify arising trends, request gaps, and implicit areas of growth, enabling entrepreneurs to make informed opinions and seize openings. also, entrepreneurship exploration sheds light on the factors that contribute to entrepreneurial success or failure. It explores the traits, chops, and actions that are common among successful entrepreneurs, furnishing a roadmap for aspiring entrepreneurs to develop and cultivate these rates. also, entrepreneurship exploration plays a pivotal part in understanding the impact of entrepreneurship on the frugality. It helps policymakers and stakeholders understand the part of entrepreneurs in job creation, invention, and profitable growth. By studying the entrepreneurial ecosystem and its colorful factors, exploration in this field can help shape programs and enterprise that foster entrepreneurship and produce an enabling terrain for entrepreneurial gambles to thrive. In this blog post series, we will unveil crucial perceptivity deduced from entrepreneurship exploration. From exploring the mindset of successful entrepreneurs to assaying the impact of entrepreneurship on original husbandry, we will dive into the fascinating world of entrepreneurship exploration. So, buckle up and get ready to uncover the data- driven secrets that can inspire and empower entrepreneurs on their trip towards success.

Crucial findings and trends in entrepreneurship exploration:

Entrepreneurship exploration has been a thriving field, offering precious perceptivity into the world of startups, business development, and invention. Over the times, multitudinous studies have uncovered crucial findings and trends that exfoliate light on the factors that contribute to entrepreneurial success. One prominent finding in entrepreneurship exploration is the significance of entrepreneurial mindset and characteristics. Studies constantly show that individualities with a high position of provocation, adaptability, and a amenability to take pitfalls are more likely to succeed as entrepreneurs. This suggests that particular traits play a significant part in shaping entrepreneurial issues. Another crucial trend that has surfaced from entrepreneurship exploration is the significance of social networks and connections. Exploration indicates that entrepreneurs who have access to strong social networks, mentorship openings, and collaboration with peers tend to achieve lesser success. These networks give precious coffers, similar as knowledge, advice, and implicit hookups, which can propel entrepreneurial gambles forward. likewise, studies have stressed the significance of request exploration and confirmation in the entrepreneurial process. Research suggests that entrepreneurs who completely dissect request demand, identify client requirements, and validate their business ideas before launching are more likely to witness sustainable growth. This highlights the critical part of request intelligence and client-centric approaches in entrepreneurial trials. also, there has been a growing focus on the impact of technology and invention on entrepreneurship. With the rise of digital platforms and advancements in technology, entrepreneurs have been suitable to work these tools to disrupt traditional diligence and produce new business models. Research has shown that embracing technological inventions can enhance competitiveness and foster entrepreneurial growth. Incipiently, socio- profitable factors have also been a content of interest in entrepreneurship exploration. Studies have explored how factors similar as gender, education, and access to capital influence entrepreneurial issues. These findings have contributed to conversations on how to promote inclusivity and diversity within the entrepreneurial ecosystem. In conclusion, entrepreneurship exploration has yielded precious perceptivity into the world of startups and invention. The crucial findings and trends bandied over emphasize the significance of entrepreneurial mindset, social networks, request exploration, technology, and socio- profitable factors in shaping entrepreneurial success. By understanding and applying these perceptivity, aspiring entrepreneurs can enhance their chances of erecting thriving gambles in moment’s dynamic business geography.

The impact of entrepreneurship on profitable growth and job creation:

Entrepreneurship plays a pivotal part in driving profitable growth and job creation. It serves as a catalyst for invention and development, propelling husbandry forward and creating openings for individualities and communities. multitudinous studies have excavated into the impact of entrepreneurship on profitable growth, slipping light on the transformative power it holds. Research constantly highlights a positive correlation between entrepreneurship and profitable growth. When individualities take the vault to start their own businesses, they fit fresh ideas, products, and services into the request. This injection of invention creates competition, stimulates productivity, and fosters technological advancements. As a result, husbandry witness increased productivity and effectiveness, leading to advanced GDP and overall profitable growth. One of the significant benefactions of entrepreneurship to profitable growth is job creation. Small and medium- sized enterprises(SMEs) are known to be major sources of employment encyclopedically. According to studies, SMEs regard for a significant share of new job openings, particularly in developing husbandry. As entrepreneurs establish and expand their businesses, they hire workers to support their operations, contributing to the reduction of severance rates and the enhancement of livelihoods. also, entrepreneurship fosters a culture of tone-reliance and commission. By furnishing individualities with the occasion to produce their own businesses, entrepreneurship enables profitable independence and encourages visionary problem-working. This not only benefits the entrepreneurs themselves but also has a teardrop-down effect on society as a whole. As further individualities come entrepreneurs, they inspire others, creating a domino effect of entrepreneurial spirit that energies profitable growth and adaptability. still, it's important to note that the impact of entrepreneurship on profitable growth and job creation can be told by several factors, including government programs, access to capital, structure, and education. Creating an enabling terrain that supports and nurtures entrepreneurship is pivotal for maximizing its positive goods on the frugality.

Characteristics and traits of successful entrepreneurs:

Successful entrepreneurs retain a unique set of characteristics and traits that set them piecemeal from the rest. While entrepreneurship is frequently associated with threat- taking and invention, there are several other rates that contribute to their success. One of the crucial attributes of successful entrepreneurs is their unvarying determination and continuity. They parade a strong belief in their vision and are willing to put in the necessary hard work and trouble to make it a reality. This perseverance allows them to overcome obstacles and lapses, turning them into openings for growth. Another pivotal particularity is the capability to embrace query and acclimatize to change. Successful entrepreneurs understand that the business geography is constantly evolving, and they aren't hysterical to take advised pitfalls or pivot their strategies when demanded. They retain a flexible mindset that enables them to seize new openings and navigate through challenges with dexterity. In addition, effective communication and interpersonal chops are vital for entrepreneurs to make connections and inspire others. They've the capability to convey their ideas and vision easily, whether it's to implicit investors, platoon members, or guests. This skill set allows them to attract support, forge hookups, and produce a strong network of connections that can propel their gambles forward. likewise, successful entrepreneurs retain a strong sense of tone-provocation and action. They're visionary and take power of their conduct, constantly seeking ways to ameliorate and grow. This drive pushes them to continuously learn, acclimatize, and introduce, icing that their businesses stay ahead in a competitive business. Incipiently, successful entrepreneurs parade a passion for what they do. They authentically believe in their products or services and are driven by a desire to make a positive impact. This passion energies their provocation, creativity, and adaptability, enabling them to overcome challenges and persist through delicate times. While these characteristics and traits aren't exclusive to successful entrepreneurs, they form a foundation upon which their entrepreneurial trip is erected. By cultivating these rates and continuously honing their chops, aspiring entrepreneurs can increase their chances of success in the dynamic world of entrepreneurship.

The part of invention and creativity in entrepreneurship:

In entrepreneurship, invention and creativity play a vital part in driving success and growth. These two rudiments are frequently intertwined and can be the driving force behind groundbreaking ideas, disruptive technologies, and unique business models. Innovation is the process of transubstantiating ideas into palpable results that address request requirements or produce entirely new requests. It involves allowing outside the box, challenging the status quo, and constantly seeking ways to ameliorate products, services, or processes. By embracing invention, entrepreneurs can separate themselves from challengers and produce a competitive advantage. Creativity, on the other hand, is the capability to induce new ideas, generalities, and perspectives. It involves connecting putatively unconnected blotches, allowing indirectly, and approaching problems from unconventional angles. Entrepreneurs who harness their creative capacities can identify untapped openings, fantasize new possibilities, and design innovative results that allure consumers and disrupt diligence. Research has shown that businesses driven by invention and creativity tend to outperform their challengers. They're more adaptable to changing request dynamics, more responsive to client requirements, and more flexible in the face of challenges. also, these entrepreneurial gambles frequently attract the attention of investors, mates, and guests who fete the eventuality for growth and the pledge of unique immolations. To foster invention and creativity within their entrepreneurial trials, entrepreneurs can embrace a many crucial strategies. Encouraging a culture of trial and threat- taking can give the freedom necessary for creative thinking to flourish. Creating different brigades that bring different perspectives and skill sets to the table can fuel invention through the cross-fertilization of ideas. also, entrepreneurs can laboriously seek out openings for collaboration, networking, and knowledge- sharing to inspire fresh thinking and gain perceptivity from others. In conclusion, invention and creativity are integral factors of successful entrepreneurship. By embracing these rates, entrepreneurs can drive invention, produce unique value propositions, and eventually sculpt a path towards long- term success and growth in a dynamic and competitive business geography.

Challenges and walls faced by entrepreneurs:

Entrepreneurship, while instigative and satisfying, isn't without its fair share of challenges and walls. In the world of business, entrepreneurs frequently find themselves navigating through a complex geography, facing obstacles that can hamper their progress and success. Understanding and being prepared for these challenges is pivotal for aspiring entrepreneurs to overcome them and thrive in their gambles. One of the primary challenges faced by entrepreneurs is the lack of coffers, especially in the early stages of their business. Limited access to capital, professed labor, and structure can make it delicate for entrepreneurs to turn their ideas into reality. This failure of coffers requires entrepreneurs to be creative and resourceful in chancing indispensable results to negotiate their pretensions. Another significant challenge is the violent competition in the request. Entrepreneurs need to separate themselves from established players and find a unique selling proposition to attract guests. This requires careful request exploration, product development, and effective marketing strategies. also, entrepreneurs must be adaptable and nimble in order to respond to changing request dynamics and consumer demands. threat and query are essential in the entrepreneurial trip. Entrepreneurs frequently face the fear of failure and the query of whether their business will succeed. This can lead to stress and anxiety, as well as the need to make tough opinions under pressure. still, successful entrepreneurs embrace threat and see it as an occasion for growth and literacy. also, navigating through legal and nonsupervisory conditions can pose significant challenges for entrepreneurs. Compliance with laws, carrying necessary licenses and permits, and understanding duty scores can be complex and time- consuming. Entrepreneurs must insure they stay up to date with the legal geography and seek professional advice when necessary. Incipiently, work- life balance is frequently a challenge for entrepreneurs. The fidelity and commitment needed to make and grow a business can consume a significant quantum of time and energy. Balancing particular life, connections, and tone- care can be a constant struggle for entrepreneurs who are passionate about their gambles. Despite these challenges and walls, entrepreneurs who persist, remain flexible, and seek support from instructors and networks can overcome these obstacles. It's important to fete that challenges are an integral part of the entrepreneurial trip, and by addressing them head- on, entrepreneurs can turn them into openings for growth and success.

The influence of social networks and support systems on entrepreneurial success:

Social networks and support systems play a pivotal part in the success of entrepreneurs. As the saying goes, " It's not what you know, it's who you know. " This holds true in the world of entrepreneurship, where connections and connections can open doors and give precious openings. Research has constantly shown that entrepreneurs who have strong social networks tend to have advanced situations of success. These networks can give access to instructors, investors, implicit guests, and precious assiduity perceptivity. By girding themselves with like- inclined individualities, entrepreneurs can tap into a wealth of knowledge and experience that can propel their gambles forward. In addition to the benefits of networking, having a strong support system is inversely important for entrepreneurial success. Starting a business can be a grueling and stressful bid, and having a support system in place can give the emotional and cerebral support demanded to navigate the ups and campo of entrepreneurship. Support systems can come in colorful forms, including family, musketeers, instructors, and business mates. These individualities can offer guidance, stimulant, and a harkening observance when entrepreneurs face obstacles or misdoubt their capacities. Research has shown that entrepreneurs with a dependable support system are more likely to persist through challenges and eventually achieve their pretensions. likewise, social networks and support systems can also contribute to the development of entrepreneurial chops and knowledge. Through relations and conversations with peers and instructors, entrepreneurs can learn from others ' gests , gain new perspectives, and acquire precious perceptivity that can shape their business strategies. In conclusion, the influence of social networks and support systems on entrepreneurial success can not be undervalued. structure and nurturing connections, both tête-à-tête and professionally, can give entrepreneurs with a strong foundation for growth and substance. By using the power of connections and girding themselves with a probative community, entrepreneurs can increase their chances of achieving their entrepreneurial bournes .

The significance of entrepreneurship education and training:

Entrepreneurship education and training play a pivotal part in shaping the success of aspiring entrepreneurs. While some people may retain natural entrepreneurial traits, it's through education and training that these chops can be honed and developed to their full eventuality. One of the crucial benefits of entrepreneurship education is the accession of knowledge and chops specific to starting and managing a business. Through technical courses, aspiring entrepreneurs can gain a deep understanding of crucial generalities similar as business planning, fiscal operation, marketing strategies, and threat assessment. These chops give a solid foundation for individualities to navigate the complex geography of entrepreneurship. also, entrepreneurship education fosters a mindset that encourages invention and creativity. It helps individualities develop a problem- working approach, enabling them to identify openings, anticipate challenges, and come up with innovative results. This entrepreneurial mindset is inestimable in moment's fleetly changing business terrain, where rigidity and adaptability are essential rates for success. Entrepreneurship education also offers networking openings and access to instructors and assiduity experts. Connecting with suchlike-inclined individualities and seasoned professionals can give precious perceptivity, guidance, and support throughout an entrepreneurial trip. Learning from the gests of others and having access to a network of support can significantly increase the chances of success for aspiring entrepreneurs. likewise, entrepreneurship education instills an entrepreneurial spirit and mindset that goes beyond starting a business. It cultivates traits similar as tone- confidence, perseverance, and a amenability to take advised pitfalls. These rates are transmittable and can be applied in colorful aspects of life, whether it be pursuing new career openings, initiating innovative systems, or making a positive impact on society. In conclusion, entrepreneurship education and training are essential factors for aspiring entrepreneurs. They give the knowledge, chops, mindset, and support necessary to navigate the challenges of entrepreneurship and increase the chances of success. By investing in entrepreneurship education, individualities can unleash their entrepreneurial eventuality and contribute to the growth and invention of the business world.

Case studies and real- life exemplifications of successful entrepreneurs:

Case studies and real- life exemplifications of successful entrepreneurs are inestimable coffers for aspiring business possessors and those looking to gain perceptivity into the world of entrepreneurship. These stories give a regard into the challenges, triumphs, and strategies employed by individualities who have managed to make successful gambles from the ground up. One similar inspiring case study is that of Sarah Blakely, the author of Spanx. Starting with an innovative idea and a stingy investment, Sarah went on to revise the shapewear assiduity. Her determination, adaptability, and capability to identify and address a gap in the request propelled her to tremendous success. Studying her trip can offer precious assignments about the significance of perseverance, product isolation, and the power of believing in oneself. Another notable illustration is the story of Elon Musk, the visionary entrepreneur behind companies like Tesla, SpaceX, and SolarCity. Musk's capability to disrupt multiple diligence and his unvarying commitment to his ambitious pretensions make him a fascinating subject for case studies. His grim pursuit of invention, emphasis on sustainable technology, and capability to attract top gift punctuate the significance of having a clear vision, assembling a strong platoon, and allowing outside the box. By examining these real- life exemplifications, entrepreneurs can gain perceptivity into the mindset, decision- making processes, and strategies employed by successful business leaders. These case studies give palpable substantiation that entrepreneurship isn't a one- size- fits- all trip, but rather a dynamic and ever- evolving process that requires rigidity, creativity, and a amenability to take advised pitfalls. Whether it's literacy from the triumphs and failures of Steve Jobs, Mark Zuckerberg, or Oprah Winfrey, each entrepreneur's story offers a unique perspective on what it takes to make and sustain a thriving business. By studying these case studies, aspiring entrepreneurs can gain alleviation, uncover new strategies, and eventually enhance their own chances of success in the grueling world of entrepreneurship.

Unborn directions and areas of focus in entrepreneurship exploration:

As entrepreneurship exploration continues to evolve, there are several unborn directions and areas of focus that hold immense eventuality for disquisition. These areas not only present openings for farther understanding the entrepreneurial geography but also pave the way for innovative strategies and practices.

1. Digital Transformation- With the rapid-fire advancement of technology, the digital realm has come a parentage ground for entrepreneurial conditioning. unborn exploration could claw into the impact of digital metamorphosis on business models, consumer geste , and the overall entrepreneurial ecosystem. This includes studying the integration of arising technologies similar as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and virtual reality into entrepreneurial gambles

2. Social and Sustainable Entrepreneurship- As society becomes decreasingly apprehensive of social and environmental issues, there's a rising interest in social and sustainable entrepreneurship. unborn exploration could probe the strategies, provocations, and issues of businesses that prioritize social and environmental pretensions alongside fiscal success. This area offers perceptivity into how entrepreneurship can contribute to positive social change and sustainable development.

3. Entrepreneurial Finance- Access to finance is frequently a critical factor for entrepreneurial success. unborn exploration could explore indispensable backing models, similar as crowdfunding and impact investing, and their impact on entrepreneurial gambles. also, studying the part of adventure capital and angel investors in supporting startups and scaling businesses can give precious perceptivity into the dynamics of entrepreneurial finance. **4. Entrepreneurial Ecosystems-** Understanding the dynamics and rudiments of entrepreneurial ecosystems is pivotal for fostering invention and entrepreneurial growth. unborn exploration could probe the factors that contribute to the development and sustainability of entrepreneurial ecosystems, including the part of government programs, incubators, accelerators, and collaborations between assiduity and academia.

5. Entrepreneurial Mindset and geste- Exploring the cerebral aspects of entrepreneurship can offer precious perceptivity into the mindset and geste of entrepreneurs. unborn exploration could claw into motifs similar as entrepreneurial provocation, threat- taking propensity, decision- making processes, and the impact of entrepreneurial education and training programs on entrepreneurial issues. By fastening on these unborn directions, entrepreneurship exploration can continue to give precious perceptivity that not only expand our understanding of the field but also inform practical strategies and programs to support and nurture entrepreneurial trials. As the entrepreneurial geography evolves, it's essential for exploration to acclimatize and explore these arising areas to stay at the van of knowledge and invention.

Elaboration of Entrepreneurship:

Entrepreneurship has evolved significantly over the times, driven by colorful factors similar as technological advancements, profitable changes, and shifts in societal stations towards entrepreneurship. In this exploration paper, we will explore the in- depth elaboration of entrepreneurship, pressing crucial mileposts and furnishing a comprehensive understanding of how entrepreneurship has converted over time.

1. Beforehand Forms of Entrepreneurship Entrepreneurship can be traced back to ancient societies, where individualities engaged in trade, merchandising, and crafts. These early entrepreneurs would identify openings to produce value and meet the requirements of their communities. For illustration, in ancient Mesopotamia, merchandisers played a pivotal part in easing trade between different regions.

2. Industrial Revolution and Modern Entrepreneurship- The Industrial Revolution marked a significant turning point in the history of entrepreneurship. Technological inventions like the brume machine and mechanized manufacturing processes opened up new possibilities for entrepreneurial gambles. Entrepreneurs likeJ.P. Morgan and Andrew Carnegie surfaced during this period, erecting large- scale businesses and shaping diligence.

3. Rise of Small and Medium Enterprises(SMEs) Following the Industrial Revolution, the focus of entrepreneurship gradationally shifted towards small and medium- sized enterprises(SMEs). Advancements in transportation and communication made it easier for entrepreneurs to establish and expand their businesses locally and encyclopedically. This period witnessed the birth of multitudinous innovative startups and family- possessed businesses.

4. Technological Revolution and Digital Entrepreneurship- The once many decades have witnessed a remarkable metamorphosis in entrepreneurship with the arrival of technology. The proliferation of the internet, mobile bias, and software operations handed a rich ground for digital entrepreneurship. Companies like Amazon, Google, and Facebook surfaced as high exemplifications of tech- driven entrepreneurial success, dismembering traditional diligence and creating new business models.

5. Social Entrepreneurship and Sustainable gambles- In recent times, entrepreneurship has taken on a new dimension with the rise of social entrepreneurship. Social entrepreneurs aim to address pressing social and environmental challenges while creating sustainable business models. This type of entrepreneurship focuses on creating positive impact and making a difference in society, addressing issues similar as poverty, education, healthcare, and climate change.

6. Cooperative Entrepreneurship and the participating Frugality- Another notable elaboration in entrepreneurship is the emergence of cooperative entrepreneurship and the participating frugality. Platforms like Airbnb, Uber, and TaskRabbit have revolutionized traditional diligence by enabling individualities to monetize their underutilized means or chops. This trend has converted the way people engage in profitable conditioning and has created new openings for both consumers and entrepreneurs.

7. Global Entrepreneurship and Cross-Border gambles- Entrepreneurship has come decreasingly globalized, eased by advancements in technology, transportation, and communication. Entrepreneurs are now suitable to tap into transnational requests, establishcross-border gambles, and unite with mates from different countries. This globalization of entrepreneurship has expanded openings and created a further connected entrepreneurial ecosystem. In conclusion, entrepreneurship has endured a dynamic elaboration throughout history. From early trade and crafts to the digital age, entrepreneurship has acclimated and converted in response to changing profitable, technological, and societal geographies. Understanding these evolutionary patterns provides pivotal perceptivity into the current state of entrepreneurship and prepares us for unborn trends and openings

Entrepreneurship Characteristics:

Entrepreneurship is a dynamic and multifaceted field that involves the identification, evaluation, and exploitation of business openings. Successful entrepreneurship requires a unique set of characteristics and rates. In this exploration paper, we will claw into the colorful crucial characteristics of entrepreneurship, furnishing a detailed analysis of each.

1. Passion and Vision Entrepreneurs parade a strong passion for their ideas and retain a clear vision for the future. They're driven by a burning desire to bring their ideas to life and make a meaningful impact.

2. Creativity and Innovation Being creative and innovative is a pivotal specific of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs suppose outside the box, coming up with innovative results to problems and introducing new products, services, or business models to the request.

3. Threat- Taking and Forbearance for query Entrepreneurs are willing to take advised pitfalls and step into the realm of query. They understand that failure is an essential part of the entrepreneurial trip and are ready to embrace it as a literacy occasion.

4. Drive and continuity Entrepreneurs retain an unvarying drive to succeed and the determination to overcome obstacles. They've the capability to stay focused on their pretensions indeed in the face of challenges, lapses, and rejection.

5. Inflexibility and Rigidity The entrepreneurial geography is constantly evolving, and successful entrepreneurs are adaptable to change. They can snappily acclimate their strategies, business models, and products services to meet the ever- changing request demands.

6. Leadership and Team- Building Entrepreneurs need strong leadership chops to inspire and motivate their platoon members. They've the capability to attract and make a talented platoon, delegate effectively, and produce a positive work culture.

7. Financial Management and Resourcefulness Entrepreneurs understand the significance of fiscal operation and resource allocation. They're complete at optimizing coffers, managing cash inflow, and making wise fiscal opinions to insure the sustainability and growth of their gambles.

8. Networking and Relationship Building- Building a robust network of connections is pivotal for entrepreneurs. They proactively seek openings to connect with instructors, assiduity experts, implicit investors, and strategic mates, thereby expanding their knowledge base and openings.

9. Request sapience and client Focus- Successful entrepreneurs completely understand their target request and identify unmet requirements. They place a strong emphasis on client satisfaction and continuously seek feedback to ameliorate their products services.

10. Nonstop literacy and adaption Incipiently,- entrepreneurs have a thirst for knowledge and are committed to lifelong literacy. They constantly seek new perceptivity, trends, and developments in their assiduity, enabling them to acclimatize to changing request conditions and stay ahead of the competition.

By examining these characteristics in detail, this exploration paper will give a comprehensive understanding of the crucial rates needed for successful entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurial process:

The entrepreneurial process refers to the series of way that individualities take over to transfigure their innovative ideas into successful and sustainable business gambles. It involves relating openings, creating a value proposition, forming a business plan, securing coffers, launching the adventure, and managing its growth and development. This process is characterized by creativity, threat- taking, and a strong focus on working problems and meeting client needs.

1. Occasion Identification- This is the first step in the entrepreneurial process. It involves feting implicit business openings by assaying request trends, client requirements, and arising technological advancements. Entrepreneurs frequently use their unique perceptivity, chops, and gests to identify gaps in the request or develop innovative results to being problems.

2. Idea Generation -Once an occasion is linked, entrepreneurs induce creative ideas to address the request demand or break the linked problem. This stage involves brainstorming, probing, and exploring colorful generalities and approaches that have the eventuality to be converted into feasible business gambles.

3. Feasibility Analysis- After generating ideas, entrepreneurs conduct a feasibility analysis to estimate the viability and attractiveness of implicit business openings. They assess factors similar as request demand, competition, fiscal coffers needed, legal and nonsupervisory considerations, and their own capabilities and moxie. This analysis helps determine the feasibility and implicit success of the adventure.

4. Business Planning - Entrepreneurs develop a comprehensive business plan that outlines their strategy, objects, target request, competitive advantage, marketing and deals strategy, fiscal protrusions, and functional frame. A well-structured business plan provides a roadmap for the adventure, helps attract investors or secure backing, and serves as a reference tool for decision- timber.

5. Resource Acquisition- To turn their ideas into reality, entrepreneurs must secure the necessary coffers, including fiscal capital, outfit, labor force, and technology. This frequently involves seeking backing from external sources similar as investors, banks, or government subventions, as well as developing strategic hookups or securing crucial gift.

6. Venture Launch- Once the coffers are in place, entrepreneurs execute their business plan and officially launch their adventure. This involves conditioning similar as setting up the physical structure, hiring workers, initiating marketing and deals sweats, and enriching the product or service immolations grounded on client feedback.

7. Growth and Development- Once the adventure is launched, entrepreneurs concentrate on managing its growth and development. This includes scaling operations, expanding the client base, refining business processes, optimizing the product or service immolation, and conforming to changes in the request terrain. Successful entrepreneurs continuously introduce and acclimatize their strategies to maintain a competitive edge and insure sustainable growth. Throughout the entrepreneurial process, entrepreneurs face challenges and pitfalls, similar as request misgivings, fiscal constraints, competition, and functional hurdles. still, with perseverance, adaptability, and a clear vision, entrepreneurs can navigate these challenges and make successful and thriving businesses.

Entrepreneurial Challenges and pitfalls

The entrepreneurial process refers to the step- by- step trip that individualities embark upon when starting and erecting a new business adventure. It involves colorful stages and conditioning aimed at relating openings, developing innovative ideas, assessing pitfalls, securing coffers, and eventually, creating a successful enterprise. Then are the crucial factors of the entrepreneurial process

1. Occasion identification- Entrepreneurs need to spot implicit openings in the request or gaps that can be filled with innovative products, services, or results. This involves conducting request exploration, assaying trends, and observing consumer requirements.

2. Idea generation and evaluation- Once an occasion is linked, entrepreneurs induce and assess ideas to subsidize on that occasion. This involves brainstorming, conducting feasibility studies, considering request demand, and assessing the implicit profitability of the idea.

3. Business planning- To turn an idea into a feasible business, entrepreneurs need to develop a comprehensive business plan. This plan outlines the company's pretensions, target request, competitive strategy, functional processes, fiscal protrusions, and marketing approach.

4. Resource accession- Entrepreneurs need to secure the necessary coffers to bring their business idea to life. This may involve acquiring backing from investors or fiscal institutions, erecting a platoon of professed professionals, carrying licenses or permits, and establishing hookups or alliances.

5. Perpetration and prosecution- Once the coffers are in place, entrepreneurs must move forward with executing their business plan. This includes setting up the structure, hiring workers, carrying necessary outfit or technology, and launching the product or service.

6. Adaption and replication- The entrepreneurial trip is frequently filled with challenges and obstacles. Successful entrepreneurs continually acclimatize their approach, modify their strategies, and learn from their gests to navigate changeable situations and subsidize on changing request dynamics.

7. Growth and scaling -As the business earnings traction, entrepreneurs concentrate on driving growth and spanning their operations. This may involve expanding into new requests, diversifying product lines, attracting further guests, and optimizing functional effectiveness.

Entrepreneurship also entails colorful challenges and pitfalls that entrepreneurs must navigate

1. Fiscal pitfalls- Starting a new business involves fiscal investment, which carries the threat of losing capital or incurring debt if the adventure fails to induce sufficient profit.

2. Market risks- Entrepreneurs must directly assess request demand and competition. Market pitfalls include changes in consumer preferences, profitable downturns, or the incapability to effectively place the product or service.

3. Functional pitfalls- Managing day- to- day operations, force chains, and product processes can pose pitfalls similar as manufacturing detainments, logistical issues, or quality control problems.

4. Legal and nonsupervisory pitfalls- Entrepreneurs must misbehave with laws and regulations specific to their assiduity or governance. Failure to do so can affect in legal consequences or reputational damage.

5. Competitive pitfalls- Entering a competitive request requires entrepreneurs to separate their immolations and outperform challengers. Failing to address competitive pitfalls can lead to request share loss and limited growth openings.

6. Mortal capital pitfalls erecting a professed and motivated platoon is pivotal for business success. still, challenges can arise related to hiring the right gift, managing hand performance, and icing platoon cohesion.

7. Query and stress- Entrepreneurship can be emotionally and mentally grueling . The query of issues, long working hours, and the pressure to succeed can contribute to stress and collapse. Entrepreneurship is a dynamic and satisfying trip, but it requires fidelity, adaptability, and the capability to effectively manage and alleviate pitfalls.

Entrepreneurship and Economic Development:

The entrepreneurial process refers to the series of way and conduct taken by individualities to identify, assess, and exploit openings in order to start and operate a successful business adventure. It involves the identification of a request gap or unmet need, the development of a business idea or conception, the accession of coffers(fiscal, mortal, and intellectual), the perpetration of strategies, and the operation of pitfalls and challenges. Entrepreneurship plays a vital part in profitable development. It's frequently seen as a catalyst for invention, job creation, and profitable growth. Entrepreneurs are the driving force behind the creation of new products, services, and diligence, leading to increased productivity and competitiveness. By taking pitfalls and introducing new ideas, entrepreneurs contribute to the overall substance of a nation. Entrepreneurship also has the implicit to reduce severance and poverty. Small and medium- sized enterprises(SMEs) are generally the backbone of numerous husbandry, furnishing employment openings for a significant portion of the population. Entrepreneurial conditioning empower individualities to produce their own sources of income, therefore contributing to poverty relief. likewise, entrepreneurship fosters indigenous and global integration. Entrepreneurs frequently seek openings beyond their domestic requests, leading tocross-border collaborations and trade. This not only expands request reach for their products and services but also promotes profitable cooperation and interdependencies among countries. Governments and policymakers play a pivotal part in supporting entrepreneurship and profitable development. They can produce a conducive terrain through programs that encourage invention, give access to backing, ameliorate structure, and reduce regulatory hurdles. also, fostering entrepreneurship education and training programs can equip aspiring entrepreneurs with the necessary chops and knowledge to navigate the complications of starting and managing a business.

In conclusion, the entrepreneurial process is an essential motorist of profitable development. It energies invention, creates employment openings, reduces poverty, and promotes indigenous and global integration.

Entrepreneurial Success Factors:

There are several crucial factors that contribute to entrepreneurial success. While success can noway be guaranteed, understanding and integrating these factors into one's entrepreneurial trip can significantly increase the chances of erecting a successful business adventure. Then are some important entrepreneurial success factors to consider

1. Passion and provocation Successful entrepreneurs are driven by a deep passion for their business idea or assiduity. They're motivated to overcome obstacles, work long hours, and persist in the face of challenges. Passion provides the emotional energy necessary to stay married and devoted to the adventure.

2. Vision and Innovation Entrepreneurs who succeed frequently have a clear vision of what they want to achieve with their business. They're suitable to identify openings and conceive innovative results to address request requirements. A strong vision attendants decision- timber, inspires others, and sets the direction for the adventure.

3. Request and client Understanding Successful entrepreneurs completely understand their target request and their guests ' needs, preferences, and actions. They conduct request exploration, gather perceptivity, and use that knowledge to develop products or services that break real problems and give value. Understanding the request dynamics helps entrepreneurs place their immolations effectively and seize openings.

4. Rigidity and Inflexibility Entrepreneurial success frequently requires the capability to acclimatize and pivot when circumstances change. Successful entrepreneurs are open to feedback, willing to acclimate their strategies, and suitable to embrace new ideas and technologies. Being adaptable allows entrepreneurs to stay ahead of the competition and respond effectively to evolving request trends.

5. Financial Management Sound fiscal operation is pivotal for Koentrepreneurial success. Entrepreneurs need to have a solid understanding of budgeting, cash inflow operation, and fiscal soothsaying. They must know how to allocate coffers effectively, make wise investment opinions, and insure the fiscal sustainability of their adventure.

6. Strong Network and Collaborations erecting a strong network of instructors, counsels, mates, and assiduity connections is largely salutary for entrepreneurs. Successful entrepreneurs laboriously seek openings to network, learn from others ' gests , and unite on systems. The support and guidance from a strong network can give precious perceptivity, coffers, and openings for growth.

7. Adaptability and Perseverance Entrepreneurship is filled with ups and campo, and lapses are ineluctable. Successful entrepreneurs retain adaptability, the capability to bounce back from failures, and the determination to keep going despite obstacles. They view failures as learning openings and use them to reiterate and ameliorate their strategies.

8. Effective Leadership and Team Management Successful entrepreneurs aren't only complete at leading themselves but also at leading others. They make and manage high- performing brigades, inspire and motivate workers, and produce a positive work culture. Effective leadership and platoon operation chops are essential for spanning and sustaining a business. 9. Nonstop literacy and adaption Successful entrepreneurs understand the significance of nonstop literacy and tone-development. They stay streamlined on assiduity trends, seek knowledge and chops through shops, courses, and networking events, and are open to new ideas and perspectives. A commitment to lifelong literacy strengthens an entrepreneur's capability to navigate a dynamic and ever- changing business geography. While these factors contribute to entrepreneurial success, it's important to flash back that each entrepreneurial trip is unique. The specific combination of factors may vary depending on the nature of the business and the entrepreneur's individual strengths and circumstances. Being aware of these success factors and laboriously incorporating them can significantly increase the liability of erecting a thriving and sustainable adventure.

Entrepreneurial Impact on Society:

Entrepreneurship has a profound impact on society, shaping husbandry, communities, and individual lives in multitudinous ways. The following are some crucial aspects of entrepreneurial impact

1. Profitable Growth and Job Creation

Entrepreneurs play a pivotal part in driving profitable growth by launching new businesses and creating employment openings. Through their inventions, entrepreneurs stimulate productivity, enhance competition, and attract investment, contributing to the expansion of diligence and the overall frugality.

2. Innovation and Technological Advancement

Entrepreneurs are at the van of invention, constantly seeking new results to address societal challenges. Their gambles frequently introduce groundbreaking technologies, products, and services that reshape entire diligence and ameliorate the standard of living. Technological advancements performing from entrepreneurship have the eventuality to appreciatively impact colorful sectors, including healthcare, education, transportation, and communication.

3. Social Transformation

Entrepreneurship can bring about significant social change by addressing social and environmental issues. Social entrepreneurs establish enterprises that prioritize the betterment of communities, targeting specific challenges similar as poverty, education inequality, environmental sustainability, and access to healthcare. By fastening on both gains and social impact, these entrepreneurs produce sustainable models that drive positive change and ameliorate the well- being of society as a whole.

4. Cultural and Diversity Promotion

Entrepreneurship fosters diversity and artistic enrichment within societies. By encouraging individualities from different backgrounds to pursue entrepreneurial gambles, it allows for the representation and addition of different perspectives. This results in a vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystem that celebrates colorful societies, beliefs, and individualities, leading to a further inclusive and tolerant society.

5. Knowledge and Skill Transfer

Entrepreneurs frequently partake their knowledge, moxie, and chops through mentorship, training programs, and networking openings. This transfer of knowledge empowers aspiring entrepreneurs, equipping them with the necessary tools to succeed. As a result, entrepreneurship becomes a catalyst for particular and professional development, uplifting individualities and fostering a culture of nonstop literacy.

6. Wealth Creation and Philanthropy:

Successful entrepreneurs have the capacity to induce significant wealth, which can also be reinvested into society. numerous entrepreneurs come philanthropists, using their coffers to fund enterprise that address pressing societal issues and support causes they're passionate about. This wealth redivision can have far- reaching impacts, amplifying the positive goods of entrepreneurship and creating a cycle of sustainable development.

Overall, entrepreneurship energies profitable progress, drives invention, addresses social challenges, promotes diversity, and empowers individualities. Its impact on society is multi-faceted and its significance can not be exaggerated. By empowering and supporting entrepreneurs, societies can harness their implicit to produce positive and continuing change.

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"Recent Trends in Sports: Innovations, Technologies, and Societal Impact"

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Abstract:

The landscape of sports is undergoing a paradigm shift, driven by rapid technological advancements, and shifting societal dynamics. This research paper delves into the recent trends in sports, focusing on the integration of cutting-edge innovations and technologies that are redefining how sports are played, experienced, and perceived. From wearable technology to virtual reality and artificial intelligence, this paper explores the impact of these innovations on athlete performance, fan engagement, and the broader societal implications. Additionally, it addresses the evolving societal perspectives in sports, emphasizing inclusivity, diversity, and sustainability. By examining the fusion of technology and sports, this research sheds light on the trajectory of the sports industry and its transformative influence on society at large.

Keywords: Sports, Innovations, Technologies, Societal Impact, Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), Advanced Equipment

Introduction:

Sports transcend national and cultural barriers because they are inextricably linked to human civilization. From ancient athletic competitions to modern sporting events, sports' fundamental goal of providing a showcase for physical prowess, talent, and entertainment hasn't changed. Due to significant developments in methodology, technology, and social context, sports today take place in a dynamic and ever-evolving setting. Sports have a long history and started out as simple physical contests that encouraged collaboration and highlighted both individual and collective talents. Sports have changed throughout time from local contests to global spectacles that have sparked the enthusiasm and fervour of millions of people. This development has been significantly impacted by technology integration, which has altered how sports are played, enjoyed, and governed.

Technological advancements in areas like materials science, biomechanics, communication, and information processing have completely changed how sports are played today. Technology has played a significant role in the development and appeal of sports, from the development of athletic equipment to the assessment of player performance and audience engagement. This study's objective is to look at contemporary sports trends and provide light on how important innovations and technology have become. By analysing these tendencies, we want to comprehend how technology is altering the sports industry and, therefore, how this alteration is influencing society.

Objectives of the Study:

1) To investigate the latest advancements in technology that are shaping the sports landscape, focusing on wearable technology, virtual reality, artificial intelligence, and advanced equipment.
2) To evaluate how these technological trends are impacting society, including aspects such as fan engagement, inclusivity, diversity, ethical considerations, and sustainability.
3) To provide insights into potential future trends at the intersection of sports and technology, envisioning the direction in which the sports industry is heading.

Literature Review:

The integration of technology and innovation within the realm of sports has been a subject of extensive study and research. Scholars and researchers have explored various aspects of this integration, focusing on technological advancements, their impact on athlete performance, fan engagement, and the broader societal implications.

1) Wearable Technology:

Wearable technology has garnered significant attention due to its potential to enhance athlete performance and provide valuable insights for training and recovery. Research by James et al. (2016) delves into the applications of wearable devices in monitoring athlete health, tracking physical activity, and optimizing training routines. Their study highlights the potential of wearable technology in preventing injuries and improving overall performance.

2) Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR):

Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) have transformed the way sports are experienced by athletes and fans alike. Rauschnabel et al. (2017) discuss the immersive nature of VR and AR in sports, emphasizing how these technologies enhance fan engagement, provide training simulations, and offer unique viewing experiences. The study underscores the potential of VR and AR to revolutionize sports consumption and engagement.

3) Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Sports:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool in sports analytics, offering data-driven insights for strategic decision-making and performance optimization. Baca et al. (2019) explore the integration of AI in sports, focusing on applications such as performance analysis, injury prediction, and player recruitment. Their research emphasizes the transformative role of AI in revolutionizing the sports industry.

4) Advanced Equipment and Gear:

Advancements in materials science and engineering have led to the development of advanced equipment and gear, profoundly impacting athlete performance and safety. A study by Smith and Hooke (2018) discusses the technological innovations in sports equipment, highlighting how these innovations enhance performance, reduce injuries, and push the boundaries of human capabilities. Their research emphasizes the critical role of advanced gear in modern sports.

5) Fan Engagement and Societal Impact:

Technology has reshaped the way fans engage with sports, from interactive apps to social media platforms. Doherty and Murray (2020) investigate the influence of technology on fan engagement, discussing how digital platforms have created a global community of sports enthusiasts. The research also addresses the societal impact of increased fan engagement, influencing sports culture and identity.

6) Inclusivity and Diversity in Sports:

The integration of technology in sports has also contributed to greater inclusivity and diversity within the industry. A study by Johnson and Brown (2018) explores how technological advancements have enabled individuals from diverse backgrounds to participate in and contribute to sports. Their research underscores the importance of leveraging technology to promote inclusivity and diversity in sports.

The existing body of research demonstrates the multifaceted impact of recent trends in sports, driven by technological innovations. From wearable technology to AI and advanced equipment, these trends are reshaping athlete performance, fan engagement, and societal perspectives on sports. By building upon and expanding this knowledge base, we can anticipate and navigate the evolving dynamics at the intersection of sports, technology, and society.

Research Methodology:

This study uses a secondary data analysis approach, utilizing data from various sources such as books, journals, research institutions, and academic studies.

Recent Trends in Sports: Innovations, Technologies, and Societal Impact

Recent years have witnessed a surge in technological advancements that are revolutionizing the landscape of sports. These innovations are not only transforming how sports are played and experienced but are also significantly impacting athlete performance, fan engagement, and the overall societal perception of sports. In the world of sports, wearable technology has emerged as a game-changer, giving players access to previously unattainable information regarding their performance and health. Athletes' physical exertion, heart rate, body temperature, and other information are all captured in real-time by gadgets like fitness trackers, smartwatches, and specialised sports wearables. With the use of these data points, coaches and players may boost performance overall, prevent injuries, and optimise training regimens. Additionally, athletes may track their recuperation and rest intervals using wearable technology, assuring top physical condition throughout events. This encourages a proactive attitude to health. For both athletes and viewers, the merging of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) is revolutionising the sporting experience. Athletes may practise and plan in a secure and regulated environment thanks to virtual reality (VR) immersion. On the other side, by adding digital data, statistics, and interactive features to live sports broadcasts or in-stadium experiences, AR increases spectators' engagement. Fans can now watch games digitally, get detailed player data in real-time, and even see plays from different perspectives, making for an immersive and interesting sports viewing experience.

Artificial intelligence (AI) has several uses in sports, revolutionising procedures for making decisions, analysing performance, and preventing injuries. In order to offer useful insights, AI systems may analyse enormous volumes of data, including player movements, game strategy, and past performance. By analysing an athlete's movement patterns and physical stress, coaches and teams use artificial intelligence to optimise training plans, customise strategy for certain opponents, and anticipate probable ailments. The fan experience is also improved by AI-powered applications by offering personalised information, in-game statistics that are updated in real-time and interactive interaction via chatbots and virtual assistants. Across all sports, technological improvements in gear and equipment have dramatically improved player performance and safety. Modern machinery that maximises performance has been created as a result of materials engineering and aerodynamics research. For instance, improvements in running shoe technology have prioritised improved energy return and lowering injuries, increasing runners' overall efficiency. Athletes' protective gear is made safer and last longer thanks to design advancements in sports, such the use of lightweight and impact-resistant materials, which ensures their safety throughout strenuous competition.

Changing Dynamics and Societal Impact:

The intersection of sports with technology has fundamentally altered the dynamics of sports, not only enhanced athlete performance and fan engagement but also reshaping the societal fabric surrounding sports. In the realm of sports, technological developments have ushered in a new era of fan interaction and enjoyment. Fans may now communicate with their preferred clubs and sportsmen on a worldwide level thanks to digital platforms and social media. Fans may take part in live chats, see behind-the-scenes materials, and get real-time updates, which increases their emotional investment and level of involvement with the game. The immersive experiences that virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) technology offer allow fans to practically put themselves in the shoes of their favourite sportsmen or tour renowned sporting sites. Through this increased involvement, fans feel more connected to one another across national and cultural divides. The promotion of inclusiveness and diversity within the sports environment has been greatly aided by the use of technology into sports. Technology and equipment developments in adaptive sports have made it possible for athletes of all abilities to compete and succeed in sports. Sports for people with disabilities are now more accessible and pleasant thanks to technology, which includes anything from sensory-friendly sports gear to specialised wheelchairs. In addition, the development of digital sports material and internet streaming services has increased the accessibility of sporting events for fans from a variety of demographics and geographic locations. Within the international sports community, this openness generates a sense of variety and togetherness.

The use of technology in sports poses moral and societal issues that require serious thought. With the massive collecting and sharing of athletes' personal and health data through wearable technology, privacy issues are raised. It becomes extremely difficult to strike a compromise between data-driven insights and people's right to privacy. The digital gap is another issue of rising concern, as those with restricted access to technology may experience discrepancies in sports participation, exposure, and training. Maintaining an equitable and welcoming sports ecosystem depends on addressing these gaps and guaranteeing equal chances for everyone. The possible societal effects of technology in sports must also be considered. It is important to carefully consider how technology affects younger generations, how sports are becoming commodities on various digital platforms, and how this affects conventional sports viewership. Technology should be used in sports responsibly by taking into account both possible benefits and drawbacks while aiming for an inclusive, moral, and socially responsible sports environment.

Future Trends and Predictions:

Sports are likely to undergo dramatic changes in the future as technology develops at an unparalleled rate. The trajectory of the sports sector in the upcoming years is expected to be influenced by emerging technology and an increasing focus on sustainability. 5G connection is one of the most exciting new technologies that is expected to completely change the sports industry. The fan experience is anticipated to improve with 5G's lightning-fast bandwidth, minimal latency, and widespread device connectivity, especially for faraway spectators. The seamless integration of live streaming, virtual reality experiences, and in-person participation in sporting events will provide an unmatched degree of involvement and immersion. Additionally, 5G will provide players and coaches greater power by providing real-time data analysis, which will speed up game-time decisions and improve training regiment precision. The sports sector is about to see disruption in a number of areas, including tickets, retail sales, and fan involvement. For the purchase of tickets, blockchain can offer safe and open transactions, assuring authenticity and minimising fraudulent activity. Additionally, it can transform how sports material is shared and consumed by giving fans ownership and control over certain content. Innovative fan engagement methods, including loyalty programmes and revenue-sharing systems, that directly involve fans in the success of their favourite clubs and players, might potentially be made possible by smart contracts and tokenization. Advanced analytics and data-driven decision-making will have a significant impact on the future of sports.

Deeper understanding of player performance, game strategy, and fan preferences will be possible thanks to AI-powered analytics. Teams will be able to refine their game strategies, foresee opponents' actions, and improve player performance with the aid of predictive modelling and machine learning algorithms. By personalising experiences based on unique interests and behaviours, this data-driven strategy will also be applied to fan interaction, making sports more interesting and engaging for spectators. The sports sector is moving more and more towards sustainability and environmentally friendly practises. In order to reduce their carbon footprint, athletes, teams, and organisations are becoming more aware of their obligation in fostering environmental responsibility. Sports arenas are implementing energy-efficient lighting, renewable energy sources, and water-saving systems into their operations. Green stadium projects seek to lessen energy use, trash production, and overall environmental effect while presenting a positive example for environmentally friendly behaviour in the neighbourhood.Sports events are planned with an emphasis on sustainability, including waste minimization, recycling, and ethical material procurement. To guarantee minimal interruption and a maximum favourable impact on the environment, event organisers are working in conjunction with local communities. The development of environmentally friendly sporting equipment is being driven by advances in materials science. Sports equipment is produced using recyclable and biodegradable materials, encouraging sustainability and lowering the environmental impact of the manufacture of sporting goods.

Conclusion:

Due to the incorporation of cutting-edge technologies, the sports sector is undergoing a substantial transition. Athletic performance, health, and training progress are all tracked in real-time by wearable technologies like fitness trackers and smartwatches. Fan interaction has been revolutionised by virtual reality and augmented reality, which provide an immersive and participatory experience. Sports injury prevention, performance analysis, and strategic decision-making are all improved by artificial intelligence. Athletes' performance, safety, and environmental responsibility are all being improved through cutting-edge technology and sustainable practises. These tendencies transcend sports and into society, forming a world community of sports fans that promotes camaraderie and shared experiences. Diversity and inclusivity are on the rise, dismantling barriers and giving athletes from diverse backgrounds and abilities opportunity. However, moral issues like privacy worries and the digital divide highlight the

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"Influence of Institutional Shareholders Activism on Stock Return"

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Abstract:

Institutional shareholder activism is rising in India. Most of the listed companies might have faced institutional shareholders' activism in their AGM at least once in their lifetime. It influences on company's value, performance, and management decisions. This study is to understand how the event of institutional shareholders' activism influences the stock returns of the target company. Previous literature is regarding the movement in stock returns due to the circulation of financial news. This study is to comprehend the influence of corporate activism news on stock return using the Event Study Analysis technique. It is found that there is no significant association between firm return and market return. News of activism has a negative impact on the firm return. The proposal relating to the removal of the CEO is the most negatively influential type of activism on firm return. Institutional shareholders activism is here to stay. Hence, it is a wake-up call for the corporates and board of directors to establish resilience to be more responsive and responsible.

Keywords: Institutional Shareholders Activism, Stock return, Event Study Analysis, corporate activism news

Introduction:

Shareholders' Activism is the way that shareholders put effort to bring the desired change and influencing the corporation's behavior by using their voting rights in the company. In India, the instances of shareholder activism are increasing especially among institutional shareholders. Institutional shareholders like mutual funds, pension funds, hedge funds, insurance companies, etc. own significant equity shares in India Inc. They exercise their voting rights in AGM/EGM to influence or control over actions of management in the company. It is required for better governance and an effective impact on the value of the company and its performance. Institutional shareholders are becoming more 'active' while exercising their voting power in the meeting. The most common kind of proposals that are voted against by institutional shareholders are regarding the appointment of directors, compensation of directors, mergers and acquisitions, capital structure-related issues, miscellaneous issues, etc.

Institutional shareholder activism influences on company's value, performance, and management decisions. There is limited literature pertaining to its influence on these factors. This study is focusing on the influence of institutional shareholders' activism on stock returns. The movement of the stock market is determined by various factors such as the return on equity, trading strategies, economic factors, corporate information, etc. News relating to these aspects affects the share prices of the company. Investors utilize this news to frame trading and investment strategies in the stock market. Previous studies are pertaining to the impact of financial and economic news on the stock market. This study is considering portraying the impact of corporate news on the stock market. Institutional shareholder activism is rising over recent years in India. Most of the listed companies have faced institutional shareholders' activism in their AGM at least once in their lifetime. Institutional shareholder activism is gradually increasing since 2017 in India. A spike is seen in 2021 in the instances of institutional shareholder activism. In this study most publicly known instance of institutional shareholder activism from 2021 is selected to understand how it influences stock returns. Those instances occurred in the companies namely Zee Entertainment, Balaji Telefilms, Eicher Motors, Lupin ltd, and Vedanta ltd in 2021.

Literature Review:

Shareholders' activism has been playing a key role in corporate governance over recent years. This practice is seen as significant and evident in many countries. In advanced countries, hedge fund activism is more famous and it is considered offensive shareholder activism and a valuable asset in the governance of a public company. It is required to adopt shareholder activism in corporate practices to improve managerial efficiency and also the wealth of shareholders [Bernard S. Sharfman(2014)]. A Large number of countries adopted 'say on pay' as a mechanism to provide an additional channel to express shareholders' voices and it is valued by regulators, media, and the general public. Its effectiveness is seen in promoting shareholder engagement. It was based on agency theory. After the introduction of say on pay regulation in the UK in 2002, many numbers of research were conducted in the areas focusing on market reactions to this regulation. Shareholders viewed this regulation as a positive step towards their fairer executive pay and effective monitoring mechanism for companies which is struggling with weak governance [Konstantinos Stathopoulos and Georgios Voulgaris (2016)]. In India, the Companies Act 2013 provides laws relating to shareholder activism.

In addition to the Act, SEBI provides regulations regarding shareholders' rights and remedies in the listed companies. Active shareholders exercise their rights to create value and they use it for both financial and non-financial reasons. Financial reasons can be when management proposes to sell one business unit to another subsidiary of its parent at a lesser valuation, encouraging cost cutting, payment of extraordinary remuneration to top executives, etc. Non-financial reasons can be when management proposes regarding the continuation of directors, strategic and operational decisions of business, etc. Institutional shareholders take the advice from proxy advisors to vote in the AGM of their client companies. Previous studies have found that only large institutional shareholders have an informational advantage [Schnatterly et al. (2008)]. Further, it is been explored that shareholders' proposals and monitoring by large institutional shareholders by their 'active' engagement in the AGM, impact on earnings management of the company. Receipt of shareholders' proposals is positively related to earnings management but monitoring it by large institutional shareholders negatively impacts to earning management [Michael Hadani et al. (2011)]. Institutional shareholders' activism impacts on target firm's performance. Changes are found in abnormal returns. Such changes depend on the form of activism and the nature of the shareholder proposal [Igor Filatotchev and Oksana Dotsenko (2015)]. Previous empirical studies have found little effect of shareholders' proposals on an abnormal return during the announcement date [Carleton et al. (1998)].

Proposals like board-related and anti-takeovers impact negatively on abnormal returns of the target firm [Del Guercio and Hawkins (1999)] but in other studies [Stickland et al. (1996)] effects of these kinds of activism are found to be positively related to abnormal returns of the target firm. In studies of hedge fund activism, its impact was identified in financial and social performance. The benefits of activism were shareholder-centric, with a short increase in market value and profitability [Mark R. DesJardine and Rodolphe Durand (2020)]. Most empirical studies explored negligible effects of shareholder activism on target firms' value and earnings [Jonathan M. Karpoff (2001)]. Some studies revealed active institutional shareholders significantly impact a firm's performance [Talat Afza et al. (2015)]. The firm's performance is measured using Tobin's Q for measuring valuation, operating profit margin, and net profit margin for measuring profitability and return of equity and return of capital for measuring return ratios. Shareholders' activism was found to have a negative impact on the valuation-measured profitability of the target firm. The impact of also sometimes insignificant because institutional shareholders face challenges to achieving their desired outcome due to the presence of promotors owning more than 50% share in the companies. Panel Data Analysis (PDA) is used to study the impact on a firm's performance [Sudam Shingade et al. (2022)].

Corporate announcement regarding corporate events such as tweets of a new product affects the formation of the stock price of the company over time. The role of financial news flow is significant in shaping stock returns. There is a complex interaction between market events, financial information, and stock market reaction. Such market reaction is driven by corporate events and investors' expectations [Nadine Strauss and Christopher Holmes Smith (2019)]. To study the impact of news on stock returns econometric model named Event Study Analysis is used. While quantifying the relationship between movements in the stock market and the announcement of financial news, Event Study Analysis is employed. The impact of internet-based news on the stock market is essentially determined by its contents [Xiqian Zhao et al. (2011)]. Movement in stock prices and movement of financial news is intrinsically interconnected. The correlation between daily financial news and daily stock prices is positive both on the day before and on the day of the news release [Merve Alanyali et al. (2013)]. Event study Analysis is significant in the area of capital market research which focuses on the long horizons of an event that provides market efficiency. Persistency of non-zero abnormal returns after a particular event is considered inconsistent with market efficiency [Brown and Warner (1980), and Fama (1991)].

Objectives:

1. To study the relationship between firm return and market return.
2. To analyze how the event of institutional shareholders' activism affects the stock returns of the company.
3. To determine the type of proposal rejection that is most influential.

Research Methodology Design:

The framework used for the collection of data and data analysis is as follows:

Firstly, the most recent incidents of institutional shareholder activism are identified. 5 companies that have faced institutional shareholders activism in their AGM/EGM are selected based on the popularity of their news. They are Zee Entertainment ltd, Balaji Telefilms, Eicher Motors, Lupin Ltd, and Vedanta ltd. Secondly, the dates of the AGM on which institutional shareholders voted against the proposal are taken from the website of Capital Market. These dates are considered 'Event' dates. Then, day-wise details of the share prices of these respective companies and index prices are collected from the website of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

To achieve the first objective which is to study the relationship between news of institutional shareholders' activism and price movement in the stock market regression analysis is done. Here

X is the Market return (Independent variable)

Y is Company return (Dependent variable)

To achieve the second objective which is to analyze how the event of institutional shareholders' activism affects the stock returns of the company event study analysis is done. Event study analysis is a statistical tool to assess the impact of an event on an outcome of interest. It examines the response of the stock price around the announcement of the event. The date on which news of institutional shareholder activism has taken place (the Company's AGM/EGM date) is considered as the event date. The event window is chosen which is the period over which stock returns react to the event. Event day is defined as t. A 10-day event window is been employed in this study denoted by (t+10, t-10). T-10 means 10 days before the event. T+10 means 10 days after the event. The estimation window is selected as 140 transaction days prior to the event window. The timing sequence is illustrated with a time line in Figure 1.

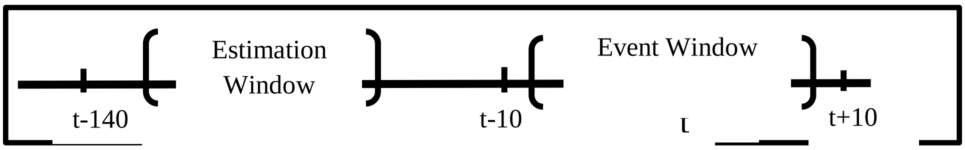

Figure 1 Time line for an event study

The market model is been used to calculate asset returns. For each asset i, the MM assumes that returns are given by:

$R_{i,t} = E[R_{i,t} | X_t] + \xi_{i,t}$, where,

$E\, [R_{i;t}\, |X_t\,] = \alpha_i + \beta_i\, R_{m,t}$,

$E[\xi_{i,t}] = 0$ *and* $Var[\xi_{i,t}] = \sigma_{\xi,i}{}^2$

In this model,

$R_{m,t}$ is the return on the market portfolio (S&P BSE 100, S&P BSE Small cap),

$\xi_{i,t}$ is the standard error (derived from regression analysis)

β_i is the beta (derived from regression analysis)

α is the alpha (derived from regression analysis)

Steps involved in Event Study Analysis:

- Firstly, identify the event and define the event timeline
- Calculate Firm return and Market return using Natural Logarithm (LN)
- Test regression analysis to get alpha, beta, and standard error value
- Calculate the estimated return and abnormal return
- Calculate test statistic

Data Analysis:

Zee Entertainment Ltd:

On 14th September 2021, Zee Entertainment Ltd faced institutional shareholders' activism in the AGM. Zee Entertainment Ltd is the country's largest television network company. Institutional investors of Zee Entertainment Ltd specially Invesco company sought the ouster of the CEO of the company. Considering 14th September 2021 as the event date, the event timeline is defined as below:

Event day (t)= 14th September 2021

Estimation period(t-140) = 3rd February 2021 to 27 august 2021 (140 days)

Event window (t-10, t+10) = t-10 (30th August 2021 to 13th September 2021)

t+10 (15th September 2021 to 28th September 2021) The regression output of Zee Enterprise Ltd (Firm Return) and S&P BSE 100 (Market Return) is shown in Table 1. It points out that there is no significant correlation between Firm return and market return. As the p-value is more than 0.05 it indicates market return does not have a statistically significant association with the firm return.

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.107517665
R Square	0.011560048
Adjusted R Square	-0.040463107
Standard Error	0.097715418
Observations	21

ANOVA					
	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	1	0.002122	0.002122	0.22221	0.64272906
Residual	19	0.181418	0.009548		
Total	20	0.183539			

	Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*	*P-value*
Intercept	-0.032778897	0.023375	-1.40233	0.176946
X Variable 1	-1.555990383	3.300847	-0.47139	0.642729

Table 1: Regression Analysis of Zee Enterprise ltd (firm return) and S&P BSE 100 (Market return)

Event Study Analysis:

To identify whether institutional shareholder activism has an impact on the stock market Event Study Analysis is used. To understand the trends of stock price, here is a graphical analysis of the Abnormal return for the timeline of the event day in Figure 2. It is observed that abnormal return decreased exactly on the event day(t) and further decrease is seen during t+5 days.

Figure 2: Abnormal return for the timeline (t-10, t+10) of the event day of Zee Entertainment Ltd

Further description of the Cumulative Abnormal Return (CAR) of various windows surrounding the event day that is from t-1 to t+10, t-5 to t+5, and t-10 to t+10 is given in table no. 2. It is observed that the instant market reaction of institutional shareholder activism on the company's stock return is negative in the first event window (t-1, t+1) as the t value is -8.65608. Thereafter extent of market reaction has been increased in the next event window [(t-5, t+5) and (t-10, t+10)].

	(-1, +1)	(-5, +5)	(-10, +10)
CAR	-0.33342	-0.39612	-0.58757
S. D.	0.038519	0.073758	0.101911
t value	-8.65608	-5.37053	-5.76556

Table 2: CAR of various windows surrounding the event day

Balaji Telefilms Ltd:

Similarly, the description of the Regression analysis and Event study analysis of Balaji Telefilms Ltd is shown in the following tables and figures. Balaji Telefilms Ltd faced institutional shareholder activism on 31st August 2021. Institutional investors of Balaji Telefilms Ltd did not approve the remuneration proposal to MD Shobha Kapoor and Joint MD Ekta Kapoor. Considering 31st August 2021 as the event date, the event timeline is defined as below:

Event day (t)= 31st August 2021

Estimation period(t-140) = 21st January 2021 to 13th august 2021 (140 days)

Event window (t-10, t+10) = t-10 (16th August 2021 to 30th August 2021)

t+10 (1st September 2021 to 15th September 2021)

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.44163615
R Square	0.19504249
Adjusted R Square	0.15267631
Standard Error	0.01986245
Observations	21

ANOVA					
	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	1	0.001816	0.001816	4.603730334	0.04503609
Residual	19	0.007496	0.000395		
Total	20	0.009312			

	Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*	*P-value*
Intercept	0.00468645	0.004666	1.00436	0.327825787
X Variable 1	1.10233492	0.513758	2.145631	0.045036092

Table 3: Regression Analysis of Balaji Telefilms ltd (firm return) and S&P Small cap (Market return)

Table no. 3 describes the regression analysis of firm return and market return of Balaji Telefilms Ltd. As the p-value is more than 0.05, it is been observed that there is no significant association between firm return and market return.

Event Study Analysis:

Graphical description of the abnormal returns due to institutional shareholders' activism on Balaji Telefilms ltd has been shown in figure no. 3. It is been observed that there is a fall in abnormal returns before the event day that is on t-3 days. It implies that there is a possibility of insider information because of which stock return has been reduced.

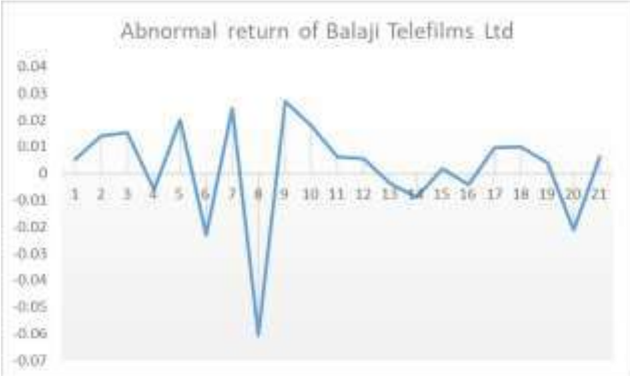

Figure 3: Abnormal return for the timeline (t-10, t+10) of the event day of Balaji Telefilms Ltd

Further, a description of CAR of various windows surrounding the event day is given in table no. 4. It is observed that the market reaction of institutional shareholders' activism is positive in surrounding days before and after event day (t-1, t+1) as t-value is 0.706564. market reaction is negative in t-5, t+5 days of event day. Thereafter the extent of the market has been reduced in t-10, t+10 days of the event day.

	(-1, +1)	(-5, +5)	(-10, +10)
CAR	0.029353	-0.01771	0.038987
S.D.	0.041543	0.079549	0.109912
t value	0.706564	-0.22266	0.354708

Table 4: CAR of various windows surrounding the event day

Eicher Motors Ltd:

A description of regression analysis and event study analysis of Eicher Motors ltd is given in the following. Eicher Motors Ltd faced institutional shareholders activism on 17th August 2021. Institutional shareholders of Eicher Motors ltd rejected to reappoint MD with a huge salary hike in the AGM on this date. Considering 17th August 2021 as the event date, the event timeline is defined as below:

Event day (t)= 17th August 2021

Estimation period(t-140) = 7th January 2021 to 2nd august 2021 (140 days)

Event window (t-10, t+10) = t-10 (3rd August 2021 to 16th August 2021)

t+10 (18th August 2021 to 31st August 2021)

In table no 5, it is observed that there is no significant association between firm return and market return of Eicher Motors ltd as the p-value is more than 0.05.

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.02141
R Square	0.0004584
Adjusted R Square	-0.052149
Standard Error	0.0206932
Observations	21

ANOVA					
	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	1	3.73E-06	3.73E-06	0.00871	0.92660648
Residual	19	0.008136	0.000428		
Total	20	0.00814			

	Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*	*P-value*
Intercept	-0.00154	0.005166	-0.29812	0.76885
X Variable 1	0.0750436	0.803935	0.093345	0.92661

Table 5: Regression Analysis of Eicher Motors ltd (firm return) and S&P BSE 100 (Market return)

Event Study Analysis:

Graphical presentation of abnormal returns of Eicher motors ltd is shown in figure 4. It is observed that abnormal return decreased after t+1 day of the event.

Figure 4: Abnormal return for the timeline (t-10, t+10) of the event day of Eicher Motors Ltd

Further, the description of CAR of Eicher Motors ltd is shown in Table no.6. Event of institutional shareholders' activism has impacted negatively on a stock return during the initial days (t-1, t+1) before and after the event day. Thereafter the extent of market reactions has been reduced.

	(-1, +1)	(-5, +5)	(-10, +10)
CAR	-0.01701	0.062628	0.006959
S.D.	0.022817	0.043692	0.060369
t value	-0.74553	1.433386	0.115269

Table 6: CAR of various windows surrounding the event day

Lupin Ltd:

Lupin ltd faced institutional shareholders activism on 11th August 2021. Institutional shareholders of Lupin Ltd rejected the proposal of an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) scheme in the AGM on this date. Considering 11th August 2021 as the event date, the event timeline is defined as below:

Event day (t)= 11th August 2021

Estimation period(t-140) = 1st January 2021 to 27th July 2021 (140 days)

Event window (t-10, t+10) = t-10 (28th July 2021 to 10th August 2021)

t+10 (12th August 2021 to 26th August 2021)

A description of regression analysis of firm return and the market return is shown in table no. 7. It is observed that there is a significant association between firm return and market return of Lupin Ltd as the p-value is less than 0.05.

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.36173957
R Square	0.13085551
Adjusted R Square	0.08511107
Standard Error	0.02368404
Observations	21

ANOVA					
	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	1	0.001605	0.001605	2.860577	0.10711262
Residual	19	0.010658	0.000561		
Total	20	0.012262			

	Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*	*P-value*
Intercept	0.01221126	0.005705	2.140345	0.045514
X Variable 1	1.80435775	1.066831	1.691324	0.107113

Table 7: Regression Analysis of Lupin ltd (firm return) and S&P BSE 100 (Market return)

Event Study Analysis: Graphical representation of the abnormal returns of Lupin Ltd is shown in figure no. 5. It is observed that event had a positive effect on abnormal returns. Further, it is seen that market reaction on stock return is high during the initial days (t-1, t+1) surrounding the event day. Thereafter the extent of market reaction has been decreased (Table no. 8).

Figure 5: Abnormal return for the timeline (t-10, t+10) of the event day of Lupin Ltd

	(-1, +1)	(-5, +5	(-10, +10)
CAR	0.154571	0.179549	0.207053
sd	0.032711	0.062636	0.086545
t value	4.725395	2.866527	2.392439

Table 8: CAR of various windows surrounding the event day

Vedanta Ltd:

Vedanta Ltd faced institutional shareholders activism on 10th August 2021(AGM date). Institutional shareholders of Vedanta Ltd questioned the appointment of directors of the company on this day. Considering 10th August 2021 as the event date, the event timeline is defined as below:

Event day (t)= 10th August 2021

Estimation period(t-140) = 31st December 2020 to 26th July 2021 (140 days)

Event window (t-10, t+10) = t-10 (27th July 2021 to 9th August 2021)

t+10 (11th August 2021 to 25th August 2021)

A description of the regression analysis of firm return and market return of Vedanta ltd is shown in table no.9. it is observed that there is no significant association between firm return and market return as the p-value is more than 0.05.

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.36598411
R Square	0.13394437
Adjusted R Square	0.08836249
Standard Error	0.04079927
Observations	21

ANOVA					
	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	1	0.004891	0.004891	2.938544	0.102756
Residual	19	0.031627	0.001665		
Total	20	0.036518			

	Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*	*P-value*
Intercept	0.00289228	0.009571	0.30218	0.765798
X Variable 1	3.00006997	1.75011	1.714218	0.102756

Table 9: Regression Analysis of Vedanta Ltd (firm return) and S&P BSE 100 (Market return)

Event Study Analysis:

A description of the graphical presentation of abnormal returns of Vedanta ltd is shown in figure no. 6. It is observed that event has negatively affected abnormal returns after t+1 day and thereafter it has positively affected around t+5 days after the event. Further in table no. 10, it is observed that market reaction is less on a stock return during initial periods t-1, t+1 of the event day. Thereafter, the extent of market reaction is more during the t+5 days window period and less during t+10 days.

Figure 6: Abnormal return for the timeline (t-10, t+10) of the event day of Vedanta Ltd

	(-1, +1)	(-5, +5	(-10, +10)
CAR	-0.02423	0.063879	-0.00852
S.D.	0.035017	0.067053	0.092646
t value	-0.69191	0.952677	-0.09199

Table 10: CAR of various windows surrounding the event day

Figure 7: Comparison of variations in abnormal returns of 5 companies

Among the 5 companies which faced institutional shareholders activism in 2021, it is found (figure no.7) that Zee Entertainment Ltd had more negative abnormal returns, followed by Vedanta ltd, Eicher Motors Ltd, and Balaji Telefilms. Wherein Lupin Ltd had more positive abnormal returns due to the effect of institutional shareholders' activism.

Conclusion:

Institutional shareholder activism has a significant effect on the stock returns of the target companies. Most of the time institutional shareholders' activism affects negatively the abnormal returns of the companies. News related to activism in the corporate AGM affects the share prices of the company. Institutional shareholders activism is here to stay. Episodes of activism should be considered a wake-up call by the management. Corporates and boards of directors must step up to establish a framework to be more responsible and responsive.

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National Education Policy 2020- Higher Education

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Introduction:

Chairperson of The National Education Policy 2020 was Dr. K. Kasturirangan. The committee have 9 members. The commission started 2017 and submitted its report on May 2019 and after reviewing the suggestions the policy introduced on July 2020. The National Education Policy 2020 envisions an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transform India, sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge superpower. NEP 2020 introduced the curriculum pattern for foundational stage, preparatory stage, middle stage, secondary stage and higher education. Here we will discuss about Higher Education.

Higher Education:

The Indian Constitution envisages an India with democratic, justice and socially conscious, civilized and human nature. An India where the values of equality, freedom, fraternity and justice are respected. The role of higher education is very important in building such a nation. Also, the contribution of higher education is important in the economic development of the individual and the nation. Therefore, higher education has been considered in various aspects in this policy. In regards of 21st century, the following things are expected to be achieved through higher education,

1) To develop good, thoughtful, versatile and creative people.
2) The person should be able to acquire knowledge of one or more subjects according to his interest and ability.
3) Ethical and constitutional values as well as intellectual curiosity, scientific approach, ingenuity, good character, service spirit should be inculcated in the individual.
4) Through higher education, students should develop the ability to achieve personal success as well as productive contributions to society.
5) Higher education should contribute to the national economy by generating knowledge and innovation.
6) Higher education should create a vibrant socially engaged, collaborative community and a harmonious, civilized, productive, progressive and prosperous nation.
7) Along with professional and economic development, higher education is entrusted with the responsibility of creating a civilized society and a vibrant society with progressive thinking.

Therefore, colleges and universities have the responsibility to inculcate moral values in the students along with the study of traditional subjects. Also, if a person wants to be able to lead his own career through higher education, then it is necessary to give him professional education along with traditional philosophical subjects. Considering the needs of 21st century, it is necessary to try to develop scientific approach in students not only from science subject but from every subject. This policy has introduced many new aspects for higher education. This policy has introduced many new aspects for higher education.

1) Each district will have a large multidisciplinary university and college and the medium of learning and teaching here will be the local Indian language. Various education experts have said this before, but still every parent thinks that if their child is going to live in the society as a citizen of tomorrow, he must learn a foreign language.
2) Having a multidisciplinary approach to undergraduate education. For that, colleges should give flexibility to teachers in teaching. Also, teachers should prepare to teach those subjects by studying other subjects related to their subject.
3) This policy suggest autonomy towards faculty and institution.
4) Reconstructing curriculum, Pedagogy, evaluation pattern, different assessment pattern for students' progress. Also developing the different educational experiences for the progress of student.
5) Students also need assistance in solving academic and personal problems. For that every college and university should have counseling system.
6) The quality of the institution and the faculty will depend on the teaching of faculty, research work and service rendered by the faculty.
7) Establishing a National Research Foundation to support research and promote active research in universities and colleges.

8) Governance of HEIs by high qualified independent boards having academic and administrative autonomy.

9) “Light but tight” regulation by a single regulator for higher education. Currently various organizations like University Grants Commission, AICTE, NCTE, Bar Council are regulating the higher education system. But with the new policy bringing higher education under one roof, it is felt that as various specializations of different subjects emerge, the experts in the field will be able to think about them carefully and take appropriate decisions regarding them.

10) For disadvantage and under privilege students make available many good opportunities for outstanding public Education, scholarship by private/ philanthropic University and also increase access, equity and inclusion in education.

11) Making available and accessible online education, and Open Distance Learning (ODL); and all infrastructure and learning materials to learners with disabilities.

Institutional Restructuring:

The Kasturirangan Committee recommended that there should be large multidisciplinary Universities will be established .There should be three types of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) namely "Research intensive university", "Teaching intensive university" and "Autonomous degree granting college". These multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary Universities will have various fields of study like Art, Science, Commerce, Education, Law as well as Engineering, Medical, Sports etc. In addition to teaching and research, Universities of higher education have responsibilities such as community engagement and service, contributions to the curriculum, teacher development for the higher education system, and support for school education. Out of this, such Universities have to set up their own systems for teacher development or take the help of other organizations to complete various trainings for teachers. This is why the Kasturirangan Committee has suggested that every university should have an education department and that department should take responsibility for the professional development of teachers in that university. The aim will be to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035. While a number of new institutions may be developed to attain these goals, a large part of the capacity creation will be achieved by consolidating, substantially expanding, and also improving existing HEIs. Efforts will be made to integrate humanities and arts in the subjects of mathematics, science, technology, Engineering in undergraduate education. Also, emphasis will be placed on the development of skills required in the 21st century. Creative and flexible curriculum design will make it possible to make creative combinations of various branches for study. To promote multidisciplinary Indian education and departments of languages, literature, philosophy, art, dance, drama, education, mathematics, numeracy, sociology, economics, sports, translation will be established in all HEIs.

Curricular structure for higher education:

In this policy, it is expected to introduce courses in various sciences and arts on the basis of ancient university curricula in India. Therefore, there will no longer be uni-faculty universities. Just as the 64 arts were taught in the past, the policy states that "all branches of creative human endeavor, including mathematics, science, business subjects, vocational subjects, and business skills, should be considered arts." Holistic multidisciplinary education aims to develop the human capacities in an integrated way, intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional, and moral in graduate education. Multidisciplinary universities and colleges are expected to provide opportunities for holistic and multidisciplinary education of high quality. For that, to study subjects such as mathematics, science, language, literature, art, music, philosophy, dance, drama, sociology, economics, sports, etc., you have to take the support of the credit system. That is why the credit system is recommended in this policy and it is considered necessary for the students to do internship and apprenticeship in local industry business arts etc. during this period. A very big change is suggested in this policy for the degree course. The degree course will be of three or four year’s duration. A student can start his studies at any time and can drop out at any time. This means that a student who takes admission in BA first year and then due to some difficulty fails to study after one year, he can now come out with one year certificate course of BA and after two years with diploma course. Presently, the educational qualification of such outgoing students was considered as 12th pass. Now this will not be a problem. He will graduate after three years. If he wants to do special study and research in his subject, he can do it in fourth year and then he will get degree with honors. Since all these courses are in credit system, if a student has completed or acquired some credits from a college and after some time he has to go to another college or university, he does not have to repeat the study as the credit acquired earlier has been credited to his account. Also, if a science student is interested in music, he can acquire some credits in music. This credit will be deposited in the credit bank created by the University Grants Commission. Students who complete the four year course can complete the postgraduate course in just one year. That means currently M.A. as it used to take five years to happen, it will also take now. If you want to get a M. A. degree, it will be a four-year degree course, and a one-year post-graduation course, while those who have a three-year degree will have a two-year post-graduation course. Ph.D. Candidates must have completed a four year research degree course. That is, Master's degree will not be mandatory for Ph.D. admission. Also, now M.Phil. will no longer exist.

According to this policy, students can choose one major course and one minor course according to the curriculum pattern. There will be 50% credit for major course and 20% credit for minor subject and 30% credit for other courses. A course of minimum 20 and maximum 22 credits has to be completed in each semester. In major courses, the student has to choose one subject from the discipline in which he/she wants to study. For example, in Science stream he has to choose a subject from Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Biology etc. While in minor courses, a subject in the same discipline can be selected as a minor course. For example, if he chose Physics as a major subject, he will now choose Chemistry or any other subject as a minor course. Apart from this, 30 percent credits will consist of various types of courses. Generic Elective Courses are courses for more in-depth study of the subject that the student has chosen and in which he is going to graduate. Open elective courses are courses in other faculties other than the one chosen by the students. These 30 percent credits include professional skills development courses, capacity building courses, research projects, internships, apprenticeships, community engagement and services courses, etc. It is recommended that 30% of this should be determined by the Board of Studies of the respective faculty of that university. For holistic and multidisciplinary education IITs, IIMs etc., ideal government universities (Multidisciplinary Education and Research universities) will be established under the name MERU. It will be used by private universities, autonomous colleges to set standards for their system and curriculum. Apart from this, startup incubation centers, technology development centers, centers of key areas of research will be established in each institution. It seems necessary to create a mechanism to see the quality of research. Researches that are otherwise done would require someone to get a Ph.D. Will be limited to awarding degrees only.

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Innovative Library Services for Devloping Libraries

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Abstract:

"Library could be a developing organism" – so states one of the laws of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. As libraries develop, changes are unavoidable. Libraries and frameworks advance over time due to changes, and modern thoughts. Grasping alter can lead to changes and superior arrangements. Changes clearing over libraries have never been so propounded as seen in later times with the coming of ICT applications in libraries. Advanced Library Experts got to have a differing set of abilities to serve their communities successfully. This incorporates ability in data innovation, advanced proficiency, inquire about strategies, client benefit, and versatility to remain current with advancing patterns in libraries and data and data administration. Coming to Out to Clients There are different devices and innovations that can increment the library benefit to reach out to the clients. The 21st century has seen an exceptional blast in data and communication advances. This quick development has changed the way we get to, share, and associated with data.

Keywords: Web-Based Administrations, Modern Parts, Aptitudes, and Techniques for Libraries, Library Consortia, ILMS, OPAC-WEBOPAC, Crowdsourcing, Web 2.0 and 3.0. Finding What you'll be able Learn?

Library is the Sanctuary of information and indeed in this advanced time, thousands of individuals depend exclusively on open libraries for information gathering.

Introduction:

The print medium is gradually giving way to the e[illegible] materials and libraries [illegible] century have development is conceivable as it were with the assistance of a great custodian. A great curator ought to bring changes within the library culture that suites the display time. The concept of librarianship has been changing agreeing to the requests of society and the dazing development of data and communication innovation. Presently the "custodian librarian" has developed into a "knowledge manager" and a "digital Librarian". Show day era is more helpful in taking notes on their electronic gadgets instead of on paper. e.g. In a few great libraries like IIM Trichy, there are indeed spaces where per users can lie down unwind and studied.

Changing Patterns in Libraries:

1963-70:IBM Computers presented in Libraries.
1970-75:Bibliographic Designs, Guidelines and Information Trade.
1975-87:Organizing and Modern Innovations – Micros, Optical Plates, CDROMs.
1987-92:Systems, Conventions, Hardware Document Delivery and OPACS.
1993-97: Network – Web, Web, Conventions – and Electronic Distributions.
1998-2002:Computerized libraries, Cross breed libraries.
2003 till today: onwards advances, open get to, information. Targets:

The taking after targets of the think about is:

1)Web-based library: the objective of the consider is usability and client fulfilment of different web based administrations in arrange to understand their impact on client encounters and recognize potential ranges for advancement.

2) Libraries have advanced to require on unused parts in today's computerized age. They require abilities such as advanced education, information administration, substance curation, and client encounter plan. Methodologies include grasping innovation for virtual administrations, cultivating community engagement through occasions and workshops and collaborating with other teach to improve assets and administrations.

3) Library Consortia.

4) ICT Administrations.

5) Computerized Reference Administrations.

* Data and Communication Technology is utilized to help different capacities over diverse segments. It makes a difference mechanize errands, oversee information and progress communication devices for farther work and analytics computer program for information driven choice making.

* Advanced Reference administrations are getting to be broadly received in libraries and other data teach. These administrations permit clients to look for help and data remotely through advanced channels such as chat, mail or video conferencing. They offer heart and openness, empowering clients to urge offer assistance without being physically show at the library. This drift reflects the developing dependence on advanced advances to minute user's data needs in a more adaptable and effective way.

Web Based Administrations like Storage facility:

1200514- give stages for clients to form, share and grandstand their substance, such as photographs, video and stories. Clients can easily transfer and organize their media, plan outwardly engaging formats and share their manifestations with others. These administrations frequently have intuitively highlights that lock in watchers and permit them to comment or give criticism on the substance. They cater to the expanding request for online substance creation and utilization in a client inviting and outwardly engaging way. Library benefit on the web requires may of the same qualities as traditions references. Completely, giving library administrations on the web requires may of the same qualities as conventional reference administrations. Similar to in person reference administrations online library administrations got to be exact, solid and up to date. They ought to moreover be client neighbourly, open and bunch to meet user's data needs viably. Also, online library services must prioritize clear communication and responsiveness to guarantee that clients get the help and data they are seeking out for indeed in a for all intents and purposes environment. Without a doubt, reference administrations can be significantly improved by in cooperating email and internet-based communication. By utilizing e-mail, custodians can give personalized and point by point reactions to clients asks permitting for intensive assets and keen help. Web based stages, such as chat or web shapes, offer real-time intelligent that cater to clients looking for prompt offer assistance. These advanced channels amplify the reach of reference administrations past physical library hours and areas, advertising helpful get to data and mastery.

These administrations are not confined by conventional opening hours as these give help and data to clients around the clock, 24 hours a day, 7days a week. This continuous accessibility permits clients to get to the administrations at whatever point they require offer assistance, making it more helpful and obliging for a assorted extend of plans and time zones. This approach, regularly alluded to as “24/7” reference, “ensures that clients can get to help and information at whatever point they require it, respect less of their time zone or plan. This adaptability and steady accessibility contribute to a more user-centric and helpful library involvement. Clients can get to a riches of data assets and materials from anyplace with an interest connection. This eliminates the got to visit a physical library and permits for fast and effective inquire about. Electronic library administrations moreover a empower clients to look, recover and organize data more effortlessly, upgrading their overall research encounter. Also, advanced administrations regularly give intuitively highlights empowering clients to lock in with substance in unused and energetic ways. These administrations are not confined by conventional opening hours, as they give help and data to clients around the clock, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This continuous accessibility permits clients to get to the administrations at whatever point they require offer assistance, making it more helpful and obliging for an assorted run of plans and time zones. This approach, regularly alluded to as “24/7” reference, “ensures that clients can get to help and information whenever they require it, respect less of their time zone or plan. This adaptability and steady accessibility contribute to a more user-centric and helpful library encounter. Clients can access a riches of data assets and materials from anyplace with an intrigued association. This dispenses with the got to visit a physical library and permits for speedy and proficient investigate. Electronic library administrations also a enable users to search, retrieve and organize data more effortlessly, upgrading their in general inquire about encounter. Furthermore, advanced administrations regularly give intelligently highlights empowering clients to lock in with substance in modern and energetic ways. These administrations are not limited by conventional opening hours, as they give help and data to clients around the clock, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This continuous accessibility permits users to get to the administrations at whatever point they require offer assistance, making it more helpful and pleasing for a different –

a) ILL and document delivery services.
b) Web subject portals.
c) Pamphlet administrations.
d) OPAC and WebOPAC.
e) Obvious Data Administrations.
f) Reference Administrations.
g) Usenet.
h) Reveal.
i) Webcasting.
j) Whiteboard.
k) Virtual Library.

Conclusion:

Yes, web based administrations have been a developing drift for very a few time. They offer comfort, openness and frequently taken a toll viability by permitting clients to get to and utilize program and administrations through a web browser without requiring to introduce anything locally. This drift has been driven by headways in cloud computing, progressed web network and the require for adaptability in quickly changing advanced scene. E.g. Zarei and Abazari (2011) considered web based administrations advertised by Asian national libraries and found that National Library of Singapore had the primary rank in giving its administrations through a web location for clients and was the as it were national library in Asia. Completely, the move to web-based administrations has changed the way clients get to and associated with different sorts of administrations, counting libraries. Web based library administrations give clients with the comfort of getting to a wide run of assets, such as books, articles and inquire about materials from anyplace with a web association. This adaptability and availability have contributed to expanded client fulfilment as people can effectively look borrow and utilize assets without being restricted to a physical area.

Online Reference Benefit: The starting of reference benefit is for the most part ascribed to Samuel SwettGreen, who in 1876 distributed the primary article on making a difference benefactors utilize the library. After COVID period/pandemic lion's share of scholarly libraries cantered their endeavours on the support and advancement of existing electronic assets, whereas they improved their advanced collections by astonishing brief databases and other electronic asset trials.

Moving towards electronic assets and open get to administrations has been a noteworthy slant in advanced library scene. Online investigate and open get to cultivating a worldwide trade of information. Transitioning to electronic assets can free up physical space within the library permitting for more adaptable utilize of offices. Online reference benefit moreover known as virtual reference administrations, have gotten to be a progressively vital portion of scholarly library benefit in later a long time. These administrations give understudies and workforce individuals get to master reference assistance and inquire about bolster from anyplace with an online association.

Conclusion:

As innovation proceed to development, libraries play a imperative part in curating, organizing and giving get to to a riches of electronic assets and open get to substance enhancing the learning and investigate encounters of their communities.

E.g. a) Online Information Based Vender such as Exchange, Lexis-Nexis, ERIC are conveying their information based over web.

b) OPAC Administrations on Smartphones: Typically, another sort of library benefits in which a library makes it online open get to catalogue (OPAC) available to clients through their smartphones gadget.

c) Quick Response (QR) Codes Benefit: This can be another library benefit through smartphones and other versatile gadgets. QR codes have found different applications in libraries to improve client experiences and streamline get to to data. Libraries can make QR codes for self-guided virtual visits, permitting clients to investigate the library's format, administrations and key highlights at them possess pace. **E.g.** 1) QR codes can posters/flyers and occasion information/forms.

2) QR codes can give direct links to online database and assets.

3) QR codes to accumulate client feedback/surveys.

4) QR put following to shows or shows can offer extra.

5) QR codes that joins to records of prescribed books, curated by custodians based on diverse sorts or subjects.

They give a helpful bridge between the physical and advanced universes, empowering users to consistently get to data and services.

Inquire A Custodian:

Are stages advertised by libraries to help clients with them investigate, data and reference needs. These administrations point to supply convenient and accurate answers to client quires. **E.g**. a) Online Chat, mail, phone, test informing, virtual reference disks, FAQ and Information bases.

b) Social media stages – empowering clients to inquire journey by means of comments or direct messages.

c) Arrangements – libraries permit clients to plans arrangements with curators for more in profundity inquire about help, particularly for complex questions.

Conclusion:

These administrations play a pivotal part in interfacing clients with master direction, making a difference them navigate complex investigate address, find assets and make the foremost of the library's offerings. **E.g.** 1) **The Unused York Open Library:** “ask a librarian” texting benefit. “Ask NYPL”, could be a virtual reference benefit of the Unused York Open Library that permits benefactors to yield investigate questions to prepared data master through phone, chat, mail and content. Each day, but Sundays and holidays, anyone, of any age from anyplace within the world can reach the library by means of different strategies counting by phone, content message and online chat.

At the Ohio State Library: “professional curators are available to reply your reference questions and to help you in finding data. The benefit is one of the busiest of its kind in the Joined Together States. Ohio inhabitants can log on from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m., for a web chat session. The custodian will share ability and give high-quality, definitive web locales and online database assets through web addresses inside the chat”

Chat/FAQ:

Chat is live online references service for questions that enquire as it were brief, genuine answers that can be found online resources. Libraries frequently have an FAQ segment or an information base on their site, which clients can counsel some time recently submitting questions to the “Ask a Librarian” benefit. A few libraries offer FAQ in library administrations cover a extend of points that address common queries and concerns from library clients : -

* How do I get a Library Card? * How do I re-establish my borrowed things? * How can I seek for books and assets online? * What are your library hours? * How can I request a book that's right now checked out? * Do you offer computer and internet get to? * How do I get to e-books and e-audiobooks? * Can I print or photocopy within the library? *Do you have think about rooms accessible for reservation? * Can I return things to any department of the library? * How can I give books to the library? * Do you offer investigate help?

These are fair some illustrations of common FAQ themes in libraries administrations. The questions and reply will shift based on the particular administrations and arrangements of each library.

Modern Parts, Aptitudes and Strategies for Libraries:

In reaction to the advancing data scene and changing client needs., library administrations are receiving modern parts, abilities and procedures.

Advanced Education and Innovation Integration – Libraries are getting to be computerized education teachers, making a difference clients explore online assets, utilize advanced apparatuses and fundamentally evaluate information.

Information Administration and Investigation – Libraries are helping analysts and understudies in overseeing and analysing information, counting giving direction on information morals, capacity and visualization.

Information Curation and Asset Disclosure – Custodians minister and organize digital resources, guaranteeing that clients can effectively discover relevant and dependable data in the midst of the vast online substance.

Client Encounter (UX) Plan – Libraries are adopting UX standards to enhance the plan of their spaces, websites and administrations to create consistent and client neighbourly encounters.

Collaboration with Other Institutions – Libraries collaborate with schools, colleges, historical centres and community organizations to grow their reach and give comprehensive services.

Computerized Proficiency and Technology Integration – Libraries are getting to be computerized education teachers, making a difference users navigate online assets, utilize digital tools and basically assess data.

Information Administration and Investigation – Libraries are helping analysts and understudies in overseeing and analysing information, counting giving direction on information morals, capacity and visualization.

Data Curation and Asset Disclosure – Custodians clergyman and organize advanced assets, guaranteeing that clients can easily find important and dependable data in the midst of the endless online substance.

Client Involvement (UX) Plan – Libraries are adopting UX standards to upgrade the plan of their spaces, websites and administrations to form consistent and client inviting encounters.

Collaboration with Other Teach – Libraries collaborate with schools, colleges, exhibition halls and community organizations to extend their reach and give comprehensive services.

Libraries are no longer just repositories of physical books, they have transformed into dynamic centers of learning, innovation and community engagement. Libraries are taking on diverse roles that involve a blend of traditional skills and cutting edge expertise to meet the demands of the 21st century information landscape.

Library Consortia:

Library consortia are collaborative partnerships between multiple libraries that work together to provide enhanced services, share resources and achieve cost savings. Here are some common services and benefits that library consortia offer –

Shared Catalogs – Consortia often create shared catalogs/ databases that allow users to search and access resource from multiple libraries within the consortium. This expands the range of materials available to users.

Resource Sharing – Members of a consortium can borrow books, articles and other materials from each other's collections, reducing duplication of resources and providing users with a wider variety of materials.

Associate Library Loan – Consortia encourage associate library credit benefit, empowering clients to ask items from libraries past their own consortium advance increasing resource access.

Group Licensing – Consortia can arrange gather licenses for electronic assets databases and digital substance, giving fetched reserve funds for part libraries.

Taken a toll Sharing – Libraries in a consortium can pool assets to collectively buy materials, subscriptions and administrations making it more reasonable for person institutions.

Get to Expertise – Libraries can tap into the collective ability of libraries and staff over the consortium to address challenges, share best hones and create imaginative administrations.

Collaborative Collection Advancement – Libraries can arrange their collection development endeavours to guarantee a differing and comprehensive collection for clients.

By taking an interest in a library consortium, person libraries can use their collective qualities, extend their administrations and give clients with a wealthier and more comprehensive library experience. Consortia play a crucial part in improving library administrations whereas optimizing asset utilization and efficiency.

Coordinates Library Administration System (ILMS):

An ILMS could be a comprehensive computer program arrangement that helps libraries oversee their operations effectively. IT includes various services and highlights to mechanize and streamline diverse viewpoints of library administration. A few common administrations given by an ILMS.

Cataloguing and Classification- ILMS assists in cataloguing library materials, assigning metadata and classifying things utilizing standard plans like MARC and DDC.

Circulation Administration – The framework handles checkout returns, recharges and holds, and fines. It tracks the status and area of things and provides real-time overhauls.

OPAC – ILMS offers an OPAC that clients can get to to search for and ask library materials, see their account status, and put holds.

Acquisitions and Requesting - Libraries can oversee the procurement prepare, from making buy orders and accepting things to following merchant information and budgets.

Serials Administration – ILMS tracks memberships to serial distributions, overseeing issues, renewals, and get to electronic serials.

Associate Library Advance – ILMS underpins asking and loaning materials between libraries overseeing requests, approvals, and following borrowed things.

Detailing and Analytics – Libraries can produce various reports and reports and analytics to asses' circulation designs, collection utilization of overdue items, and more.

Notice – ILMS can send computerized notices to users for due date updates hold pickups and other imperative upgrades.

Integration with Outside frameworks – ILMS can coordinates with other library-related framework like self-checkout booths computerized repositories and confirmation administrations.

Securities and Information Privacy – The ILMS guarantees information security protection and compliance with relevant regulations like GDPR.

An ILMS points to make strides the effectiveness of library operations, improve client encounters, and provide library staff with instruments to manage their assets viably. It's a foundational innovation for cutting edge libraries to give consistent benefit in a computerized age.

Swarm Sourcing:

Library administrations include saddling the collective endeavours and information of library clients and the community to contribute to different library exercises and activities. Here are a few ways libraries can utilize crowdsourcing to upgrade their administrations –

Metadata Improvement – Custodians can engage clients in labelling depicting or adjusting metadata for advanced assets, in this manner making strides look and discovery within the library catalogue.

Translation Ventures – Libraries can crowdsource the translation to handwritten archives original copies or verifiable records making these materials more open and searchable.

Image Labelling and Portrayal – Crowdsourcing can offer assistance tag and describe images and visual assets, giving profitable setting and improving availability.

Advanced Archives and Uncommon Collections – Locks in the community in distinguishing individuals places or events in documented photos or archives can contribute to the preservation of local history.

Geotagging – clients can offer assistance geotag authentic photography or map out area specified in writings making intelligently maps that improve understanding of verifiable settings.

Verbal History Collection – Libraries can include community individuals in collecting and protecting verbal histories and individual stories related to neighbourhood culture occasions or conventions.

Crowd-Generated Substance – Libraries can energize clients to contribute book audits perusing records proposals and explanations, improving the library collection.

Interpretation Ventures – clients capable in different dialect can offer assistance decipher library assets making them available to a broader group of onlookers.

Truth Checking and Confirmation – Crowdsourcing can help in confirming authentic realities, guaranteeing precision in library assets.

Community Curated Presentations – Libraries can collaborate with the community to clergyman shows, appear casing nearby craftsmanship, history or social commitments.

Distinguishing Uncommon or Obscure Things – Welcoming the open to assist recognize uncommon books artefacts or things of authentic centrality can improve the library's information approximately its possess collection.

Creating Comments and Setting – Clients can contribute comments clarifications and setting to essential assets or scholastic materials enhancing the understanding of the substance.

Crowdsourcing permits libraries to tap into the collective shrewdness of their client base and lock in them in important ways. IT not as it were improving the quality availability of library assets but too cultivates a sense of possession and inclusion inside the community.

6) Web 2.0: - These devices and administrations are intelligently and collaborative innovations that encourage client produced substance, sharing and interaction on the web. These apparatuses have changed the way individuals communicate, collaborate and get to data online. Here are a few common web 2.0 devices and administrations –

Social Media Stages – Like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn permit clients to associate, share overhauls, photographs, recordings and lock in in dialogs with others.

Web journal – Web journal empower people and organizations to distribute articles, suppositions and data on different themes. Stages like WordPress and Blogger are well known for making blogs.

Microblogging – Stages like Twitter and Tumblr permit clients to share brief and brief upgrades, joins and mixed media substance.

Wikis – like Wikipedia empower collaborative substance creation and altering. Clients can contribute and alter articles on different subjects.

Podcasting – are sound or video programs that clients can subscribe to and tune in to on request. Podcasting stages like Apple Podcasts and Spotify have and disperse podcasts.

Social Bookmarking – Administrations like Pinterest and Diigo empower clients to spare and organize bookmarks online, making them open from any gadget.

Virtual Occasions and Webinars – Stages like Zoom and Microsoft Groups empower clients to have and go to virtual gatherings, webinars and conferences.

QR Code Generators – These apparatuses make OR codes that interface to websites, recordings or other online substance, improving the interaction between physical and computerized spaces.

Web 2.0 apparatuses and administrations have revolutionized communication, collaborate on and substance sharing on the intrigued, enabling clients to lock in with data and each other in energetic ways.

Web 3.0: -

Web 3.0 frequently alluded to as the "Semantic Web" speaks to the following advancement of the Web, where data isn't only interconnected but too caught on by computers in a more brilliantly and relevant way. This concept envisions a web where information is connected with meaning, empowering more progressed administrations and intuitive.

Semantic Look – Web 3.0 points to supply more exact and setting mindful look comes about, understanding client aim and conveying more relevant information.

Connected Information – Rather than fair connecting archives, web 3.0 joins information components over distinctive sources, empowering computers to get it connections and meaning.

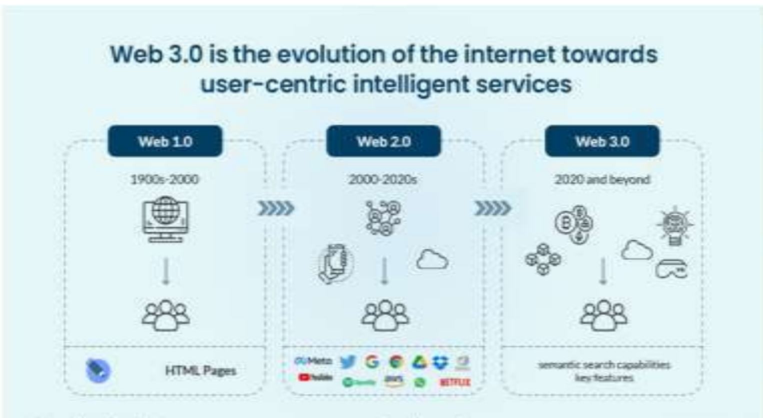
Shrewdly Associates – Web 3.0 can control more progressed virtual associates able of understanding and translating characteristic dialect, helping with complex errands.

Context-aware Administrations – administrations can embrace to a user's area, inclinations and circumstance conveying data and encounters that are pertinent within the minute.

Computerized Character and Confirmation – Web 3.0 might lead to way better character confirmation strategies reducing the require for different client names and passwords.

Information Combination and Investigation – Cleverly frameworks may analyse and combine data from different sources to supply experiences that weren't already conceivable.

Upgraded information Charts – Web 3.0 could lead to more sophisticated information charts, capturing complex connections between concepts.



Web 3.0 is still advancing and its full potential is however to be realized. Data Innovation includes a move from basically connecting reports to making a more interconnected intelligent and context-aware that benefits both clients and machines

E.g. Web 2.0 a) Podcasting – video on demand.

b) SMS Enquiry Administrations – may be an instrument of conveyance of brief messages over the versatile organize.

c) Collaborative Distributing Devices – blogs, microblogging, wikis.

d) Collaborative Benefit Stage – social systems, labelling, social bookmarking administrations, cross breed applications, mashups, Ajax, Application Programming Interface

E.g. Web 3.0 a) Wealthy Scraps – have more visual offer than customary look comes about. **E.g.** “Radisson Blue Delhi” **-** comes about on Radisson in Delhi.

b) Information Boards / Graphs – are outlined to induce a fast depiction of data on a point based on Google's understanding of available substance on the web. **E.g.** “Indian Chemist” – C.N.R. Rao.

c) News Carousel – are holders that incorporate articles, live blogs, and recordings on a theme of look in Google. **E.g**. “Nobel Prize 2019”.

d) ShowTime – motion pictures right now in theatres are being looked show times for nearby theatres are shown over the look comes about.

Conclusion – These unused administrations and progressing changes are likely to progress the reputation and standing of libraries within the community. Some of them may effectively draw in unused benefactors to the library, others may offer assistance to hold existing members or make libraries even more imperative as centres of the culture and history of their cities and scholarly teach.

Final Conclusion:

The drift is to coordinated different advances and devices of Web 2.0 and Web 3.0 into distinctive library operations and administrations to create communication and interaction with clients more viable and proficient reach out to them and offer way better administrations. Web-based libraries and data administrations are not fair a innovation or a thing but a new worldview and a state of intellect. Library websites are the central focuses for giving get to Concurring to White (2001), it can be characterized broadly as „and data get to benefit in which clients inquire questions by means of electronic implies e.g. email or web forms”. In a creating nation like India, a major parcel of instruction and investigate are financed by the Government, a national consortium is the viable arrangement, making one instalment and alterations whereas designating their person budgets may be the beneficial arrangement.

Discoveries:

The key indicators of this information society are the level of tele thickness, mobile penetration, web entrance, ISND infiltration, etc. It infers that the core of the show century is information or knowledge and there's a awesome and concerted move towards building a information society by fortifying the computer foundation, foundation instruction and preparing, R&D, and Innovation over the globe.

What you'll be able learn?

1) Marketing knowledge is getting to be increasingly advantageous for custodians to keep their benefactors associated and educated almost library programs and administrations.

2) One specific new area that today's librarians need to explore is innovation administration. As libraries ended up progressively advanced, moving from a centre on physical assets to digital resources requires a entirety unused set of abilities. For occurrence, custodians must remain current on cloud-based capacity and the versatile environment to guarantee its legitimate integration into the library's data frameworks and entrances.

3) Community engagement aptitudes are basic to the role of the custodian. Public librarians work collaboratively with library benefactors, inhabitants, workforce, understudies, and accomplice organizations to construct programming that best serves their communities.

3.1) Indeed in spite of the fact that there are differences of conclusion with respect to the require for a physical library, the reality is that no advanced library can supplant the physical library in its part and function. Information in this ear can indeed be accumulated from our smartphones, but advance in human culture and civilization can happen as it were through libraries. The curators of this era should not only act as facilitators in finding fitting books but too act as facilitators in finding authentic assets from computerized stages.

4) Curators got to persistently create and sustain their compatibility with community members to construct believe and understand how they can best bolster — but these aren't continuously aptitudes you'll learn from a course reading or address. Oftentimes observing how others handle these obligations is the best way to develop your aptitudes.

5) Backing is an imperative expertise for custodians who must lead by illustration as tutors for their community. Perusing bunches are a great opportunity to build up these aptitudes with colleagues and welcome discourse that can cultivate basic considering and a more profound understanding of significant issues.

6) Make the Library the hub of the campus – encourage individuals to come and use the library, not fair as a put to explore for books and study but as a put to meet and hang out. Getting individuals into the library will offer assistance them to gotten to be recognizable with the administrations you give and the substance on offer.

There are a few devices and strategies that library experts can utilize to improve library administrations and reach out to clients –

Advanced Catalogue's and Online Assets – making client friendly online catalogue and advertising advanced asset such as e-books, e-journals and databases can make data effortlessly open.

Social Media and Online Nearness – Utilizing stages like Facebook, twitter, Instagram and even a library blog can offer assistance lock in clients and keep them educated approximately occasions.

Virtual Programming – Hosting online occasions, workshops and webinars can interface clients with profitable data and construct a sense of community.

Versatile Apps – Developing portable apps for the library can give clients with simple get to assets account data and upgrades.

Personalized Recommendations – Actualizing suggestion systems can offer assistance clients find unused books articles or assets custom fitted to their interface.

Catbots and Virtual Collaborators – utilizing AI fuelled chatbots can provide instant offer assistance to user's answering common inquiries and coordinating them to appropriate assets.

Information Analytics – Dissecting client conduct and inclination can offer assistance tailor services and resources to better meet their needs.

Collaboration with Schools and Teach – Building organizations with nearby school's colleges and community organizations coextended the library's reach and affect.

Online Booking and Reservations – Frequently collecting feedback from clients can give bits of knowledge into their needs and inclinations, making a difference it refines and move forward services.

Client studies and Input – Frequently collecting criticism from clients can give bits of knowledge into their needs and preference making a difference to refine and progress services.

The fast pace of alter in data and communication advances has brought around various opportunities and challenges –

Digitation of Data – The lion's share of data is presently made and put away in computerized designs making it effortlessly available and shareable over the globe.

Web and Network – The far reaching accessibility of the web has connected people from distinctive parts of the world, empowering moment communication and get to a tremendous sum of data.

Social Media – Stages like Facebook, twitter, Instagram and more have revolutionized how individuals share ideas, news and individual encounters on a worldwide scale.

Portable Innovation – Smartphone and Tablets have made data convenient, allowing users to access data, apps and services from anyplace.

Enormous Information and Analytics – the capacity to gather, handle and examine huge volumes of information has driven to insights that drive choice making and advancement in different fields.

Cloud Computing – cloud administrations empower the capacity and sharing of information without requiring physical equipment, driving to more prominent adaptability and collaboration.

E- Learning and Inaccessible Work – Data and Communication Advances have encouraged online learning and farther work, making instruction and work more adaptable and open.

IOT (Internet/Web of Things) – Regular objects are presently associated to the web, trading information and permitting for more intelligent mechanization and checking.

AI (Manufactured Insights) - advances are being utilized to handle data and communication has moreover driven to expanded concerns almost information security and protection, provoking the advancement of cybersecurity measures.

Cybersecurity – the development in data and communication has too driven to expanded concerns almost information security and security, provoking the advancement of cybersecurity measures.

VR (Virtual Reality) and AR (Expanded Reality) – these innovations have changed how we involvement and connected with data, advertising immersive encounter.

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"The Role of Research Facilities and Services in Non-Agricultural University libraries (KRC) on Aatm Nirbhar Bharat"

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Abstract: -

The role of research facilities and services in non-agricultural university libraries, known as Knowledge Resource Centers (KRC), is instrumental in advancing the vision of Aatm Nirbhar Bharat, or Self-Reliant India. These libraries serve as knowledge repositories, offering valuable resources and services to support research activities across various disciplines. By providing access to an extensive collection of books, journals, research papers, and digital resources, non-agricultural university libraries enhance research capabilities, promote innovation, and contribute to the overall progress of the nation. This study explores the significance of research facilities and services in KRCs and their vital role in shaping Aatm Nirbhar Bharat.

Key Words: - Research Facility, Education, Learning, Knowledge Resource center.

Introduction:

In the pursuit of a self-reliant and prosperous India, the concept of Aatm Nirbhar Bharat, or Self-Reliant India, has gained significant momentum. Aatm Nirbhar Bharat aims to create a nation that is self-sufficient, economically robust, and globally competitive. At the heart of this vision lies the crucial role of research and innovation. In this context, non-agricultural university libraries, particularly the Knowledge Resource Centers (KRC) in Maharashtra State, play a pivotal role in supporting the research ecosystem and contributing to the realization of Aatm Nirbhar Bharat. The role of research facilities and services offered by non-agricultural university libraries in Maharashtra State is indispensable to the advancement of research and innovation. These libraries serve as repositories of knowledge, offering a diverse range of resources and services that enable researchers, students, and faculty members to engage in high-quality research, critical thinking, and scholarly pursuits.

The significance of research facilities and services in non-agricultural university libraries goes beyond the mere provision of physical infrastructure and access to information. These libraries serve as catalysts for intellectual growth, fostering an environment that nurtures creativity, collaboration, and the exploration of new frontiers. By facilitating research endeavours, supporting interdisciplinary studies, and promoting knowledge dissemination, these libraries contribute to the overarching objectives of Aatm Nirbhar Bharat.

Challenges faced by non-agricultural university libraries in providing research facilities and services: -

The following are some of the key challenges faced by non-agricultural university libraries:

1. **Limited Funding and Budget Constraints:** One of the primary challenges faced by these libraries is the availability of adequate funding. Insufficient budgets can restrict the library's ability to meet the evolving needs of researchers and provide access to the latest resources and technologies.
2. **Rapidly Evolving Technology**: Non-agricultural university libraries must constantly adapt to advancements in technology to cater to the changing research landscape. However, staying up-to-date with emerging technologies can be challenging due to financial constraints and the need for specialized expertise.
3. **Balancing Physical and Digital Resources:** Non-agricultural university libraries face the task of maintaining a delicate balance between physical and digital resources. While digital resources offer convenience and remote access, preserving and providing access to physical collections remains crucial. Managing physical resources, such as books, journals, and archives, requires space, preservation techniques, and ongoing maintenance.
4. **Copyright and Licensing Restrictions:** Non-agricultural university libraries must navigate the complex landscape of copyright and licensing restrictions when providing access to digital resources. Negotiating licenses and

ensuring compliance with copyright laws can be challenging, particularly when dealing with online databases, e-journals, and other digital content.

5. **Preservation and Digitization of Resources:** Preserving and digitizing valuable research materials, particularly rare and fragile documents, requires dedicated efforts and resources. Non-agricultural university libraries need to invest in preservation techniques, digitization equipment, and skilled personnel to ensure the longevity and accessibility of historical and culturally significant resources.

Addressing these challenges requires a collaborative approach involving library administrator, policymakers, funding bodies, and the academic community.

Reviews of Literature:

Research facilities encompass physical resources such as well-equipped laboratories, computing facilities, specialized research equipment, and access to electronic resources, including databases, journals, and e-books. The availability of state-of-the-art research facilities enhances the research capabilities of faculty members, researchers, and students, enabling them to conduct advanced scientific investigations and experiments. Studies by Gupta and Singh (2017) and Sharma et al. (2019) highlight that the provision of research facilities is a crucial factor in attracting and retaining top-tier faculty members and researchers.

The university Research Facilities and services is in its early stages. Policy formulation, infrastructure building, service content design, service team development, service user mining, and service money raising are all required. These connections form the practice of Research facilities and services. Universities and their libraries must have a thorough understanding of the operational processes, best practices, and influencing factors of each link, and establish a continuous and effective Research Facilities and services model in tandem with their own development to promote the growth of the open access movement. (Qi Zhou, 2018)

Apart from physical resources, non-agricultural university libraries also provide a range of research support services. These services include assistance in literature review, research methodology, data analysis, and reference management. Librarians and information professionals play a pivotal role in delivering these services. They are responsible for guiding researchers and students in accessing relevant scholarly literature, conducting systematic reviews, and acquiring information literacy skills necessary for effective research. Research support services have been shown to enhance the research productivity of faculty members and researchers (Bhattacharya et al., 2020).

Promoting indigenous knowledge and local innovations is a vital aspect of the Aatm Nirbhar Bharat initiative. Non-agricultural university libraries can contribute to this objective by integrating indigenous knowledge resources into their research facilities and services. Indigenous knowledge refers to traditional knowledge systems developed by local communities over generations. Incorporating indigenous knowledge into the research ecosystem enables researchers and students to explore alternative approaches and traditional practices that can contribute to sustainable development and self-reliance (Roy et al., 2021).

Objectives: The following objectives have been taken: -

1. To understand the importance of research facilities and services in non-agricultural university libraries in fostering self-reliance and innovation in India.
2. To explore the range of services offered by non-agricultural university libraries and their impact on research and knowledge creation.
3. To identify the challenges faced by non-agricultural university libraries in providing research facilities and services and suggest possible solutions.
4. To analyze the role of non-agricultural university libraries in promoting interdisciplinary studies, collaboration for Aatm Nirbhar Bharat.

Hypothesis

The following should be the hypothesis for the present study.

H0: - Non-agricultural university libraries have no role in promoting interdisciplinary studies, collaboration for Aatm Nirbhar Bharat.

Research Methodology

Research Design: -

The data for the current study is collected from both primary and secondary data collection methods. Based on the study objectives a descriptive research method was adopted.

Sample Design: -

Participants in this study were 100 randomly chosen library from the 11 non-agricultural KRC in Maharashtra. There were 125 surveys given, Men make up 45 percent of the qualified responses, while women make up 55 percent. From the library users Research Scholars account for 79% of all respondents, whereas teacher faculty account for 11%. Students account for 10%. 10% of respondents are between the ages of 20 and 30. 21% are between the ages of 30 and 40, while 56% and 13% are between the ages of 40 and 50, respectively.

Techniques and Tools Used:

For data analysis, IBM SPSS Software and MS Excel were used. The descriptive analysis of the items was tabulated as well as completed.

Data Analysis and Results:

Here the researcher tried to check the role of Non-agricultural university libraries using **Simple Linear Regression** as the data collected have met the assumptions for simple regression and the statistical testing for the same is given below: -

H_0: - Non-agricultural university libraries have no role in promoting interdisciplinary studies, collaboration for Aatm Nirbhar Bharat.

H_A: - Non-agricultural university libraries have a significant role in promoting interdisciplinary studies, collaboration for Aatm Nirbhar Bharat.

Table No: - 1 [Model Summary]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. An error in the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.452[a]	.204	.199	.65422	1.836
a. Predictors: (Constant), Non-agricultural university libraries					
b. Dependent Variable: Role in Promoting Interdisciplinary studies					

As per table no 1 [Model Summary], The value of R Square is 0.204 which measures how well the variables count Non-agricultural university libraries factors performed in explaining the variation in dependent variables, The Value of Adjusted R-square is 0.199 which is preferred for reporting regression results when multiplied by hundred percentage the value of adjusted R-square will be 19.9% this percentage shows that 19.9% of the variation is due to the number of times the independent variable affects the dependable factors, the remaining of 80.1% is due to the other predictors that are not included in models and which are not controllable.

Also, the value of Durbin Watson is 1.836 which shows the positive autocorrelation between both variables.

Table No: - 2 [Coefficient Table]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.243	.174		7.150	.000
	Non-agricultural university libraries	.429	.070	.452	6.161	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Role in Promoting Interdisciplinary studies						

From table no 2 [Co-efficient table], the Constant is 1.243. The unstandardized coefficient of the predictor frequency of Non-agricultural university libraries is 0.429, which indicates that for each Non-agricultural university libraries, its Role in Promoting Interdisciplinary studies increases by 0.429 (i.e., 42.9%) keeping the level of other predictors in the model constant. Here the significance value is 0.000 which is less than our significance i.e., 0.05 (0.000<0.05) therefore, we **reject the null hypothesis**. Thus, Non-agricultural university libraries have a significant role in promoting interdisciplinary studies, collaboration for Aatm Nirbhar Bharat.

Therefore, the fitted regression model is

Role of Non-agricultural university libraries = 1.243+0.429 (Promotion of Interdisciplinary studies)

Suggestions:

Non-agricultural university libraries, these libraries provide valuable research facilities and services that contribute to the advancement of knowledge, innovation, and entrepreneurship. Here are some suggestions on how research facilities and services in non-agricultural university libraries can enhance their role in Aatm Nirbhar Bharat:

- **Expand Digital Resources:** Non-agricultural university libraries should focus on acquiring and providing access to a wide range of digital resources, including e-books, scholarly journals, databases, and online research tools. This enables researchers to access the latest information and stay updated with cutting-edge research in their respective fields.
- **Strengthen Physical Infrastructure:** Libraries should invest in modern infrastructure and facilities that support research activities. This includes comfortable study areas, collaborative spaces, advanced technology, and specialized research equipment. By providing a conducive environment, libraries can attract researchers and encourage knowledge creation.
- **Promote Open Access:** Libraries should advocate for open access publishing and support researchers in disseminating their work freely. By promoting open access journals and repositories, libraries contribute to the wider availability and accessibility of research findings, fostering collaboration and innovation.
- **Offer Research Assistance:** Librarians should provide personalized research assistance to researchers, helping them navigate through complex databases, identify relevant resources, and conduct comprehensive literature reviews. By offering guidance and expertise, librarians

become valuable partners in the research process.

- **Facilitate Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** Libraries can play a key role in fostering interdisciplinary collaboration by organizing workshops, seminars, and conferences that bring together researchers from different disciplines. By facilitating knowledge exchange and collaboration, libraries contribute to the development of innovative solutions to societal challenges.
- **Create Maker Spaces and Innovation Labs:** Libraries can establish maker spaces and innovation labs equipped with tools and technologies that promote hands-on learning, prototyping, and experimentation. These spaces encourage creativity and entrepreneurship, enabling researchers to transform their ideas into tangible products or services.
- **Provide Training and Workshops:** Libraries should organize training sessions and workshops to enhance researchers' skills in information literacy, data analysis, research methodologies, and emerging technologies. By equipping researchers with the necessary skills, libraries empower them to conduct high-quality research and contribute to Aatm Nirbhar Bharat.
- **Collaborate with Industry and Government:** Libraries should actively seek collaborations with industry partners and government agencies to bridge the gap between academia and real-world applications. By partnering with stakeholders, libraries can facilitate technology transfer, commercialization of research outcomes, and industry-relevant projects.

By implementing these suggestions, non-agricultural university libraries can strengthen their role in supporting research, innovation, and the vision of Aatm Nirbhar Bharat. These libraries become vibrant hubs of knowledge, fostering a culture of research excellence and contributing to India's self-reliance and global competitiveness.

Conclusion:

The role of research facilities and services in non-agricultural university libraries (KRC) is of utmost significance in realizing the vision of Aatm Nirbhar Bharat. These libraries serve as vital hubs for knowledge creation, dissemination, and innovation, providing researchers, students, and faculty members with the necessary resources and support to contribute to the country's self-reliance. The implications of research facilities and services in KRCs extend beyond the immediate academic realm. The availability of digital resources and databases further enhances their research capabilities, facilitating interdisciplinary studies and promoting collaborations among scholars.

The role of research facilities and services in KRCs also has implications for the further scope of research. By actively embracing digital transformation and incorporating emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, these libraries can create innovative platforms and tools for researchers. This opens up new avenues for research and encourages exploration of interdisciplinary areas, leading to the development of novel solutions and approaches to address societal challenges. However, it is important to acknowledge that there are still research gaps and challenges to be addressed. Future research can focus on exploring innovative funding models, investigating the impact of emerging technologies on research practices, and identifying strategies to optimize resource allocation in non-agricultural university libraries.

In conclusion, research facilities and services in non-agricultural university libraries (KRC) play a pivotal role in advancing Aatm Nirbhar Bharat. By providing the necessary infrastructure, resources, and support, these libraries empower researchers to conduct high-quality research, bridge the research gap, and contribute to societal development. Their continued growth and innovation will undoubtedly shape a future where India stands as a self-reliant nation, fostering a thriving research ecosystem and driving progress in various domains.

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Practical Pathways for IoT and AI in Middle School Social Science Education

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Abstract:

This Research explores the integration of Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies in middle school education, with a specific focus on students' understanding and practical implementation. A comprehensive literature review sets the stage, highlighting the potential benefits and challenges. A student survey reveals a gap in IoT awareness and understanding, indicating the need for improved education. The study presents a detailed plan for implementing IoT in social science education, aligning with CBSE board guidelines. IoT sensors, including ultrasonic, DHT11, and soil moisture sensors, facilitate interactive learning experiences. Real-time data display, web connectivity, and data analysis further enrich the educational landscape. This research offers concrete pathways to bridge the gap between theory and practical IoT applications in the classroom.

Keywords: Ultrasonic sensor (HC-SR04), Soil moisture sensor, DHT11 sensor, Generative AI, Hands-on Learning, Implementation strategy

Introduction:

According to Foote (2022), the Internet of Things (IoT), was officially named in 1999 and he also observed that it has roots in the early 1980s with a connected Coca-Cola machine at Carnegie Melon University. Greengard (2023) delineated that this revolutionary concept has grown exponentially, transforming human life by connecting everyday objects to the internet. Asergaz et al. (2023) wrote about how its cost-effectiveness has made it ubiquitous, impacting various sectors including education. IoT devices are cost-effective and scalable, requiring minimal installation and maintenance costs proclaimed by Hillary (2023). The rise of mobile technology and IoT allows schools to improve safety, track resources and enhance access to information. This paper explores the innovative application of IoT and AI in teaching social science in middle schools, a step towards revolutionizing education. According to Maksimovic (2017), the Internet of Things (IoT) has the potential to traditional education practices and create a sustainable learning environment. Bajracharya et al. (2021) agreed with Mullett (2009) that the Raspberry Pi and Arduino platforms are universally available and can be used to teach IoT concepts in the classroom (p. 123).

Artificial Intelligence (AI) originated in the 1950s with Alan Turing's "Turing test" assessing machine intelligence (Turing, 1950). Turing's machine, famously deciphering the Nazi Enigma code, marked a significant AI millstone (movie, The Imitation Game, 2014). The first AI programs emerged in the 1960s, performing tasks like chess (Russell & Norvig, 2016). Recently, generative AI, capable of creating content such as text and images, has significantly advanced (Goodfellow et al., 2014). According to Jain & Jain (2019), "Artificial Intelligence (AI) is gaining significance in all the sectors of the economy and hence in higher education too" (p.144). So, it's time to give emphasis on the proper use of AI at the middle school level.

Literature Review:

The intersection of the Internet of Things (IoT) and education has been a subject of keen interest both abroad and in India. Several studies have explored the potential of IoT technologies in enriching the learning experience, with a shared focus on innovative approaches and challenges. These studies provide valuable insights into the integration of IoT in educational contexts. In a study conducted by Suduc, Bizoi, and Gorghiu (2018), they initiated a project known as 'IoT in education – we are the makers!' Their survey examined students' familiarity with IoT technologies and 3D printing before entering university, their hands-on experience with IoT devices and 3D modeling software, and their eagerness to learn about IoT and 3D printing. The study revealed an enthusiasm among students to explore IoT and 3D printing in education, highlighting the potential for both concept-based teaching and subject integration. Saeed and colleagues (2021) delved into the use of IoT technology in higher education, aiming to monitor teaching activities and enhance e-learning. Their research illuminated the benefits of IoT in improving education quality while underscoring the significance of addressing data privacy and security concerns. Additionally, the study showcased how

IoT, coupled with pervasive-interactive programming (PiP) technology, could effectively teach programming skills to beginners.

The introduction of IoT devices in education has a profound impact on personalized learning, resource management, and mental health monitoring. Chahal (2023) highlighted these aspects and emphasized challenges such as cost, privacy, and the need for teacher training that need to be addressed when implementing IoT in education. Mavroudi and team (2018) conducted a case study where lower secondary school students participated in a workshop to design IoT applications. This unique approach not only familiarized students with IoT concepts but also nurtured their creativity and problem-solving skills. The IoT inventor toolkit served as an effective tool in facilitating this learning journey. Shifting the focus to India, Manikutty and colleagues (2023) explored the impact of the 'STEAM for Social Good' program on Indian students. The program enabled students to enhance their problem-solving skills, teamwork, and democratic empowerment through the design of IoT-based prototypes and Android apps. This research highlighted the potential for IoT-based creative problem-solving in the Indian educational context. In the realm of artificial intelligence (AI), Jowarder (2023) studied the influence of AI-powered chatbots on academic performance. The study found that AI chatbots positively impacted students' understanding of complex concepts, revision for exams, and research efficiency. In summary, these studies shed light on the potential and challenges of integrating IoT and AI technologies in education, providing a rich source of information for the formulation of objectives that aim to analyze the existing technology landscape in rural schools, evaluate students' knowledge of modern technologies like AI and IoT and uncover practical pathways for their implementation.

Research Gap:

While the literature review offers valuable insights into the integration of IoT and AI technologies in education, it does not specifically address the depth of knowledge that students possess about these technologies. Additionally, the review touches upon the challenges and potential of implementing AI and IoT in educational contexts but does not provide a comprehensive exploration of practical pathways for implementation. Therefore, the research gap lies in the need for a more focused investigation into (1) students' awareness and understanding of modern technologies like AI and IoT and (2) a detailed examination of the practical steps required for implementing these technologies effectively in educational settings. So to study the students' awareness of modern technologies like AI and IoT, a survey has been done.

Objective 1: View on student's understanding of modern technology like IoT

Research Methodology:

In the research process, the IoT-SocialScan questionnaire was crafted subsequent to an in-depth exploration of the available literature. This questionnaire was tailored for the evaluation of class 8 students, with the primary objective of gauging their familiarity and utilization of technology, specifically within the domain of IoT. The questionnaire encompassed various formats, including multiple-choice queries, rating scales, and open-ended inquiries.

Data collection:

As a researcher, four CBSE schools at Parner Block (Rural) and Ahmednagar City (Urban) in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra, India, were carefully identified for the purpose of respondent selection. A deliberate choice of 200 students from the 8th grade was made from these schools using the purposive sampling method. Out of these, 141 students actively participated and provided their responses, constituting the dataset for this study.

Student Survey:

In our survey on students' understanding of IoT technology, we observed that 63.1% of the respondents affirmed that all electrical and electronic household appliances can be connected to the Internet, while 36.9% disagreed shown in Figure 1. Furthermore, when asked about the definition of IoT, 71.6% incorrectly believed that IoT connects virtual objects with the internet, while the correct answer, connecting physical objects, was chosen by only 22.7% of the participants shown in Figure 2. Regarding the utilization of IoT technology for learning purposes in the classroom, the responses were distributed across a 5-point Likert scale. The results indicated that 24.1% of students rated their experience at 'scale 3,' followed by 'scale 4' with 25.5% and 'scale 5' with 21.3%. This suggests a relatively positive perception of IoT's educational utility. Conversely, 13.9% of respondents rated their experience at 'scale 1' and 15.6% at 'scale 2', indicating room for improvement in incorporating IoT technology for learning purposes shown in Figure 3.

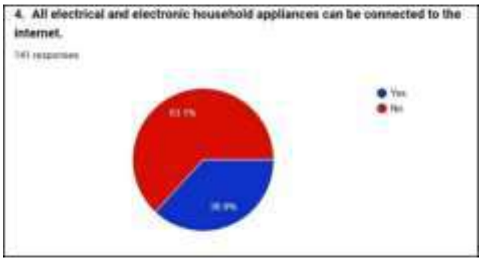

Figure 1: Appliances Connectivity with Internet

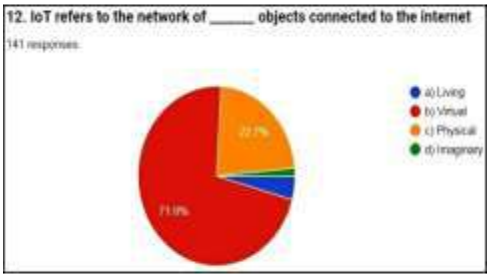

Figure 2: Understanding of IoT

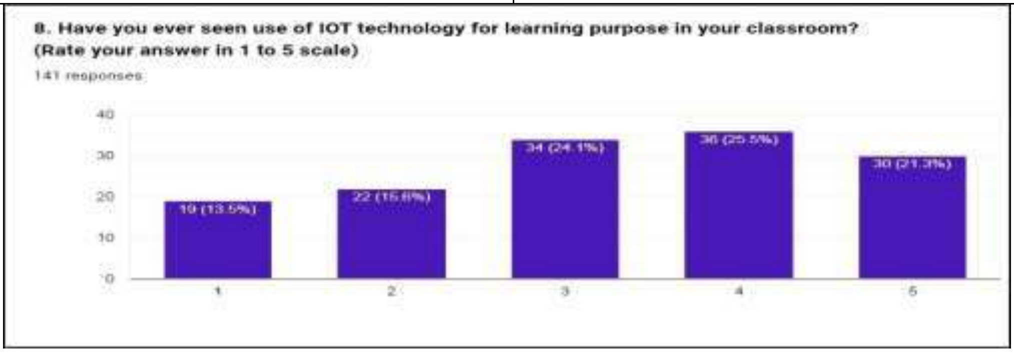

Figure 3: Practical Utilization of IOT in Classroom

The survey results clearly indicate that students require a deeper understanding of IoT technology and its practical implementation in their educational settings. With a significant percentage unaware of IoT's fundamental principles, there is a compelling need to enhance their knowledge and hands-on experience to bridge the gap between theory and practical IoT applications.

Objective 2: Pathways of Implementation of IoT & AI to teach social science

Pathway of IoT Implementation:

This objective addresses the research gap by focusing on practical strategies for the integration of AI and IoT in education. The study is aimed to uncover concrete pathways for the practical implementation of AI and IoT technologies in 8th-grade social science education while adhering to CBSE board guidelines, a deployment plan involves ESP32 microcontroller boards equipped with a range of sensors, including DHT11 for temperature and humidity, soil moisture sensors, and ultrasonic sensors for distance measurement.

NCERT Textbook Class 8
Social Science Chapters covered:

Table 1: IoT to Teach Social Science

Sr.No	Chapter/Topic	Used IoT Sensors	Skill outcome	Learning Objective
1	**Industry**	Ultrasonic sensor (HC-SR04) & ESP32	Technical proficiency	To understand the role of technology in the production, detection, and tracking of objects, considering the broader societal implications
2	**Human resource**	Ultrasonic sensor (HC-SR04) & ESP32	Communication & Collaboration	To recognize how ultrasonic sensors can be applied to human resource management scenarios, such as attendance tracking
3	**Agriculture**	DHT11 and soil moisture sensors & ESP32	Basic electronics, Data analysis	To gain practical experience in setting up an automated irrigation system using an ESP32 microcontroller
4	**Soil**	Soil moisture sensors & ESP32	Observation skill,	To understand how technologies affect farming practices with the help of soil moisture sensors in agriculture
5	**Temperature, Humidity**	DHT11 and soil moisture sensors & ESP32	Forecast ability,	To recognize the potential of real-time data display in enhancing societal decision-making and forecasting in fields such as education, healthcare, etc.
6	**Civics**	Push button & ESP32 microcontroller	Democratic decision making	To analyze the democratic process of voting and how technology can aid in decision-making

Implementation roadmap of IoT:

The selection of the ESP32 microcontroller for IoT implementation is rooted in its advanced capabilities. In comparison to Arduino, the ESP32 offers superior memory and a greater number of input-output pins. Additionally, it features integrated Bluetooth and Wi-Fi functionalities, providing us with the essential tools for remote data access and comprehensive data collection. This choice aligns perfectly with the requirements of our project, ensuring the efficient and effective implementation of IoT sensors. This section focuses on the technological aspects and networking associated with our IoT implementation in 8th-grade geography education. We will discuss how IoT sensors, including DHT11 for temperature and humidity, soil moisture sensors, and ultrasonic sensors for distance measurement, interact with the ESP32 microcontroller. Here Arduino IDE(Integrated Development Environment) software is used for programming ESP32 microcontroller. It provides a platform for writing, compiling, and uploading code to the ESP32 board. Arduino IDE offers libraries that make code easier. In this research some libraries are used like as `#include<DHT.h>` for humidity-temperature sensor, `#include<WiFi.h>` for Wi-Fi to connect with the internet and `#include <HTTPClient.h>`for fetching data or posting data to webservers.

Ultrasonic Sensor Applications to Teach Industry & Human Resource:

The ultrasonic sensor (HC-SR04) serves as a versatile tool for detecting obstacles. It is capable of counting objects when they come into close proximity with the sensor. So with this sensor let's check the applicability of the Ultrasonic Sensor HC-SR04 to teach the Industry chapter, shown in Figure 4, specifically in the Manufacturing of Goods.

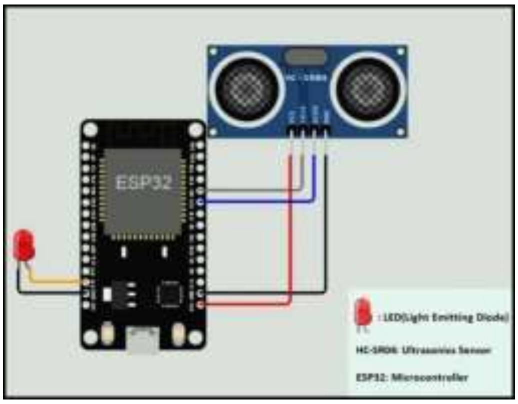

Figure 4: HC-SR04 setup with ESP32

The HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor has four pins: VCC and Ground for power, and TrigPin and EchoPin for operation. When TrigPin goes HIGH for 10 milliseconds, the sensor emits an ultrasonic pulse. When the pulse reflects off an object and returns, EchoPin goes HIGH. Measuring the duration between emission and reception, you can calculate distance using the speed of sound. The actual distance is half the total traveled distance. Formula: *distance (in cm) = (duration / 2) * 29.1*. Assuming the Speed of Sound is 291m/sec

```
digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH);
delayMicroseconds(10);
digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);
distance = (duration / 2) / 29.1;
```

It can also be utilized to detect objects in front of massive industrial machines to keep track of the total items processed. The implementation operates by detecting objects at a defined distance (in this example 100 cm). When an object crosses through this distance (100 cm), the ultrasonic sensor identifies an obstacle, and its ultrasonic waves reflect back. The ESP32 microcontroller detects this reflection, incrementing its counter and activating a corresponding LED indicator, as shown in Figure 5.

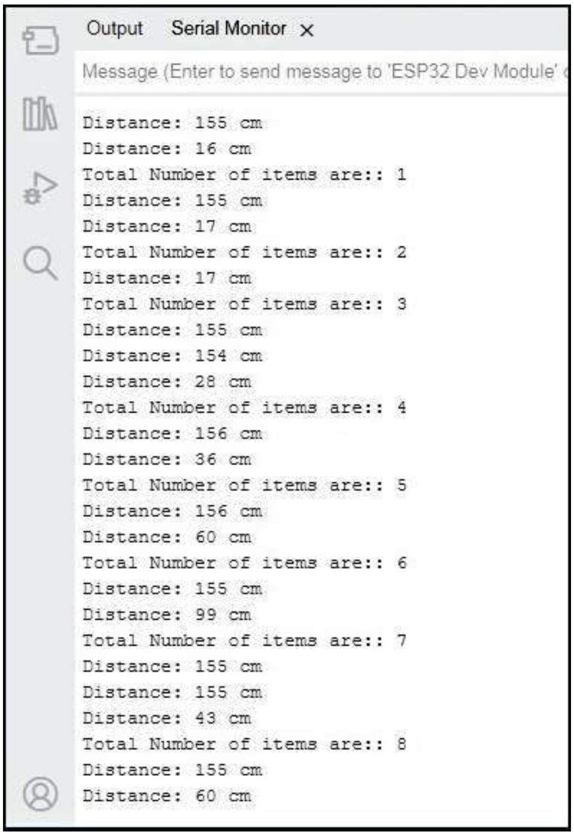

Figure 5: Arduino IDE Output of HC-SR04 distance detection

Ultrasonic sensor implementation can be done in the classroom by using notebooks. Have 10 notebooks which are passed next to the ultrasonic detector and check the counter at the serial monitor.
Indeed, the functionality of the HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor can be effectively applied to human resource management scenarios, such as tracking the number of employees during entry times. In classroom demonstration, counting students entering a passage. By installing the HC-SR04 sensor in a passage and using an ESP32 microcontroller, the system can accurately count the number of individuals passing through. This practical demonstration showcases the sensor's potential for industrial human resource management and attendance tracking.

Agriculture and Soil Resource Management:

Within the realm of agriculture and soil resource management, the DHT11 and soil moisture sensors come into play, as shown in Figure 6. These sensors furnish valuable data, enabling the measurement of temperature, humidity, and soil moisture levels. By using very basic code these sensing data can be collected. For humidity code is *humidity= dht.readHumidity()*; for *temperature= dht.readTemperature();* *for* *moisture=100-(analogRead(soilPin)*100)/4095;*

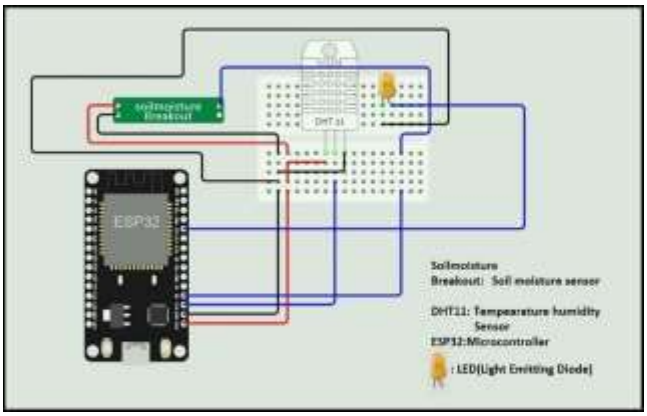

Figure 6: Soil Moisture sensor setup with ESP32

This data is particularly beneficial for agriculture. If the soil moisture falls below the threshold of 55%, the ESP32 microcontroller seamlessly activates the water pump. Conversely, when the soil moisture exceeds 70%, the microcontroller promptly deactivates the water pump. This automated solution saves time and contributes to healthier soil and improved agricultural practices.

Civics:

Our IoT implementation extends to the classroom, where the selection of class monitors is facilitated using the ESP32 microcontroller. The process involves the integration of four push buttons, each representing a different monitor candidate. These push buttons are linked to the ESP32 via jumper wires and a breadboard. When students cast their votes for their preferred candidates by pressing the Push Button, the corresponding LED indicator illuminates, as shown in Figure 7. Unique counters, such as *MonitorOneCounter, MonitorTwoCounter, MonitorThreeCounter, and MonitorFourCounter*, are used to record the votes. Following the conclusion of the voting process, these counters are assessed to determine the winning class monitor.

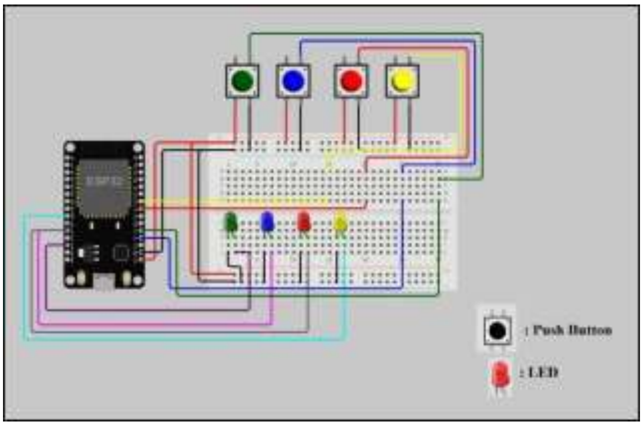

Figure 7: Circuit for Monitor Election In class room

Real-time Data Display:

To present real-time data, we store this information in a MySQL server and simultaneously make it accessible through a website shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Real-time Data display through web

The URL link of the website is https://www.electrohem.space/iot/.

Given the restriction on mobile devices within the school environment, this website allows for data projection via projectors or computer screens. To connect ESP32 to the internet through Wi-Fi, *<wifi.h>* library is included and for data transmission to web server *<HTTPClient.h>* library is included. Data updates every three seconds, a feature made possible through PHP coding. For added data preservation and analysis, DHT11 and soil moisture sensor data are periodically saved to Google Sheets at 10-minute intervals, with timestamps, shown in Figure 9.

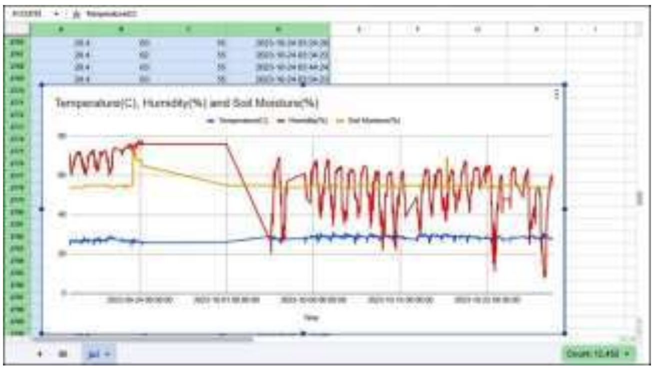

Figure 9: Data Feed to Google Sheet and Data Analysis

The architecture of this implementation can be visualized as a flowchart or map. The ESP32 is connected to the internet via Wi-Fi, allowing the sensors to collect data, which is then stored in a MySQL server and made available through a website using PHP coding. Additionally, sensor data is periodically saved in Google Sheets every 10 minutes, enhancing data analysis and forecasting capabilities. This comprehensive implementation represents a dynamic and engaging introduction to IoT and its practical applications within the geography curriculum.

The Impact of Generative AI in Education:

Generative AI models are trained on large amounts of data, and they can use this data to generate new content that is often indistinguishable from human-created content. With the help of generative AI, education will be more productive and creative. Chat GPT3.5 is a free version that can be useful for content creation but Microsoft launched free Bing Chat, which can create images as well as content creation. Rather than that Google-bard still hasn't launched its chat-bot officially, it's working on an experimental basis. With the help of this AI chatbot, education become more powerful. Students can practice their lessons with this chat boat. (Example-1) Here prompt in Chat-GPT is '*We'll practice 10 questions from the history of class 8 CBSE board. You will ask a question, I answer, and you will check. Then, we'll move to the next question. Ready to begin?*' Here ChatGPT create one-by-one question and their feedback and proceed to the next question shown in Figure 10. From this Students will be more productive, enthusiastic, and self-learner.

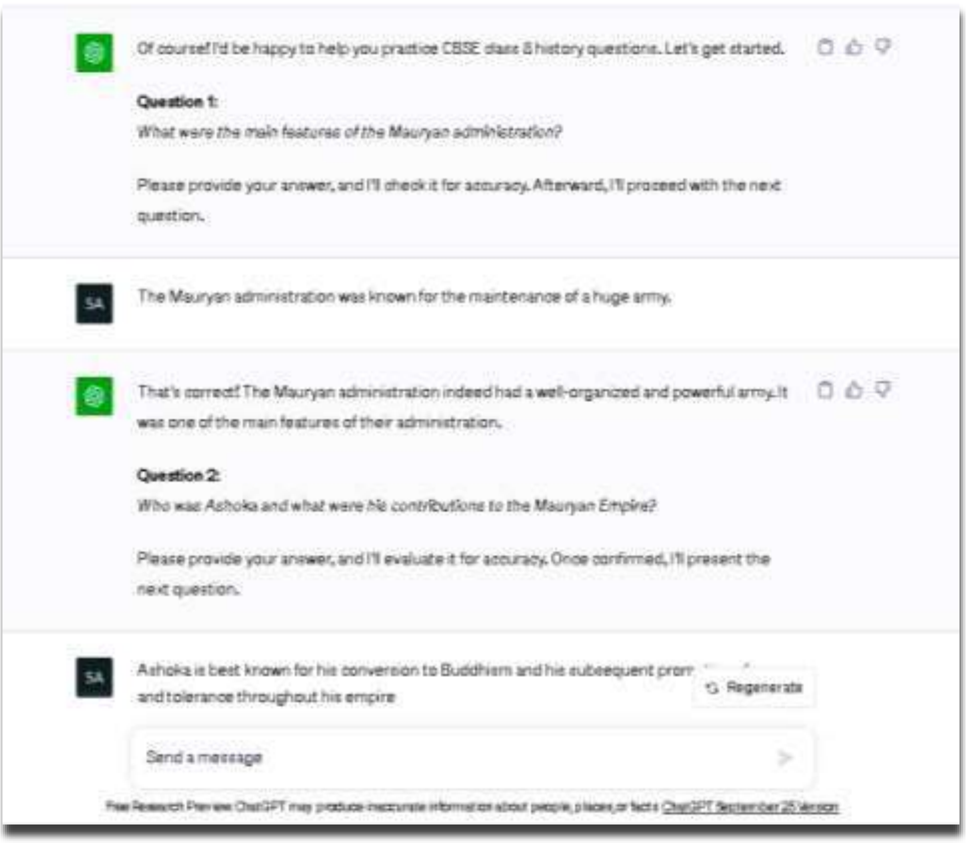

Figure 10: Utilization of ChatGPT

The Crucial Role of Prompts:

In the realm of generative AI, the choice of prompts is paramount. A prompt should be very specific, clearly indicating what the chatbot is expected to do, it should be clear. The outcome of the interaction heavily relies on the precision of the user's prompt. (Example-2) In geography to teach students plant diseases and with image explanation, Bing Chat was asked to create images on plant diseases on Rust of Wheat and Citrus Canker disease shown in Figures 11 and 12 respectively. The outputs are given below Chatbots, powered by generative AI, offer students the ability to access instant information on any topic they are studying. This proves especially valuable in complex subjects, where students may require additional explanations or resources. The interactive nature of these chatbots makes learning engaging and enjoyable, akin to having a personal tutor available around the clock.

	
Figure 11: Citrus Canker disease	**Figure 12: Citrus Canker disease**

AI-Powered Platforms for Educators:

In addition to aiding students, AI technologies like Smart Sparrow are empowering educators. Smart Sparrow is an AI-powered learning platform designed to create personalized learning paths for students. It employs adaptive learning technology to identify each student's strengths and weaknesses, offering tailored instruction and support. This platform also generates visually rich online courseware, providing the right content at the right time, constructive feedback, and facilitating a learning-by-doing approach with real-time analysis.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, this research identifies a critical gap in students' awareness and understanding of IoT technology in the context of social science education. Present a practical plan that integrates IoT and AI, aligning with CBSE guidelines and NEP 2020. By implementing IoT sensors in the curriculum, we offer a solution that bridges the theory-practice gap. This approach empowers students with hands-on experience and skills relevant to today's digital world. This work illustrates the potential for IoT and AI to enhance social science education, making learning more engaging and relevant and preparing students for the challenges of the future.

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Challenges in Library and Information Science Education

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Abstract:

Library and Information Science curriculum has undergone a tremendous change since last two decades. IT revolution has paved challenges to LIS schools all over the world. So it is added responsibility of LIS teachers to produce best library professionals for the 21st century. Library and Information Science Curriculum syllabus should meet industry needs. LIS Education should generate more employability avenues through modern ICT education which would meet changing IT environment. LIS students should acquire various skills through LIS education to become employable in the ICT environment. LIS education has been transformed since last two decades in Maharashtra and India.

Keywords: Employability, Library & Information Science (LIS) Education

Introduction:

Students seek higher education in expectance of better placement and good career prospects. Employability in good institutes & multinational agencies is the final destination of both Graduates and Post Graduate students. Employability in good organizations is one of the biggest challenges for Post Graduate students, who expect good career prospects after completion of their Post Graduate degrees. Employability is one of the key reason for student to pursue career in any of the discipline may be it be the Post Graduate Course of Library & Information Science. To seek a career in the subject of Library & Information Science is now gaining prominence within a last decade. Students are now willing to seek career in this subject, which was earlier not of being career viable option. The trend set has changed due to lucrative job offers for students who excel in their academics both at the government and corporate level. Today curriculum of LIS subjects also takes care of industry needs and actual work of Librarian both traditional and modern. Employability has always been a problem to reckon with for all the LIS students after completion of their Post Graduation.

Students of LIS fraternity have to pass NLET /SLET examinations or to undergo M.Phil / Ph.d degree for seeking job in government, semi government institutions (i: e colleges, universities etc.) as a Librarian or a Lecturer. Also students have to hone their skills on English communication written & oral, computer skills, soft skills, internet search skills, database search skills to seek job in multinational and corporate agencies.

Universities undertaking LIS programmes in Maharashtra include Mumbai University, S.N.D.T Women University, Pune University, Shivaji University, Dr..Babasaheb Ambedkar Aurangabad University, which provide regular full time education of MLIS course. These institutions have formulated LIS course to meet the industry needs from the subject.

Objectives of the Study:

The major objectives of the study are:

1. To know the LIS curriculum in the Universities of Maharashtra where the subject is run on Full Time basis.
2. To know the various avenues of employment for LIS students.
3. To know industry needs from the subject of Library & Information Science.
4. To suggest ways for enriching the LIS curriculum to meet industry needs.
5. To explore skills necessary for employability of LIS Students

Library & Information Science Education in India:

Library education commenced with training a formal course in library science was started in the US by Melvil Dewey. Today, study of knowledge management and knowledge organization inherently stands on the edifice built by him.

Training and education in LIS in India started in 1911 and has kept pace with the developed countries of the world. It is gradually evolving and has spread its roots throughout the country. The credit for starting a formal course in library education in India goes to William Alonson Borden and Asa Don Dickinson, both students of Melvil Dewey. Alonson Borden started a training course in 1911 at the Central Library, Baroda, followed by Dickinson in 1915 at the Punjab University, Lahore (now in Pakistan). Thereafter, other universities and library associations also started setting up library schools. Madras Library Association in 1928 and Bengal Library Association in 1935 started a certificate course for librarians. Among the universities, Madras University under the leadership of Dr S.R. Ranganathan, took over the certificate course from Madras Library Association in 1931, and later in 1937, converted the course into a Postgraduate Diploma in Library Science. It was the first diploma course in library science in India. The Andhra University in 1935, Banaras Hindu University in 1941, and the University of Delhi in 1947 are some other universities which started this course. The University of Delhi in 1948, under the guidance of Dr Ranganathan, started a Master's degree course in library science and also provided facilities for research leading to PhD. It was the first university to start the MPhil course in 1977.

The first formal course for librarianship training in India was started sometime in 1911 in Baroda. LIS education is linked with the growth of libraries. The origin and growth of the libraries depend on the educational and cultural conditions of the society at any time. Library as a social organ has certain social obligations. These obligations vary with the educational and cultural needs. The personnel working in libraries must have proper library education then only they can use and implement the library techniques effectively to suit the requirements of the users. The LIS professionals should take responsibility to educate the users in accessing required information and must keep them update to cope up with the ever-changing information requirements.

Employability Avenues for LIS Students

Library & Information Science course is interdisciplinary in nature, so job prospects are huge in this course. Students studying these courses have to be master in their discipline and they have to master various skills Foreign Language Proficiency, Computer Proficiency, Soft skills, Technical Skills, Database Search Skills, Internet Search Skills, A librarian is an information professional trained in library science and information science: the organization and management of information and service to people with information needs. The word is also used for those in charge of collections in general. Librarians work typically in one of the many types of library, and increasingly in other information-provision settings; the term is also used sometimes in a popular sense to refer to anyone who works in a library. Librarians have been traditionally associated with collections of books, as seen by the etymology of the word. Modern librarians deal with information in many formats, including books, magazines, newspapers, audio recordings in various formats (both music recordings and audiobooks), video recordings in various formats, maps, photographs and other graphic material, bibliographic databases, and Internet resources in general. They often provide other information services, including computer provision and training, coordination of public programs, basic literacy education, and help with finding and using community resources

Librarianship as a profession provides a variety of employment opportunities. Today there are a number of career prospects in Library and Information Science. The qualified professionals are employed in various libraries and information Centers. Trained library professionals can find opportunities for employment both as teacher and as a Librarian. In fact, it is possible to choose the kind of library to suit one's interest and background. In Librarianship, designations could be Librarian, Documentation Officer, Assistant Librarian, Deputy Librarian, Scientist (Library Science/ Documentation), Library and Information Officer, Knowledge Manager/ Officer, Information Executive, Director/Head of Library Services, Information Officer, and Information Analyst

- In School, College, Universities;
- In Central Government Libraries.
- In the training centers of banks.
- In National Museum and Archives;
- In NGOs working in different areas.
- In R&D Centre like ICAR, CSIR, DRDO, ICSSR, ICHR, ICMR, ICFRE, etc.
- In Business Houses.
- In Foreign Embassies and High Commissions.
- In International Centers like WHO, UNESCO, UNO, World Bank etc.
- In the libraries of Ministries and other government departments.
- In National Level Documentation Centers.
- In Library Networks.
- In the newspaper libraries.
- In News Channels.
- In the Libraries of Radio Stations.
- In the Databases provider firms.
- In publishing companies for preparing Index, abstracts, bibliographies etc.
- In various digital library projects like 'Digital Library of India' etc.
- In Training Academies.

The role of libraries in providing widespread and inclusive access to knowledge is widely acknowledged. In today's context, libraries have to play two distinct roles - to serve as a local centre of information and knowledge, and be a local gateway to national and global knowledge. Some of the issues under consideration of National Knowledge Commission are:

- institutional framework of libraries;
- networking;
- education, training and research;
- modernization and computerization of libraries;
- maintenance of private and personal collections and

- Staff requirements to meet changing needs.

This commission has recommended the formation for the National Library Commission to strengthen the Library networks in India. The Department of Culture (DoC) has proposed setting up a National Mission for Libraries (NML) as a Central Sector Scheme. The NML will cover libraries under the DoC and the activities under it will include: National Census of Libraries; Modernization including networking of Libraries under DoC; establishing Knowledge Centers and Digital Libraries. Recently under National Mission for Libraries there is a proposal for establishing 7000 libraries having computers with internet facility across the country.

It was recommended that the initial recruitment should be direct at the level of library and Information Assistant. The qualification requirement would be graduation and BLISc degree. Thus, the scope of librarianship becomes brighter. Career in LIS is multidimensional, ever growing bright and significantly enriching the knowledge base of the society for prosperity and progress.

Courses in LIS:

- Certificate course in Library and Information science (CLISc or CLIB) Eligibility 10+2
- Diploma course in Library and Information Science (DLISC or DLIB) Eligibility 10+2
- Bachelor in Library and information science (BLISC or B.LIB) Eligibility Graduate in any discipline from recognized University
- Master in Library and information Science (MLISC or M.LIB) Eligibility BLISc or B.LIB from recognized University
- M.Phil in Library and Information science Eligibility MLISC or M.LIB from recognized University
- Ph.D in library and Information Science Eligibility MLISC from recognized University

Library science is now called as Information Science or Library Information Science to information explosion. So library science is changing into information science. A few universities have incorporated this word in the course name but not removed the word library. So some universities provide degree i.e. Bachelor in library and Information Science (BLISC), and Masters in Library and information Science (MLISC), M.Phil in Library and Information science and Ph.D in Library and Information Science and some provide degrees like Bachelor in library Science (B.LIB), and Master in Library Science (M.LIB), M.Phil in Library and Information science and Ph.D in Library Science)

The computer and information technology is now being widely used in libraries and information centers to process, store, retrieve and disseminate information. In view of the increasing use of computer and information technology in libraries, several universities in India also have started various courses focusing primarily on information technology and computer.

Universities offering courses in LIS in Maharashtra:

- University of Mumbai
- S.N.D.T Women University Mumbai
- Pune University, Pune
- Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar University, Aurangabad
- Rashtra Sant Tukodji Maharaj Nagpur University
- Shivaji University, Kolhapur
- Sant Gadgebaba University, Amravati
- Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
- North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon
- Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune
- Bharathi Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune
- Yashwantrao Chavan Open University (Y.C.M.O.U) Nasik
- I.G.N.O.U Regional Centres

Library & Information Science Curriculum has to make changes according to industry and professional needs. Practical knowledge along with employability skills be it computer skills, internet search skills, database search skills, soft skills, numerical skills, communication skills both oral and written skills ought to accessed which would pave the way for improvement of Library professionals and indirectly help them to get employable at good organization, institution, research organization and multinational companies. Universities in Maharashtra undertaking Library & Information Science courses are providing quality education to students to meet industry and professional needs. The subject is gaining momentum due to its relevance in the fast changing IT environment

Challenges and Barriers in LIS Education

- Lack of infrastructure facilities available at the disposal of LIS departments
- Lack of ICT access to LIS learners and teachers
- Lack of financial resources to augment and adopt the latest innovative means
- Lack of proper perspective and policy development by the top management of
- LIS institutions Lack of perception on the part of LIS learners
- Lack of facilities to set up virtual libraries
- Lack of well-connected telecommunication facilities to explore and exploit the latest innovations in the information delivery and consumption
- Lack of interest on the part of faculty (in most cases) due to obvious reasons

The challenges of technology-mediated education in LIS are formidable. These challenges are greatly magnified, when viewed in the light of the expansive goals of an institution.

Suggestions:

- The growth in LIS education is visualized; there is a need for qualitative encouragement and well suited education for global sustainability.
- Quality in LIS education is to be developed to match industry needs.
- Employable skills have to reviewed and accessed to meet changing demands in IT Environment.
- Library & Information Science curriculum should be revised every two years.
- Majority of the institutions have intake capacity of 20 to 30 students.
- ICT education is stressed to meet industry needs.
- Communication both oral and written are stressed importance in Library Curriculum
- Majority of depts. lack computer laboratory with internet connectivity.

Conclusion:

To cope with current Information technology environment students as well as LIS Departments have to urge themselves in upgrading LIS curriculum & teaching skills, skills of LIS students who are future library professionals. This requires proper planning, implementation and regular meetings with various industries where Library professionals are required to carry out variety of functions. The traditional system is now overtaken by new one and computerization is stressed in every activity. Open Source Software, Digital Libraries, Virtual Libraries, Networking of Libraries, Blogs, RSS, Web 2.0, Cloud Computing, Services through Social Networking sites, Whats App Services, SMS services and advancements in various Library services requires special computer programming language skills.

So it is necessary to develop competitive library professionals to meet industry needs in technologically advanced world. LIS departments have taken significant steps to revise LIS curriculum and have incorporated significant changes to achieve the demands and challenges of library & information science profession. ICT has now taken a prominent place in LIS education and also in work skill of a Library professional.

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New Education Policy in Indian Economy with Special Study of Secondary School Students' Attitude towards Education, Study Habits and Academic Performance In Relation To Their Socio-Economic Status

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Abstract:

A study that is focused on students' study habits, academic performance, and attitude toward education is essential because they are the centre of the learning process. It is also important to identify any potential barriers to these variables. Factors, particularly those related to socioeconomic status. The study aimed at finding out whether there exists any relationship between socio-economic status and attitude towards education, socio-economic status and study habits, socio-economic status and academic performance of secondary school students. The sample consisted of 351 secondary school students from various schools of Mumbai. In order to collect data, readymade tools were used by the researcher. The results of the present study revealed that there is a positive and significant correlation between socio-economic status and attitude towards education, socio-economic status and study habits, socio-economic status and academic performance of secondary school students.

Key-Words: Socio-economic status, academic performance, study habits, attitude towards education, secondary school students.

Introduction:

"Education is simply the soul of a society as it passes from one generation to another."

- G.K. Chesterton

Good education has the power to change one's life. It gives us knowledge and information about the world we live in and it also helps change the world into something better. It aids in developing a perspective or a way of looking at life as we see it. It helps us build opinions and different views. In today's time, a variety of factors are important in individuals' academic success, including a person's perception about education and/or obtaining an education, their usage of various study strategies and approaches. A study that is focused on students' study habits, academic performance, and attitude toward education is essential because they are the centre of the learning process. Knowing exactly what socioeconomic status influences is important because it enables us to understand how it affects students on a daily basis. In terms of the three variables used in this study, it is clear that the socioeconomic status has the power to hinder a student's academic performance, as they may be lacking of resources needed to attain a certain set of skills or to gain particular knowledge that is not already readily available to them. It is well known that students having positive beliefs towards obtaining knowledge and getting an education, in turn, support their efforts to learn a subject. A positive attitude towards education serves for a better comprehension of the nature of learning. It also makes the students more open to learning, as well as increases their expectations from the learning process.

Study habits are the methods used when a student is preparing for tests or learning academic material. The majority of academically successful students achieve this success by figuring out, developing and applying effective and useful study habits. It is not only how much time a student spends studying, but also how effectively they use their time that, in turn, influences their academic performance. Various study habits are seen to have significance in explaining academic success. Academic performance can be defined as the knowledge or the set of skills that a student has mastered in a particular subject or a specific course. It can be a measure of how well the student has performed in the various assessment items that were set for them based on particular educational criterion, which is determined by professional educators. Socioeconomic refers to society related economic factors. Socio-economic status is the social standing or class of an individual or of a group. It is often measured as a combination of the education, income and/or the occupation of the individual or the members of a group. The socio-economic status of an individual often plays a role into many areas in an individual's day-to-day life. For example, an individual's socio-economic status plays a huge and a vital role in their health and their lifestyle. An individual with a lower socio-economic status may face challenges academically or lack certain resources needed to perform well in school or college.

Review of Literature:

The 'Attitude Towards Education' variable was examined in relation to use the affective attitudinal domain (Francis & Greer, 1999), demographic characteristics (Sharifi & Nassaj, 2001), classroom environment (Telli, Cakiroglu & Brok, 2006), subject performance and academic achievement (Nasr and Soltani 2011).

The 'Study Habits' variable was examined in relation to motivation (Entwistle, Thompson, & Wilson, 1974), cognition & test anxiety (Kleijn, van der Ploeg, & Topman, 1994), educational outcome (Okpala & Ellis, 2000), procrastination & planning fallacy (Pychyl, Morin., & Salmon, 2000), study attitudes (Abid Hussain, 2006), and academic performance (Nonis, & Hudson, 2010).

The 'Academic Performance' variable was examined in relation to self-concept (Martinot, 2000), academic self-concept (Herbert, 2002), personality traits (O'Connor & Paunonen 2007) and home environment (Jagpreet, 2009).

The 'Socioeconomic Status' variable was examined in relation to social support and technology (Page, 2002), academic performance and traumatic stress (Goodman, Miller, & West-Olatunji, 2012) and perceptual motor skills (Pienaar, Barhorst, & Twisk, 2014). On the basis of this review of literature we can see that there many studies done on attitude towards education, study habits, academic performance and socio-economic status but there is no study which combines all these four variables altogether. Therefore, researcher selected this topic for the study.

Variables and Their Operational Definitions:

1) **Attitude towards Education:** Attitude towards education indicates the degree to which the secondary school students view usefulness and need of an education in one's life.
2) **Study Habits:** Study habits include various practices and actions used by secondary school students to acquire knowledge which may include various aspects such as planning, setting timetable, retention, preparation for examination so on and so forth.
3) **Academic Performance:** Academic Performance is operationally defined as the marks that students have got in 10th Standard.
4) **Socio Economic Status:** Socio economic status is defined in terms of secondary school students' economic and social position based on education, income, and occupation.

Objectives of the Study:

1) To measure the relationship between secondary school students' attitude towards education and their socio-economic status.
2) To measure the relationship between secondary school students' study habits and their socio-economic status.
3) To measure the relationship between secondary school students' academic performance and their socio-economic status.

Hypotheses of the Study:

Hypothesis 1

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between secondary school students' attitude towards education and their socio-economic status.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between secondary school students' attitude towards education and their socio-economic status.

Hypothesis 2

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between secondary school students' study habits and their socio-economic status.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between secondary school students' study habits and their socio-economic status.

Hypothesis 3

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between secondary school students' academic performance and their socio-economic status.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between secondary school students' academic performance and their socio-economic status.

Design of the Study:

Sample:

The sample for the present study comprises of 351 secondary school students from English medium schools in Mumbai.

Methodology of the study:

The descriptive research method included under the quantitative paradigm has been used in the present research. The correlational method was used to determine the relationship between attitude towards education and socio-economic status, study habits and socio-economic status, academic performance and socio-economic status.

Sampling techniques:

For the purpose of present study, a three-stage sampling technique has been used, with stratified random sampling and simple random sampling at the different stages. At the first stage of sampling, the selection of schools was done by the stratified random sampling technique. The strata were formed on the basis of geographical location of the schools in Mumbai. The entire area of Mumbai was divided in to two strata, viz. Mumbai city and Mumbai suburban. At second stage of sampling, schools from Mumbai city and Mumbai Suburban were selected through simple random sampling technique. At third stage of sampling, 10th standard students were selected by using simple random sampling technique.

Tools used in present research: In the present study, the researcher used readymade tools.

a)Attitude towards education:

Attitude towards education scale was prepared by Thombare V. in (1993). The reliability coefficient was found to be 0.73. The number of items in the final scale was 17. Out of 17, 7 statements were positively worded and 10 were negatively worded. Maximum and minimum possible score on this scale is 17 and 68 respectively. The tool was designed in such a way that higher the score, more positive is the attitude towards education.

b) Study habits:

Study habits scale was prepared by Saldanha L. in (1991). The reliability coefficient was found to be 0.88. The number of items in the final scale was 20. Out of 20, 9 statements were positively worded and 11 were negatively worded. Maximum and minimum possible score on this scale is 20 and 80 respectively. The tool was designed in such a way that higher the score, better are the study habits.

c) Socio-economic status scale:

Kuppuswami socio-economic status scale (modified for 2019) was used for assessing Socio-economic status of secondary school students. Maximum and minimum possible score on this scale is 29 and 3 respectively. The tool was designed in such a way that higher the score, better is the socio-economic status.

d) Personal data sheet:

Researcher also collected data on the demographic variables such as age, gender and marks obtained in 10^{th} standard.

Findings and Conclusions:

Testing of Hypothesis 1:

The statistical technique to test this hypothesis is **coefficient of correlation**.

Table 1

Relevant statistics of the relationship between secondary school students' attitude towards education and their socio-economic status

Sample	Obtained 'r'	df	Tabulated 'r' at 0.05 level	Tabulated 'r' at 0.01 level	l.o.s.
Males	**0.24**	128	0.159	0.208	0.01
Females	**0.20**	219	0.113	0.148	0.01
Total students	**0.22**	349	0.098	0.128	0.01

From the above table it is seen that the obtained 'r' for male, female and total students is greater than the tabulated value of 'r'. Hence 'r's between secondary school students' attitude towards education and their socio-economic status are significant for male, female and total sample of students. The 'r's between secondary school students' attitude towards education and their socio-economic status scores of males, females and total student are 0.24, 0.20 and 0.22 respectively. All these 'r's are positive, low in magnitude and significant. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant relationship between secondary school students' attitude towards education and their socio-economic status. Higher the socio-economic status more positive will be the attitude towards education and vice versa.

Testing of Hypothesis 2:

The statistical technique to test this hypothesis is **coefficient of correlation**.

Table 2

Relevant statistics of the relationship between secondary school students' study habits and their socio-economic status

Sample	Obtained 'r'	df	Tabulated 'r' at 0.05 level	Tabulated 'r' at 0.01 level	l.o.s.
Males	**0.24**	128	0.159	0.208	0.01
Females	**0.20**	219	0.113	0.148	0.01
Total students	**0.21**	349	0.098	0.128	0.01

From the above table it is seen that the obtained 'r' for male, female and total students is greater than the tabulated value of 'r'. Hence 'r' between secondary school students' study habits and their socio-economic status are significant for male, female and total sample of students. The 'r's between secondary school students' study habits and their socio-economic status scores of males, females and total student are 0.24, 0.20 and 0.21 respectively. All these 'r's are positive, low in magnitude and significant. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant relationship between secondary school students' study habits and their socio-economic status. Higher the socio-economic status better will be the study habits and vice versa.

Testing of Hypothesis 3

The statistical technique to test this hypothesis is **coefficient of correlation**.

Table 3

Relevant statistics of the relationship between secondary school students' academic performance and their socio-economic status

Sample	Obtained 'r'	df	Tabulated 'r' at 0.05 level	Tabulated 'r' at 0.01 level	l.o.s.
Males	**0.25**	128	0.159	0.208	0.01
Females	**0.25**	219	0.113	0.148	0.01
Total students	**0.26**	349	0.098	0.128	0.01

From the above table it is seen that the obtained 'r' for male, female and total students is greater than the tabulated value of 'r'. Hence 'r' between secondary school students' academic performance and their socio-economic status are significant for male, female and total sample of students. The 'r's between secondary school students' academic performance and their socio-economic status scores of males, females and total student are 0.25, 0.25 and 0.26 respectively. All these 'r's are positive, low in magnitude and significant. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant relationship between secondary school students' academic performance and their socio-economic status. Higher the socio-economic status higher will be the academic performance and vice versa.

Scope and Delimitations of the Study:

1) The study includes 351 students of various English medium secondary schools from Mumbai.
2) Data was collected from students of 10th standard only. The study excluded other standards from its purview.
3) The present study is confined to English medium secondary school students and does not include vernacular medium student.
4) The study is delimited to understand secondary school students' attitude towards education, study habits and academic performance in relation to their socio-economic status as perceived and reported by them on pre-determined questionnaire given by the researcher.

Significance of the Study:

1) The findings of the study would enable the teachers, counselors, teacher-educators and parents to get a holistic picture of the attitude towards education, study habits and academic performance of their students and accordingly plan different learning strategies and activities to build more positive attitude towards education, better study habits and to improve academic performance.
2) The findings of the study would enable the teachers and management of the school to get idea about socio economic status of their students and its impact on attitude toward education, study habits and academic performance. This knowledge will help them to plan various programs and schemes for the students having low socio-economic background.
3) The findings of the study will also be helpful to the principals of the schools to get idea about socio economic status of their students and its impact on attitude toward education, study habits and academic performance. Accordingly, they can guide teachers to adopt various teaching and learning strategies which will lead to more positive attitude towards education, better study habits and improved academic performance.
4) Awareness about the relationship between socio economic status of students and its impact on attitude toward education, study habits and academic performance will help government to introduce various schemes and scholarships for students belonging to lower socio-economic status.

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Feminist Literature Trends in 21st Century Diasporic Literature

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Abstract:

The paper, "Feminist Literature Trends in 21st Century Diasporic Literature" attempts to have a Critique on the portrayal of women in twenty-first-century diasporic literature. The research focuses on the ways in which writers from various cultural origins deal with the intricacies of gender, identity, and belonging in their works, offering light on how feminism and the diasporic experience overlap. This paper investigates the ways in which feminist diasporic literature contributes to larger discussions about gender, ethnicity, and global citizenship through a thorough analysis of significant authors and texts. The 21st century has seen the emergence of diasporic writing as a vibrant and significant genre that not only examines questions of migration, identity, and cultural hybridity but also engages profoundly with feminist themes and viewpoints. The 21st-century tendencies in feminist literature from the diaspora are examined in this research paper.

Keywords: Feminist literature, Diaspora literature, Gender roles, Cultural adaptation, multilayered identities, Intersectional feminism.

Introduction:

The title alludes to a study of Diasporic literature of the twenty-first century with a feminist perspective. Every age has a tendency that distinguishes it from the others. Understanding modern societal changes is made possible by the emphasis on the twenty-first century. In particular, this trend exemplifies the mood of the day, or as Hazlitt put it, "the world is growing old. In the arts and sciences, we have come a long way."(Hazlitt, 62) and the artwork reflects the time period. Stephen Greenblatt uses the term "collective physical and mental experiences" (Greenblatt, 26) to describe the same idea of literature capturing the essence of the time. Literature is therefore viewed as a reflection of contemporary society. Literature also portrays the struggles and obstacles that women face in society. Feminist viewpoints in the 21st century have had a considerable impact on Diasporic writing, which is defined by the investigation of the migrant experience, cultural displacement, and identity construction. In order to better understand the complex relationship between feminism and Diasporic literature, this paper will highlight the major movements, writers, and pieces that have influenced the development of this genre.

Intersectional Feminism and Multilayered Identities

21st-century Diasporic writing often embraces intersectionality, understanding that identities are not monolithic but rather molded by a variety of elements, including race, gender, class, sexual orientation, and nationality. Authors like Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Jhumpa Lahiri, and Zadie Smith have examined the complicated intersections of these identities, illustrating the realities of diasporic women as they negotiate the difficulties of their cultural background and gender responsibilities. The feminist discourse in Diasporic literature is enhanced by this intersectional approach. The term "intersectional feminism" refers to a theoretical framework that acknowledges the various, interrelated identities and social categories that people hold and the manner in which they intersect to produce particular experiences of privilege and oppression. Intersectionality, which Kimberlé Crenshaw created in the late 1980s, has grown to be a crucial idea in feminist thought and movement. It stresses the value of taking into account all facets of a person's identity at once and opposes simplistic, one-dimensional approaches to feminism. The core of intersectional feminism is the recognition that people do not have a single identity but rather exist at the intersection of several social categories, including gender, race, ethnicity, class, sexual orientation, disability, religion, and more. These identities are not distinct from one another; rather, they interact and cross paths to influence an individual's possibilities and experiences. Intersectionality acknowledges that people may suffer several forms of oppression at once. A Black woman, for instance, might suffer prejudice based on both her gender and ethnicity, which might appear differently than how a white woman or a Black male would. This acknowledgement casts doubt on the notion that gender discrimination affects all women equally.

The complicated power dynamics that emerge when many identities cross are examined by intersectional feminism. It acknowledges that, depending on the particular environment, power and oppression can change and be situational. For instance, depending on the situation, a person may have advantage in one part of their identity while dealing with oppression in another. The necessity of emphasizing the experiences and voices of oppressed people and communities is emphasized by intersectional feminism. It asks for an all-inclusive feminist movement that attends to the issues and demands of those who juggle many marginalized identities, such as handicapped queer people or transgender women of color. A crucial paradigm that acknowledges people's multiple identities as well as how those identities overlap to influence their lives is intersectional feminism. Feminism becomes more inclusive, powerful, and sensitive to the nuances of privilege and oppression in society by embracing intersectionality. It is an effective weapon for advancing social justice and destroying inequitable structures. Authors like Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Jhumpa Lahiri, and Zadie Smith are well known for their contributions to diasporic literature and their exploration of the complex intersections between cultural heritage, identity, and gender norms, particularly as they relate to diasporic women.

Their writings offer intricate and sympathetic depictions of people juggling the demands of belonging to both their cultural diaspora and the larger community in which they inhabit. Nigerian novelist Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie is praised for her astute examination of the Nigerian diaspora as well as other subjects. In *Americanah* (2013), Adichie explores the life of Ifemelu, a young Nigerian lady who comes to the country to pursue her education. Adichie discusses how identity, race, and gender intertwine via Ifemelu's experiences. Ifemelu's journey included navigating the difficulties of her racial identification as a Nigerian lady, her cultural identity as a black woman in America, and her developing understanding of feminism. The intersectionality of Ifemelu's identity is highlighted by Adichie's depiction of her experiences as an African woman living in the United States. Ifemelu encounters racism, xenophobia, and cultural misunderstandings in addition to problems relating to her gender, all of which profoundly influence her identity and experiences. Adichie's writing skillfully integrates feminism and realities from the diaspora. Ifemelu establishes herself as a well-known blogger who writes about race and identity in America. Her site "The Non-American Black" develops into a forum for addressing feminist issues in the context of the diaspora. Indian-American author Jhumpa Lahiri is renowned for her evocative examination of the Indian diaspora in the United States. In *Interpreter of Maladies* (1999), a collection of short stories, and in her book *The Namesake* (2003), a novel, Lahiri delivers moving portraits of people navigating their cultural background and gender norms. Lahiri's characters frequently struggle with cultural misunderstandings, particularly in relation to gender expectations.

In *The Namesake*, for instance, the main character, Gogol, is torn between the more progressive gender roles he discovers in American society and his parents' conventional Bengali expectations. The interplay of gender and cultural identity is highlighted by Lahiri's female characters as they negotiate these cultural expectations. Lahiri frequently addresses issues of identity and belonging in her writing, which are inextricably linked to gender roles in the diaspora. Her characters struggle with issues including generational divides, cultural assimilation, and the conflict between conserving their cultural heritage and fitting into their new environment. British novelist Zadie Smith, whose ancestors are of Jamaican and English descent, is renowned for her nuanced and perceptive narratives that investigate multiculturalism, identity, and gender roles in modern Britain. In books like *White Teeth* (2000) and *Swing Time* (2016) she dives into the lives of women from various backgrounds. Smith's books explore the intricacies of identity while also recognizing the multiculturalism of contemporary Britain. Her characters frequently navigate between many cultural realms, and their interactions with various societies impact the way they perceive the world. In many of her works, Smith explores the bonds between women. She looks at the connections between women and how they can both uphold and subvert conventional gender stereotypes. In the context of these connections, her characters frequently negotiate their identities. In conclusion, literary notables Zadie Smith, Jhumpa Lahiri, and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie have all examined the complex interconnections of cultural heritage and gender norms in their diasporic literature. These authors have greatly advanced our knowledge of the difficulties of identity, belonging, and feminism within the diaspora by their sympathetic and nuanced portraits of diasporic women. Their writings have remained popular among readers and provide insightful accounts of how people navigate different elements of their identities in real life. Feminist literature emphasizes the significance of women and other disadvantaged groups taking charge of their own lives, decisions, and narratives by emphasizing the value of reclaiming agency and empowerment. These ideas provide people the freedom to oppose repressive norms and ideologies, pursue their objectives, and claim their individuality.

Reclaiming Agency and Empowerment

The traditional gender norms and prejudices that restrict the agency of the characters in feminist fiction are frequently defied. Women can achieve this by choosing to work in industries where men are more likely to hold leadership positions, pursue professions in such disciplines, or make decisions that go against societal norms. For instance, the protagonist of Charlotte Perkins Gilman's *The Yellow Wallpaper* (1892) reclaims agency by opposing her husband's authority and putting her own mental health first. It also entails using one's voice and expression to reclaim agency. In books like Maya Angelou's *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* (1969) storytelling and writing are used as a way to claim agency and express one. It enables people to share their own stories and contest prevailing myths. Self-determination is frequently where empowerment starts. Feminist literary works feature characters that claim their freedom to choose what happens to their bodies, romantic relationships, and destinies. For instance, Offred, the main character in Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale* (1985) struggles to regain control over her sexual and reproductive decisions, underscoring the significance of self-determination in the face of repressive authorities. Empowerment is frequently portrayed as a group effort. The strength that results from cooperation and support among women and other marginalized groups is frequently emphasized in feminist literature. In stories like The *Joy Luck Club* (1989) by Amy Tan or *The Help* (2009) by Kathryn Stockett, the relationships and shared experiences of the characters give them a sense of empowerment. Access to knowledge and education is a powerful weapon for empowerment. Celie's transformation in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* (1982) from illiterate to literate represents her increasing empowerment.

The ability to resist oppressive systems and make educated judgments is a skill that education gives people. Numerous literary works by feminists emphasize how activism and resistance play a part in empowerment. Characters like Katniss Everdeen in Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games* (2008) are an example of how activism may inspire people to take action and bring about social change, whether through protests, campaigning, or speaking out against injustice. In feminist writing, the idea of economic empowerment frequently appears. The protagonists work toward financial independence so they can leave abusive relationships, follow their passions, and make decisions according to their own terms. The Edna Pontellier character in Kate Chopin's *The Awakening* (1899) stands for a woman who aspires to financial independence as a step toward self-empowerment. In addition, reclaiming one's sexuality and bodily autonomy can be a part of empowerment. The significance of women embracing their bodies and experiences without shame or stigma is emphasized in works like Eve Ensler's *The Vagina Monologues* (2018). The writers like Warsan Shire and Tahmima Anam have made significant contributions to feminist fiction by presenting female protagonists who resist conventional norms and establish their individuality and self-determination. In spite of cultural and social limitations, their works offer compelling narratives of resiliency and autonomy.

Warsan Shire is a British-Somali poet and author whose work has received praise from readers all over the world for its unvarnished and evocative examination of subjects including identity, displacement, and the experience of women. Shire frequently portrays female heroes that defy social expectations and establish their independence in her poems. Shire's poetry frequently examines the hardships encountered by displaced women and is influenced by her personal experience as a Somali refugee. Her poetry collection *Teaching My Mother How to Give Birth* (2011) explores the stories of women who have been forced to leave their homes and adjust to new circumstances while maintaining their courage and dignity. Shire regularly discusses sexism and the expectations that women face in traditional societies in her poems. Her work of art demonstrates the tenacity of women who battle patriarchal structures and rigid gender stereotypes, frequently by exhibiting inner fortitude. Themes of sexuality and autonomy are also addressed in Shire's poetry. She depicts female heroines who take charge of their own bodies and desires, breaking social taboos and limitations. Shire acknowledges that racial, ethnic, and immigration status are just a few of the aspects that define women's lives, and her work is profoundly founded in the intersectionality of identity. Many different readers can relate to the intricate layers of identity she examines in her poetry, and this appeal to a wide audience. Tahmima Anam is a Bangladeshi-British author whose book *A Golden Age* (2007) is an emotional story about the lives of female protagonists who violate social expectations in the setting of Bangladesh's fight for independence. The setting for *A Golden Age* is the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War. Rehana Haque, the female protagonist of Anam, emerges as a powerful and resolute character who defies conventional roles and expectations against the backdrop of a contentious political and social context. Rehana Haque, a widow and mother of two, joins the independence struggle at the expense of her reputation and safety. Her contribution exemplifies how women were empowered during a vital period in Bangladesh's history when they were instrumental in the struggle for independence. On her travels, Rehana will question cultural norms and gender roles. She handles a complicated web of politics, family, and personal interests, proving that women may be complex people who can make decisions that defy social expectations. Anam's representation of

Rehana's persona highlights her resilience and courage. She depicts Rehana as a person who, although facing many obstacles, is dedicated to her beliefs and the quest for a brighter future for her children and her country.

Warsan Shire and Tahmima Anam are writers who have made a great contribution to feminist writing by highlighting female protagonists who resist conventional norms and proclaim their individuality and self-determination. Their stories of strong, independent women navigating challenging social, cultural, and political environments are compelling and portrayed in their works. Readers are motivated to consider women's resiliency and capabilities in the face of adversity as well as the significance of questioning and changing social standards as a result of these narratives. In the twenty-first century, feminist diasporic literature is a flourishing and developing genre that deals extensively with issues of identity, agency, and cultural hybridity. This literary landscape has been enriched by authors from a variety of backgrounds, who have added to the conversation about gender and diaspora. This genre continues to play a significant role in redefining our perceptions of gender and identity in the context of the diaspora by investigating intersectional feminism, recovering agency, and depicting the distinctive experiences of migrating women. Feminist writing from the diaspora continues to be an essential tool for promoting equality, challenging stereotypes, and generating discussion as the twenty-first century progresses.

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ICT Tools in Teaching and Learning of MathematicsEducation

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Abstract:

Mathematics is assumed to be an abstract subject. Understanding Mathematics con- cepts has become quite difficult to learn. Nowadays there are many more techniques available so that learners can understand Mathematics concepts in an easy way. Some of the techniques used in Mathematics to do fast calculation are techniques in Vedic Mathematics. Information Communication Technologies (ICT) in Mathematics used by teachers are like LCD projector, PowerPoint Presentation, Video Lectures, Google Classroom, communication through Whats app Group and many more. In this paper, theauthor suggested some new tools of ICT that will be very much helpful in teaching andlearning mathematics and making mathematics as an interesting subject for the learners.*Keywords:* Teaching, ICT, Software, Mathematics tools, Websites, Mobile App.

Introduction:

Nowadays we are seeing that the flow of students towards mathematics is becomingless and less. The main reason behind this is less understanding of mathematics or we can say improper understanding of mathematics and this is due to traditional teaching methodology of teachers. To increase flow of students towards mathematics subject teachers have to change teaching methodology from traditional to modern. For effective teaching and Learning the classroom environment plays an important role. The two waycommunication between teacher and student also plays an important role in effective learning in mathematics. In present time to attract students towards mathematic teachers

Ict Teaching and Learning Tools:

Have to use ICT fools. Teachers have to visualize mathematical problems. Teachers have to take more and more practical sessions. For better understanding of mathematicsexperiential learning is also helpful.

ICT Teaching and Learning Tools:

Smart Class Room:

Smart Classrooms are classrooms containing technological tools like computer, projector, screen, power point, audio speakers, internet connections, Wi-Fi connection, smart boards, smart screens, tables for students, headphones, digital writing pads, good seating arrangement for students. These tools in the smart classroom provide us with the best way of easy teaching, learning and understanding as compared to traditional methods.

Social Media Platform:

For better communication between instructor and learners the social media plat- form helps in an effective manner. Social media such as what app, E-mail, Instagram, YouTube, telegram etc. On this platform educators can put your teaching material, videos and short notes and learners can see this material at anytime and anywhere.

Whats app is a very powerful messenger mobile application through which instructor can give a important instructions, massages, and notes to learners. Email G-mail, yahoo, hot mail etc. are the email platforms which are also help to educators communicate with learners. YouTube platform is a platform for educators to deliver video lectures to students at anywhere and anytime. Educators have to upload their video lecture on the YouTube channel created by educator and then send link of the video to learner. Learner can click on this link and open video anywhere any time. Telegram is also a messenger application like What Sapp. Using these social media platform educator can give instructions to learners.

Mathematical Software:

There are many software are available in market for mathematics education. For example Mathematica, Geogebra, SPSS, Latex, Matlab etc all are discussed in detail

Ict Teaching and Learning Tool*:* below.

Matlab:

Matlab is by far the most widely used language. This software is used for numerical computing, function plotting, data analysis and matrix manipulation. It makes use of programming languages in order to create scripts to the document and for evaluating the data. This software also provides a toolbox that can be used to calculate functions quickly. The functions can be displayed in the form of 2D, 3D or even 4D graphs.

Math CAD:

Math CAD Software is used for curve fitting, regression analysis, plotting graphs, calculating roots of functions and perform matrix operations solving various type of equations, data analysis, signal processing, image processing etc. Using this software 3D plots of complex function can be plotted and it helps in understanding the complex data.

Mathematica:

This software is used to solve simple mathematical problems as well as complex problems also it is used to solve complex differential equations. Using this software complex physics problems also can be solved. Using this software all kinds of functions and all kinds of data can be plotted. Mathematica software used in many field like scientific, engineering, mathematical, computing fields based on symbolic mathematics.

Maple:

It is used in technical computation, matrix computation data analysis. It can be used effectively to analyze and solve problems related to mathematics. This software gives results very fast and very accurate. This software is able to solve all problems related to statistics, linear algebra, calculus, geometry, functions.

SPSS:

This software is used for data analysis and it is very powerful tool. With the help ofthis software we can analyze a quantitative data. It also helps to analyze missing valueswhich helps to make decision by doing estimation of the data.

Graphmatica:

We can plot Cartesian, polar and parametric equations. Inequalities also can be plotted. We can plot maximum of 25 graphs on screen at a time. We can plot tangent lines to given curve using this software.

Geo Gebra:

Problems related to vectors, calculus, algebra, complex numbers and statistics, linear programming can be solved by using this software. 2D, 3D geometric figures and graphs can be plotted. We can create a worksheet and can be provided to students.

Conclusion:

Using ICT tools it becomes very easy to exchange knowledge in between educators and students. With the help of ICT educator can save his time to transfer the teaching material. ICT can change the role of learning and teaching mathematics. Using ICT tools students can learn anytime and anywhere. Audio visual way of learning is became very effective in understanding and learning of the concepts easily as compared to the traditional ways of learning. ICT education enhances the learning of science education. Science education system becomes very easy because of ICT. This is the need of time to create a new learning environment for betterment of the future of the nation.

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Research on Mobile Payment Using Mumbai City as a Reference

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Abstract:

E-wallets are also known as mobile payments. E-wallets are nothing more than a way to pay with a mobile device immediately. Payments via smartphones, tablets, iPhones, and other devices are now possible thanks to technology from the IT industry and the right apps. Also its facilitates cashless economy goal of new age mission India. The purpose of the study is to investigate how respondents who live in and around Mumbai use mobile apps to make quick and simple payments. These days, paying using a mobile device is getting more and more common when buying anything from the store. Newspapers, news stories, smartphone updates, and adverts are used to gather secondary data, whereas structured data completed in the form of a questionnaire given to customers is used to gather primary data. Newspapers, news stories, smartphone updates, and adverts are used to gather secondary data, whereas structured data filled out in the form of a questionnaire given to customers is used to gather primary data. There are two hundred and five responders. The study's conclusions address the use of mobile wallets, as well as their special qualities, benefits, and other aspects of mobile payments.

Keywords: E- Wallet, Mobile Payment. Mobile Apps, digital payments.

Introduction:

India, home to more than 135 crore people, offers enormous potential for digital payment solutions. Recent statistics from TRAI India shows that the country has approximately 114 crore phone customers, 76.58 crore internet users, and roughly 75 crore smartphone users. Not only do these figures remain unchanged, but they have also demonstrated exponential increase both annually and on a quarterly basis. With such a large population, India ranks #1 in terms of the value of transactions made through UPI, about three times more than China, which comes in second. The NPCI was established in 2008 with the express purpose of building the industry's infrastructure for digital payments.

Since almost everyone has a smartphone these days, using it for payments has become commonplace thanks to its amazing capabilities and widespread use. The numerous apps, including PayPal, Google Pay, and many others assist the client in making digital payments using smartphones. This has the benefit of not requiring the consumer to carry cash, checks, or credit cards in order to make payments. Simply entering the user's bank account information into the payment gateways is all that is required to enjoy the functionality of the payment apps. Anyone who has downloaded such an app can access this transactional feature at any time, anywhere, and with ease, security using UPI Pin. Using these apps, which are offered by the mobile payment sectors, has the primary advantage of being cost-free when compared to other digital payment methods like Net banking.

The Mobile Payment Concept:

The settlement of any transactions or payments made via mobile applications (Apps) from smartphones, tablets, iPhones, or other portable devices that are specifically made for payment purposes. The payments are made for essential utility bills, friend money transfers, mobile phone recharges, and a host of other services without incurring any fees from the bank or app payment providers. UPI is a mechanism that allows users to transfer money in real time to other users. We can use it to move money between people, businesses, and anybody else who accepts it. The RBI is in charge of overseeing digital payments. Launched on April 11, 2016, UPI is available in India, Bhutan, Nepal, Malaysia, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates. There are 304 banks that are active on the UPI Portal as of February Data 2022. The following are the main features: 1. By just scanning the QR code, the money can be sent right away. 2. Multiple bank accounts can be accessed with a single UPI. 3. By enabling us to construct a virtual payment address, it helps us avoid disclosing our bank account information to third parties. 4. Two-factor authentication is available.

Popular Apps Available In India:

1. Google Pay

Google Pay, commonly referred to as Android Pay, was once called Tez in India, where it is highly favoured by young people. It is the most straightforward app kind that is currently accessible to smartphone users. Google Pay has several security levels and necessitates NFC scanners.

2. **Amazon Pay:**

Amazon Pay is a service that lets you use the payment methods already associated with your Amazon account to make payments for goods, services, and donations on third-party websites, and in apps.

3. PhonePe:

PhonePe is a payment utility app that uses the Unified Payment Interface (UPI) to make paying for services easier and safer for users. Additionally, the company provides a range of coins, discounts, and coupons to entice smartphone users to make digital payments.

4. Mobikwik:

An online wallet called Mobikwik was developed to make smartphone payments easier. Additionally, the business offers loan facilities and account-based credit generation. An instant lending facility is Mobikwik's newest feature.

5. PayPal:

Another significant and well-liked payment app in India is PayPal. Through the use of multi-security technology, this reliable mobile software allows users to transfer money easily from their smartphones.

6. Paytm:

Paytm is well-known for its mobile payment service that is tailored specifically for customers to use on their phones. It has eleven distinct languages, making it simple and straightforward for everyone to use the features to make payments. It is used to pay for a variety of commodities, including recharging mobile phones, paying hotel bills, buying groceries, and visiting pharmacies. Again, this software is highly well-liked in India for these kinds of mobile payments.

7. JioMoney:

Since Jio is a reliance-based corporation, as is well known, JioMoney is an app developed by reliance Industries that is frequently used for utility payments, most notably mobile recharges. Adding funds to this wallet follows a similar process to other apps that allow you to do so with a credit card, debit card, or even Netbanking.

8. WhatsApp Pay:

The newest app for mobile payments in India is called WhatsApp. Payments can be sent and received by the customer to friends, family, or the registered phone numbers. It's completely free of charge. Since WhatsApp is already widely used for free message sending, young people and students are already familiar with its payment system. Numerous more comparable solutions, such as BHIM, Freecharge, Airtel Money, Pockets by ICICI Bank, and others, are offered as digital payment systems on mobile devices.

What's Next In The Mobile Payment World?

In the realm of digital wallets, NFC (near field communication) technology is the newest concept. This technology facilitates the payment process by handling and bringing the two NFC devices closer together to complete the transaction. Popular businesses that make use of this functionality include Apple Pay and Samsung Pay. The technology eliminates the need for a manual connection by enabling automatic connection between the two portable devices.

Review of Literature:

Moses-Ashike, H. (2011), —

The study, impact of cashless economy in Nigeria, focused on the three major categories by which Nigerians can be divided – traders, students and civil servants. More number of traders was sampled, compared to students and civil servants, because they are more into business and financial transactions. More so, a higher number of respondents within the age bracket of 18 and 25 years show that apart from students, quite a number of Nigerian youth are also into trade. This study shows that the introduction of cashless economy in Nigeria can be seen as a step in the right direction. It is anticipated that its effects will be felt in the modernization of Nigeria's payment system, in the lowering of financial service costs, and in the lowering of high security and safety concerns. It need to facilitate Nigerians' simple access to banking services as well.

Suma Vally and Hema Divya (2018)

They have attempted to comprehend the acceptance of digital payments in India from the standpoint of the consumer. Additionally, writers have attempted to assess how customers' income status and level of education affect their use of digital payments. The research employed descriptive methodologies to examine the viewpoint of consumers on their adoption of digital payment methods. Ultimately, the writers have come to the conclusion that the banking industry has performed better as a result of the adoption of technology for digital payments

Preeti Garg and Manvi Panchal (2016)

The article entitled "Study on Introduction of Cashless Economy in India 2016: Benefits and Challenge's". This study examined people's viewpoints regarding the delivery of India has a cashless economy. The investigation was conducted in the Delhi region, where data was collected through coordinated polling and analyzed applying the fundamental rate method. According to respondents' responses, a cashless economy will aid in detecting dark money and counterfeit currency, fighting illegal intimidation, reducing money-related burglaries, and enhancing the financial development of our country. The execution of the approach may be disrupted by notable challenges such as digital extortion, a high rate of ignorance, individual disposition, and an ineffective digital payment system. According to the inquiry, India's introduction of a cashless economy might be seen as a step in the right direction. It helps in development and advancement of economy in India.

Heinonen & Standvik (2003) [5]

Research found that people view mobile channels as more personal than traditional and email channels. The author also noted a skewed perspective due to consumers' high expectations, which include expecting to be completely dissatisfied when they receive unwanted messages in addition to receiving marketing communications messages on one side.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To ascertain how common mobile payments are among owners of smartphones.
2. To research the different well-known Apps those are offering for mobile payments.

Research Methodology:

Research Design: Sources of data collection: Standardized questionnaires and Google Forms are used to collect primary data as part of an online survey.

Secondary info comes from websites, mobile updates, and newspapers**.**

Sampling: Sampling size was 205 and Convenience Sampling method was used.

Table no. 1

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Type of Respondents	Frequency	%
Labours: Organised sectors	22	10.73
Labours: unorganised sectors	41	20
Households	63	30.73
Students/learners	51	24.87
Entrepreneurs	12	5.85
Others	16	7.80
Total	**205**	**100**

Table no. 2

Apps for mobile devices are popular among smartphone users

S.NO.	Name of Payment App	Frequency/ No of users	%
1	Google Pay	72	35.12
2	Amazon Pay	7	3.41
3	PhonePe	83	40.49
4	Mobikwik	3	1.46
5	PayPal	3	1.46
6	Paytm	28	13.66
7	JioMoney	4	1.95
8	WhatsApp Pay	2	0.98
9	Other apps	3	1.46
	Total	**205**	**100**

Source: Tabulation using primary data and a structured questionnaire.

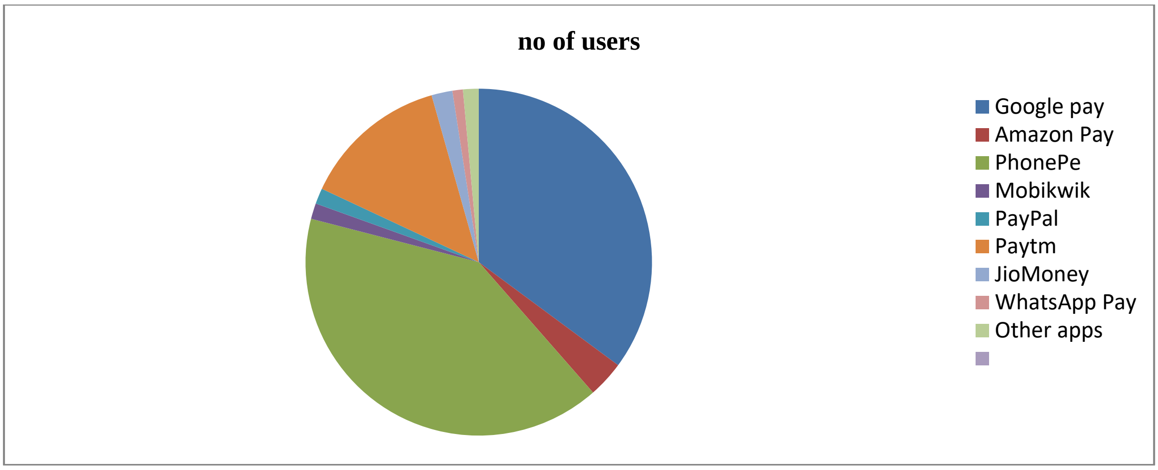
Interpretation Of Research Conducted:

It is observed that 35.12% of respondents to the poll stated they make payments using Google Pay, 3.41% use the Amazon app,40.49% of respondents use the PhonePe App on average,

1.46% of consumers use the Mobikwik App, 1.46% of consumers utilize PayPal,

13.66% use the Paytm App as their e-wallet, 1.95% of consumers are using JioMoney App,

0.98% use WhatsApp as their digital payment App and other online payment applications share is 1.46%. The major market share is dominated by PhonePe, Google Pay and Paytm App which comes to almost 89.26% of total samples collected for the digital mobile transactions..



Findings and Future:

Its seems that as national mission to go for cash less and digital economy, Mobile Online Payment Apps contributing significantly with wide acceptances and there is further scope to enlarge geographically. Also its seen that there is wide acceptances to the digital payments system by various sections of the society. It is up to the researchers to conduct research on the newest features or updates for mobile payment apps. Research can also be done on the drawbacks that smartphone users have when utilizing mobile wallet services.

Limitation of the Study:

The study's time and financial constraints are its limiting elements. Beyond that, the study's limitations were also caused by people's reluctance to disclose personal information pertaining to mobile payments.

Conclusion:

The study's conclusion is that the convenience of use, security features, and immobility of currency make mobile payment apps more and more popular these days. Additionally, there are hardly any extra fees associated with using the portable device payment feature. Also it is user friendly and hassle-free with new additions of features in various app and also convenient geographical point of view to use online mobile payment apps.

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The Role of Post-Irradiation of Electron Beam on the Physicochemical Properties of Polymers

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Abstract:

Electron beam irradiation can have various effects depending on the context. It can improve the mechanical properties of polymer blends, such as tensile strength, strain, and young modulus. However, the stability of polymers under electron beam exposure depends on their chemical structure. Polymers with phenyl groups, such as Polycarbonate, Polyethylene terephthalate, Polystyrene, Styrene Maleic Anhydride, and Polymethylmethacrylate, were found to degrade under electron beam irradiation. Additionally, electron beam irradiation can significantly affect the thermomechanical properties of polymers, leading to phase transitions and changes in deformation and stress. Polymers are known to be sensitive to ionizing radiations, including electron beams, which can induce chemical modifications in the polymer structure. The interaction of accelerated ions with polymers, such as polycarbonate, can result in radiation-induced modifications, including the production of free radicals and changes in the energy gap.

Electron beam irradiation can have various effects on the physicochemical properties of polymers, including improvements in mechanical properties and changes in thermomechanical properties. Polymers with phenyl groups, such as Polycarbonate, Polyethylene terephthalate, Polystyrene, Styrene Maleic Anhydride, and Polymethylmethacrylate, were found to degrade under electron beam irradiation. The dose of the product irradiated in an electron beam facility is proportional to the average beam current and inversely proportional to the conveyor speed and beam width. Electron beam technology, similar to a television set cathode ray tube, is used for crosslinking polymeric foams, medical devices, and plastics. An electron beam accelerator generates a focused beam of high-energy electrons, which is directed onto the polymer material. The accelerator creates a beam of electrons that is scanned back and forth, delivering a predetermined dose of radiation to the products on a horizontal conveyor.

Keywords: Electron beam irradiation, cross linking, thermochemical, morphology.

Introduction:-

Electron beam (e-beam) crosslinking is a process used to modify the properties of polymers by exposing them to high-energy electrons. This technique is employed to enhance the mechanical, thermal, and chemical properties of polymers, making them more suitable for various applications. In electron microscopy, it can observe that the energetic electron beam can cause change the properties of specimen, leading to visible changes in structure or chemistry. However, under certain conditions, electron irradiation can be used to trigger controlled structural evolution or chemical reactivity.

This is particularly useful in in situ experiments where the irradiation effects can be monitored in real time with atomic resolution . In particle accelerators, electron beams can lead to the formation of electron clouds, which can cause transverse instabilities, beam losses, and vacuum degradation. Various techniques have been developed to reduce or suppress the formation of these electron clouds. In astrophysics, electron beams play a role in the electron-cyclotron maser (ECM) emission mechanism, affecting the emission properties of the ECM depending on the beam feature. In the study of radiation-induced microstructural changes in nuclear reactor materials, electron beam irradiation during transmission electron microscopy (TEM) characterization can significantly affect the type of defects formed and the final defect microstructure. Billions of dollars' worth of formed plastic parts, such as heat-shrinkables, plumbing pipe, wire and gaskets, are created each year through the use of electron beam (e-beam) irradiation. E-beam crosslinking is a powerful tool used to improve the properties of a wide range of polymers in the creation of value-added specialty products. Crosslinking significantly improves a variety of properties, including tensile and impact strength, high-heat properties, chemical resistance, abrasion resistance, and environmental stress crack resistance.

Electron beam cross-linking has been found to have significant effects on the properties of polymers. The cross-linking process involves the use of high-energy electron beams to induce chemical changes in the polymer structure, resulting in improved mechanical, thermal, and optical properties. For example, in the case of carbon fiber reinforced thermoplastic (CFRTP) materials, electron beam irradiation improved the adhesion between carbon fibers and the polymer matrix, leading to enhanced tensile strength. Similarly, in the case of a transparent thermoplastic resin based on non-crystalline nylon, electron beam cross-linking increased the yield stress and glass transformation temperature, while also reducing birefringence. In plasticized PVC compounds, electron beam cross-linking with specific cross-linking monomers resulted in increased gel content and improved mechanical properties. Electron beam radiation has also been used to modify the properties of gelatin/acrylamide polymers, leading to changes in viscosity, texture, and color. Overall, electron beam cross-linking has been shown to be an effective method for enhancing the properties of polymers through chemical modification.

Process of electron beam:

Electrons (E- beam , beta particles) extracted from a heated filament are accelerated through an evacuated tube (like cathode ray tube). Electrons are focused into a beam that scans across product on a conveyor electron beam maybe of different energy that depends on our intention to use means if target is thinner then low energy beam employed or if target is thicker or solid material then high energy electron beam is employed. In it's simplest term, the bombardment of a material with high energy electrons results in cascade of high energy electrons moving through the target material. products are then moved towards curtain of electron beam to receive the required dose of radiation.

The dose given to products is controlled by a combination of the beam current Under Beam Conveyer (UBC) speed and the beam scanning length.

E-Beam Principle: dose delivery relationship

Dose of E-beam as function of average beam current beam width and conveyer speed. Dose of the product irradiated in an electron beam facility is propotional to average beam current (I) and inversely propotional to conveyor speed (V) and to beam width(W_b) for a given electron beam energy and is given by

$$D = \frac{KI}{VWb}$$

Where D – absorbed dose in *Gray*

I – average beam current in *ampere*

V – conveyer speed in *m/s*

W_b – beam width in *meter*

K – slope of the straight line relationship in *Gray* x *m^2/As*

This relationship is valid for products that is placed in the radiation zone perpendicular to the beam width. The penetrating power of an electron is depends (directly proportional) on the energy that it has been given. for example 10 MeV (Millions of Electron Volt) electron beam have more penetrating power than 5 MeV electron beam. The power of an electron beam is measured by the number of electrons it produces and the speed at which those electrons travelled. the power of beam is measured in KW (Kilo Watt). The principle of electron beam technology is similar to that of a television set cathode ray tube. The e-beam accelerator creates a beam of electrons 0.5 inches in diameter and energizes it to near light speed. The beam passes through a scan chamber where a magnet scans it back and forth, creating a curtain of electrons 4 feet wide. A horizontal conveyor carries products under the beam, where an accurate predetermined dose of radiation is delivered.

Working of Electron beam cross linking :

Common chemical cross linking agents such as peroxides and silanes pose safety concerns and require elevated temperatures to cure. These types of chemical processes can also yield noxious fumes and/or sensitizing by-products and require regulated disposal. Chemical cross linking processes are affected by a large number of variables and imperfect process control can result in significant product loss. Conversely, the cross linking facilitated by e-beam processing does not require using additives nor does it generate hazardous chemical by-products. E-beam cross linking is energy efficient. Since exposure time of the material to the beam is minimal (seconds), high throughputs are typical. E-beam technology is precisely controlled and the degree of cross linking is directly related to the level of e-beam exposure.

Equipments:

E-beam crosslinking is typically performed using specialized equipment, such as an electron beam accelerator. This accelerator generates a focused beam of high-energy electrons, which is directed onto the polymer material.

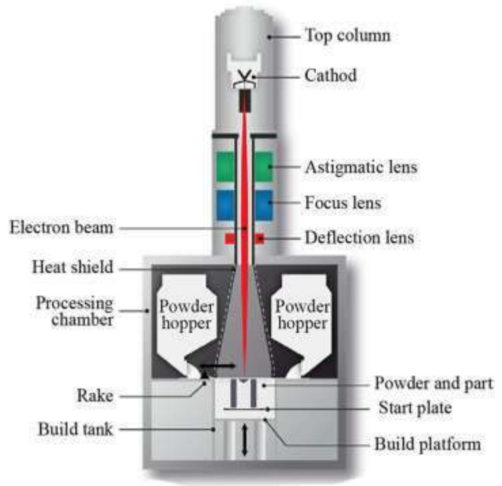

Figure 1: A schematic image of the Accelerator

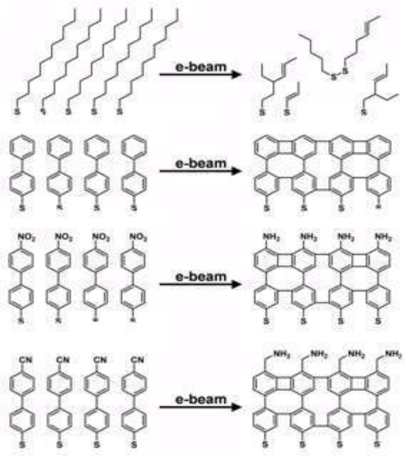

Figure 2: A schematic image of the Electron Beam Electron Beam cross linking

Mechanism of irradiation of Electron beam in polymers using Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)

To observe the matter at its atomic resolution, the wavelength of incident radiations on the matter should be comparable to size of the atoms. Therefore shorter wavelength electron beam is used in TEM and the results in a significantly higher resolution. Here, electron beam is allowed to transmit through a thin sample and the transmitted beam by the sample is measured. The resolution of the present TEM instruments is less than (1/10) nm having electron probe size less than 5x10-1 nm.

The electron beam from the source is focused and magnified by series of magnetic lenses. Beam of electrons is confined by two condenser lenses there by controlling the brightness of the beam, then the beam is allowed to hit the sample. The scattered electrons then pass through the objective lens. This is the technique to precisely analyses the surface morphology, chemical composition and in addition to these the electron diffraction can be measured to estimate the symmetry and lattice parameters. The electron diffraction patterns obtained from the TEM can reveal the orientations, atomic arrangements of the nano materials. The Selected Area Electron Diffraction (SAED) patterns can be obtained making use of the elastic scattering of the incident electrons upon the sample. The construction of TEM is similar to SEM as shown in **Figure 3.** The electron beam from the electron gun is focused and magnified by series of magnetic lenses. Beam of electrons is confined by two condenser lenses and excludes high angle electrons thereby controlling the brightness of the beam, then the beam is allowed to hit the sample.

The scattered electrons then pass through the objective lens to focus again. This beam is focused on phosphor screen or charged couple device (CCD) camera. The enhanced contrast image can be obtained by blocking high angle diffracted electrons. The images falls on phosphor screen and light is generated which allows users to see the image. The pictures collected from the electron microscope are always black and white. The degree of the darkness in the picture represents the electron density. The dark area in the image appears because of fewer electrons transmission through the sample.

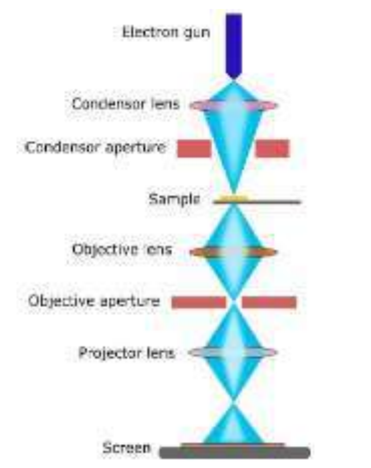

Figure 3: A schematic image of the Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM)

Results of the cross linkage of e-beam in polymers:

Improved Mechanical Properties: Crosslinking enhances the strength, toughness, and durability of polymers, making them more suitable for structural applications.

Enhanced Thermal Stability: Crosslinked polymers can withstand higher temperatures without melting or degrading.

Chemical Resistance: Crosslinked polymers are less susceptible to chemical degradation and can resist the effects of solvents and corrosive substances.

Reduced Creep: Crosslinking reduces the tendency of polymers to slowly deform or "creep" over time when subjected to a constant load.

Radiation Resistance: Crosslinked polymers are more resistant to radiation damage, which is important in applications like medical devices and nuclear environments.

Property enhancements observed in crosslinked polyethylene include increased impact strength, deflection temperature, service temperature, tensile strength, creep and fatigue resistance, stress-crack resistance, abrasion resistance, heat resistance, chemical resistance, solder-iron resistance, barrier properties.

e-beam crosslinkable thermoplastics :

i) polyethylene ii) fluoropolymers iii) ethylene copolymers iv) nylon v) polyacrylates
vi) polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and more

e-beam crosslinkable elastomers:

i) natural rubber ii) synthetic rubber iii) silicone rubber iv) thermoplastic elastomers
v) polyurethane and more

Practical applications of polymers that use e-beam crosslinking :

Wire and Cable Insulation: Crosslinked polyethylene (XLPE) is commonly used for insulating electrical wires and cables due to its enhanced electrical and thermal properties.

Heat-Shrink Tubing: Crosslinked polyolefin materials are used in heat-shrink tubing, which is employed for electrical insulation and protective covering.

Crosslinked Polymeric Foams: Crosslinked polymeric foams are used in applications like automotive interiors, packaging, and insulation.

Medical Devices: Crosslinked polymers are used in medical devices such as catheters, tubing, and implantable materials.

Crosslinked Plastics: Crosslinking is used to enhance the properties of various plastic materials, including polyethylene, polypropylene, and ethylene vinyl acetate.

Challenges: While e-beam crosslinking offers numerous benefits, it can also introduce some challenges. Overexposure to electron radiation can lead to degradation of polymer properties, and the process can be expensive due to the need for specialized equipment.

Conclusions from the Paper:

Electron beam irradiation can have both positive and negative effects on the physicochemical properties of polymers. It can improve mechanical properties such as tensile strength, strain, and young modulus, but it can also degrade polymers with phenyl groups. Polymers are known to be sensitive to ionizing radiations, including electron beams, which can induce chemical modifications in the polymer structure. This includes the production of free radicals and changes in the energy gap. Crosslinking with electron beam technology can enhance the properties of polymers, such as strength, toughness, durability, thermal stability, chemical resistance, and reduced creep. This makes them more suitable for structural applications and various industries, including automotive, packaging, insulation, and medical devices. The power of an electron beam is measured in KW and can be adjusted based on the thickness or intended use of the target material

Future Research Work Suggested:

Further research is needed to understand the specific mechanisms by which electron beam irradiation affects the physicochemical properties of polymers, including the degradation of polymers with phenyl groups. This could involve studying the formation and behavior of free radicals, as well as the changes in the energy gap induced by electron beam exposure. Investigating the optimal parameters for electron beam crosslinking, such as beam current, conveyor speed, and beam width, could help optimize the process and improve the properties of crosslinked polymers. This could involve experimental studies to determine the ideal dose of electron beam irradiation for different polymer materials and applications. Exploring the potential applications of crosslinked polymeric foams, medical devices, and plastics in various industries could be a focus for future research. This could involve studying the performance and durability of these materials in specific applications, as well as developing new crosslinking techniques or materials to further enhance their properties.

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Librarians Role in the Digital Environment: Skills and Challenges

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Abstract:

This paper discusses the changing role of librarians in the digital environment and skills of librarians and challenges before them. Expectation of user's is increasing day by day in today's digital environment. Librarians and information professionals have a key role to play in this era of information explosion. They not only assist users in finding the information they need, but also give them the tools by which to evaluate and tailor the resources to suit their particular requirements. For librarians working in the digital environment to develop and oversee library collections and services, they must possess a number of new skills and abilities. The abilities that are relevant to librarians in the present world, where an ever-increasing amount of information is being exchanged electronically, are also discussed. In the digital borderless library environment, the LIS professionals have to face different kinds of tuff challenges, so there is the maximum need of the skill enhancement programs for the library professionals. Along with prospective working abilities, library professionals should also have a favourable outlook on working for institutions to achieving their goals.

Key words: Changing Role of librarians, Digital Environment, Challenges of Librarian in digital Environment, Skills required for Librarians in the Digital Environment.

Introduction:

The world is evolving right now as a result of information technology, bringing with it new opportunities and difficulties. One of the most challenging professions in the knowledge society is the library and information services sector, which requires understanding of information management and information and communication technology.

The library is only one of the many areas of life that information technology is swiftly changing today. As a result of increased information technology capabilities, the role and responsibilities of librarians have undergone a significant transformation. In the context of a digital library, the rapid and innovative improvements in information and communication technology provide several challenging problems for librarians. Librarians must reimagine their positions to meet shifting expectations. The technology requires a high level of technical skill set from LIS professionals in order to make use of new technological tools for providing effective in formation services to the users.

Status of Librarian:

In the past the librarian was only as book keeper the role of a librarian today is multifaceted. He has a variety of responsibilities as both a classic librarian and a contemporary information specialist. It is obvious that librarians will serve as knowledge managers, information specialists, librarians, etc. in the future. They must oversee all library operations and carry out all administrative tasks, from the procurement of information resources to the provision of information services, both now and in the future. An academic and research library's strategic vision must be managed, developed, and advanced by a librarian who is a collaborative and visionary leader. We are all aware of and respect librarians as educators. Additionally, it is evolving into: Knowledge Manager, Information Consultant, Technology Specialist, and Embedded Librarian.

Why are Librarian For Change?

The explosion of information, the shift away from textbook use, the growing awareness of different learning styles, improvements in instructional and information technologies, and support for cooperative learning and collaborative teaching are all factors that make lesson planning more difficult. These elements create a necessity for collaboration with a librarian. No one is more capable of bringing about change than a librarian who collaborates with the administration, staff, and students. Faculty members must make an effort to incorporate technology, resource-based learning, innovative evaluation techniques, and curricular integration into their regular teaching. By utilising the knowledge and abilities acquired while implementing library programmes, librarians can contribute to this process. The role of librarian is to promote access to appropriate on time information to satisfy users.

Librarian in a Changing Environment:

The environment in which librarians work is changing in terms of greater access to a range of information, increased speed in acquiring information, greater complexity in finding, analyzing, and linking information, constantly changing technology and adaptation, lack of standardisation of both hardware and software, and continuous learning for users and staff. It is also changing in terms of management of financial investment for technology. A number of authors have addressed the issue of the librarian's role in the new environment of the world wide web and the Internet's exponential growth. It has been hypothesised that librarians will play a more dynamic role than they do at the moment as guides to information seekers in the expanding universe of information. In a different approach, the growth of digital information presents a chance to advance the position of the librarian and gives rise to a new breed of librarian the Cyber librarian.

Changing role of Librarians :

Over the last two decades, the paradigm of the library has quickly evolved from print services to digital services. As a result of the librarians' digital phenomenon, a new idea of the library called "Library without Walls" was devised. System built through the environments. The function of the librarian is important and should not be undervalued. End users can utilise it immediately from their desktop. In terms of packaging and repackaging electronic material, the responsibilities of the librarian and information scientist has expanded. Publishing, giving readers advice on how to find pertinent online sources, etc. Making decisions in such a novel environment will be quite challenging for the librarian. What needs to be organized? How to give citation? How should the collection be arranged? As a result, the librarian must adapt, learn new skills, and take on new responsibilities. The most important and prevalent problem and difficulties that librarians and information scientists in the current digital era confront while delivering digital information.

Skills of Librarians in the Digital Environment :

Today's librarians are playing very significant role in storing, managing and retrieving the information resources electronically. They are playing numerous functions in current time as an information managers, information facilitators, knowledge expert and technology expert etc. By adopting advanced technologies, the LIS professional can face the confronts of a new era. They necessity to train themselves according to the latest technological innovation to accomplish the required objectives. The librarians necessitate laying the foundation to serve the users of tomorrow. Therefore the librarians must update and advance their knowledge and skills so as to work in today's changing information world.

• IT skills required for library professionals
• Hardware skills
• Software skill
• Technological Tools Using Skills
• Skill of using Internet
• Skill of using Computer communications Networks
• Information Retrieval skill
• Traditional Skill
• Communication Skills
• Administrative capabilities
• Preservation skill
• User-orientation skills
• Time management skills
• Leadership skills

Concept of Academic libraries in Digital Environment:

The Digital environment is one powered by technology, where information is accessed and disseminated electronically using technological tools. With particular relevance to libraries, it is a library environment where information access is performed electronically through the use of computers and other technological means for storing, accessing, retrieval, and dissemination. Libraries no longer serve as a repository for collections; instead, they now focus more on providing digital services than analogue ones (Bhongade et al., 2012). Libraries today are equipped with automated technologies to facilitate easy access to the library collection via the OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) system.

A wide range of digital tools are accessible through networks and can be used with e-mails, newsgroups, mailing lists, web forms, bulletin boards, SMS Chat, video conferencing, and virtual worlds. The evolving role of librarians in the digital world; Professionals in libraries are now actively involved in creating digital collections and services, virtual reference services, and research support services that offer 24/7 access to information from anywhere in order to meet user expectations. The following list outlines the evolving duties and roles that librarians now have in the digital age.

• Collection Developer and Manger
• Digital library Administrator
• Content Manager
• Websites Designer
• Training organizer and Trainer
• Researcher Advocates • Plagiarism Detector
• Social Media Communicator

The evolving function of the librarian implies a set of modern abilities necessary to meet the problems posed by the newest web technologies in the context of e-learning. The focus in the library will change from technical skills to communication, facilitation, training, and management abilities. Although technology poses ethical problems for librarians, they must be prepared for the role of information professional in the linked, networked world by developing the skills necessary for success in their new positions. Libraries have an outstanding potential as the third place, after home and work with learning, inspiration and entertainment. Since the user's expectations for digital information must be achieved, it is crucial to adapt the environment, structure, and interiors of academic libraries. The future library should not have collection storage as its primary role.

Librarian professional in Electronic Library Environment:

The administration and organisation of information has undergone a radical change as a result of the quick growth of information technology and communication systems. A variety of information offerings from users are creating new problems, competition, needs, and expectations for libraries. The library professionals are learning about the theoretical and practical applications of library and information science to library operations and services in preparation for working in the global digital library environment. He must keep abreast of the most recent technical developments in general and their use in library operations in particular.

The librarian has the chance to search various websites, e-journals, etc. in a digital environment. Also, he must be an alert user of newly developed hardware as well as software essential for a web-based library. Additionally, he must be able to share ideas among others in the same professions group through email, audio/video conferencing, etc.

Challenges facing librarians in the digital world:

The following issues and challenges are faced by library and information science professionals in the modern digital era as they attempt to deliver digital information services to the knowledge society.

- Demands for new skills
- A lack of confidence in the more competent information
- Resistance to changes
- Lack of ICT literacy
- New generation of learners
- Copyright
- Shortage of library funds
- Technical infrastructure
- Lack of Professional skills
- Confidentiality
- Cyber crimes and security
- Manpower
- Collection of Digital e-resources

Conclusion:

The LIS professionals are necessary to obtain such knowledge and skills. The library is one of the heavily information technology influenced service professions. The goal of equipping librarians and information specialists with IT skills is to deliver the services that customers in the new environment have come to demand. Information storage and access methods have undergone a significant transformation as a result of the digital age. The idea of a librarian, their collection and services have all changed a result.

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Impact of education on students after cancellation of SSC Board Examination in Maharashtra - a review

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Abstract:

The cancellation of secondary school certificate (SSC) board examination due to unforeseen circumstances has raised significant questions and the impact of such decision on student educational outcomes and long term prospects. These research paper aims to investigate and analyse the consequences of cancelling the SSC board exam on students' academic, psychological and career development. Through the extensive review of existing literature surveys and interviews with students and educators this paper seeks to provide valuable insight into the multifaceted effect of these cancellations and suggest possible strategies to mitigate negative consequences.

Key words: SSC Board examination, Importance, psychological impact on students.

Introduction:

History of Maharashtra SSC board exam:

The Maharashtra SSC (Secondary School Certificate) board exam is a critical educational milestone for students in the state of Maharashtra, India. This examination is conducted by the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE). It is an essential step in a student's academic path, as the results of this examination have a remarkable impact on their future educational and career choices. The Maharashtra SSC board exam assesses students' knowledge and understanding of various subjects, including languages, mathematics, science, and social studies, and plays a key role in moulding their academic path. It's an examination that students work very hard to prepare for, as it can determine their eligibility for higher education programs and future opportunities.

Board examination has a vast history, with its roots in ancient civilization modern standardised board exam emerged in Europe in the 19th Century and has spread to colonies. in the U.S. the SAT played a pivotal role they have various purpose Globally but their formats and impact the vary Technology has influenced their Administration and their ongoing debate about their effectiveness and relevance in education.

Importance:

The exam plays an important role in knowing the academic and career prospects in a student's life. It is an initial step towards deciding one's career path for the future. The content of all subjects that students study prior to the SSC board exam helps them to collect basic knowledge about every field. Board exams are important tests that students take to show that they have finished a certain level of school. The cancellation of SSC board examination has a profound impact on students and the education system as a whole. This unexpected turn off event has brought about a significant shift in the education landscape, leading to various changes and challenges for students in this discussion.

1.3 Psychological impact on student.

1. Relief: some students feel relieved because they don't have to take the stress full exams.
2. Uncertainty: others are unsure about how their grades will be decided, which can make them anxious.
3. Disappointment: if they worked hard and were ready, they might be disappointed about not getting a chance to prove themselves.
4. Motivation: without exams some students may find it difficult to stay motivated for studying.
5. Mixed emotions: students can have mixed feelings like relief, worry, frustration, and sadness.

Pros:

1: Reduce stress: many students are taking extreme tension for the exams. No exam makes them relaxed about studies. as an exam is mentally and physically taxing.
2. Health and safety: during the time of health crises it becomes safer for students to avoid crowds.
3.Fairness: cancelling exam can be fair for students who can't prepare properly for exams due to tough circumstances.
4.Focus on learning: it can help students to focus continuously on their studies without any pressure.
5.Alternative assessment: Alternative assessments for board exams can include continuous assessment, teachers assessments, oral exams, portfolios, open-book exams, online assessments, and standardised testing. These approaches can provide a fair and

comprehensive evaluation of students' knowledge and skills.

6.Reduced pressure: it can make student relax, tension free and happier.

1.2.Cons:

1. **College admission:** college admission become more challenging. Many Institute take advantage of it and many student get affected.
2. **Assessment fairness:** alternative assessment method may not equal or fair for all student. Many Institute can make bogus results.
3. **Inferior Quality education:** student will start taking advantage of it and it will degrade the quality of education.
4. **Decrease economy:** students are the future of our country. Low Quality population decreases the economy level of the country.
5. **Increase mortality rate**: because of low quality education the country might not get the great doctors, nurses and engineers which increase the mortality rate.

Objectives:

1. To study the impact of education on students.
2. To suggest the importance of ssc board exam.
3. To know the future necessity of ssc exam exam.

Review of literature:

1. Christopher T Barry, Kelli Moran-Miller, Hannah F Levy, Tiffany Gray

Journal of Technology in Behavioral Science, 1-13, 2023

The study found that a brief protective behavioral strategies (PBS) intervention for student-athletes did not produce the expected results. During the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, screen time and social media usage increased, but self-reported feelings of loneliness, stress, and anxiety decreased among the participants. The results need to be understood in the context of the abrupt COVID-19-related shutdowns, and further research is needed to explore PBS-oriented interventions for social media use.

2. Vikram R Jadhav, Tushar D Bagul, Sagar R Aswale

International Journal of research and Review, 2020

The global spread of COVID-19, originating in Wuhan, impacted developed countries like the United States and Italy. Lockdowns hit economies hard, but the education sector was also severely affected, leading to the cancellation of exams in Maharashtra, India. The paper addresses traditional education's disruption and the shift to online learning during the pandemic.

Conclusion:

When board exams that canceled students may be graded based on other things like class works, projects or past test scores. Some might get a simple "past" Or "fail" Instead of grades. these new grades can affect College admission. students might worry about fairness and how it impacts their future. Teachers might focus more on everyday learning. But all these changes can make students feel unsure and stressed. its important for students to stay motivated and talk to teachers and counsellors for guidance. Changes in the grading system can lead to different opportunities and challenges for students so they need support and clear communication.

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Significance of Mathematical Tricks in Competitive Exams

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Abstract:

While preparing for a competitive exam it is common to feel panicked about the mathematical section which is a complex one to crack. For all competitive exams time is the most important factor to achieve the targets. The main purpose of adding the category of Quantitative Aptitude to a competitive exam is to test ability to solve basic mathematical problems logically. For this, a good grasp of quantitative concepts with sufficient practice is needed. Mathematical Tricks, tips and shortcut plays a very important role in every competitive exam. These quick shortcut tricks help the students to solve math & reasoning problems easily, quickly and efficiently in competitive exams. Most importantly, this also improve techniques and skills to solve mathematical problems in less time. In fact, these mathematical tricks for competitive exams can be mastered not just for exam purposes but also to become efficient in solving problems. Imagine how mathematics would be easy and interesting when we have the ability to calculate the problems in a matter of seconds using some mathematical tricks. There are different kinds of arithmetic operations like addition, subtraction, division, multiplication, squaring, roots, powers, logarithms, divisions, etc. In this paper we have discussed some of the best tricks, which will help students to perform arithmetic calculations easily. In this paper, we elaborate some tricks to solve long square root series in seconds that generally ask in competitive exams. Also discussed some tricks of fast calculation of multiplication, square and division tricks.

Key Words: Mathematical Tricks, competitive Exam

Introduction:

Mathematics is a wonderful, elegant, and exceedingly useful language. It has its own vocabulary and syntax, its own verbs, nouns, and modifiers, and its own dialects and patois. It is used brilliantly by some, poorly by others. Some of us fear to pursue its more esoteric uses, while a few of us wield it like a sword to attack and conquer income tax forms or masses of data that resist the less courageous. Math is the language of science, or the language of Nature is mathematics. The more we understand the universe, the more we discover its mathematical connections. Flowers have spirals that line up with a special sequence of numbers (called Fibonacci numbers) that you can understand and generate yourself. Seashells form in perfect mathematical curves (logarithmic spirals) that come from a chemical balance.

Star clusters tug on one another in a mathematical dance that we can observe and understand from millions and even billions of kilometres away. We have spent centuries discovering the mathematical nature of Nature. With each discovery, someone had to go through the math and make sure the numbers were right. Almost everyone has ten fingers, so our system of mathematics started with 1 and went to 10. In fact, we call both our numbers and our fingers “digits.” Coincidence? Hardly. Pretty soon, though, our ancestors ran out of fingers. The same thing has probably happened to you. But we can’t just ignore those big numbers. We need numbers—they’re part of our lives every day, and in ways we typically don’t even notice. Think about a conversation you had with a friend. To call, you needed a phone number, and the time you spent on the phone was measured in numbers of hours and minutes. Every date in history, including an important one like your birthday, is reckoned with numbers. We even use numbers to represent ideas that have nothing to do with counting. People describe one another in numbers representing height and weight. And, of course, we all like to know how much money we have or how much something costs in numbers: dollars, pesos, yuan, rupees, krona, euros, or yen. Certain qualities that are nurtured by mathematics are power of reasoning, creativity, abstract or spatial thinking, critical thinking, problem-solving ability and even effective communication skills. Mathematics is not easy for some students.

It is a subject that many kids tend to struggle with it. It is not uncommon to see kids eventually lose interest in developing their numerical literacy, which can make coping with math increasingly difficult as they advance to middle and high school. Even in competitive exams students struggle to attempt mathematical and reasoning part due to lack of mathematics knowledge. Here the mathematics tricks play important role. The Mathematical tricks are not only helpful for school-going kids but also support to manage time in final exams as well as in the competitive exam and solve the Mathematical questions with accuracy. Mathematical tricks can be helpful for kids in several ways. They can help them reduce the number of steps that they need to take to tackle a problem and arrive at the right solution. They can also offer kids a range of ways to approach and solve the same problem. Getting a grasp of math tricks can ultimately make math more interesting and less daunting for kids. So why not give them a whirl? Here in this paper are some math tricks with answers and examples to help the students to catch on fast.

Research Methodology:

The research paper has been developed from Primary and descriptive secondary data. The secondary information is collected from books about tricks on mathematics, Vedic mathematics, research journals, web links, related research papers etc.

Objective:

The objective of the research paper is to highlight on **some** mathematical tricks to solve long square root series in seconds that generally ask in competitive exams. Also discussed some tricks of fast calculation of multiplication, square and division tricks.

Tips to Improve Mathematics for Competitive Exams:

The key tips that can follow for preparation for the section of Mathematics for Competitive Exams.

- **Use short mathematical tricks instead of long method.**
- **Always Keep a List of Important Formulas on Your Desk:**

  Mathematics without formulas is like Pizza without cheese. Instead of cramming up the formulas at the last moment, it is better to go through them as many times as you can. Also, try to memorize only few important formulas and not the entire list.
- **Master Important Topics First:**

  Study smart, not hard. Almost all the topics in Mathematics for competitive exams are important but there are a few concepts that are commonly asked. Identify those areas and practice them thoroughly.
- **Memorize the Right Stuff:**

  Remember multiplication tables at least up to 20 and learn the square as well as cube roots for numbers till 30. These hacks can help you save time from difficult calculations.
- **Follow the Mantra of Practice:**

  When you take competitive tests that are set in a specific time frame, it improves your speed and helps you identify the areas where you still lag. So, keep practicing the key concepts until you feel confident enough to crack them.

Mathematical Tricks:

A. Multiplying by 6

If you multiply 6 by an even number, the answer will end with the same digit. The number in the ten's place will be half of the number in the one's place.

Example: i) 6 x 8 = 48.

ii) 6 X 24 =

We write down 4 from the number 24 in the unit place & take 2 as carry so unit place digit … 4

We write down at ten's place --- Half of 26 = 13 + 2(carry) =15 …15

Final Answer is 6 X 24 = **154**

B. Finger Multiplication Table:

A simple way to do the "9" multiplication table is to place both hands in front of you with fingers and thumbs extended. To multiply 9 by a number, fold down that number finger, counting from the left.

Examples: i) To multiply 9 by 4, fold down the fourth finger from the left. Count fingers on either side of the "fold" to get the answer. In this case, the answer is 36.

ii) To multiply 9 times 8, fold down the eighth finger, giving an answer of 72.

C. Square a number ending with 5:

Example: i) square of 35

Step 1. Find square of 5; 5^2= 25 (put it on right side of answer)

Step 2. Multiply the number other than 5 in the given number by its next higher digit (i.e. 3 X 4)

We get 12 (put it on left side of answer)

So, result is 35 X 35 = **1225**

ii) Square of 115

Step 1. Square of 5 = 25 (put it on right side of answer)

Step 2. 11 X 12 = 132 (put it on left side of answer)

So, result is 125 X 125 = **13225**

iii) Square of 7.5

Step 1. Square of 5 = 25 (put it on right side of (decimal) answer)

Step 2. 7 X 8 = 56 (put it on left side of (decimal) answer)

So, result is 125 X 125 = **56.25**

D. Two-digit numbers with the same first digit, and Sum of second digits is 10:

We can use a similar trick when multiplying two-digit numbers with the same first digit, and second digits that sum to 10. The answer begins the same way that it did before (the first digit multiplied by the next higher digit), followed by the product of the second digits.

Example i) 83 X 87. (Both numbers begin with 8, and the last digits sum to 3+ 7 =10.)
Since 8 X 9 =72, and 3 X 7 = 21, the answer is **7221**.

ii) 46 X 44 **(**Both numbers begin with 4, and the last digits sum to 6+4 =10.)

```
        4    6
   X    4    4
     ____________
4X5 = 20
6X4 =      24
     ____________
So, Answer is    20 24
```

E. Square of two-digit number:

Example: i) square of 47

$(4 \quad 7)^2$

(Square of tens place digit) -------- 1 6 4 9 -------- (square of unit place digit)
+ 5 6 ------- (4 X 7 X 2) (leave unit place as blank and then write product)

2 2 0 9

So, result is 68^2 = 2209

Example: i) square of 68

$(6 \quad 8)^2$

(Square of tens place digit) -------- 3 6 64 -------- (square of unit place digit)
+ 9 6 ------- (6 X 8 X 2) (leave unit place as blank and then write product)

4 6 2 4

So, result is 682 = 4624

F. Multiplication of numbers, which are nearer to bases of 10, 100, 1000 i.e. increased powers of 10.

<u>**Case I**</u>**: Integer less than base**: consider 96 X 94

Here the nearest base = 100

```
(x) 96          (100-96)
(y) 94          (100-94)
Column 1  Column 2
(x) 96        4 (x1)
(y) 94        6 (y1)
(96 – 6 or 94 – 4) -----     90    /    24      ------- (4 X 6)
```

So, result 96 X 94 = **9024**

Case II: Integer more than base: consider 112 X 114

Here the nearest base = 100

```
(x) 112    (100-112)
(y) 114    (100-114)
Column 1   Column 2
(x) 112        -12 (x1)
(y) 114        -14 (y1)
(112 – (-14) or 114 – (-12)) -----  126     /     168      ------- (-12 X -14)
```

(Carry 1 to the left because 2nd part of answer should be of 2 digits for base 100)

So, result 112 X 114 = 127/68 = **12768**

Case III: Integer below and above the base: consider 995 X 1042

Here the nearest base = 1000

```
(x) 995     (1000-995)
(y) 1042       (1000-1042)
```

Column 1 Column 2
(x) 995 05 (x_1)
(y) 1042 -42 (y_1)

(995 – (-42) or 1042 – 5) ----- ~~1037 / -210~~ ------ (5 X - 42)

Here the 2nd part is negative i.e., -210 so we carry 1 (i.e., 1000, since the base is 1000) from 1st part of answer and final answer is obtained as

1036 /1000-210) = 1036 / 790, So result 995 X 1042 = **1036790**

G. Multiplication of numbers with a series of 9's in the multiplier:

Multiply 5436 by 9999
Step 1. Subtract 1 from 5436 (given number)
5436 -1 = 5435 (put it on left side of answer)
Step 2. Subtract each of the digit of 5435 from 9 (i.e., 9-5, 9-4, 9-3, and 9-5)
We get 4564(put it on right side of answer)
So, result is 5436 X 9999 = **54354564**

H. Multiplication of numbers with a series of 1's in the multiplier:

i) Multiply 56 by 11

Step 1 - Write 5 and 7 as shown below.

```
    5   7
X   1   1
_________
    5   7
```

Step 2 - In between 5 and 6, write the sum of 5 and 6 (12).

```
    5       7              5       7
X   1       1          X   1       1
_______________        _______________
    5  (5+7)  7            5  (12)  7
```

Step 3 - Add 5 and carry 1, so final answer is

```
    5   7
X   1   1
_____________
  6   2   7
```

ii) Multiply 6389 by 1111

We write down 9 in the unit place as it is 9 -------9
Add (9+8) = 17, 1 carry -------7
Add (9+8+3) + 1 carry = 21, 2 carry -------1
Add (9+8+3+6) + 2 carry = 28, 2 carry -------8
Add (8+3+6) +2 carry = 19, 1 carry --------9
Add (3+6) + 1carry =10, 1 carry -------0
Write down 6 + 1 carry -------- 7 ↑
Final Answer is (down to up) = **7098179**

I. Some tricks of square roots of a series

a) *For such type of problem* $\sqrt{a\sqrt{a\sqrt{a\sqrt{a\sqrt{a}}}}}$ …. n times , result is $a^{\frac{2^n-1}{2^n}}$, where "a" = number inside the square root and "n "is no of repetition.

Example. Result for $\sqrt{4\sqrt{4\sqrt{4\sqrt{4\sqrt{4\sqrt{4}}}}}}$ is $4^{\frac{2^6-1}{2^6}} = 4^{\frac{63}{64}}$

b) *For such type of problem* $\sqrt{a\sqrt{a\sqrt{a\sqrt{a\sqrt{a \ldots\ldots \infty}}}}}$, result is a, where "a" = number inside the square root

Example. Result for $\sqrt{5\sqrt{5\sqrt{5\sqrt{5\sqrt{5\ldots\ldots\infty}}}}}$ is 5.

c) *For such type of problem* $\sqrt{a \pm \sqrt{a \pm \sqrt{a \pm \sqrt{a \pm \sqrt{a \pm \ldots\ldots\infty}}}}}$, result is $\frac{\sqrt{4a+1}\pm 1}{2}$, where "a" = number inside the square root

Example. Result for i) $\sqrt{10 + \sqrt{10 + \sqrt{10 + \sqrt{10 + \sqrt{10 + \ldots\ldots\infty}}}}}$ is $\frac{\sqrt{4X\ 10+1}+1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{41}+1}{2}$

ii) $\sqrt{10 - \sqrt{10 - \sqrt{10 - \sqrt{10 - \sqrt{10 - \ldots\ldots\infty}}}}}$ is $\frac{\sqrt{4X\ 10+1}-1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{41}-1}{2}$

d) *For such type of problem* $\sqrt{a \pm \sqrt{a \pm \sqrt{a \pm \sqrt{a \pm \sqrt{a \pm \ldots\ldots\infty}}}}}$, if factors of "a" are two consecutive numbers as "x" & "(x-1)" then result of $\sqrt{a + \sqrt{a + \sqrt{a + \sqrt{a + \sqrt{a + \ldots\ldots\infty}}}}}$ is "x" & result of $\sqrt{a - \sqrt{a - \sqrt{a - \sqrt{a - \sqrt{a - \ldots\ldots\infty}}}}}$ is "x-1"

Example. For $\sqrt{12 \pm \sqrt{12 \pm \sqrt{12 \pm \sqrt{12 \pm \sqrt{12 \pm \ldots\ldots\infty}}}}}$, factors of "12" are 4 and 3(consecutive numbers), so result of $\sqrt{12 + \sqrt{12 + \sqrt{12 + \sqrt{12 + \sqrt{12 + \ldots\ldots\infty}}}}}$ is 4 & result of $\sqrt{12 - \sqrt{12 - \sqrt{12 - \sqrt{12 - \sqrt{12 - \ldots\ldots\infty}}}}}$ is 3

e) For such type of problem $\sqrt{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 \ldots\ldots n^3}$, result is $\frac{n \times (n+1)}{2}$

Example. *i*) *For* $\sqrt{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3}$, result is $\frac{3 \times (3+1)}{2} = 6$

ii) *For* $\sqrt{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 \ldots\ldots 99^3}$, result is $\frac{99 \times (99+1)}{2} = 4950$

f) For such type of problem

$\sqrt{1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \cdots + (n-2) + (n-1) + \boldsymbol{n} + (n-1) + +(n-2) + \cdots + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1}$

Result is "n"

Example. *i*) $\sqrt{1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \mathbf{5} + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1}$, *result is* "5"

ii) $\sqrt{1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + \mathbf{10} + 9 + 8 + 7 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1}$, *result is* "10"

g) For such type of problem $\sqrt{a \pm 2\sqrt{b}}$, if sum of two factors of "b" is "a" then result is $\sqrt{1st\ \ factor(\ bigger\ one)} \pm \sqrt{2nd\ factor\ (smaller\ one)}$

Example. $i)\ \sqrt{8+2\sqrt{15}}$, factors of 15 are **5 and 3** which sum is 8,
so, result is $\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}$

$ii)\ \sqrt{10+2\sqrt{21}}$, factors of 21 are **7 and 3** which sum is 10,
so result is $\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{3}$

$iii)\ \sqrt{11-2\sqrt{30}}$, factors of 30 are **6 and 5** which sum is 11,
so, result is $\sqrt{6}-\ \sqrt{5}$

h) For such type of problem$\sqrt{a\pm n\sqrt{b}}$, if $sum\ of\ \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2$ and b is a then result is $\sqrt{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2}\pm\sqrt{b}$

Example. $i)\ \sqrt{28+10\sqrt{3}}$, $\left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^2+3=28\ so\ result\ is\ \sqrt{25}+\sqrt{3}$ or $5\ +\sqrt{3}$

$ii)\ \sqrt{16-6\sqrt{7}}$, $\left(\frac{6}{2}\right)^2+7=16\ so\ result\ is\ \sqrt{9}-\sqrt{7}$ or $3-\sqrt{7}$

$iii)\ \sqrt{7-4\sqrt{3}}$, $\left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^2+3=7\ so\ result\ is\ \sqrt{4}-\sqrt{3}$ or $2-\sqrt{3}$

i) For such type of problem $\frac{1}{2^1}+\frac{1}{2^2}+\frac{1}{2^3}+\frac{1}{2^4}+\cdots\cdots\cdots\frac{1}{2^n}$, result is $\frac{2^n-1}{2^n}$

Example. $i)\ \frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{16}$, result is $\frac{16-1}{16}=\frac{15}{16}$

$ii)\ \frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{16}+\frac{1}{32}+\frac{1}{64}+\frac{1}{128}+\frac{1}{256}$, result is $\frac{256-1}{256}=\frac{255}{256}$

j) Mathematics Division Tricks

The numbers that can be evenly divided by certain numbers are:

- If a number is an even number and ends in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8, it is divided by 2.
- A number is divisible by 3 if the sum of the digits is divisible by 3. Consider the number 12 = 1 + 3 and 3 is divisible by 3.
- A number is divisible by 4 if the last two digits are divisible by 4. Example: 9312. Here the last two digits are 12, and 12 is divisible by 4.
- If the last digit is 0 or 5, it is divisible by 5
- If a number is divisible by 2 and 3, then it is divisible by 6, since 6 is the product of 2 and 3.
- If the number is divisible by 8, the last three digits of the numbers are divisible by 8.
- If a number is divisible by 9, the sum of the digits is divided by 9. Let us consider the example, 4518 = 4 + 5 + 1 + 8 = 18, which is divisible by 9.
- If the final digit of the number is 0, it is divisible by 10.

Conclusion:

Mathematics is a methodical application of matter. It is so said because the subject makes a man methodical or systematic. Mathematics makes our life orderly and prevent chaos. Certain qualities that are nurtured by mathematics are power of reasoning, creativity, abstract or special thinking, critical thinking. all of which are transferable qualities that will benefit us in our future endeavors. It is a fun subject. Adding tricks to this subject will make it more interesting. Students will be able to solve all the complex problems using these Mathematics magic tricks. These tricks also help students to improve their problem-solving skills and boost their confidence. **Mathematical tricks** are the ways to solve complex mathematical problems easily and quickly. Mathematics is not only limited to learning from textbooks, there are different learning styles that make mathematics easier. Simple **Mathematical magic tricks** helps for fast calculations and improve mathematical skills. For example, the multiplication tricks will help students to learn math's tables and quick multiplication.

Math tricks can be helpful for kids in several ways. They can help them reduce the number of steps that they need to take to tackle a problem and arrive at the right solution. They can also offer kids a range of ways to approach and solve the same problem. Due to this beauty of mathematical tricks, it plays very important role in competitive exams in solving the mathematical and reasoning problem effectively with accurate answer in very less time.

We all think we know enough about arithmetic to get by, and we certainly feel no guilt about resorting to the handy pocket calculator that has become so much a part of our lives. But, just as photography may blind us to the beauty of a Vermeer painting, or an electronic keyboard may make us forget the magnificence of a Horowitz sonata, too much reliance on technology can deny us the pleasures that we will find in these pages.

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Knowledge Management in universities of Maharastra State: An application of ICT

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Abstract:

In the modern era, knowledge and information have become increasingly important, with many people holding the view that knowledge is the most potent tool for advancing a country. The most valuable resource thought to propel a country toward progress and development is knowledge. Knowledge is imparted by universities, and the curriculum is supported by university libraries, which house knowledge accumulation. Thus, knowledge management becomes more crucial. ICT is a key tool that library professionals use to better serve their patrons. This paper investigates whether ICT improves knowledge management (KM) in university libraries and how effective it is for users. This is a component of the research project titled "Analysis of Knowledge Management (KM) in University Libraries in Maharashtra."

Keywords: Information Communication Technology, Knowledge Management, University libraries

Introduction:

A. Information, Knowledge, and Data

Knowledge, information, and data are related concepts. Raw factual data that, after processing, are transformed into information. When information is organized and processed, it becomes knowledge, which is frequently used when making decisions. Data, information, and knowledge are distinguished by Davenport and Prusak based on value-adding procedures that convert raw materials into conveyable messages and subsequently into concepts like knowledge. "Knowledge offers a framework for assessing and incorporating new experiences and information. It is a fluid mixture of framed experience, values, contextual information, and expert insight. It comes from and is used in knowers' minds.

In organizations, it frequently finds its way into assets that support a country's advancement as well as documents or repositories. The country with the best practices, procedures, and organizational structure is also the one with the most information. Universities are regarded as the foundation of society (Kaptan & Kore, 2017). A university is an institution that advances knowledge, fosters creativity, deepens understanding, shapes citizens' personalities, and ultimately ushers in a civilized society. It is a location where knowledge and ideas are created, shared, and experimented with. It also encourages independent thought, which makes it a vital component of society. University libraries also support its parent organization in fulfilling its vision and mission by carefully acquiring and disseminating the needed information.Explicit knowledge can be codified in books, documents, and other formal, systematic formats (Koohang & Britz, 2008). It is easily shared and communicated. A great deal of knowledge is implicit. It is located in the person's mind. It is difficult to communicate. It is acquired via experience.

B. Knowledge Administration:

Any institution or organization, whether it be academic, research, business, or industrial, relies heavily on knowledge (Okore & Ekere, 2008). Library management is influenced by the multidisciplinary field of knowledge management. Experts have interpreted the concept of Knowledge Management, as defined by Choy and Suk (2005), differently. It is an object that can be identified and controlled in computer-based information systems, according to information system researchers. The management team views it as a procedure predicated on organizational and individual competencies like know-how and skills. (Prusak & Davenport, 1998.)7; (Takeuchi & Nonaka, 1995)(Sveiby, 1997) ; 8Winter (1998), p. 9Ten. To put it simply, knowledge management (KM) is the process of managing organizational knowledge to produce business value and a competitive edge. It is essential for upcoming businesses to succeed (Dyer, 2000)[11]. According to Taylor (1999)12, knowledge management is a process that transforms an organization from a state of knowledge chaos, which is currently the case for many organizations, into an enterprise that is knowledge-centric and supported by an extensive knowledge system.The goal of knowledge management (KM) is to use the knowledge already present in an organization while also producing new knowledge. (Lank, Chapple, and Rajan, 1992)[13].

Knowledge custodians are librarians. Libraries have been gathering, conserving, and distributing knowledge to those in need without distinction since the day they were founded. Libraries contain both tacit knowledge from seasoned professionals and explicit knowledge in the form of books, journals, CD ROMs, DVDs, and other materials. Libraries embraced new technologies to manage their resources and save users' time as the world shifted toward digitalization.

As essential components of the entire system, universities and society have an interdependent relationship that serves as a catalyst for change, a hub for the creation and application of knowledge, and a major driver of economic growth (Kaptan & Kore, 2017:14). Under Dr. D.S. Kothari's chairmanship, the University Education Commission (1964–1966) represented the mutually beneficial relationship between education and national development. In 2012, PrakashIn 15. Universities are places where a great deal of new knowledge is created as a result of research activities. This creation, preservation, and reuse of knowledge results in the development of civilized citizens who can advance the country. In this context, KM becomes more important. University libraries should be a key component in advancing the goals and objectives of the school. It must also have the infrastructure required to satisfy society's ever-increasing demands. Occasionally, university libraries gather and distribute all kinds of materials with the technology of the time, functioning as a dynamic organization in a setting that is continuously changing. The current study examines how ICT is used to improve KM in UL in Maharastra.

C. University Library Area in Km

Technological developments have led to the development of new tools for gathering, processing, and sharing information in a range of formats. They have also resulted in a shift in publishing from print to electronic resources. Technology took the place of the standard library materials. The rapid changes in society brought about by information and communication technology (ICT) are also evident in libraries. Nearly every aspect of library services, including acquisition, technical services performed in the library, processing, and distribution, was dominated by technology. Documents can be accessed through websites like Amazon, Flipkart, and others; online databases contain e-journals; CD/DVD resources allow for quick searches; and so on. The way libraries operate has been completely transformed by online services, and library workers now need to adjust to this new landscape by learning new competencies and skills in order to thrive in the digital age. The university libraries are furnished with online databases and journals in addition to printed materials. Time and location barriers were partially overcome with the aid of online consortiums and other e-resources. E-journal publishers make their journals more affordable by selling them through consortiums of libraries. In this field, the two main ones are INDEST Consortium and INFLIBNET. The UGC INFONET Digital Library Consortium, INFLIBNET Center, and INDEST-AICTE Consortium are partners in N-List.

A variety of e-journal articles from multiple publishers are accessible through databases such as IEEE, J-gate, Proquest, Emerald, and others. These days, libraries provide network-based services and resources such as digital collections, online databases, and digital references that enable them to run around the clock. This means that any patron with an Internet connection can access these resources twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.In 2004 Bertrot et al.16. Traditional catalog services were superseded by the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). Online access to OCLC and LOC catalogues improves classification services. In order to satisfy the needs of the digital age, library professionals embrace new trends in the industry.

We now have instant access to information. A study to determine how ICT is used to improve knowledge management in university libraries becomes important in a world where knowledge acquisition is highly valued. In terms of literacy, Maharastra is the most literate state in India. It also places a high value on postsecondary education. Barriers and challenges could appear when introducing new technology. To succeed in the rapidly evolving world, one must look for solutions to problems. "A library can transition from its current chaotic and knowledge-based environment to a knowledge-centric system through the process of knowledge management" (Taylor, 1999)17.

Ii. Review of Litrature:

Numerous studies have been conducted in this area, according to the review, and the findings indicate that most organizations have realized the importance of knowledge management (KM) in improving their own standing and propelling the country forward. In the current era of electronic information, Khan (2016)18 believes that technological advancements are re-engineering the global industry. Accordingly, the author concludes that, given the current situation, library professionals and Libraries must adapt and rethink their offerings to remain viable in today's world. According to Singhal & Tomar (2016), non-profit organizations must integrate knowledge management (KM) into their everyday operations. Organizations must put in place a reward system to make this process successful since it can encourage knowledge sharing and foster better group cooperation. Nonprofit organizations find it challenging to exchange knowledge with professionals in the same field or in other fields due to their limited resources. There must be chances for knowledge exchange and the growth of practice communities.

According to Agarwal and Islam's (2014)20 survey, no library can be forced to use a single set of tools because each one has its own special method for allocating resources. As a result, staff members must determine for themselves which tools and technologies will best serve their needs at the moment. Technology is merely an enabler, in his opinion. Kambam (2011) 21 asserts that ICT has aided higher education libraries in improving the accessibility and distribution of their resources and services. In an effort to enhance services, African libraries are also implementing this new technology. The author also discovers that by offering services through online environments and multimedia resources, its application will boost quality improvement. ICT infrastructure must be used to meet the needs of users in Nigeria's academic community, according to Okiy (2010) 22. Librarians must be retrained and equipped with the appropriate ICT skills in order to reap the greatest benefits. Sharma (2015)23 also noted that the advancement of ICT has always sped up the growth of libraries.

According to Archana (2015), 24, a robust ICT infrastructure can handle the demands of a changing global environment. According to Gurikar and Mukherjee (2015), technology alone cannot deliver high-quality services. To meet the demands, it is essential to appoint qualified professionals and to provide the staff with the necessary training. According to Vijayakumar (2011) 26, modern libraries offer technology-based services and are well-equipped with new technology.He discovers that users are satisfied with IT-enabled services. According to Raja, Ahmad, and Sinha (2009) 27, using IT in libraries can improve their operational effectiveness and meet patrons' growing needs. The role of information professionals as knowledge professionals needs to change. It is necessary for librarians to continuously learn new skills in order to manage knowledge effectively. According to Islam and Islam (2006) 28, the world of information has undergone revolutionary changes as a result of computers and related technologies.

Iii. Methodology:

The paper is a component of the investigation into the "Use of Knowledge Management Techniques in University Libraries in Maharashtra." It was discovered that the KM process uses ICT and its tools to manage resources. Using questionnaires and interviews, the data for this study was gathered from a universe of five reputable universities in Maharashtra: M G University, Maharastra University, Calicut University, CUSAT, and Maharastra Agricultural University.

The study's target population included part-time and full-time researchers, teachers, students, and librarians working in Maharashtra's five university libraries. The universities that were founded prior to 1980 were investigated. The study encompasses the entire student body, faculty, research scholars, and library professionals across five universities located in Maharashtra. Using questionnaires and interviews, the necessary data was gathered from the five university libraries that were chosen, and SPSS 20.0 for Windows was used for the analysis.

Iv. Data Interpretation and Analysis:

ICT Uses to Improve Knowledge Management in Libraries The five well-known university libraries in Maharastra, Central, as well as the department libraries provided the data for this investigation. Deputy librarians, assistant librarians, junior librarians, professional librarians, and library assistants were among the respondents.

In the past, libraries gathered documents as books and journals. Things have changed as a result of the development of information and communication technology (ICT). To its collection, online resources were also added. The study unequivocally demonstrates that all university libraries—100% of them—agree that books are the primary information source. Books are valued equally with journals and electronic resources. In libraries, institutional repositories and databases also have a place.

The vast majority of university libraries have resources available in several formats.

New knowledge is created in large quantities at university libraries because they actively encourage research activities. The Maharashtra universities have digital repositories of books, theses, and dissertations. Digital libraries are emerging. The majority of libraries have started automating in such an environment. Academic libraries are not an exemption either. Electronic resources are now easily accessible thanks to intranet and internet resources. The above table shows that 67.6% of respondents provide users IP authenticated access to the library's resources; 66.9% provide users access to the Central Library's resources; 52% allow users to access campus resources via intranets; 19.6% of respondents give users access via websites; and 13.5% require users to provide their user ID and password in order to access these resources. Centralized resource access is improved by intranet facilities.

Table 1 Mode of Access of Resources:

Mention the mode of access of these resources	Frequency	Percent
Inside the campus via intranet	77	52.0
Through IP authenticated access	100	67.6
From Central library	99	66.9
From Website	29	19.6
Using user ID and Password	20	13.5

Table 2 Providing Services Using Ict

Does your library provide the following services using ICT	Frequency	Percent
Multimedia service	79	53.4
Internet facilities	133	89.9
CA	63	42.6
SDI	45	30.4
OPAC facilities	139	93.9
WebOPAC	89	60.1
Digital Library facilities	115	77.7
Library Website	94	63.5
Electronic document delivery	71	48.0

Table 3 Participation in the National Library Network

Is your Library participating in any National Library Network	Frequency	Percent
Inflibnet	137	92.6
Delnet	72	48.6
Others	6	4.1

Table 4 Mode of Accessibility of E-Resources

Mode of accessibility of E- resources	Freque ncy	Perce nt
Campus wide access through IP authentication	121	81.8
User ID/ Password	27	18.2
Through Library only	31	20.9

Table 5 Effectiveness of Services

How do you know the effectiveness of your services	Frequency	Percent
Directly ask users	78	52.7
Through Close observation	77	52.0
By conducting user study	52	35.1
Record queries of users	68	45.9
Maintain suggestion box	80	54.1

With the development of technology, libraries began offering ICT-based services. The table unequivocally demonstrates that the majority of libraries offer their patrons Internet access and OPAC services. Ninety-three.9% of Maharastra's ULs offer .There are various ways to access electronic resources. According to the table, 81.8% of University Libraries in Maharashtra access campus-wide e-resources using IP authentication, 20.9% use the library alone, and 18.2% use a user ID and password. The table above demonstrates how technology is being used by university libraries to access electronic resources. Technology implementation alone is insufficient. Its effectiveness must be evaluated in order to Users have access to OPAC facilities, Internet resources (89.9%), and digital library resources (77.7%).The University Libraries also offer CAS, SDI, multimedia resources, electronic document delivery services, and other things. Thus, it is evident that UL uses technology.

The networks of the National Library assist in meeting users' information needs. It offers email services, document supply services, database services, catalog services, and so forth. The above table makes clear that the majority of university libraries in Maharashtra (92%) are a part of the National Library Network (INFLIBNET), followed by DELNET (486.6%) and other National Library Networks (4.1%). To better serve their patrons, university libraries have subscribed to electronic resources. They are made available by subscription, other means of access, or through INFLIBNET/INDEST Consortia. To determine how effective their services are, libraries employ a variety of techniques. According to the above table, 52.7% of university libraries in Maharashtra ask users directly, and 54.1% of these libraries keep suggestion boxes. Of them, 52% collect data on how effective services are by closely observing users; 45.9% log user inquiries, and 35.1% carry out user research. The above table makes it evident that most university libraries keep suggestion boxes in order to gauge how well their services are working.

Table 6 Problems in Using Ict For Managing Knowledge

Problems faced by you in using Information Communication Technology for managing knowledge	Frequency	Percent
Lack of training	113	76.4
Lack of time to learn	54	36.5
Fear of ICT applications	39	26.4
Technical problems	125	84.5
Lack of communication skills	75	50.7
Lack of co-operation from other staff	43	29.1

Libraries manage their knowledge through the use of information and communication technology. When technology is used, it will issues during the early phases of implementation. The above table makes it evident that 84.5% of librarians believe that technical issues are the biggest challenge they face when using ICT for knowledge management; 76.4% acknowledge that a lack of training is the biggest obstacle; 50.7% concur that a lack of communication skills is the biggest obstacle; and 36.5% believe that a lack of learning time is the biggest obstacle. 29.1% believe that their inability to use ICT for knowledge management is due to staff members' lack of cooperation. 26.4% of respondents concur that the main issue is a fear of ICT applications. The table makes it clear that the two main issues librarians have when utilizing ICT to manage knowledge are "technical problems and lack of training."

Table 7 Use of Web Tools

How often you use the following web tools	Daily	Once in a week	Twice in a week	Never
Blogging	17(11.5)	24(16.2)	14(9.5)	94(62.8)
Facebook	94(63.5)	13(8.8)	20(13.5)	21(14.2)
Audio/videosharing/web casting	16(10.8)	18(12.2)	17(11.5)	99(65.5)
Email/chat/skype	125(84.5)	10(6.8)	7(4.7)	6(4.1)
Discussion groups	49(33.1)	12(8.1)	9(6.1)	78(52.7)
Twitter	15(10.1)	33(22.3)	5(3.4)	95(64.2)
You Tube	55(37.2)	29(19.6)	18(12.2)	46(31.1)

ICT has brought in contemporary methods for information sharing. Social networking sites greatly encourage information sharing. The above table makes it evident that the majority of respondents share information via the internet via email and Facebook. ICT is also used for knowledge sharing.ICT has brought a number of softwares to oversee the library's collections. The majority of respondents, according to the study, are acquainted with the KOHA library management software. The experts also know how to use Dspace, Granthalaya, SOUL, LIBSYS, CDS/ISIS, and Greenstone, among other programs.

Table 8 Use of Technologies to Share Information

Do you use the following technologies to share information /knowledge	Frequency	Percent
Blogging	70	47.3
Email	140	94.6
Discussion Groups	65	43.9
Social networking tools	106	71.6

The above table makes it evident that the majority of respondents share information via email, an ICT tool. Determining the degree of knowledge management (KM) enhancement using ICT in University Libraries of Maharashtra is one of the study's goals. The respondents are asked a series of 11 questions on a five-point Likert scale about the value of ICT in KM enhancement in order to gather the necessary data. A score of 1 indicates "Strongly Disagree," 2 "Disagree," 3 "Neutral," 4 "Agree," and 5 "Strongly Agree" are assigned to the responses.

The mean percent score is calculated using the total score obtained from all 145 respondents. The following table provides the mean, standard deviation (SD), mean percent score, and Z value of the variables taken into consideration. (R.R. Abidin & Lloyd, 1985)29.

Followings are the ICT usefulness regression coefficients.

The constructs in this instance have a regression coefficient value greater than 0.4. In other words, in this instance, each of these constructs has a major bearing on how well ICT manages information and knowledge in libraries.

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Prior to conducting additional analysis, all constructs that have no bearing on the variables are eliminated.

(i) $MPS = \frac{MeanScore \times 100}{Maximum\ possible\ score}$

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That is, only when the construct has a major influence on the variables taken into consideration is the usefulness of ICT analyzed. A Z test was run on a single sample in order to determine the significance.

Table 9 the Regression Coefficients -Usefulness of Ict

actors/ Latent Variables (Dependent Variable)	Construct (IndependentVariable)	Regression Coefficient	C.R.	P	Variance Explained (%)
Usefulness of ICT	U1	0.659			43.5
	U2	0.622	6.722	<0.001	38.7
	U3	0.530	5.761	<0.001	28.1
	U4	0.725	7.33	<0.001	52.5
	U5	0.721	7.345	<0.001	51.9
	U6	0.622	5.698	<0.001	38.7
	U7	0.753	7.704	<0.001	56.7
	U8	0.532	5.815	<0.001	28.3
	U9	0.645	6.25	<0.001	41.5
	U10	0.601	6.291	<0.001	36.2
	U11	0.532	5.728	<0.001	28.4

Tables 10 -Mean, Sd And Z Value For The Usefulness Of Ict In Enhancement Of Km

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean % score	CV	z	p value
The usefulness of ICT in enhancement of KM	148	42.01	6.64	76.39	15.81	1.399	0.164

The average percentage score for the value of ICT in KM enhancement is 76.39%, indicating excellent value for ICT in KM enhancement.

4. The University Libraries are providing Intranet facilities and IP authenticated access for exploring remote information sources. Automating the library is a very serious goal for the University Libraries in Maharashtra.is steady because the percentage is under 20%. We formulate the hypothesis to determine whether the sample information we observe is present in the population or to confirm that ICT is useful in enhancing knowledge management (KM) to a good or excellent degree.

H0: The application of ICT to improve knowledge management in Maharashtra's university libraries is very beneficial.

H1: ICT is helpful in improving knowledge management in Maharashtra's university libraries.

We use a single sample Z test to test the above hypothesis, and Table 17 shows the outcome. The table indicates a p value of 0.164.

Thus, we draw the conclusion that ICT is very helpful in enhancing knowledge management in Maharashtra's university libraries.

Key Results of the Study:

The following are the study's noteworthy findings:

1. The primary source of information in Maharashtra's university libraries is books.
2. Libraries gather data in a variety of formats.
3. The University Libraries also keep digital collections in addition to printed ones.
6. The university libraries in Maharashtra offer services like document delivery, internet, OPAC, multimedia facilities, and digital libraries.

7. Participation in National Library Networks is available through University libraries.
8. Most university libraries keep a suggestion box so they can gauge how effective their services are.
9. The two main issues professionals have when utilizing ICT for knowledge management in libraries are technical issues and a lack of training.
10. Professionals use email services and social networking sites to exchange information.
11. The majority of librarians possess familiarity with Library Management software.
12. The majority of library professionals are proficient in information sharing, particularly when it comes to ICT tools.

Advice and Recommendations:

The data and findings analysis led to the following list of recommendations and suggestions:

1. Because libraries are nonprofit organizations with limited resources, care should be taken to gather and manage them so that the greatest number of users can benefit.
2. To improve their productivity, library staff members may receive ongoing training courses or other related activities on the use of information and communication technologies.
3. To keep their knowledge up to date, library professionals should be encouraged to attend workshops and seminars.
4. Having the right ICT equipment in the library system can help you make better use of the resources.
5. In order to thrive in the technological environment, library professionals may be encouraged to acquire new skills and competencies.
6. Library professionals should be open to the culture of information sharing.
7. A user study will be useful in determining how effective the recently introduced technologies are.

Recommendations:

The study's findings demonstrate that the majority of university libraries in Maharashtra are well aware of the effects of emerging technologies and are actively pursuing automation as a way to take advantage of ICT's advantages and improve service quality. In addition to learning new skills, library professionals are eager to offer technology-based services that help manage knowledge. According to the study, library professionals actively participate in National Library Networks and other related fields and are aware of the advantages of technology. They understand that their progress toward advancement is being impeded by inadequate training and technological constraints. Professionals working in libraries at Maharashtra University have a favorable attitude toward using ICT and knowledge management. Because the study was restricted to just five reputable universities in Maharashtra, it was challenging to extrapolate the results' significance.

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The Problems of Teaching & Speaking English in 21st Century India

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Abstract:

In linguistic complexity India is almost like the continent of Europe. In this highly multilingual context, the value of English Language can hardly be overestimated in the given situation. It has the status of an "associate official language". It is the dominant medium of communication in administration, higher education, industry and commerce, science and technology, journalism etc. English continues to be used as a link language across the country. Such importance of English may easily mislead one in to believing that "All is well" with the teaching of English in 21st century India.Though the status and role of English have not been changed much in India since independence, there remains no doubt that the standards of English Language Teaching have gone down. We can not form a uniform standard of English Language. Expensive English medium schools have mushroomed but growth of soft skills is not remarkable. Still high-income upper classes have a greater exposure to English than the poor learners. Complex ELT situation has defied attempts at language planning. Still we are confused about the age at which the learning of English should begin at school. We are unable to decide whether English should be a medium of instruction at school or not. The syllabus and the teaching materials are not based on the recent findings made in the fields of SLA and ELT. Students have least exposure of English outside the classroom. Examinations rarely test learner's oral fluency in English and our students are not capable of writing or speaking independently in English. We should create maximum resources to help the learners. Programmes like DELL and SCOPE should be supported by the teaching community. The methods of teaching should be student-friendly and updated. Teachers' training should be done frequently and adequately. We can change the present ELT scenario by changing our perspectives.

Objective:

1.Study to The Problems of Teaching English in 21st Century India
2.Study to The Problems of Speaking English in 21st Century India
3.Suggest solutions to solve English subject problems.

English, in highly multilingual India, has the status of an "associate official language". It is a link language across the country and the dominant medium of communication in administration, higher education, industry, science and technology, and journalism. A working knowledge of English has become a requirement in a number of fields, occupations and professions such as medicine and computing; as a consequence over a billion people speak English to at least a basic level. It means India is the largest English speaking community outside USA and the UK. English symbolizes in Indian minds, better education, better culture and higher intellect. In present times, English is the most preferred language. Such importance of English may easily mislead one into believing that "all is well" with the teaching of English in India. However, we need only a few facts to get in touch with reality. Krishnaswamy and Sriraman liken the English language in India to 'the holy cow' that is worshipped but not looked after. Though the status and role of English have not changed much in India since independence, there remains no doubt that the standards of English Language Teaching have gone down. There are all kinds of varieties of English to be found across the country, ranging from a near native variety to a bazaar variety. Expensive English medium schools and almost-free government schools exist side by side to cater for the English education. This practically means that learners from the high-income upper classes have a greater exposure to the language than poor learners.

ELT situation in India is so complex that it defies attempts at language planning. When policies have been framed, their implementation has been unsatisfactory because of lack of political will or lack of co-ordination among the concerned agencies - the central and the state governments or universities. The age at which the teaching of English starts at school varies among different states. The teaching of English at school-leaving stage is compulsory in some states while not in others. English may or may not be a medium of instruction at university or graduation level in different universities. The prevalent ELT situation is an 'aimless drift' and there is an urgent need for a uniform policy for teaching of English across India. English Language Teaching is carried out in our schools and colleges in such a way that the students either fear or hate the language or do both. The syllabus and the teaching materials are not based on the recent findings made in the fields of Second Language Acquisition (SLA) and English Language Teaching (ELT) and therefore, can be considered “outdated". The process of teaching is not updated even after the passage of years. Majority of the teachers have been indifferent to "the bank of English" with an envious corpus of written and spoken English: Newspapers, Magazines, fiction and Non-Fiction, Books, Brochures, Leaflets, Reports, Letters, Radio, T.V. etc. Informal spoken language is represented by recording of everyday casual conversations, meetings, interview and discussions. Given the traditional educational set up, our teachers are usually more concerned with "finishing" the course contents within a set time-limit of the academic year, not bothering about the actual language learning that takes place or rather, does not take place. As for the students, there is no exposure to English in or outside the classroom. Even after investing some five to eight years for learning English, our students are not capable of writing or speaking independently in English. Examinations rarely test learners' oral fluency in English. Language learning is a natural process for the natives. But for the students of other languages, deliberate efforts are required to learn a foreign language. Learning a second language means acquiring a system of rules, but just as a very little is known about these rules, even less is known about how such rule systems are acquired. Students find themselves unable to express in English. They have no idea of proper sentence structure. They do not know proper pronunciation, spellings and grammatical rules. We see students from non-english speaking backgrounds struggling with their lessons in English. They spend all their effort in learning by rote to get through the exams and consequently lose out on real learning. The hackneyed, stereotyped and traditional pattern of exams aims at clearing English not as a language but as a subject. The students, therefore, are guided to practice pick and chose method from the sub-standard material available in the market. So that students merely pass the subject far from learning any level of the Language.

The present educational system does not encourage students to speak in the English Language. It is only after they finish their graduation they realize the hard fact when they get rejected at all interviews. This really hits them hard and shatters their confidence. In the past, in rural areas, English was introduced to students in the fifth class. But now there is no dearth of English medium schools in such area yet the standards of English are falling rapidly. If we compare a graduate of present time with a graduate of the past, the result is shockingly amazing. Because of the rapidly increasing web of Educational facilities, the rural areas have been enjoying the facilities of the English medium schools and colleges. But it has neither helped in raising the level of the students, nor made them learn English as a language. The infrastructure of such institutes is weak. Some teachers have good accent, but they do not posses a good command over the language. Now In the rural and semi-urban areas, study of English language begins at an early age, at the KG level, it continues up to Senior Secondary or first Degree level. Even in the Professional Courses, the teaching of English as a communication skill is an integral part of the curriculum or the course obligations. It is quite unfortunate that whatever our English language teachers gain in the completion of their course or education as eligibility for seeking a job or an employment, it stays there and the teaching learning stagnates. Language acquisition seems to be a process of both of analogy and application, nature and nurture. The teacher has to keep in mind the age of the student, his native language, his cultural background and his previous experience with English. The experience of the teacher and his level of English mastery are equally important. To achieve the desired effects, the goal of a course must be kept in mind-whether it is aimed at reading, fluency in speech, inculcating translation skill.

Students of the rural areas do not realize the importance of English as a language of communication whereas this is the most important aspect of this global language. They lack the confidence to speak in English. First reason is that they have been taught English through Grammar-Translation Method. This method makes them dependent on their mother tongue. Whatever they read, they translate it into their own vernacular. During the time of exams, they cram the expected questions because they cannot write one original sentence of their own. Because of Grammar-Translation Method, they have no vocabulary of English words. While writing, they depend on the cheap material from the help books. Pronunciation is a universal problem of all the second language learners. One should clearly understand list down the differences between the two languages, the learner's language and the target language and focus on those aspects. Luckily a lot of work has been done in this area and is available either in the form of books or dissertations in university libraries. Unfortunately most of these dissertations are gathering dust, at least in most libraries in India. Next thing would be to give them as much of listening experience as possible, using authentic sources. Thirdly, teachers should try to change their approach. The learners are not wrong in their pronunciations, they are just different. There's nothing wrong in being different. We must accept that if the learners want to communicate with their own people their variety of English is just fine. But if they want to communicate at the international level, they will have to minimize the differences. We should understand that we are not native speakers of English and we can never be. At the most we can go as close as possible. Even in the UK there are four major varieties of English: Irish, Scottish, Wales and British. And within them there are a large number of sub varieties. Instead of imitating it is better to listen to standard speech and go on practicing in a natural way. But at the same time it is important to know that apart from separate sound-production, an idea about intonation, stress, falling, rising, fall-rise tone helps students to speak better. We should encourage fluency; accuracy will come soon after.To solve all the problems, a systematic approach should be followed. The teachers should aim at teaching primarily, not knowledge but skill, the different skills required for good Listening-Speaking-Reading-Writing. Teachers should find some way of helping pupils to enjoy their language activities, and of building their confidence. A teacher who tries to help his pupils in this way has rightly rejected the image of the teacher who acts as the arbitrary dispenser of all knowledge. As children learn by way of imitation, similarly, the students tend to follow the example set by their teacher. The English teacher should have the wide-ranging enthusiasm and Imagination; it can make English course a sort of clearing house for ideas and interests which branch out into all the other subjects that the pupils are studying in school, and beyond them.They can be made aware of the different parts of a word; root, suffix, prefix and how can they change the total meaning of the word by adding suffix or prefix with the root. Such practices will help them enjoying their play with words. They can understand the importance of suffixes and prefixes. They can be given exercise of making words negatives from positives by using prefixes. They can enjoy these exercises and also strengthen their vocabulary. Regular tests can be held to evaluate the progress of the students.

Concussions & Recommendations:

1.After laying stress on their vocabulary building, students should be given exercises of Reading. Books provide most pupils with the situations in which learning take place. 2.Reading is the core of Language learning. Students can acquire the speed and skills for practical purposes. In our literate society, professional competence depends on reading skills. Practice in exact reading should occur frequently, at least once a week and preferably twice.

3.The vocabulary drills can help them understand the usages of words in the books. They should be made to underline the Noun, Verb, adjective, and Adverb, in the given passage of reading. Similarly, they can be taught the proper usage of Articles, Determiners, Proposition and Conjunctions.

4.They should be guided to mark the idioms and how the use of idioms makes the expression better. By noticing all such components of the language they can enjoy the richness and flexibility of language. Once their interest is aroused, they will show tremendous improvement. Reading can also help them in making aware of spellings. 5.When the students have practiced different uses of words and have developed habit of reading, they can avoid the common errors of Translations. After the usages of all such practices in the classrooms, the students should be given exposure. There can be no learning without exposure.

6.Group discussions can be arranged. Texts should be read loudly by the students. Simple usage of words will become a part of their speech only when they are exposed to deliver a speech and express their own ideas. The zeal for learning will help them in their own advancement. The problems of the students and the teachers are inter-related. It is necessary to assure that the learner makes a tremendous contribution in the process. 7.The enthusiasm, the zeal and interest of the teacher can kindle the spark of learning in the students. Presentations by the students can help them enhancing their level of confidence. Teacher can change subject matter from prose to poetry, from essay writing to letter writing to prevent the class from monotonous routine. Audio-Visual aids can add to the presentation of the topic. Students can be encouraged to listen to English news and English commentaries broadcast on Radio and telecast on TV. Motivation in the initial phase, proper methodology in the next phase should be followed. Teacher's own personality and command over language counts a lot. Faculty improvement programmes should be held. Teachers should be made aware of the latest techniques and methods. An English language teacher should be capable of arising the interest and imagination of the students.

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A case study in Social Work College Libraries Role in the higher education of India

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Introduction:

Education is the process of facilitating learning or the acquisition of knowledge skills values morals believes and habits educational methods include teaching training storytelling discussion and directed research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educator's however learners can also educate themselves. Education can take place in formal or informal settings and any experience that has a formative effect on the way one things feels our acts may be considered educational. The first training course in Library Science in India was established at the Central Library, Baroda in 1911/12 by W. A. Borden and at Punjab University in 1915 by A. D. Dickinson. Gradually other universities and library associations started setting up library schools. Madras Library Association and Bengal Library Association started certificate courses in 1929 and 1935 respectively. Postgraduate courses also started in other universities subsequently, such as Andhra University (1935), Banaras Hindu University (1941) and University of Delhi (1947). The University of Delhi started providing facilities for research leading to doctorate degrees. It was the first institution to start the M.Phil courses in 1977.

In addition to formal teaching courses, many universities have introduced correspondence courses at various levels of education. This provides facilities to library personnel working at the lower level to improve their qualifications and update their limited knowledge and skills and also to those who could not get admission to formal courses earlier. In India, Library Science has almost been recognised as an established discipline now at par with other social sciences courses in the university education system. In spite of this, LIS education is currently facing a turning point. Various factors have contributed to bring about the change from the conventional to an automated library operation. Today only computerised libraries can participate in networking at the national and international levels. Most of the computerised libraries suffer from paucity of competent personnel at top and middle level managerial positions. Presently in India, Library and Information Science (LIS) education is imparted through more than 118 universities and institutions. A total of 105 universities provide Bachelor of Library and Information Science (BLIS) courses, 78 universities provide the Master of Library and Information Science (MLIS) courses, 21 are offering two-year integrated courses, 16 universities provide M.Phil in Library and Information Science, 46 universities provide Ph.D in Library and Information Science and 2 Universities provide D.Litt Degree. Besides this, the National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) which was earlier known as the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC), New Delhi, and Documentation Research and Training Centre (DRTC), Bangalore, provide Associateship courses in Information Science, which are equivalent to the MLIS degree. Presently the following LIS courses are available in India: - Certificate course in Library and Information Science (C.Lib.Sc) - Diploma in Library and Information Science - B.Lib.Sc. /BLIS (Bachelor Degree in Library and Information Science) - M.Lib.Sc. /MLIS (Master Degree in Library and Information Science) - PGDLAN (Post Graduate Diploma in Library Automation and Networking) - M.Phil (Master of Philosophy) in Library and Information Science - Ph.D (Doctor of Philosophy) in Library and Information Science - D.Litt in Library and Information Science.

Until the year 2000, most of the library schools in India have adopted the curriculum recommendation of the Report of University Grants Commission Review Committee 1965 (Chairman: Dr S R Ranganathan). In 2001, a Committee was appointed by the University Grants Commission (UGC), Government of India under the Chairmanship of Prof. C R Karisiddappa. This committee included experts, practitioners, teachers and scientists who made an outstanding effort in designing the National Curriculum for LIS Education. The committee, while keeping a practical and feasible approach, framed a modular curriculum keeping in view the contemporary developments in the job market in India suiting the different levels of LIS education. The special features of UGC model curriculum has clearly stated the learning objectives for each module, unitized syllabi, special instructions to emphasize the theoretical and practical aspects, and it also indicates the implied concepts of information literacy in LIS curriculum. The Committee also suggested a 60:40 approach for practical and theoretical sessions respectively. The practical sessions include hands-on experience, assignments, seminar presentation and demonstrations by LIS students during the course of study (UGC Model Curriculum: Library and Information Science 2001 (Chairman: C R Karisiddappa)). With the growth of information technology, LIS Schools have understood the need of periodic examination and analysis leading to necessary changes and improvements in curriculum for the interpolation of new and fast developing areas of information technology and computer science. The objective for training of LIS professionals is to promote library, to educate, to articulate and provide for the need of the clientele to increase productivity and economy. Curriculum is the core of the reform. Most of the library schools and departments have revised or in the process of re-designing their curricula.

In their curricula, courses relating to traditional library science with names such as "History of books" and "Libraries" disappeared. Instead, many computer-related courses were added. Examples of some of the topics included are: a) An Introduction to Computers; b) Programming Design; c) Database Management; d) Computerized Information Networks; e) Design and Analysis of Computer Application Systems; and f) Computerized Information Retrieval. 4. Required Skills for LIS Professionals In the Indian context, the scope of the subjects taught varies from university to university and the students who come out of these universities with degrees mostly fail to perform in a technical or a research library. The electronic environment of the 21st century demands a range of skills from library and information science (LIS) professionals, which include technical skills, IT skills and managerial skills. Library users are turning towards the LIS Professionals for help and advice on search techniques, database development, quality of online databases, and choice of databases that are available. As a result, LIS professionals need organized training programs, which can be in the form of workshops, conferences, seminars, symposia, and so forth.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Libraries:

LIS professionals are at present at the crossroads. Information professionals have started facing the challenges, which are accompanied with the new information resources. The librarians, who are using computers and those who are not using computers but intend to use computers; both require rigorous training on new use of the information technology. The libraries have started using library automation for perform their functions. Computers are now being extensively used in many of the libraries for automating a number of library operations. Automation activities in special, research, university and academic libraries have been increased. Most LIS professionals are beginning to use e-mails, CD-ROMs, LAN, and Machine Readable Catalogue for resource sharing. But in the colleges, schools and libraries in the rural areas, the librarians lack of computer knowledge and they are not using computers in the libraries. In the present scenario application of information and communication technologies has revolutionized the whole concept of libraries, the system of information storage and retrieval and ways to access the information. Therefore, the objectives of LIS education have been revolutionized with the E Concept. LIS students are presently given more practical oriented computer knowledge equipped with intensive and extensive use of IT in libraries. Application of technology has opened up new vistas and thus, all LIS schools should think seriously in terms of the changing context.

Students are given adequate knowledge of computers (including the hardware), computer and communication technologies, networks and networking, operating systems, Internet concepts, database management systems, along with with adequate practical exposure to handle these technological devices. Online resources, online databases, library management software, e-books/journals practical exposure is given to the students. In India most of the libraries are switching themselves from the traditional type of services such as documentation services, reference services, inter-library loan, catalogue based services, current awareness services (CAS) and selective dissemination of information (SDI) to online services and E-generated library services. The situation is changing rapidly with the application of IT in the libraries. Networking of computers at the local, national and international level has made this possible. Collection development pose to be another challenge for the information professionals. The main job of the LIS professionals is to provide relevant information to users as fast as possible. Speedy retrieval of information is very important for information professionals. Presently, LIS professionals talk of computer-based information retrieval, use of computer networks for accessing databases and organising library services on networks. The LIS professionals are concerned with the speed, cost and the reliability of information transfer.

Accreditation of Courses:

There is no accreditation agency in India like the American Library Association (ALA) Committee on Accreditation in USA and Canada to ensure reasonable standards and quality of educational programme. The report of the Committee on National Policy on Library and Information System (NAPLIS) stressed the need for such a body (Agarwal, 1997). The University Grants Commission, India appointed a Committee "UGC Review Committee on Library Science in Indian Universities" under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.R.Ranganathan in the year 1961 and the report published in 1965. So far departments of LIS in the universities have broadly adopted the schemes of papers recommended by UGC Review Committee on Library Science in Indian Universities, 1965. But its other recommendations regarding staff requirement, physical facilities required and maintenance of department libraries have not been faithfully followed. The Review Committee considered a minimum staff of one reader and two lecturers for the BLIS course. Few universities, who have introduced these courses, have provided the recommended staff standard. The accreditation agency should be responsible for recommending minimum standards in terms of faculty strength, intake criteria, teacher student ratio, evaluation methods, library and laboratory facilities, availability of teaching materials, finance and physical facilities.

It should also take care of regular revision of LIS syllabi for uniformity and standardization in the overall LIS education system. 7. Role of the Government, UGC, Professional Bodies and LIS Professionals India's LIS education system requires a strategic planning, in order to develop a comprehensive LIS curriculum at the national level. The Government of India has encouraged the application of computers and use of telecommunication through various policy decisions. But the role of the Government in LIS education is not satisfactory. The Government should play a leading role in promoting LIS education in India, in creating more job opportunities for LIS professionals and removing disparity in pay scales among LIS professionals. LIS professionals' pay are low in India and they should be paid more in the present scenario. The role of University Grants Commission (UGC) is very important in designing the curricula and in providing guidelines for developing LIS education in the country. The role of UGC is becoming more challenging in the context of growing information society and fast growing information technology. The professional bodies like Indian Library Association (ILA) and State Library Associations should organize useful courses, seminars and conferences so that the library professionals may increase their knowledge and efficiency in the application of ICT in their work. The library professionals should also put pressure on the Government of India to form a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. In this context, the role of LIS schools and faculties is extremely important to improve LIS education. Similarly, University Grants Commission (UGC), the National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT) (www.dsir.nic.in/vsdsir/division/nissat/nissat.html), the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC), NISCAIR (National Institute of Science communication and Information Resources) earlier known as Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) (www.insdoc.org), the Defence Scientific Information & Documentation Centre (DESIDOC) (www.drdo.org/labs/compsci/desidoc/index.shtml), university libraries, library associations, library and information science departments should play a pivotal role in this direction. 8. Significant Features of Indian LIS Courses Academic institutions act independently in such activities as admission, tenure, curriculum development, and educational grading.

Organizations such as the University General Allocation Commission (UGC) merely serve an advisory role. Although in general all educational departments suffer from inadequate or inappropriate levels of faculty memberships, financial assets, equipment, special library and even accommodation, a handful of universities are in a relatively better position. Student graduates from these universities fare better in the job market. There is a lack of a national accreditation centre. Although UGC sets the academic criteria and standards and makes proposals, no national body is charged with their enforcement. There is no control mechanism in place. There is also an absence of a national policy for LIS education. One of the problems plaguing LIS instruction in India is the absence of any body responsible for making manpower projections for the market at different levels, as well as making policies and educational programming. Thus LIS graduates numbers in excess of market need. This has led to unemployment or underemployment. In the past decade alone Indian universities have made an unwarranted push towards establishing and developing LIS courses. Without proper groundwork, they started to establish new courses and increase enrolment. Thus the number of MLS programmes has inflated from 38 to 67 by the end of the last decade. The followings are some suggestions for improving LIS education in India: LIS schools/departments may be provided with IT laboratories fully equipped with the latest hardware and software including Internet connectivity, networking and library management software. National centre for education and research should be established to plan and coordinate cooperative programmes, like exchange of personnel, curriculum planning, extension lectures, continuing education programmes and so forth. LIS departments provide training programmes with ICT specialisation for teacher librarians. Seminars, tutorials, assignments and field tours should be effectively integrated with curricula involving outside experts and agencies. Syllabus should be revised from time to time with the advent of the information technology changes. The syllabi in the LIS departments should view the developments taking place in information technology, information resources, information access and their impact on libraries and library profession. It is necessary for the University Grant Commission (UGC) to see how these LIS departments could come up to international standards and the students coming out of these Departments excelled in their work.

There are many standards and protocols such as Z39.50 standard, Inter library loan Standards, Circulation Interchange Protocol, and the teaching of them in classrooms is necessary. Continuing education/in-service training facilities should be recognized as an essential part of manpower development programmes and sufficient financial resources may be allocated for this. All the present librarians, who completed their LIS education ten year before, should be provided with computer/information technology training through these new LIS schools or through some refresher courses. There is a great necessity of funds for the acquisition of new technology in order to enhance the services in the library. There is a need for strong networking of libraries for resource sharing. The library professionals need more recognition and they are responsible for planning new information system. More orientation courses and refresher courses should be conducted for the LIS professionals and teachers. The LIS students may have training in libraries, which should have IT environment for gaining practical experience. ICT environment may be created in all types of libraries and information centres in the country. Short term and long-term programmes such as seminars, conferences, and workshops be organized at regular intervals by library schools and library associations. National centre for education and research should be established to plan and coordinate cooperative programmes, like exchange of personnel, curriculum planning, extension lectures, and continuing education programmes and so forth. To improve quality of research, talented scholars should be provided financial assistance by research organizations.

Conclusion:

Library and Information Science students in India have to compete with other professionals to survive in the information business; they have to be equipped with a curriculum, which can make them function as competent information professionals. In the networked environment there is a strong need for continuing professional education and training. Library professionals requires training and retraining to use IT-based resources and services, such as e-mail, FTP, telnet, www, browsers, search engines, databases, system software, application software, electronic journals, computer conferences, scholarly discussion lists, mailing lists, Usenet newsgroups, websites, CDs and DVDs.

The ground reality of the present LIS education system in India indicates that the quality improvement is essential and unavoidable, not only for its survival but also for facing the major changes and challenges of today and tomorrow. Library schools in India need to look forward and take full advantage of the opportunities lying ahead of us. The use of information technology for training LIS students and professionals has become crucial for meeting the challenges of twenty first century. It has been predicted that a country that leads information revolution will prove to be more powerful than any other country. The significance of the role of library schools to train manpower for coming decades can contribute to the progress of the nation.

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The Relationship between Access to Green Resources and the Adoption of Green Work-Life Balance Practices in Organizations for Sustainable Development.

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Abstract:

The main idea behind human resource management's modern "green work-life balance" concept is to integrate sustainable environmental practices with employee work-life balance. This concept arose due to the growing awareness of environmental sustainability and businesses need to implement sustainable practises. Green work-life balance strategies have increased productivity, reduced environmental impact, and boosted employee well-being. According to Turgutlu and Bayram (2019), green work-life balance practises can considerably improve employee well-being, job satisfaction, and organisational commitment. Chen et al. (2018) discovered that green HRM practices, such as encouraging work-life balance, can positively impact employee behaviour towards the environment. The adoption of green work-life balance initiatives, including remote work possibilities and eco-friendly transportation alternatives, as recommended by Rashid et al. (2018), can also help businesses promote environmental sustainability, employee well-being, and good behaviour. When incorporated into HRM plans, principles for a green work-life balance can benefit individuals and the environment. These regulations can increase output, lessen how much an organisation affects the environment, and improve employee welfare. The adoption of green work-life balance initiatives into firm HRM programmes should therefore be considered.

Keywords:- green hrm, green work-life balance **,** environmental sustainability **.**

Introduction:

Green work-life balance is a critical component of green human resource management. GHRM approaches aim to foster environmental sustainability while promoting employee well-being and work-life balance. For example, telecommuting or flexible work hours can cut employees' carbon footprints by reducing the need for daily transportation and providing people with more outstanding work-life balance and flexibility. Employee morale and job satisfaction can be increased by GHRM procedures, resulting in increased productivity and retention. Organisations can attract and retain top talent by building a sustainable and healthy work environment. Top talent is increasingly looking for employers who are socially and ecologically conscious. Using GHRM practises, businesses may promote environmental sustainability, reduce their carbon footprint, and demonstrate their commitment to corporate social responsibility. Additionally, it might entice investors, workers, and customers to be more concerned with environmental sustainability.

GHRM:

Can entail reducing energy use, limiting waste, promoting sustainable mobility, and utilising eco-friendly goods and services. The environmental impact of an organisation can be reduced by using GHRM practices. They can also improve their reputation as socially responsible businesses and draw in more socially conscious clients, investors, and employees. It is crucial to note that GHRM is a relatively new word that originated in response to rising awareness of environmental concerns and the need for businesses to assume responsibility for their environmental effect. By applying GHRM practises, organisations may demonstrate their commitment to social and environmental responsibility while contributing to sustainable development. This is accomplished through various ways, including reduced energy use, reduced waste, support for sustainable transportation, and adopting environmentally friendly products and services.

Green Human Resources and Green Work-Life Balance:

Promoting green work-life balance practises and offering access to green resources can considerably help firms' long-term sustainability. Companies can help reduce their carbon footprint and improve their environmental performance by encouraging staff to adopt sustainable behaviours and equipping them with eco-friendly tools. Flexible work arrangements, such as telecommuting or shorter workweeks, can, for example, dramatically reduce travel time and energy use. This reduction can lead to lower greenhouse gas emissions, less traffic congestion, and lower air pollution, all of which are good for the environment. Similarly, providing staff with environmentally friendly resources such as energy-efficient office equipment, recycling facilities, or public transportation subsidies can help a company lessen its environmental effect.

These measures may decrease energy use, less trash production, and more sustainable resource use. Furthermore, encouraging green work-life balance practises and providing access to green resources can increase employee satisfaction, well-being, and productivity. Employees who believe their employer values sustainability and cares about the environment are likelier to be engaged and motivated. This, in turn, can lead to higher work performance, fewer absenteeism, and lower turnover rates, all of which benefit the organisation's bottom line. Companies can achieve environmental and business sustainability by fostering green work-life balance practises and offering access to green resources. These endeavours reduce carbon emissions, improve environmental performance, and create a more engaged and productive staff.

Review Literature:

N. F. Kamaruddin, A. Ahmad, and K. Omar: The study discovered that GHRM practises considerably impacted employee satisfaction, whereas GWLB had no significant impact. Among the numerous GHRM practices, green recruitment was determined to have the greatest impact on employee satisfaction. The report recommended that firms enhance their GHRM practises by implementing better green recruiting strategies, such as paperless or online applications. However, the study was limited to one industry and region, and further studies should be undertaken in different sectors and backgrounds to increase the generalizability of the findings. Furthermore, a qualitative study could look into additional aspects influencing green HRM practises and work-life balance.

Berger and Kanetkar (1995): investigate how working experiences can raise employees' environmental awareness. The authors contend that organisations play an essential role in fostering environmental consciousness and that employment experiences can be leveraged. The article gives a case study of a company in the United States that implemented environmentally friendly workplace practices and discovered that these practices boosted employee environmental sensitivity. According to the authors, such methods can foster an environment of environmental responsibility within firms and contribute to broader societal initiatives to solve environmental concerns. Overall, the essay sheds light on the potential of working experiences to foster ecological sensitivity and emphasises organisational initiatives' relevance to promoting sustainability.

Douglas W.S. Renwick, Tom Redman, and Stuart Maguire: demonstrate the concept of Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) and offer a research agenda for further research. The authors briefly address Green Work-Life Balance (GWLB) within the context of GHRM, which they define as "an optimal state in which an individual balances personal and work responsibilities with environmentally sustainable behaviours" (p. 6). According to the authors, GWLB can assist firms in promoting employee well-being and environmental sustainability. They do, however, point out that there is currently little research on GWLB specifically, and they urge greater investigation into this area.

Greenhaus and Beuttell (1985): identified various sources of conflict, including time, pressure, behaviour, and attitudes. They contend that the level of conflict is influenced by the demands of job and family roles and the resources available to meet those expectations. The essay also underlines the negative repercussions of work-family conflicts, such as tension, burnout, and lower job and life satisfaction. The authors emphasise the need for firms to create policies and activities to assist employees in managing work and family commitments.

Rashid, N. R. N. A., Wahid, N. A., and Saad, N. M. (2006): The study looked at employee involvement in Environmental Management Systems (EMS) and ISO 14001 and the effects on their environmentally responsible conduct as consumers. The study was conducted in Malaysia, and data was gathered from personnel working in firms implementing EMS and ISO 14001. The study discovered that employees' participation in EMS and ISO 14001 had a beneficial effect on their environmentally responsible conduct as customers. The study indicates that integrating employees in EMS and ISO 14001 helps foster a sustainable and environmentally responsible culture within firms, which can then spread to the broader society.

N. Rothbard, K. Phillips, and T. Dumas (2005). The essay investigates the relationship between work-family regulations and employees' desire to separate their job and family roles. According to the study, employees who favoured segmentation (keeping their work and home roles distinct) had greater job and family satisfaction levels when their company offered work-family policies that facilitated such segmentation. Employees who favoured integration (combining their work and family roles) reported higher job and family satisfaction levels when their business established rules that encouraged integration. According to the report, work-family policies should be adapted to individual employee choices, and firms should understand the range of employee preferences for integrating or segmenting their work and family duties.

Lambert, S. J. (1990): The study evaluates research on the factors that link work and family, including the influence of gender, organisational policy, and work-family conflict. The author proposes a research strategy that emphasises the need for longitudinal studies, several levels of analysis, and exploring the varied effects of work-family policies on various demographic groups. The study underlines the importance of understanding the work-family relationship holistically and integrated.

Janmitha K.L. and Dr Anasuya Rai (2019): The paper examines Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) and Green Work-Life Balance (GWLB) in the twenty-first century as an emerging approach for sustainable development. The authors emphasise the significance of incorporating environmental sustainability into HRM practises and work-life balance programmes. They suggest that GHRM and GWLB can benefit firms, including greater staff productivity, reduced absenteeism, and enhanced employee morale. However, the authors also emphasise the problems of implementing GHRM and GWLB, such as employee resistance and a lack of top-level support. They recommend that enterprises proactively address these difficulties and effectively implement GHRM and GWLB practices to achieve sustainable development.

Jabbour et al. (2013): study the relationship between environmental management practises, human resource management (HRM) practises, lean manufacturing, and operational performance in the Brazilian automobile industry. The authors discovered that environmental management practises improve operating performance, and HRM practises improve environmental management practises. According to one study, including ecological practices in HRM policies and processes can help ensure environmental sustainability while enhancing operational performance in the automobile industry. The authors advocate that businesses take a more proactive approach to environmental management and incorporate environmental practices into their HRM policies and processes to promote environmental sustainability and improve operational performance.

Opatha and Arulrajah (2014): address the concept of Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) and its usefulness in promoting environmental sustainability in enterprises. The authors define GHRM, outline its significant elements and concepts, and present examples of green projects businesses might implement. The study underlines the relevance of GHRM in encouraging green work-life balance, corporate social responsibility, and employee engagement. The authors conclude that GHRM is a necessary component of long-term development. They urge that firms incorporate green initiatives into their HR policies and practices to improve environmental sustainability and enhance their reputation.

Objective of the Study:

- To study is to examine the efficacy of various green resources in facilitating adopting environmentally sustainable work-life balance practices.
- This text aims to give readers a fundamental comprehension of Green Work-Life Balance and Green Human Resource Management concepts.
- To investigate diverse methodologies that can be employed to foster a sustainable work environment and attain a Green Work-Life Balance.

Research Methodology:

The research is predominantly founded on secondary sources of information. A comprehensive compilation of various scholarly articles on green human resource management (HRM) and green work-life balance was conducted by sourcing from diverse databases, websites, and other relevant sources.

Green Employees:

According to academic literature, a "green employee" is concerned about the environment and practises sustainable behaviour in both their personal and professional lives. This phrase is frequently used in relation to green HRM, a management strategy that aims to advance environmental sustainability through HR procedures. Green personnel are committed to reducing their ecological footprint and have environmental knowledge, abilities, and attitudes. They are also prepared to support their company's sustainability objectives and participate in environmental efforts. According to **Jabbour et al. (2014),** Green employees are motivated to engage in ecologically sustainable behaviours and are conscious of the influence of their actions on the environment.

They have the expertise and capabilities to support the organisation's sustainability objectives and are eager to get involved in environmental projects. According to Mishra and Suar (2016), Green employees exhibit high environmental awareness, are dedicated to minimising their environmental impact, and have the knowledge and abilities required to support the organisation's sustainability goals. According to Bergmans (2014), Green employees are informed about environmental issues and dedicated to helping sustainable practices in their communities. According to **Bansal and DesJardine (2014),** Green employees are people who practise environmentally sustainable habits in both their personal and professional life, are aware of environmental issues, and are dedicated to minimising their environmental impact. In general, the idea of the "**green employee"** is crucial to green HRM since it emphasises every employee's role in advancing environmental sustainability inside their organisations.

Green Reward:-

A green reward system can substantially assist in promoting sustainability and encouraging staff employees to adopt eco-friendly behaviour. Bonuses and awards are essential HRM tools for recognising employees' accomplishments but must also align with the organisation's environmental goals. Offering benefits and bonuses alone might not necessarily foster a green mindset. For instance, giving employees unrestricted printing and copying access might not encourage them to adopt eco-friendly practices. To succeed, green businesses must ensure that their incentives and rewards are consistent with their all-encompassing strategy. One must engage with the corporate culture and conceptually accept the behavioural adjustments necessary to meet sustainable objectives. Offering eco-friendly items, funding workshops or training sessions on sustainability, or praising and paying staff for advancing sustainable practices are all green rewards and incentives. By implementing a green reward programme, businesses can encourage environmentally responsible behaviour and contribute to achieving their sustainability objectives. Increased efficiency and productivity can help the environment and the world's future if employees are more engaged and motivated.

Green Workplace:-

Global corporations are increasingly opting for environmentally friendly facilities as their primary workplaces. The potential of sustainable buildings to utilise fewer natural resources during both the construction and operation stages, therefore encouraging sustainability, is driving the push towards sustainable structures. A "green workplace" is a place of employment that demonstrates a commitment to social responsibility, resource efficiency, and environmental sensitivity. Managers may improve their workplace's productivity, adaptability, and sustainability by introducing sustainable strategies that promote profitability and reduce expenses. Putting eco-friendly workplace practises into practice includes a variety of methods, such as making remote work arrangements easier, lowering transportation expenses, minimising travel by employing video conferencing technology, and optimising natural lighting to save energy.

Implementing such strategies reduces a company's carbon footprint and preserves natural resources while also fostering a more pleasant and long-lasting workplace environment. Implementing environmentally friendly architecture and green workplace methods provides a compelling alternative to traditional workspaces, allowing businesses to conduct their operations more sustainably and socially responsibly. Organisations may promote ecological sustainability, improve their image, attract and retain talented employees, and improve their financial performance by implementing these measures.

Green Movement:

The development of the Green Movement has given birth to a fresh approach to human resource management known as Green HR. This methodology strives to ensure that personnel are managed, developed, and retained in an environmentally responsible manner. The widespread exploitation of natural resources such as water, air, minerals, lumber, and chemicals defined the industrial revolution of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Concerns about pollution, ecological imbalances, and biodiversity began to gain traction as industrialisation proceeded. Personnel departments were set up to handle the increasing number of industrial workers and to hire, train, develop, and retain staff following industry standards. However, exploiting natural resources as raw materials resulted in industrial waste and environmental contamination, necessitating a more sustainable approach to managing human resources, giving rise to the concept of "green HR."

Role of green work-life balance on sustainable development:

Global recognition of the significance of sustainable development has focused on how to meet current demands without depleting resources for future generations (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987). Strategies for a healthy work-life balance that also promotes environmental responsibility have been identified as essential to advancing sustainable development. The importance of such laws and how they can promote sustainable development are examined in this article.

Research has shown that green work-life balance policies are crucial for furthering sustainable development through promoting sustainable behaviours and minimising the environmental effect of businesses. Such efforts encourage work-life balance and employee well-being, aiding environmental preservation and social sustainability. As a consequence, organisations that want to drive sustainable development should make implementing green work-life balance techniques their highest priority.

Green work-life balance initiatives support sustainable development by promoting employee well-being and green business practices. But a variety of factors can affect how effective these tactics are.

Corporate culture: Corporate culture plays a significant role in fostering sustainability, as an organisation's attitude towards the environment can influence the effectiveness of green work-life balance programmes. Employees are more likely to engage in sustainable activities when a company promotes environmental knowledge. On the other hand, if the company doesn't actively promote sustainability, green work-life balance initiatives may be less successful.

Green training and awareness: Green training and awareness are also important variables in the success of green work-life balance efforts. Employees' knowledge and understanding of sustainability can impact their adoption of eco-friendly practices. Employees' ability to engage in green work-life balancing may be limited due to a lack of knowledge and training.

Access to green resources: Access to green resources, such as eco-friendly facilities, transportation alternatives, and goods, is crucial in encouraging sustainable work-life balance practises. Employees with access to green resources are likelier to engage in green behaviour. However, lacking access to green resources may make it difficult for employees to maintain a green work-life balance.

Technology:

Can influence the success of efforts to promote a good work-life balance. For example, teleconferencing and remote work solutions can help employees reduce their environmental impact by minimising travel. Excessive reliance on technology and electrical equipment, on the other hand, may pose environmental risks. Finally, company culture, green training and awareness, access to green resources, and technology can all impact the effectiveness of green work-life balance programmes for long-term growth. Employers should prioritise these goals when planning and implementing green work-life balance initiatives.

Green Initiatives: a variety of green initiatives that firms can implement as part of their GHRM practises, such as supporting sustainable transportation, reducing waste, encouraging energy conservation, and encouraging employee participation in environmental efforts.

Promoting sustainable transportation: Sustainable mobility: Employers should encourage their employees to use public transit and carpool, cycling, or walking to work. This decreases carbon emissions, boosts environmentally responsible practices, and saves employees money on transportation.

Minimising waste: Waste reduction measures such as recycling, composting, and paper reduction are used to reduce waste and increase environmental sustainability.

Encouraging energy conservation: Encourage energy conservation by turning off devices and lights when not in use, reducing heating and cooling demands, and utilising renewable energy supplies to reduce overall energy use.

Fostering employee engagement in environmental initiatives: Fostering employee participation in environmental activities: Encouraging employees to participate in environmental projects such as tree planting, beach cleanup, and other community-based environmental programmes to enhance environmental sustainability and team spirit.

Obstacles:

The article cites various obstacles that firms may face while implementing GHRM practices, such as employee opposition, a lack of management support, and issues quantifying the impact of green initiatives. These obstacles can be solved by integrating employees in developing and implementing GHRM practices, developing a business case for GHRM, and employing metrics to monitor the impact of green initiatives.

The benefits of companies promoting sustainable consumption of employees include:

- Reduced environmental impact: Companies can assist decrease their environmental impact and contribute to sustainability initiatives by encouraging staff to adopt sustainable practises such as decreasing energy use and trash.
- **Cost savings:** Sustainable practises such as energy conservation, waste reduction, and responsible resource usage can result in long-term cost savings for businesses.
- **Employee satisfaction**: More and more employees want to work for firms that promote sustainability and social responsibility. Companies may boost employee happiness and retention by supporting sustainable consumption.
- **Improved reputation:** Companies that commit to sustainability and responsible consumption can profit from a better public image and reputation. This can lead to enhanced consumer loyalty and a better brand image.

Conclusion:

Adopting green work-life balance practises is critical for increasing sustainability and lowering environmental impact. This necessitates the adoption of Green HRM policies and practises, as well as access to sufficient green resources. Organisations can benefit from enhanced environmental performance, increased productivity, and lower costs by developing sustainable workplace practises and achieving Green Work-Life Balance. It is critical to keep exploring and finding effective practises in order to attain these goals and create a sustainable future.

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Central bank digital currency (CBDC) for Financial Inclusion

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Abstract:

This research article examines the role of Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) is promoting financial inclusion on a global scale. In the current digitized world, CBDCs has emerged as a potential solution to bridge the financial inclusion gap. This research article provides an overview of CBDCs, discusses their potential benefits and explores their consequences for achieving greater financial inclusion worldwide. It also analysis case studies from different countries that have adopted or are considering CBDCs as a tool for expanding financial access. The findings suggest that CBDCs can indeed play a pivotal role in promoting financial inclusion at a global level and also provided that certain key consideration and challenges are addressed.

Key Words: Financial Inclusion, Central Banking Digital Currency, Economic Development, Financial Access.

Introduction:

The concept of Financial Inclusion is one of most important component of broader global development efforts, with its roots in addressing issues related to alleviation of poverty, Income inequality and economic empowerment. It is a process of the availability and accessibility of a broad range of financial products including savings, credit, insurance and payment systems to all sections of society, particularly the underserved and backward populations. Financial inclusion is not only a matter of ensuring access to financial products but also a broader strategy for achieving economic and social developmental goals. The rise of CBDCs as a transformative financial tool represents a pivotal shift in how Central banks and governments approach the management of national currencies. CBDCs are digital representations of a country's national currency, Issued and Regulated by the central bank. CBDCs has the potential to enhance financial services, promote financial inclusion and drive innovation while ensuring the stability and regulatory oversight of the financial ecosystem. As they continue to develop and evolve, CBDCs is expected to play an increasingly prominent role in the global financial landscape.

Objectives of the Study:

Central Bank Digital Currency is not a 100 percent solution in order to increase Financial Inclusion, but it can be used as an additional method or approach to promote the Financial Inclusion of a country and it can be link to Financial Inclusion in the country in context of its payment properties. The following are some of the important objectives of the study: -

- To Study the existing barriers to Financial Inclusion that could be addressed with the introduction of a CBDC.
- To know the CBDC design features that many institutions view as critical to addressing existing barriers.
- To understand the challenges that are predicted, along with Legal and Regulatory changes needed for Central Bank Digital Currency in Implementation.

Methodology:

The present study is empirical in nature and based on secondary data such as Journals, research articles and other related documents. The researcher has understood the various facts and figures from reliable sources and presented as per the need of the study.

Barriers to Financial Inclusion & Greater Potential for Cbdcs to Enhance Financial Inclusion:

1. **Lack of Physical infrastructure:**

- **Barrier:** Most of the developing countries or least – developed countries and also called these countries as low-income countries are suffering from the lack of physical bank branches and ATMs, making it difficult for people to access traditional banking services.
- **CBDC Solution:** CBDCs can be accessed and transacted using digital services (for example Smartphones). This reduces the reliance on physical infrastructure and makes financial services more accessible irrespective of income level of the individuals.

2. **High Transaction Costs:**

- **Barrier:** Conventional/Traditional banking services often come with high transaction costs, including fees for maintaining an account, making withdrawals or transferring money within a country or between countries.

- **CBDC Solution:** CBDC transactions can be lower in cost, reducing the financial burden on users, especially those in low-income or remote areas.

3. **Limited Banking Access:**

- **Barrier:** A significant portion of the population, particularly in low income countries are suffering from lacks access to formal banking services due to geographical constraints and unavailability of banking facilities.
- **CBDC Solution:** CBDCs can be used on digital platforms, enabling individuals to access financial services even in remote areas where banks have limited presence.

4. **Gender Disparities:**

- **Barrier:** Especially women often face greater barriers to financial inclusion in the male dominated societies and it also includes limited access to education and employment opportunities.
- **CBDC Solution:** CBDC programs can be designed to address gender disparities by providing financial services tailored to the needs and preferences of women.

5. **Regulatory Hurdles:**

- **Barrier:** Complex and stringent financial rules and regulations can deter individuals and businesses from accessing baking services.
- **CBDC Solution:** CBDCs can be designed with simplified and inclusive regulatory frameworks to encourage participation from a broader population.

6. **Low Financial Literacy:**

- **Barrier:** Many people from the low income countries and especially in rural and underserved areas lack the necessary financial knowledge to manage accounts, to make informed financial decisions or use banking services effectively.
- **CBDC Solution:** CBDC programs can incorporate financial education initiatives to improve the financial literacy and help users make the most of digital financial services.

7. **Unpredictable Income streams:**

- **Barrier:** In most of the low income country's individuals particularly those who are engaged in informal or seasonal work have irregular income streams that make it challenging to meet minimum balance requirements in traditional bank accounts.
- **CBDC Solution:** One of the greatest features of Central Banking Digital Currency is designed to accommodate different income patterns, to allow users to save and transact without the pressure of maintaining a specific account balance.

8. **Risk of Theft and Fraud:**

- **Barrier:** People who don't trust the formal financial system may be at risk of theft or fraud when using informal financial services.
- **CBDC Solution:** Central Bank Digital Currency can provide a secure and regulated digital payment system, reducing the risk of financial loss and fraud.

9. **Geopolitical and Currency Risks:**

- **Barrier:** In countries with unstable currencies or in cross-border transactions, currency exchange rates can pose risk and uncertainties.
- **CBDC Solution:** CBDCs issued by Central banks provide a stable and trusted digital currency that reduces currency exchange risks.

10. **Lack of Identification and Documentation:**

- **Barrier:** In countries, where some people especially in marginalized communities, they are lacking of the necessary identification documents required to open a bank account.
- **CBDC Solution:** Central Bank Digital Currency can be made available through simplified and inclusive registration processes, potentially reducing the need for extensive documentation.

The greater potential of CBDCs to enhance financial inclusion is rooted in their ability to overcome numerous barriers and challenges that have traditionally excluded marginalized populations from the formal financial system. The combination of accessibility, affordability, security and flexibility offered by CBDCs has the potential to revolutionize financial inclusion and promote economic empowerment for individuals and communities around the world. However, successful implementation will require thoughtful design, strong regulatory frameworks and a commitment to addressing the unique needs to diverse populations.

Legal & Regulatory Framework:

The legal and regulatory framework of Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) at the global level is an evolving and complex landscape. It involves various legal, regulatory, and policy considerations to ensure that CBDCs are issued, operated and used in a manner that aligns with financial stability, security and compliance with international laws. While there is no single global framework for CBDCs. The following are some of the key issues to consider:

- **Central Bank Autonomy:** CBDC issuance is typically within the purview of the central bank of a country. Legal frameworks must ensure that central banks have the autonomy to make decisions regarding CBDC issuance and operations.
- **Data Privacy and Security:** Regulations must address data privacy and security concerns associated with CBDC usage. Clear rules should

be in place to protect user's personal and transaction data.

- **Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT):** Financial regulators and central bank of a nations must establish AML and CFT regulations for CBDCs to prevent their misuses for illicit activities. This may include your Customer (KYC) requirements and transaction monitoring.
- **Legal Tender Status:** CBDCs need to be clearly designated as legal tender within a country, as this determines their acceptance for transactions and settlements. Legal provisions should clarify CBDCs status in the payment system.
- **Cross-Border Transactions:** Guidelines for cross-border transactions should be defined, especially when it comes to foreign exchange regulations, capital issue controls and international compliance standards.
- **Compliance with International Laws:** CBDCs must adhere to international laws and regulations. This includes trade and economic sanctions, export control regulations and compliance with global financial standards set by organizations like the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).
- **Smart Contracts and Programmability:** Legal frameworks may need to define the legal status of smart contracts and programmable features in CBDCs, specifying their enforceability in a court of law.
- **Interoperability:** Legal and regulatory frameworks need to address interoperability between different CBDCs and payment systems to facilities cross-border and international transactions.
- **International Cooperation:** To address cross-border challenges and promote interoperability international cooperation and coordination between countries are essential. This can involve agreements on common standards and regulatory harmonization.
- **Safeguards for Central Bank Independence:** Ensure that legal provisions protect the independence of the central bank while defining its role and responsibilities in CBDC issuance and management.

It's very important note that the legal and regulatory frameworks for Central Bank Digital Currencies can vary significantly from one country to another, reflecting the unique economic, legal, and political contexts of each nation. As Such, there is no one-size-fits-all approach and the legal framework for CBDCs should be tailored to the specific needs and objectives of the issuing central bank and its government. Moreover, as the technology and use cases for CBDCs evolve, the regulatory landscape is likely to adapt and change accordingly.

Conclusion:

Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) is proposed to match, rather than to replace, the current forms of money and it is predicted to provide an additional payment system to users of the nations, and not to substitute the existing payment systems of the nations. And it is supported by up-to-date payment systems of the nations that are:

- Inexpensive.
- Reachable.
- Suitable.
- Well-organized.
- Safe and
- Secure

The Digital currency system will further strengthen world's Digital Economy, and make the Monetary and Payment Systems More Efficient and Subsidize for broadening Financial Inclusion at global level.

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"Synthesis of Iron Oxide Nanoparticles from Scrapped Waste Materials for Efficient Dye Removal to Purify Industrial Waste Water"

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Abstracts:

In this investigation, we used a circular economy approach by recycling metal scrap from industry as a component in creating nanoparticles. For producing iron oxide NPs we used electrochemical method with scrapped rusted iron nails as electrodes. In this technique, we used 50mM ferrous sulphate solution as an electrolyte and a direct current power supply. Different methods were used to characterise the synthesised iron oxide NPs, including ultraviolet-visible (UV-visible) spectroscopy, Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction (XRD), and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). The results demonstrated that the synthesised iron oxide NPs have an average crystallite size of 7.54 nm. Iron oxide NPs has potential to adsorb Congo red dye hence prepared NPs have been utilised for the adsorption of Congo red dye.

Keywords: Nanoparticles; Waste materials; TEM; UV-Vis; Dye removal

Introduction:

Azo dyes are synthetic colourants that are widely utilised in textile, printing, and cosmetics industries. They are known for their bright colours and ease of use, but they can release poisonous aromatic amines that can harm the environment and human health[1-2]. Unfortunately, the production and use of Congo red and other azo dyes have raised environmental concerns due to their major contribution as a water pollutant. Congo red pollution is largely caused by the discharge of wastewater from factories that utilise this dye[3]. Severe contamination and negative consequences on aquatic ecosystems can result from the discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater containing Congo red into water bodies[4].

Efforts are being made to regulate their use, develop safer alternatives, and promote sustainable practices to minimize their environmental impact. For this reason we adopted a circular economy[5] strategy by repurposing industrial metallic waste as a raw material for making nanoparticles. The elimination of Congo Red and other dyes from wastewater is just one example of the promising applications of nanoparticles[6]. Various types of nanoparticles (NPs), including metal-based NPs, metal oxides, carbon-based NPs, and hybrid NPs, have been investigated for their dye removal capabilities[7].

NPs are used as nanoadsorbents due to their unique characteristics, such as increased surface area, reduced production costs, greater efficiency, magnetic character, etc[8]. Here, we suggest using iron oxide NPs (IONPs) created by iron nails to get rid of Congo red in water. Standard methods such as transmission electron microscopy (TEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), were used to characterize the nanoadsorbent IONPs and UV-Visible spectroscopy was used to do dye adsorption studies.

Materials and Methods:

All the chemicals used in this study were of analytical grade; we bought $FeSO_4.7H_2O$ (>99% purity, CDH) and Congo red (Thomas baker) from separate companies and collected rusty iron nails from scrap metal. Electrochemistry was used to create iron oxide nanoparticles. As an electrolyte, we utilised 50 mM $FeSO_4.7H_2O$ in a volume of 100 mL. In this case, the cathode and anode were two iron nails. We applied a pulsed DC voltage of 12 V at room temperature for 45 minutes. Obtained IONPs were washed three times with distilled water and centrifuged at 6000 rpm for five minutes to get rid of any extra impurity. Magnets were used to separate the NPs, and then they were cleaned twice in distilled water.

The synthesized IONPs were dried in an 80 ^oC laboratory drying oven overnight before being ground into a powder using a mortar and pestle. The setup is illustrated in Fig. 1

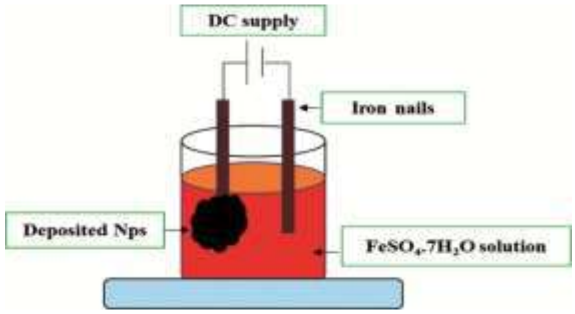

Fig. 1: Electrochemical setup for the preparation of iron oxidenanoparticles.

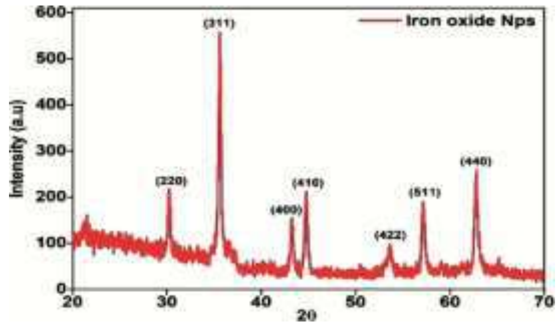

Fig. 2: XRD plot of synthesized iron oxide nanoparticles.

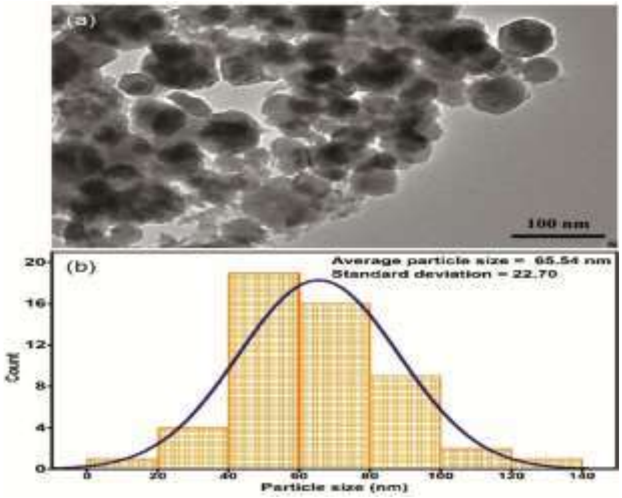

Fig. 3: (a) - TEM image of prepared iron oxide nanoparticles at 25000x magnification and 100nm scale bar (b)-TEM histogram distribution plot of Fe_2O_3 NPs.

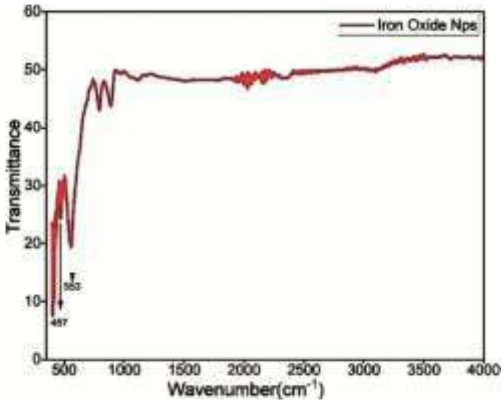

Fig. 4: FTIR data of prepared iron oxide nanoparticles

TEM:

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) measurements of the NPs diameter were taken using a JEOL, Japan-made TEM model number JEM- 2100F/HR. Fig. 3(a) displays the nanoparticle morphologies at 25,000 x magnifications from the TEM analysis of the grid and b) shows the TEM histogram distribution plot of Fe_2O_3NPs. IONPs have variable shapes such as hexagonal, spherical and rod like as disclosed by TEM images.

FTIR:

Different functional groups in the produced Iron oxide nanoparticles were detected using Fouriertransform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis. FTIR analysis of produced nanoparticles is shown in Fig. 4. The bands at 553 and 457 cm^{-1} are caused by Fe-O stretching vibration modes in Fe_2O_3 [9].

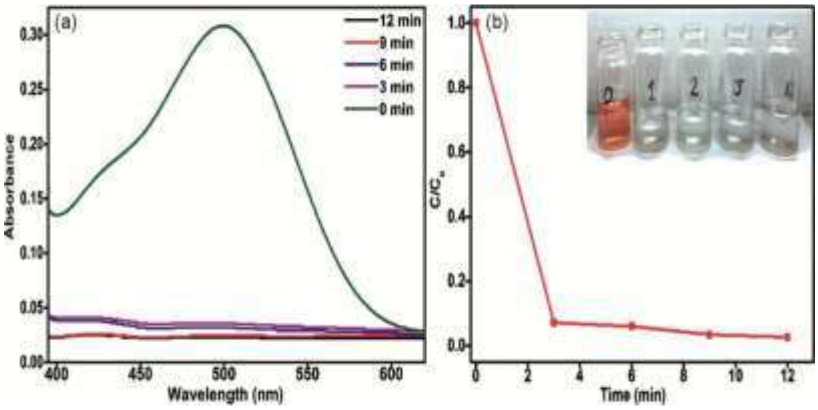

Fig. 5: (a) Absorbance versus wavelength curve of Congo red dye with iron oxide nanoparticles at different time interval
(b) c/c_oversustime graph for determining dye removal efficiency.

Adsorption studies:

The UV-Visible studies have been done for the determination of adsorption efficiency of prepared nanoparticles. We used 100mg of nanoparticles in our experiment to remove Congo red dye at a concentration of 20µM. In order to determine the adsorption or removal efficiency (η), the Eq.1 has been used:

$\eta = [(C_o - C_t)/C_o] \times 100 = [(A_o - A_t)/A_o] \times 100$……… (1)

C_o- Concentration at time 0C_t- Concentration at time t

A_o - Absorbance at time 0 A_t - Absorbance at time t

The produced analysis data is shown in Fig. 5(a,b).

Conclusion:

This research introduces a circular economy approach by recycling metal scrap from industry as a component in creating nanoparticles and an easy-to-use electrochemical approach for creating iron oxide nanoparticles. Congo red dye was specifically adsorbed by IONPs from aqueous solution. By XRD analysis of IONPs the presence of Maghemite phase was established and Debye- Scherrer[10] equation was used for analysing average crystallite size of NPs which is found to be 7. 54 nm. The TEM data analysis showed that average particle size of IONPs was observed to be 65.54 nm. UV-visible analysis shows that prepared NPs have very good adsorption efficiency. It shows 97.3% dye removal efficiency in 12 min.

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Reengineering of Academic Libraries of Higher Education System in India

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Abstract:

Emerging technological revolution is a wheel of library's transformation from traditional to virtual libraries. Tremendous changes have taken place in the libraries due to the advancement of Information Communication Technologies. In this transformational phase, the concept of reengineering has applied to the academic libraries to change its face drastically to cope up with the modern expectations of the library users. Hence the concept and its detailed applications have been discussed in the present article. In the article, author have revealed the various challenges and the scope for reengineering in academic libraries in detail.

Keywords: Reengineering Libraries, Libraries Transformation, ICT tools, Library services, etc.

Introduction

Everyone is witnessed to the development in all the sectors and the way of doing things. Just two decades ago, teachers were using usual tools and methods to teach but now a days the tools for the same are advanced and more convenient than earlier. We are using online resources for research where earlier it was depending upon printed resources available in nearby libraries. Library and information professionals have to keep futuristic approach to avoid such problems due to the lack of knowledge and adoption of recent technologies. Higher Education System more focussed on adoption of new technology in teaching learning and related processes. Library is an integrated part of the Higher Education System. Hence, it is compulsory to adopt new technology to change the old way to increase the quality of library and information service. In such a fast changing environment, drastic changes are required.

Chris D. Ferguson, (1997) calls for reengineering libraries "in ways that bring librarians and technologists together within a common service environment" to meet users' needs in a more effective manner. Reengineering is the term which used for such drastic change and dramatic improvement in cost, quality, service and speed. Reengineering has its own theory and practice. Undeveloped academic libraries have needed such techniques like reengineering to be a good library and resource centre. Now the current era is depended upon the web therefore they expect and prefer most of the services on web. Hence this is the prominent time to use web platform for library and information services. Shastri (2013) have stated about the web platform as "Bridge the digital divide and access to digital resources will definitely help to provide effective and valuable information services to library patrons in order to satisfy their information needs and for that librarians should perform the role of webmaster".

Hence, considering the significance of reengineering of academic libraries, it needs to rethink on present problems perspective which may unable to fulfil multidimensional needs of the user.

A. Challenges in reengineering of academic libraries

Reengineering of library is not an easy job for librarians. It requires systematic planned efforts to apply new tools and techniques to the library. In challenges perspective, LIS professionals may face following major challenges while going for reengineering process:

1. Prove the need and approval from higher authorities

While librarian think on the reengineering their library, they need to prepare its need and benefits to present in front of higher authorities. If they approve and support for the further process, librarians may do better.

2. IT infrastructure

Basically Reengineering of library is a transformation of library services, its collection, and other housekeeping tasks. If, traditional ways of doing things are not beneficial for today, it needs to replace with new ways and means which definitely application of newer technological tools. Hence it is necessity of libraries that develop IT infrastructure for delivering library and information services with preferable and efficient way.

3. Digital information management

In the changing scenario, digital information management became important role of librarian. He / she have to handle Issues of information ownership, rights management, data curation, preservation, communication, dissemination of digital information, etc.

4. **Budget**

Most of the libraries are always facing financial crunch if they try to acquire all the information in all the forms and formats. Hence, budget is the crucial aspect for any library. Though, the library has financial issue, its need to go through open education resources to cater users need such as DOAJ , DOAB, Nation Digital Library (NDL), Shodhganga, Vidyanidhi, E-Prints, NPTEL, e-PG Pathshala and so many. Likewise there are many good open source software also available for the low budget libraries to automate and digitise the library.

5. **Training to library staff**

Frances C. Wilkinson and Linda K. Lewis (2006) have discussed in their article about the importance of training to the library staff. According to them 'Education is a core mission of all libraries. Libraries should make the same commitment to educating their personnel that they have made to educating their users. Training is pivotal in the development of library employees. It enables them to provide better service, to become more skilled employees, and to enhance their personal development' If staff is trained, they would serve better. In large libraries, without skilled professionals the libraries will remain warehouses.

6. **Detailed plan of action**

While implementing reengineering techniques to library, it needs to follow steps of reengineering. Librarians have to think from the basic to advance in order to transform the library into new process which are helpful to save the cost, and increase the quality and speed in the library and information services. Hence, the flow chart should be made for changes step by step.

7. **Support system**

To reengineering the library, LIS professionals required support in terms of finance, trained manpower, instrument, forming new policies, etc. without support it is difficult to maintain all the tasks in the reengineering process. This support required from the higher authorities and also the team of library staff.

8. Policy and procedure for new form of library

New policy and procedure is required for the new form of library housekeeping tasks and information services. For smooth functioning of new system, need to describe its policies, rules, regulations for the staff and users also. These are the scholarly tasks which need to perform to LIS professionals.

B. Scope for reengineering of academic libraries

Mornati, (2000) Says that 'Seeking quality in every aspect of library organisation has to become a permanent goal in order to keep a main role as information providers for our users. One the other hand, pressure for new services is forcing us to keep the rapid pace of change in the information world. Libraries have to join resources and to cooperate to be able to face the challenge of digital information and globalisation'. The main approach is to find the scope where libraries have opportunities to change or adopt innovative services and facilities in the libraries.

1. **Library web page**

Web page is a new way of providing library and information services. Most of the library and information services may be provided through library web page such as new book display, web OPAC facility, Online book reservation, checking borrowing books online, recommendations, list of e-journal with archives, list of subscribed databases / e- journals / e-books with link, link to institutional repository, Ask librarian, etc. beside this, a library website hosts various types of useful information to the user such as library timing, various policies, rules and regulations, library resources details and many more regarding library.

2. **Database searching tools**

Today, database subscription is not enough for library; it should have web scale discovery services, federated search tools for quick retrieving required information. Search and retrieval mechanism is more important than subscription of information resources.

3. **Self-service system**

A self-service system is required for big libraries where user can self-check in and check out items, renewals and payment of over dues. RFID technology is able to provide such platform for the user. This system needs one time investment but after all, it is beneficial for the library as well as user.

4. **User instructions / notifications**

Most of the Integrated Library Management Software (ILMS) provides notifications to the user through email / message. Such ILMS can be used to provide alert service, check-in , check-out notification, overdue instructions to the user time to time.

5. **Reference service**

Reference service is the personal assistance to the library user for finding their required information. The reference librarian also called the navigator of information superhighway. Earlier, the reference librarian was offering reference service at the desk of library. ICT has had a big effect on reference service. Recently the service has been reengineered and offering online platform, quick service, online search service, FAQs, and many more. Likewise, the nature of reference service has been totally changed in comparison to traditional reference service. Few examples of reference services in today's era are Librarians' Internet Index, Digital Librarian, Infomine, CyberStacks, Refdesk.com, Virtual

Refence Desk, etc. these are providing modern reference services to the user on through online platform.

6. Collection development

As we know about 5th law of library science that 'library is growing organism'. If the balance would be maintained in the collection development i.e. print and non-print resources, the space will be managed and the remote access also possible. Hence, such policies need to develop in order to maintain quality collection in the both forms which needed.

7. IT infrastructure

To provide information services in e-form, library needs to have proper IT infrastructure. Unless and until required ICT infrastructure establish, library can't offer information services and facilities such as Web OPAC, CAS, SDI, Photocopy, Indexing, Internet, CD/DVDs access, access to e-resources, federated search, self-issue, return, renewal service, etc. These are the expected services and facilities of today's user.

8. Collaboration

The libraries also have an opportunity to collaborate with other institutions, university libraries, publishing industry, etc. the collaboration will help librarians to share their expertise and resources to achieve good results.

9. Consultancy for IPR

In this regard, Handa and Bhatt (2015) have written that "The librarians in the digital environment have the same responsibility to collect information and help the readers by giving it even electronic format. The role of librarian is to be protected and enhanced. The copyright protection should be encouraging the use of information for creativity and not for creating hurdles in the use of information. The Librarians should continue to work as catalyst for the free flow of information between the owners of copyright and the users of the information". Now days, users are using and sharing information without any knowledge of IPR, sometimes in those situation librarians have to guide them when user asks. Hence, consultancy is one of the roles of librarian under the fare use term.

Conclusion:

The transformation of libraries is the need of today's digital era. In this technological advanced society, libraries have to keep such reliable, authentic, qualitative and expected information and the recent tools of ICT. Hence, reengineering of libraries is a right approach towards the development of libraries. LIS professionals need to consider the scope which discussed above for the development of libraries. Obviously there are many challenges in the path of reengineering but librarians have to keep such positive approach in this area. May be there is more scope for reengineering of libraries, it depends on available finance, support from higher authority, their users needs, etc. The essence of reengineering of library is to provide better access of information resources to the user by applying five laws of library science given by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. Academic libraries will always precious for the teachers, researchers and students if libraries accept the dynamic progress.

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The Challenges of Online Education System in India

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Abstract –

The changes in technology in education sector are going to happen rapidly. In India, there are a lot of challenges in online education sector. Therefore, in this paper we are going to study some of them. This paper includes insufficient digital infrastructure, limited social interaction, questionable credibility of degrees, motivation, language of the course, lack of computer literacy, technology shortage, Lack of productivity, work organisation and time management, lack of technical knowledge, the difficulty of tracking students' progress.

Introduction –

In India, there is a lot of population but only few of them are literate. In this, the nation faces some challenges and the toughest challenges in it are rapidly growing size of population, shortages of teachers, books and basic facilities, insufficient public funds to cover education costs. Our country is making progress in different things like economic growth and increasing prosperity. But, it is lacking to provide quality education for many rural and under privileged communities. This article will discuss the challenges of online education system.

The challenges of teaching online-

1) Insufficient digital infrastructure
2) Limited social interaction
3) Questionable Credibility of degrees
4) Motivation
5) Language of the course
6) Lack of computer literacy
7) Technology shortage
8) Lack of productivity
9) Work organization and time management
10) Lack of Technical Knowledge
11) The Difficulty of Tracking Students Progress

There are a lot of challenges faced by people in online education in India. Some of these challenges which need to be overcome are –

1) Insufficient digital infrastructure-

Government has already taken initiative to develop digital infrastructure but so much has to be done in this direction. According to the report, given by world economic forum, only 15% have the access to internet and also mobile broadband is accessible to very few i.e. only 5.5 subscriptions for every 100 people. There are a lot of problems of speed of internet. Therefore, 5G Network Technology is a requirement of today's hour which will increase the rate of speed of internet and help to download the data with a fast speed.

2) Limitation social interaction-

Online education can be accessed at any convenient place such as at home or where there is proper internet connectivity. But in this, there is limited direction with the teacher and people included in the course. Most discussion takes place through various soft wares such as e-mail, chat-rooms or discussion groups there is limited social interaction because of absence of campus atmosphere. So not able to develop any social links which do help in the career growth.

3) Questionable Credibility of degrees-

During this online development, industry has started providing online degrees but there are some fraudulent and false degrees being provided online. The number of scan operators is being rising who provides fake certificates or degrees without any proper credentials. Because of this kind of scams the credibility of online certificates as well as the faith of perspective employer is lost.

4) Motivation & Discipline-

There is a need for some students to be pushed to next class. In case of self-paced online programmes students may procrastinate. The number of failure students in online education is increased. Self-motivation and discipline is important to complete the assignments and upload them timely.

5) The course of language-

India is a multi-linguistic country and many people come from rural areas. The content of most of the online courses is in English. Many students who are not able to speak English, struggle with the availability of language content. The computer professionals, educators, administrators, language content creators and content disseminators should sit together and give a solution to the learners knowing only Indian languages.

6) Weak computer literacy-

There are many such students those who are weak in computer literacy. Even using basic programs such as Word and Excel it becomes difficult for them. They must be provided fundamental knowledge and exposure for operating the computer. The government and other organisations are doing good work to achieve this goal.

7) Shortage of Technology –

Some people live in rural areas and some in urban. There is not strong connection everywhere. Thus, barriers are created in front of online learning. Because of overloading on a single site, there causes website crashing and this affects on the classes and enough time is not offered to complete the syllabus or to understand what is going on in lectures. During the online classes this is one of the biggest challenges faced by the students, which leads the students to miss their classes.

8) Lack of Productivity –

During the time of online classes, students have to sit at one place for hours and because of this the student gets tired and it loses its all interest so therefore is least interested in taking up the another activity. The student only sits on one place scrolling the mobile phones, rather from doing something productive. This is the major online challenge for the students so; students can take up their hobbies or try to find new interests. The problems faced by the students during the online classes are on a maximum level.

9) Work Organization and Time Management –

Effective time management leads to lesser anxiety and also results in better academic performance for the student. Many students try to get a proper time management to manage their studies with their day to day lives. If some work is given to the students then they start doing it one day before the submission because of poor time management. This online learning challenge can lead to poor academic performance as they can face anxiety. It is essential to keep a balance between the two.

10) Lack of Technical Knowledge –

Most of the teachers are neither aware, nor trained in the successful utilization of the online digital teaching tools, processes and methodologies. The majority of teachers do not have the basic knowledge of effective online teaching techniques.

11) The Difficulty of Tracking Students Progress –

When students learn by online mode, it is difficult for the teachers to have personal interactions with the students that takes place during face-to-face classes (offline mode). Because of the offline mode it becomes easy for teachers to identify the students who were lacking the interest for their subjects and initiate remedial action. Teachers do conduct a variety of assessments to the standards attained by students from online learning.

Conclusion –

Online learning may still have its challenges. But keep in mind what it does so far to our education system. Online education can change the whole future, it can be implemented in joint collaboration are required to bridge the gap. Education process needs to be changed by making it more practical with the use of technology. Innovations are required to design ways to increase the social skills of online learners and changes the way we think about it.

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Cold Stress exacerbate oxidative stress indices on diabetic female rat estrous cycle: A Therapeutic Role of *Tribulus terrestris*

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Abstract

The effects of single stress stressor, either cold stress or diabetes caused pathophysiology are well known. In this study attention has been drawn not only to access the effects of diabetes but also its interaction with cold stress. Reproductive impairments imply the adverse effects of diabetes and cold stress is considered as a co-morbid factor for aggravating diabetic complications, since their co-exposure results in antagonistic or synergistic effects. The aim of this study was to address the extent of reproductive impairments occurred in co-exposed rats and the amelioration brought by extract of *Tribulus terrestris* fruit (TTF).

Key words: Diabetes, Cold stress, *Tribulus terrestris*, reproductive functions.

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus (DM), a multi-systemic metabolic disorder, is initially characterized by loss of glucose homeostasis, resulting from defects in insulin secretion/action or both leading to impaired metabolism of glucose and other energy-yielding fuels such as lipids and proteins (Scheen,1997; American Diabetes Association, 2011). Moreover, as a consequence of hyperglycaemia, abnormally high levels of free radicals and decline of antioxidant defence systems have also been reported[3]. Chronic hyperglycaemia evokes oxidative stress by a variety of mechanisms including increased advanced glycation end-products formation, polyol pathway flux, glucose autoxidation and mitochondrial superoxide overproduction that eventually results in diabetes complications including reproductive disorders. DM induced oxidative stress which known to be involved in the normal human physiological functions that could lead to the impairment of reproductive antioxidant defense mechanism. STZ induced diabetes, which causes severe insulinopenia, have revealed that both male and female rats with uncontrolled diabetes display a profound hypogonadotropic state, characterized by low basal levels of gonadotrophins and sex steroids, reduced luteinizing hormone (LH) pulsatility and defective gonadotrophin responses to gonadectomy. In diabetic females, disruption of positive-feedback effects of estradiol, delayed or absent preovulatory LH surges and anovulation are observed. Preponderance of studies have indicated that diabetes mellitus (DM) is found association with reproductive failure including delayed menarche, menstrual irregularities, and an increased incidence of infertility. Experimental studies using alloxan-induced diabetes in rats revealed delayed sexual maturity and an irregular estrous cycle, that resulted in reduced ovulation and reduction in the number of ova (Chieri *et al*., 1969). Similarly, earlier studies have demonstrated diminished LH surge in diabetic rats (Kirchick *et al*., 1978; Vomachka *et al*., 1982).

Stress as an adaptive response of the body, produces a wide range of biochemical and behavioural manifestations to respond to a threat and is known to alter the physiological homeostasis of the organism and complex mechanisms contributing to the breakdown in adaptation processes. Cold stress increased ovarian norepinephrine (NE) levels and induced ovarian function alterations, which led to polycystic ovarian morphology in rats and also induced the formation of follicular cysts and follicles with hyper- thecosis alongside increased plasma estradiol and testosterone levels, irregular estrous cyclicity, and reduced ovulation.

Plants often contain substantial amounts of antioxidants, and suggest that antioxidant action may be an important property of plant medicines associated with diabetes. The increasing interest in various medicinal plants and their bioactive compounds has led to increased attention to their safety and efficacy in the treatment of diabetes and also alternative treatment of female reproductive disorders using herbal remedies is gaining popularity in human medicine. *Tribulus terrestris* L. (TT) from Zygophyllacea family, is an annual herb that grows worldwide, especially in the subtropical regions, and is used in traditional medicines in India, China, South Africa, Bulgaria and other countries against sexual impotency, edema, abdominal distention, and cardiovascular diseases. In modern pharmacological studies, reported that *Tribulus terrstris* fruit (TTF) ethanol extract was found to be effective in treating streptozotocin-induced hyperglycemia[24,25]. Further studies also disclosed that TT improved reproductive function, including increased concentration of hormones such as follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), luteinizing hormone (LH) and estradiol, with significant effect on both ovarian and uterine activities, thereby improving reproductive performance, libido and ovulation. In light of this, the study was designed to investigate the effectiveness of TTF ethanol extract in STZ-induced diabetic female rat reproductive system exposed to cold stress and to evaluate their therapeutic potential for the treatment of cold stress induced modulations on antioxidant status of DM.

Materials And Methods

Induction of experimental diabetes mellitus- Diabetes mellitus was induced in rats by the intraperitoneal injection (volume of 1ml/kg body weight) of freshly prepared streptozotocin (STZ) at a dose of 45 mg/kg body weight dissolved in 0.1 M citrate buffer solution of pH 4.5. Three days after the STZ injection, the blood was withdrawn from the tail vein, and the glucose level was determined. Rats were diabetic when their fasting blood glucose levels were more than 200 mg/dL.

Induction of cold stress- To induce cold stress, rats were housed in an acute cold stress apparatus (Colton BOD incubator) at 4±2 °C for 3hrs per day for 7 days on a 12-h light/12-h dark cycle with a built-in heater and cooler that could be controlled by self-timer.

Estrous cycles were monitored by colpo-cytological examination (vaginal smears) daily for 30 consecutive days (four weeks). Cells detaching from the vaginal epithelium were removed with a pipettes. Filter tips containing 10 µl 0.9% saline were discarded after the vaginal secretions had been transferred to clean slides (Marcondes et al., 2002). Colpo-cytological examination time was set at 09.00 hours. Each slide was analysed under a microscope (Labomed ATC 2000) at 10x and 20x magnifications. Only female rats showing two consecutive estrous cycles of the same length were used for experimentation (Iranloye and Bolarinwa, 2007). The length of estrous cycle and number of cycles per month were recorded in both control and test animals. Supplementation of extract- Among the examined doses through pilot study (50-250mg/kg bw/day), the most effective dose of TTF extract was 200mg/kg, to check the efficacy of TTF extract on oxidative stress indices in uterus, ovary and oviduct, the animals were sacrificed after 19 days of TTF exposure as the extract has shown anti-hyperglycemic effect on the 19th day of TTF extract exposure.

Experimental Design- Rats were divided into seven groups: Group I— control animal group was kept at the laboratory room temperature; Group II—induced diabetes; Group III—exposed to cold stress at 4±2 ºC; Group IV—diabetic rats exposed to cold stress at 4±2 ºC; Group V—induced diabetes plus supplemented with TTF; Group VI—exposed to cold stress at 4±2 ºC plus supplemented with TTF; Group VII —diabetic rats exposed to cold stress at 4±2 ºC plus supplemented with TTF. Dissected reproductive organs viz uterus, ovary and oviduct tissues were washed in ice-cold saline, patted dry. The tissue homogenates were made by using appropriate buffer and supernatant was stored at a temperature of -20 ºC and used for biochemical assays.

Statistical Analysis

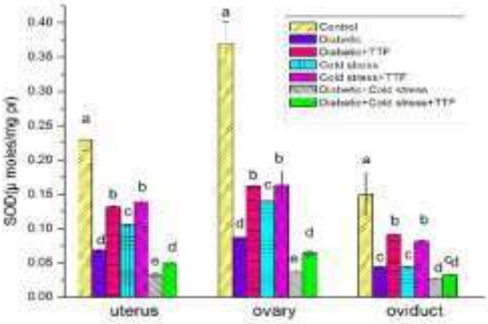
The results are expressed as mean ± SD of six observations (n = 6) in each group. Differences between treatment groups were assessed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) using the SPSS software package for windows version 20.0. Post hoc testing was for inter-group comparisons using Bonferroni test at probability (P) value 0.05 level of significance.

Results

The findings of this study confirm the deleterious effect of diabetes and cold stress on the body and organs weight, antioxidant defense system and hormones of female reproductive organs viz uterus, ovary and oviduct. Supplementation of TTF extract to diabetic rats, the serum glucose levels decreased significantly ($P<0.05$) on the 19^{th} day of extract administration and further remained constant till 30^{th} days of TTF exposure, indicating the anti-hyperglycemic properties of the fruit extract of TT, as the substance with anti-hyperglycemic properties would be effective in the management of diabetes (Table 1). Statistical analysis reveal that the serum glucose levels reduced at a dose of 200mg/kg body weight suggesting the ameliorative role of TTF on the 19^{th} day of exposure in extending protection to diabetic animals, compared to other doses. Hence, the present study demonstrates that TTF extract of 200mg/kg body weight dosage was found to be an effective dose.

***In vivo* Biochemical assays**

In this study, diabetes and cold stress co-exposure induced decrement in SOD activity was evident in all the functional tissues; however, ovary was severely affected than other tissues studied, showed the greatest decrease in activity (-89.7%). The one-way ANOVA indicated an interaction between diabetes-induced toxicity and cold stress resulting in a significant decrease in SOD levels. In general diabetes and cold stress alone also significantly decreased the SOD levels in all the functional tissues studied (Fig. 1).



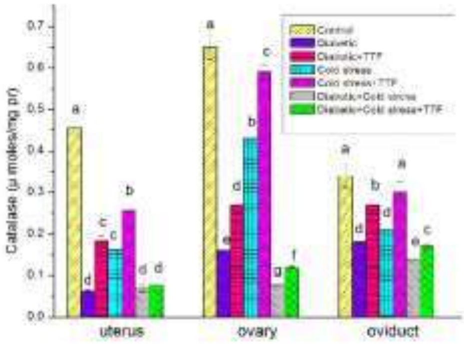


Fig.1: Effect of *Tribulus terrestris* fruit ethanol extract on SOD and Catalase (Cat) antioxidant enzyme activity levels in reproductive system (uterus, ovary & oviduct) of STZ induced diabetic female rats exposed to cold stress (4±2 °C). Values are mean ±SD of six observations and a,b,c,d…..letters denote significantly different from control values by one-way ANOVA(P<0.05).

There was a marked decrease in CAT activity as a consequence of severe diabetes. Among the three organs studied in the female rats, the uterus showed the greatest decrease in the activity of CAT (-86.0%) and cold stress treatment at low temperature also significantly decreased CAT levels in uterus while the changes were mild in ovarian and oviduct tissues. The one-way ANOVA indicated an interaction between diabetes toxicity and cold stress treatment performed at low temperature resulting in a significant decrease in CAT levels in all functional tissues studied (Fig.1).

Dietary antioxidant supplementation proved to be effective in restoring oxidative damage evidenced by diminishing elevated MDA levels and enhancing the inhibited activities of SOD and CAT expressed in terms of % recovery against enzyme activities induced by diabetes and cold stress. In uterus, the minimum ameliorative effect of supplementation was observed with TTF extract on the enzyme activities maximum with CAT (+190.4%) and followed by SOD (+91.3%), in diabetic group. The maximum ameliorative effect of supplementation was observed with TTF extract on an enzyme activities moderate with CAT (+57.0%) and minimum activities with SOD (+31.1%) in cold stressed group. The minimum ameliorative effect of supplementation was witnessed with TTF extract on an enzyme activities maximum with SOD (+54.5%) in co-exposed group. In ovary, the minimum amelioration occurred with the supplementation of TTF on the enzyme activities with SOD (+68.7%) and CAT (+57.0%) in diabetic group. The moderate amelioration occurred with the supplementation of TTF on the enzyme activities with CAT (+37.2%) and SOD (+16.4%) in cold stressed group.

The moderate amelioration occurred with the supplementation of TTF on the SOD (+71.0%) and CAT (+53.8%). In the oviduct, moderate amelioration occurred with TTF on the enzyme activities on SOD (+106.8%) and CAT (+50%) in diabetic group. In the oviduct, the moderate amelioration occurred with TTF on the maximum enzyme activities on SOD (+86.3%), and minimum enzyme activities on CAT (+42.8%) in cold stressed group. In the oviduct, minimum amelioration occurred with TTF on the enzyme activities SOD (+22.2%) and CAT (+21.4%) in co-exposed group.

There was a sinificant difference in estrous cyclicity among the three positive control groups studied when compared to control. Following hyperglycemic state, the estrous pattern changed significantly (P<0.05) in both STZ-induced diabetic as well as in co-exposed groups (STZ+CS). In comparison, the frequency of estrus phase was significantly reduced (P < 0.05) and the animal remain in di-estrous and pro-estrous phase for long duration in both STZ-induced diabetic as well as in co-exposed rats (Fig 2). Wherein, estrous smears occurred with considerable irregularity and there was more significant (P<0.05) increase in the duration of estrous cycle and decrements in number of cycles per month in STZ-induced diabetic as well as in co-exposed rats. To explicit the results in brief, the normal 4 or 5-day pattern was replaced by 6 to 7-days and number of cycles per month was slightly altered and there were slight changes in the duration of each phase of estrous cycle in cold exposed rats when compared to control. Furthermore, it is evident from the results that the supplementation of both phytoextracts, TTF and MFF alone at a dose of 200 and 150 mg/kgbw respectively was found beneficial in ameliorating the alterations induced upon co-exposure of diabetes and cold stress. In comparison, MFF at a dose of 150 mg/kgbw was found beneficial than TTF.

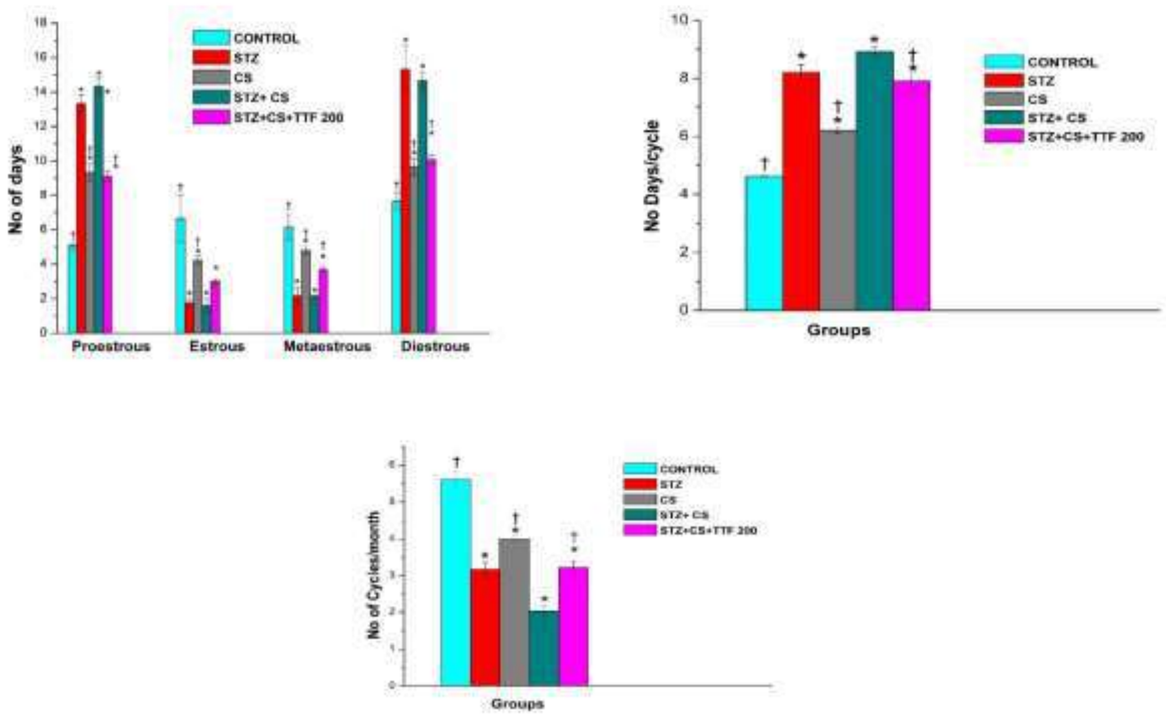


Fig. 2: Ameliorative effect of Tribulus terrestris fruit extract on and (a) estrous pattern, (b) number of days /cycle and (c) number of cycles/month in STZ induced diabetic rats exposed to cold stress(4±2ºC). Values are means ±SEM of six animals, *($p<0.05$) represents significant difference vs. control & †($p<0.05$) represents significant difference vs. positive control(STZ) groups

Methods:

Female Wistar rats of induced diabetes (STZ 40mg/kgbw) were exposed to cold stress (4±2°C, 3hr/day for 6 days) and were supplemented with TTF extract (200 mg/kgbw/day for 21 days) to probe the impaired reproductive performance.

Results:

A significant difference was evident in estrous cyclicity among the positive control groups studied. Following hyperglycemic state, the estrous pattern and levels of reproductive hormones changed significantly ($P<0.05$) in both diabetic as well as in co-exposed groups. Further, supplementation of TTF extract was found beneficial in ameliorating the alterations induced upon co-exposure.

Discussion

Increased glucose-oxidation, non-enzymatic glycation of proteins and their subsequent degradation cause unbalanced free-radical generation in diabetes Indeed, hyperglycaemia mediated advanced glycation of intracellular antioxidant defence enzymes results in hyper-susceptibility to the elevated oxidative stress due to lowered anti-oxidative protection. In the present study the elevated glucose level in all the experimental rats was significantly lowered upon TTF supplementation and may be through inhibition of α-glucosidase as well as by its antidiabetic effects and the results are in accordance with Lamba et al. Our results indicated a decrease in body and reproductive organs weight of the diabetic and co-exposed rats in comparison to the normal control rats. The decrease in body and reproductive organs weight was as a result of loss of tissue proteins and muscle mass in diabetes. In this study, supplementation of TTF extract at a 200mg/kg bw dosage level in STZ-induced diabetes intoxicated and co-exposed rats produced a significant protective effect against reproductive organs functional tissues toxicity and this effect characterized by increased weights of body and reproductive organs viz., uterus, ovary and oviduct, improved follicular quality and quantity. These findings are in accordance with those previously reported.

Elevated systemic glucose level promotes overproduction of superoxide radical (O_2•-) and H_2O_2 and ROS are associated as important physiological and pathological mediators in many reproductive disorders. ROS is involved in the modulation of an entire spectrum of physiological reproductive functions such as oocyte maturation, ovarian steroidogenesis, corpus luteal function and luteolysis. The altered balance of the antioxidant enzymes with a decrease in SOD and CAT activities in STZ diabetic and cold stressed condition, may be due to increased production of superoxide and H_2O_2 by the auto-oxidation of the glucose and non-enzymatic glycation and this depicts the inactivation of the enzymes by superoxide anions.

The mechanism(s) underlying the protective effect of TTF against reproductive toxicity induced by diabetes and cold stress in rats could be attributed to its potent anti-oxidant property, so reducing oxidative stress in the reproductive organs and improving reproductive function by increased release of estradiol, FSH and LH serum levels. Estrous cycle in rat involves many histological, physiological and morphological as well as biochemical changes within the ovary, wherein during estrous cycle maturation and ovulation of pre-ovulatory follicles takes place under the influence of ovarian and extra-ovarian hormones (Smith *et al*., 1987). Any imbalance in surge of hormones leads to irregularity in the function of ovary and bring changes in the duration of estrous cycle (Koneri *et al*., 2006). Further, Oxidative stress also found to cause damage during oocyte maturation and ovulation (Agarwal *et al*., 2005). In this study, estrous cycle exhibited normal 4 or 5-day pattern, while 6 or 7-days estrous cyclicity per month was observed in cold stressed rats. Similar results were pronounced by Saraswathi *et al*., (2012, 2010) wherein, cold restraint stressed rats showed a significant increase in the mean number of days in proestrous phase and decrease in estrous and metestrous phases indicating arrest of follicular development at initial stages leading to non-maturation of follicles.

In conclusion, diabetes toxicity and cold stress in the female reproductive organs may result in disruption of oxidants and antioxidants balances, which provides a strong coupling of altered equilibrium processes and loss of energy capacity to meet an oxidation challenge. Moreover, exposure to diabetes and cold stress can increase the effects of oxidative stress. Exogenous supplementation of TTF extract has been found to counter free radical generated oxidative stress and to facilitate reduction of the toxic effects induced by diabetes and cold stress, there by strengthening the cellular antioxidant defense and improved reproductive functioning ability.

Conclusion:

Synergistic effects of co-exposure witnessed in the functional tissues of female reproductive tract which found to disrupt the estrous cyclicity by inhibiting estrogen and progesterone secretion. The polyphenol rich, TTF extract has the ability to quench free radical generated oxidative stress by enhancing the status of antioxidant enzymes thereby enhance endocrine functioning, to normalize reproductive ability in co-exposed rats.

Acknowledgements

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Impact of Organic Farming in Rural Economy

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Abstract:

Today lot of people are facing a lot of health-related issues because of eating non organic fruits and vegetables. In organic farming farmers are adopting different methods- like crop rotation, manures, vermi-compost, biological management, bio-fertilizer, animal husbandry. In organic farming the farmers face pest and weed management problems. Organic farming provides healthy food for us; it also helps to improve and develop crop diversity and protects the environment. Some disadvantages are organic farming requires more time, needs higher investment in cultivation of crop. The researcher tries to study the above in selected talukas of Kolhapur district. The survey of 200 farmers in 4 talukas was done. There is a huge market for organic fruits and vegetables, if proper marketing platform and subsidy is provided by the government. Hence the prospects of organic farming are good in Kolhapur District.

Key words: Organic farming, environment impact , rural economy.

Introduction:

Organic farming can be defined as a system of management and agricultural production that combines a high level of biodiversity. Organic farming responds to consumer growing demand for natural products and simultaneously allows to preserve that environment in the context of sustainable rural development. Organic farming uses organic inputs like green manures, cow dung etc for cultivation.

The objectives of the paper are as below

a) To study the problem and prospects of organic farming.

b) To understand the benefits of organic farming.

c) To evaluate the environmental impact on organic farming.

d) To analyse the impact of organic farming on rural economy.

e) To provide suggestions to improve organic farming.

Research Methodology:

Research methodology is a process used to collect data for the purpose of making decisions. Following techniques for obtaining related information were adopted:

1. The internet was accessed for related valuable information on the subject matter.
2. Literature such as related thesis and journals was reviewed on impact of organic farming.
3. Questionnaire containing close and open-ended questions was prepared and administered in the study area to obtain facts, opinions and views of respondents(farmers)

Sampling Design:

There are 12 Talukas in Kolhapur district the researcher will be select four talukas (Panhala, Shahuwadi, Kagal, Gagan Bavada) for research study in organic farming is maximum in the four Talukas. Panhala Taluka there are 131 villages, in Shahuwadi taluka 146 villages, Kagal taluka 86 villages and Gagan Bavada 45 villages. The researcher selected 5 villages in each Taluka selected for research study. 10 Farmers were selected by convenience sampling from each village.

District	Taluka	Selected Taluka	Villages	Number of Farmers selected	Number of Organic Farming Units
Kolhapur	12				
		1.Panhala	1.Kotoli 2.Malwadi 3.Wayoli 4.Majnal 5.Asurleporle	10 10 10 10 10	1

		2.Shahuwadi	1.Kekatwadi 2.Ghungur 3.Thamkewadi 4.Bambawde 5.Pushire	10 10 10 10 10	1
		3.Kagal	1.Tembli 2.Bachni 3.Vanali 4.Vadkshivale 5.Beldvde	10 10 10 10 10	1
		4.Gagan Bavada	1.Kerve 2.Asandole 3.Tesange 4.Salvan 5.Mhalunge	10 10 10 10 10	1
Total		4	20	200	4

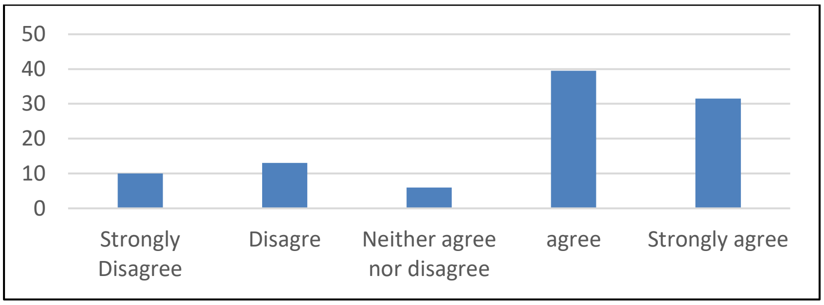
Hence number of villages studied was 20. Total number of farmers studied was 200.

3. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 4.1 Opinion regarding organic fruit and vegetable production is risky compared to conventional farming

Sr. No	Response	No of Respondents	Percentage%
1	Strongly Disagree	20	10%
2	Disagree	26	13%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	12	6%
4	Agree	79	39.5%
5	Strongly Agree	63	31.5%
Total		200	100

Graph No.4.1



Interpretation

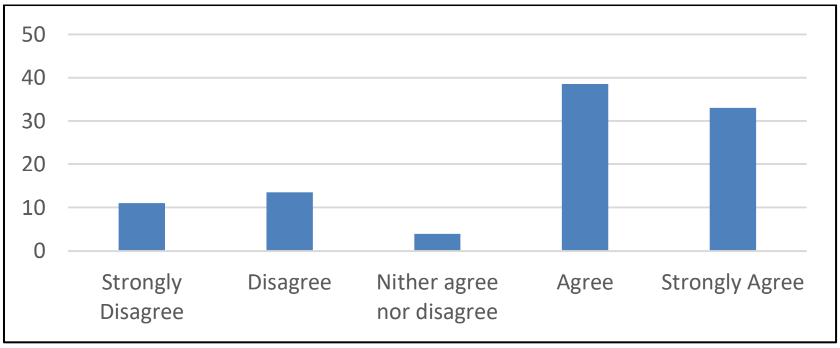
39.5% of the respondents agreed that it was Risky to convert to organic farming because it is more costly method as compared to traditional method.

TABLE NO. 4.2

Opinion regarding there are marketing problems regarding organic fruits and vegetables

Sr. No	Response	No of Respondents	Percentage %
1	Strongly Disagree	22	11%
2	Disagree	27	13.5%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	8	4%
4	Agree	77	38.%5
5	Strongly Agree	66	33%
Total		200	100

Graph No.4.2



Interpretation

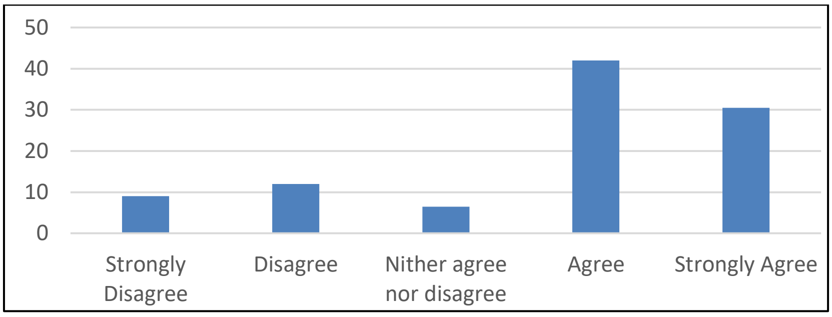
The above table shows that 38.5% of the respondents agreed that it was production of organic fruit and vegetable on farm face more marketing problem because of wholesale market are not available for organic farm product.

TABLE NO. 4.3

Opinion regarding Farmers face more marketing problem in organic inputs

Sr. No	Response	No of Respondents	Percentage%
1	Strongly Disagree	18	9%
2	Disagree	24	12%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	13	6.5%
4	Agree	84	42%
5	Strongly Agree	61	30.5%
Total		200	100

Graph No.4.3



Interpretation

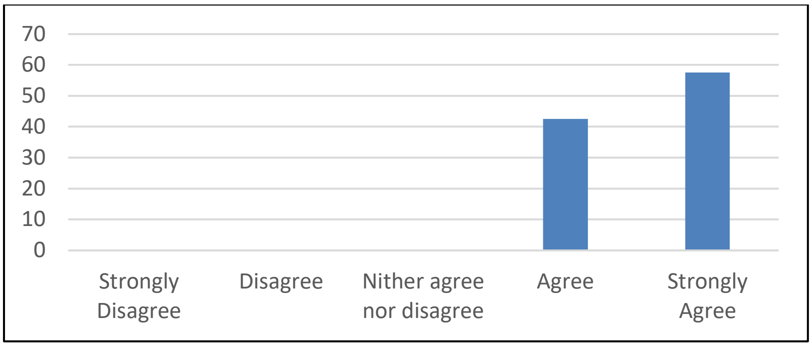
The above table shows that 42% of the respondents agreed that Farmers are facing more marketing problems on organic inputs. Because of organic farming equipment cost is more.

TABLE NO. 4.4

Opinion regarding there is a need for strong policy support to organic farming in the form of subsidies.

Sr. No	Response	No of Respondents	Percentage%
1	Strongly Disagree	0	0%
2	Disagree	0	0%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	0	0%
4	Agree	85	42.%5
5	Strongly Agree	115	57.5%
Total		200	100

Graph No.4.4



Interpretation

57.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that Farmers need strong policy support to organic farming in the form of subsidies. Because cultivation cost of organic farming is more.

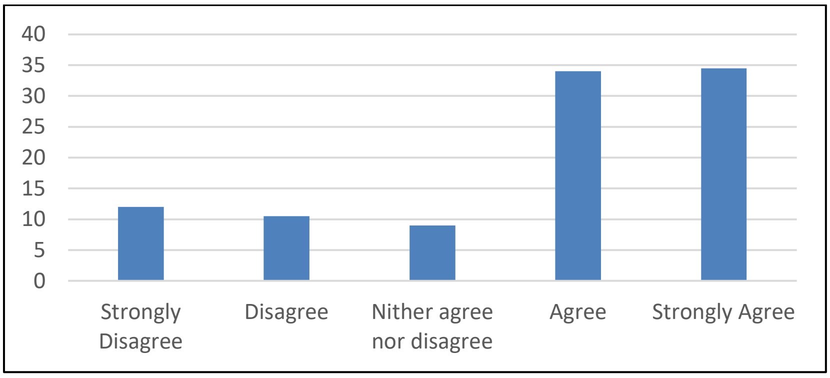
TABLE NO. 4.5

Opinion regarding organic farming can be time consuming.

Sr. No	Response	No of Respondents	Percentage%
1	Strongly Disagree	24	12%
2	Disagree	21	10.5%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	18	9%

4	Agree	68	34%
5	Strongly Agree	69	34.5%
Total		200	100

Graph No.4.5



Interpretation

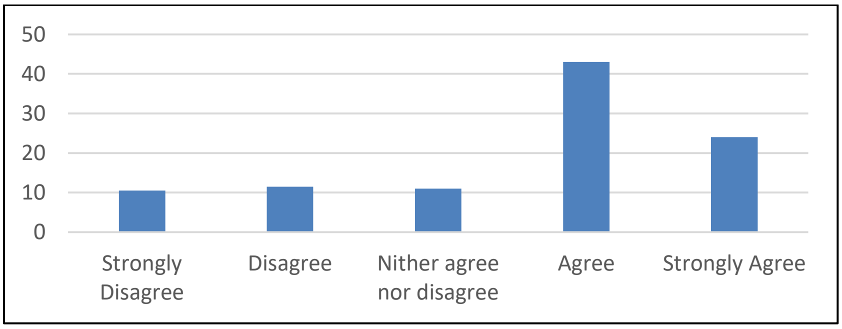
The above table shows that 34.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that it was organic farming can be time consuming. it takes more time for harvesting organic fruits and vegetables.

TABLE NO. 4.6

Opinion regarding organic farming cannot be suitable for growing on a large scale.

Sr. No	Response	No of Respondents	Percentage%
1	Strongly Disagree	21	10.5%
2	Disagree	23	11.5%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	22	11%
4	Agree	86	43%
5	Strongly Agree	48	24%
Total		200	100

Graph No.4.6



Interpretation

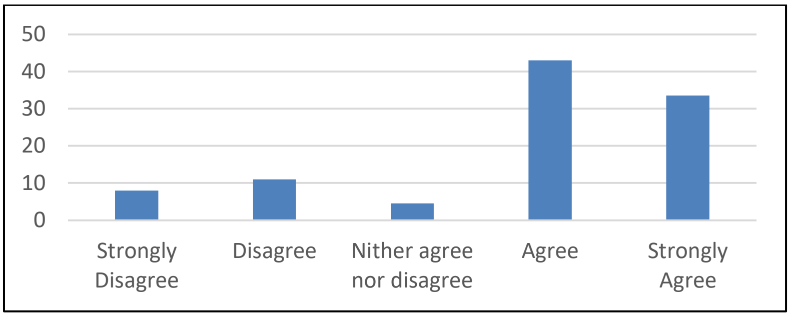
34.5% of the respondents agreed that organic farming may not be suitable for growing on a large scale because whole sale market is not available.

TABLE NO. 4.7

Opinion regarding organic farming can improve soil fertility and soil structure.

Sr. No	Response	No of Respondents	Percentage%
1	Strongly Disagree	16	8%
2	Disagree	22	11%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	9	4.5%
4	Agree	86	43%
5	Strongly Agree	67	33.5%
Total		200	100

Graph No.4.7



Interpretation

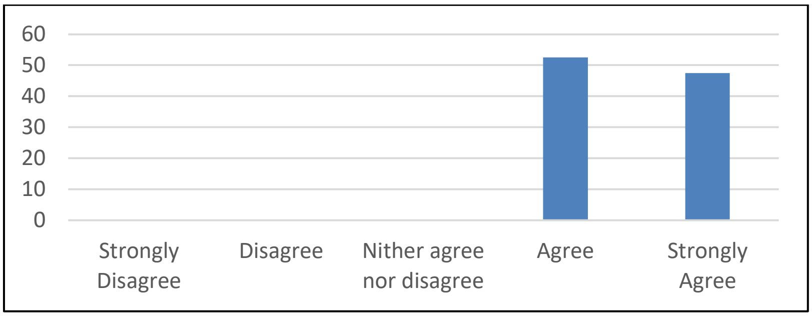
43% of the respondent agreed that production organic farming fruit and vegetable on your farm can improve soil fertility and soil structure because organic farming helps to increase soil biodiversity.

TABLE NO. 4.8

Opinion regarding organic farming provides healthy food for your family.

Sr. No	Response	No of Respondents	Percentage%
1	Strongly Disagree	0	0%
2	Disagree	0	0%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	0	0%
4	Agree	105	52.%5
5	Strongly Agree	95	47.5%
Total		200	100

Graph No.4.8



Interpretation

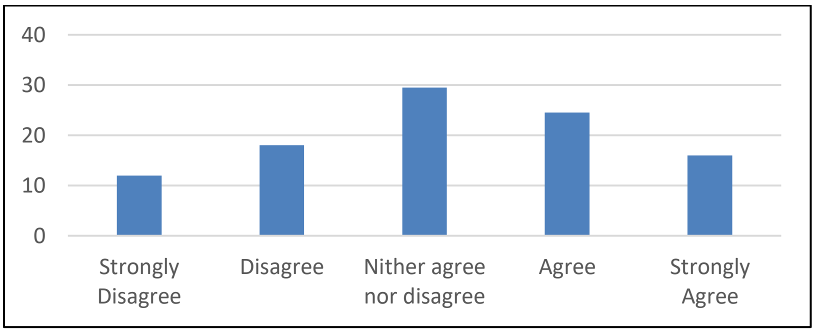
52.5% of the respondents agreed that organic fruit and vegetable provides healthy food because of organic food is free from pesticides.

TABLE NO. 4.9

Opinion regarding organic farming help to solve money problem if you grow your own organic plant.

Sr. No	Response	No of Respondents	Percentage%
1	Strongly Disagree	24	12%
2	Disagree	36	18%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	59	29.5%
4	Agree	49	24.5%
5	Strongly Agree	32	16%
Total		200	100

Graph No.4.9



Interpretation

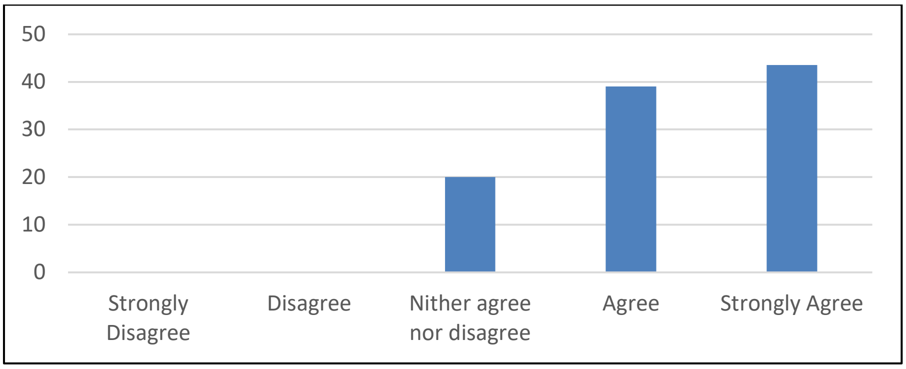
The above table shows that 24.5% of the respondents Agreed that organic farming help to solve money problem if you grow your own organic plant.

Table No. 4.10

Opinion regarding organic farming has more nutritional value are compared to conventionally grow product.

Sr. No	Response	No of Respondents	Percentage%
1	Strongly Disagree	0	0%
2	Disagree	0	0%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	40	20%
4	Agree	78	39%
5	Strongly Agree	81	43%
Total		200	100

GRAPH NO.4.10



Interpretation

43% of the respondents strongly Agreed that organic fruit have more nutritional value as compared to conventionally grow product. Because in organic farming no insecticides and pesticides use.

4. **Findings of the study :**

1. 39.5% of the respondents Felt that it was Risky to convert to organic farming . Organic farming has marketing problem
2. Majority of the respondents strongly agreed that Farmers need strong policy support to organic farming in the form of subsidies.
3. 34.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that organic farming can be time consuming. it takes more time for harvesting organic fruits and vegetables hence organic farming may not be suitable for growing on a large scale.
4. 43% of the respondent agreed that production organic farming fruit and vegetable on your farm can improve soil fertility and soil structure
5. Majority of the respondents agreed that organic fruit and vegetable provides healthy food. organic fruit have more nutritional value as compared to conventionally grow product organic farming help to solve money problem if you grow your own organic plant.
6. 49% of the respondents strongly Agreed for organic farming promotes animal welfare. Rice husk and maize husk, are used as cattle feed for buffaloes, cows.
7. 26.5% of the respondents agreed that organic farming is not a modern way of farming.
8. Majority of the respondents strongly Agreed that organic farming will protect the environment. that organic farming fights against global warming and encourages biodiversity.
9. Majority of the respondents strongly Agreed that organic farming improves crop productivity and livestock productivity.
10. Majority of the respondents Agreed that organic farming helps to increase the cropping intensity.

Suggestions:

1. There is a need to provide Subsides for farming input and for fertilizers. Subsidies must be in proportion to the land holding of the farmers.

2. The farmers are not aware about organic farming and their market so the government must provide the information about availability of market for organic farming. Government should Provide the online marketing platform for farmers.

3.The farmers are not aware about the different cultivation method of organic farming the government must arrange training for farmers and provide knowledge for organic farming.

4.There is a need to create awareness in public mind for purchase of organic fruits and vegetables.so that demand is created in local market.

Conclusions:

In light of the research done, it can be concluded that there are various problems faced in organic farming like low demand, less awareness among customers, lack of knowledge of organic farming methods. There is a huge market for organic fruits and vegetables, if proper marketing platform and subsidy is provided by the government. Hence the prospects of organic farming is good in Kolhapur District.

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Impact of Globalisation on Economical Culture

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Abstract:

There is a Sanskrit phrase in the Hindu text "Vasudhaiv Kuttumbkam," meaning "The World is one Family." The aim of "Vasudhaiv Kuttumbkam," can however be achieved when there is free Movement of tangible and non-tangible goods, services and exchange of people, ideas, problems, and culture among the nations. The exchange should not only be limited to one nation . Globalization causes growth in GDP, availability of new and advanced products, advanced infrastructural facilities, and facilitate emerging of new sectors of the economy .Though it creates new jobs opportunities, However it may results global warming, and cultural diversity. This paper aims at to study whether people believe in the exchange of Indian culture with other country's people and are happy to accept the western culture. This paper contains four sections. Section I contains Introductions. The second section contains the positive influence and challenges of globalization. The third section analyses the Null Hypothesis and Alternative Hypothesis. Alternative Hypothesis is sharing and exchange of culture among themselves and not the dominance of a single culture .A questionnaire was prepared for the purpose on five point scale and analysed by the Likert Scale. Section four contains the Steps taken by the Government to facilitate culture exchange within the nation and outside the nation ,Suggestions and Conclusion.

Introduction

The meaning of "Vasudhaiv Kuttumbkam" is similar to the meaning of Globalisation. It refers to the integration and interdependence of the world's nations through new advances in information and communication technology. The word Globalisation looks very attractive, but difficult to fulfil its meaning. Some time is an opportunity, and some time is a threat. Freedom and suffering are dual parts of Globalisation. As per Prof. Amartya Sen's view, the impact of globalization on the human race as a whole and different communities has been both a boon and a bane. Some argue that globalization spreads wealth and improves living standards in newly-industrialized countries (NIC) such as India. Others claim that it increases pollution and global warming and threatens the local traditions, language, and culture. It is creating an unfair world where Some nations feel that they are losing control over critical decisions and sacrificing their sovereignty—however, the feeling of one world gives them the feeling to go beyond their home. The economic policy, which came into force from 1991 onwards, changed the whole scenario. The policies propelled Indian Companies to emerge as a world market. Trace the business challenges of the open regime and make their entry into the world markets. Going global has become an inescapable requirement of developing countries.

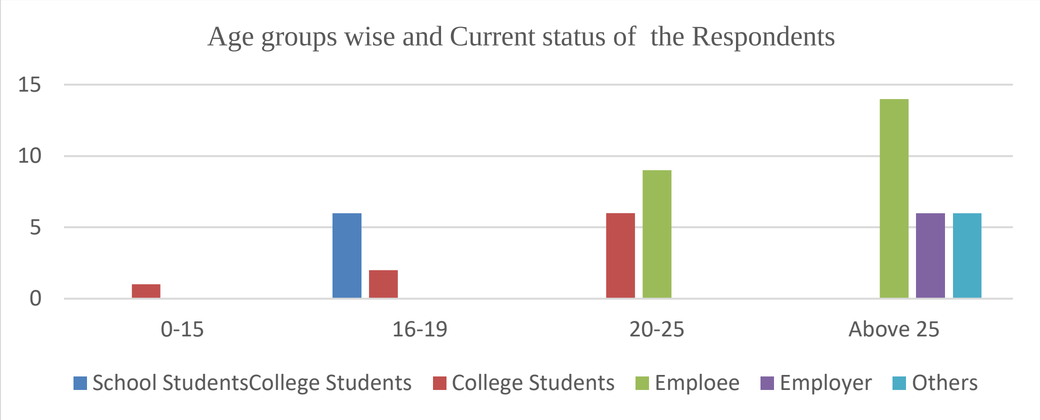
Globalization divides the three areas into economic globalization, cultural globalization, and political globalization. Indeed, many changes have taken place in Indian culture in recent decades. Above all, these changes are female empowerment, westernization, a decline in superstition, higher literacy, and improved education, The Indian culture is one of the oldest cultures in the World. Indians have demonstrated strong unity irrespective of the diversity among them. Unity in Diversity is the ultimate mantra of Indian culture. Indian culture is diverse, and Indian children learn and assimilate the different cultures.

1.2 Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the positive impact of globalization and challenges possess to India after 30 years.
2. To Study when people from two different cultures interact are willing to learn and adapt to the culture of others or vice versa.

1.3 Research Methodology:

Both primary and secondary data are used. for the study. Secondary data are used to study globalization's positive impact on India after 30 years. Primary data are used to Study when two different cultures come in contact with each other ; whether they are willing to share Indian culture with other people. Culture includes sharing traditional food , dress, language, moral values, rituals, and customs. Primary data are collected by means of a questionnaire, and Likert's Five Point Scale is used to analyse it. The questionnaire has two parts: The first relates to demographic- the respondent's age and current status. The second part of the questionnaire relates to whether the respondents exchange their own culture with others' culture and vice versa.



This Graph represents the demography of respondents. The questions 1to 5 are related with demographic of respondents. 90% of the respondents are from the age of from 16 to above 25.They are school and college students ,employees , employers and those who are not working .

2.1 Positive Influence of Globalization.

There are many positives consequences of Globalisation, Important consequences of globalisation are:

1. Globalization positively impacts economic growth, living standards and reduces extreme poverty . It provides new jobs and skills and brings foreign currency to local economies. Competition from imports leads to an increase in the quality of domestic products. Globalization allows many goods to be more affordable and available to more parts of the country. It promotes free trade and creates jobs and consumer goods . Competitive domestic products benefit ; as a decline in prices also expands trade volume.

2.Creations of Multinationals: Worldwide multinationals are created, which has resulted in the mixing of cultures and acceptance of people of varied cultural backgrounds in new cultures, and people have studied new cultures to access new markets..

3..**Emergence of the Internet**: Internet has also facilitated the globalisation ;
which has provided round-the-clock access to information, education, and knowledge.

4.**Emergence of global market portals**: Globalization has also facilitated new portals for consumers and provided them best and new products and services at the most competitive prices. However, some companies in India faced difficult time last year, almost in all the sectors of the economy

5.Job Opportunities: Globalisation has also promoted the round of the clock access to new job opportunities to job aspirants across the globe.

6.**Increase in Productivity**: It improves the productivity of workers by providing excellent and comfortable infrastructural facilities. It also cuts back gender wage discrimination, gives women more opportunities, and improves working conditions and quality of management, especially in developing countries**.** Some businesses have increased production and use extensive natural resources to meet global demand. However it may results in a negative impact on the environment. In developing countries, rules and regulations on environmental protection are not as strict as in developed countries. These industries do not purchase expensive pollution control equipment. Therefore some multinationals leave their countries and set up factories in developing countries because of lax regulation and cause harm to the environment. Indian Government is taking various steps to control the environment. Recently, the consumer durables sector has also been opened to global competition**.**
.Globalization helps the human race as a whole and safeguards the social sectors such as education, health, and housing. Though a few companies face problem, much competent, and quality conscious companies emerge as leaders, as in the case of the Indian IT Industry abroad.

2.2 Challenges facing Globalisation

Globalization involves the free movement of goods, capital, services, people, technology, and information worldwide. It also involves the international integration of potentially very different countries by adopting the same or similar world views, ideologies, and other aspects of culture. Some argue that Globalization has led to increase economic and cultural hegemony. They argue that this is monocultural on a grand scale. Potentially it could lead to the suppression and loss of different ethnic cultures on a global scale. Culture i s the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language ,religion cuisine, social habits, music and arts.[1]

However, the world's cultural diversity threatens the local traditions and languages of a country. Some developing nations are losing control over critical decisions and sacrificing their sovereignty. Many developing countries need new industries and improve their economies through globalization, but they do not want to lose their own culture and identity. Many developing countries fear that increased globalization will harm their traditions, language, and culture. With the predominance of western pop culture and political and economic influence around the world, many developing countries see globalization as a form of "Assimilation "that undermines the values of their traditional societies.. Communication technology of the world has changed a lot with the help of internet sharing. Information around the world is faster than ever before in an age where all the kids look at their phones and computers. There has been an increase in cultural globalization. Cultural Globalisation refers to the transmission of ideas and values around the world in such a way that the world is chronic of similar goods such as food like chips, co-cola, burgers, etc. With the wide and easy availability of these foods, a person from a culture will resort to eating outside rather than eating their cultural food, called modernization. Similarly, clothing trading has also allowed many cultures to be homogenized because people in different cultures will wear the same thing. Globalisation includes exchanging culture, not only transferring one's culture and suppressing the indigenous culture. Indians are still a believer in traditional values of respecting and greeting the elders with respect and welcoming the guests with open arms. Still, we do not need an appointment to visit any familiar person. Indians have been firm believers that the blessings of the elders bring good fortune, and the elders not only bless the young ones but also forgive their mistakes with an open heart. The whole World appreciates the Indian concept of "Atithi Devo Bhava," and anyone from the World who interacts with an Indian or Overseas is overwhelmed by the hospitality of the Indians.

Is world's cultural diversity adversely affect national sovereignty? Globalization is cultural diversity, but there is disparity/discordance; it is arguable. Therefore I conducted a survey and analysed by using Likert's scale.

3.1 Findings and Analysis of sharing and exchange of culture

To interpret the language scale results, I prepared a questionnaire on the basis of category. There are five category. To each category , allot a specific number as per Likert's
Scale.

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Category	Numbers	Range
Strongly Disagree	1	1-1.8
Disagree	2	1.9-2.6
Neutral	3	2.7-3.4
Agree	4	3.5-4.2
Strongly Agree	5	4.3-5.0

After allotting different number to category, calculate the range as per five point Likert's scale. Summarise all the answers of 50 respondents in MS Excel. The average of 6th question falls under the range of 4.3-5.0,which states "Strongly Agree".It means both the respondents of different culture shares the home made food.

Similarly, questions 7,8,and 9 fall under the range of 3.5-4.2, which states "Agree". It means the respondents of different culture share the dress, language and celebrate diverse festival together.

The question 10 falls under the range of 1.9-2.6 which states "Disagree". It means the respondents of different culture does not like dominance of own /other culture.

The question 11 falls under the range of 2.7-3.4 which states "Neutral". It means the respondents of different culture are neutral about the dominance of western culture.

Null Hypothesis: when people from two different cultures interact are not willing to learn and adapt to the culture of .others or vice versa.

Alternative Hypothesis: when people from two different cultures interact are willing to learn and adapt to the culture of .others or vice versa. Likert's five point scale calculate the average of each respondent , verify with range and specify the category. The net result of all respondent are "Agree" that when people from two different cultures interact and are willing to learn and adapt the culture of their friend or vice versa. This test shows that respondents believe in acculturation. Acculturation means the process of transforming the moral values, cultural beliefs and customs of ones Indian culture, by adopting the traits of a different culture. They don't believe accustomation. The responses of 50 respondents are represented through chart .'X' axis of graph represents number of respondents. and "Y" axis represents number. All the respondents have been classified into four categories .The chart represents questions as asked by respondents and their rates ranges from 1to5.

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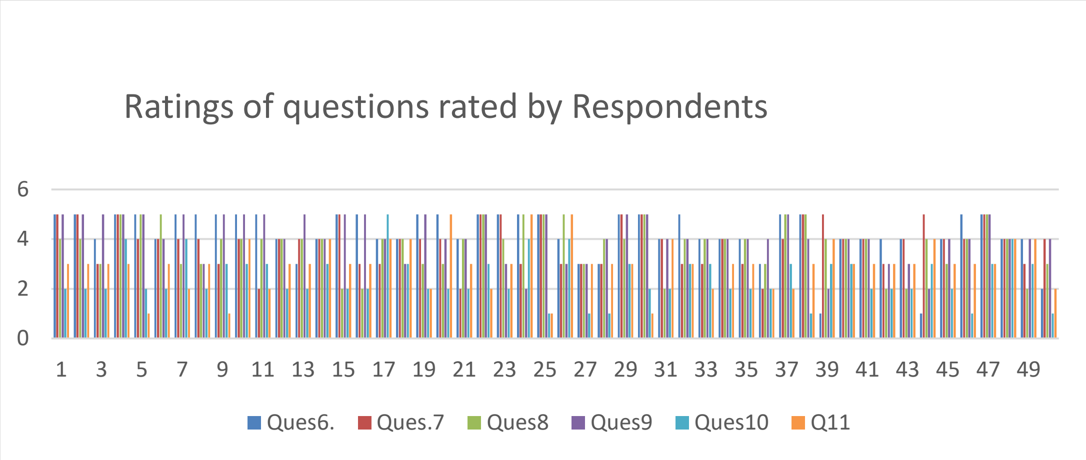
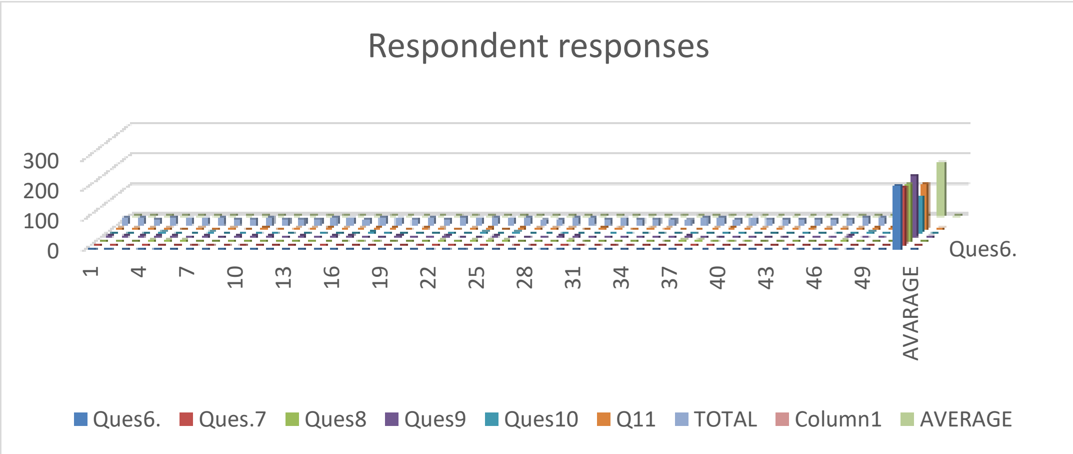
1 1 **What is culture? By Stephanie Pappas , Callum McKelvie (December 15, 2021)**

Dr. Vidya Mukund Thaokar





This chart depicts the responses of the respondents.. .”X” axis represents average of each question .The average of total represents in the range of 3.5-4.6 depicts “AGREE” as per Likert’s five point scale. Alternative hypothesis is accepted . when people from two different cultures interact are willing to learn and adapt to the culture of others or vice versa.

4.1 Steps taken by the Government

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India’s "Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat” was announced on 31st October 2015 on the occasion of the 140th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Subsequently, the Finance Minister announced the initiative in his Budget Speech(Budget Speesch2016-2017). Through this innovative measure, the knowledge of the culture, traditions, and practices of different states & UTs will lead to an enhanced understanding and bonding between the states, thereby strengthening the unity and integrity of India.

India has a vast basket of living and diverse cultural traditions, traditional expressions, and intangible cultural heritage comprising masterpieces that need institutional support and encouragement to address areas critical for the survival and propagation of these forms of cultural heritage. Though such preservation efforts are being carried out in a scattered form, a need is being felt to have a standardized and centralized Scheme for concerted efforts to professionally enhance awareness and interest in Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH), safeguarding, promoting, and propagating it systematically.

For this purpose, the Ministry of Culture has formulated a Scheme titled “Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India,” intending to reinvigorate and revitalize various institutions, groups, individuals, identified Non-MOC institutions, non-government organizations, researchers, and scholars so that they may engage in activities/ projects for strengthening, protecting, preserving and promoting the rich intangible cultural heritage of India. The Scheme will cover all recognized domains of ICH, such as oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage, Performing arts, Social practices, rituals and festive events, knowledge, and practices concerning nature, the universe, traditional craftsmanship, etc.[2]

Suggestions

To induce a sense of responsibility & ownership for the nation through these close cross-cultural

[2] .Scheme for "Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India."May 7, 2016, Ministry of Art & Culture

interactions as it intends to build up the inter-dependence matrix unambiguous.

To create a learning ecosystem between the various stakeholders of the partnering states so that they benefit from the best practices by establishing a State to State Connect. Commercial trade can become a necessary mode /help in promoting the Indian culture abroad.

Government should frame the organization with the collaboration of the NRIs to promote the Indian culture and organize the seminar to popularise the importance and meaning of rituals and customs.

We should use the various platforms to popularise the Indian values and knowledge about Indian Custom.. Like Miss Universe 2021 Harnaaz Sandhu wore the pink lehenga with mirrorwork and carried a studded umbrella. She steals the show when she explains the exquisite National costume." The use of mirror work comes from traditional Islamic beliefs. The mirror helps to trap or blind the evil eye keeping lousy luck and evil spirit away from the wearer and pink colour symbolizes "a royal visual representation of a woman that showcases the Indian queen, strong yet delicate. The umbrella symbolizes the canopy of heavens, shelter, and protection."

Conclusion

Our study has revealed that most of the respondents are of Indian Origin. And most of our Indian-origin respondents believe in sharing their own culture with foreign cultures. However, In the 6th question related to the influence of western culture and its dominance over the Indian culture, 90% of the respondents were neutral. The study shows that all the respondents are willing to give and adopt the traits of Customs, Values of the Indian or the other culture to or from the person of other cultures. The result of Likert's' five Point scale test also shows "AGREE" with the alternative hypothesis.

According to the CIA,[1] Today, India is diverse. There are many religions, languages, groups, and sections within India, and all get mixed very easily with more than 1.3 billion people, and they are presented as Indians. We must use globalization to our benefit and draw maximum benefit from free trade practices. We have to learn lessons from our past mistakes in dealings with multinationals and avoid these mistakes by taking necessary safeguards.

We must safeguard our independence and culture. We have to learn to use the culture to our benefit. We have to make long strides in developing our own culture and maintaining it so that it leads to faster economic development. We have to use our strength in ethnic food, dress, human resources, and colossal market to extract the best from the World. We must develop strengths like we have done in IT Sector to be reckoned as a significant force in the World, as even acknowledged by US President Clinton. [2]

In conclusion, it may say that globalization will be in the interest of our country. However, we cannot copy models and solutions for economic policies which have been worked out elsewhere. There are no tailor-made solutions for our problems. We have to make our path and mark on the World. The Indian economy, to avail the maximum benefit of globalization, has to put in place robust safeguards such as education, health, training, spiritual language, ethnic clothes, food, values, and housing. We must design our path the safeguarding our own culture. Our festival Diwali is being celebrated worldwide as the festival of lights by not only Indians because the lights lit during the celebration symbolize the inner light that protects us from spiritual darkness**.** Our homemade goods have to rise to the occasion to meet competition from the global market. In the emerging global scenario. the prominent Indian people have to get together, re-organize and restructure their operations and management system. It is high time to stand up and be part of the global scenario. Indians should act fast and widen their perspective through all possible means.

[1] CIA,World Face book, *The World Factbook*, also known as the *CIA World Factbook*

[2] CIA,World Face book, *The World Factbook*, also known as the *CIA World Factbook*

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जूनागढ स्वातंत्रय संग्राम और सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल

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प्रस्तावना :-

भारत की 562 देशी रियासतों को ब्रिटिश सरकार ने तीन विकल्प दिये। (1) वे भारत में शामिल हो जाये (2) वे पाकिस्तान में शामिल हो जाये (3) वे स्वतंत्र रहे। इस समय जूनागढ़ राज्य ने 14 अगस्त तक तीनों विकल्पों में से किसी की भी घोषणा नहीं की। और अचानक 15 अगस्त 1947 को जूनागढ़ के पाकिस्तान में शामिल होने की घोषणा गेझेट के पहले पन्ने पर प्रकाशित हुई और इतना ही नहीं, पूरे सोरठ में हंगामा मच गया, बल्कि इससे पहले ही समाचार पत्रों, नेताओं आदि में हंगामा मच गया। अपने-अपने तरीके से अलग-अलग कहानियां और अफवाहें फैलाई थीं। चूंकि जूनागढ़ राज्य ने कई मुस्लिम विद्वानों की भर्ती की है, बहाउद्दीन कॉलेज को सिंध विश्वविद्यालय से संबद्ध किया जाना है। अगर जूनागढ़ पाकिस्तान जैसे मुस्लिम राष्ट्र में शामिल हो गया तो इसके कई हिंदू धर्मस्थलों को खतरा हो जाएगा...आदि।

जूनागढ़ राज्यके पाकिस्तानमें विलय की घोषणा:-

जब भारतीय आजादी के पहले दिन का आनंद ले रहे थे, जूनागढ़ राज्य की जनता असमंजस की स्थिति में काल्पनिक भय से कांप रही थी। ठीक भारत के पहले स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर, नवाब ने तारीख की 15/8/1947 को इस राजपत्र के एक विशेष अंक में जूनागढ़ राज्य को पाकिस्तान में मिलाने की घोषणा की गयी1 जिससे पूरे भारत में हंगामा मच गया।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा जूनागढ़ राज्य पर कब्ज़ा करने की स्वीकृति:-

जब जूनागढ़ राज्य ने अपनी परिग्रहण तिथि बनाई। जब 15/8/1947 को पाकिस्तान के साथ ऐसा किया गया तो पाकिस्तान को इसे स्वीकार करना चाहिए। फिर उस स्वीकृति की खबर. 8/9/1947 इस गजट के माध्यम से जूनागढ़ के लोगों को यह जानकारी दी गई कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने जूनागढ़ संस्थान को पाकिस्तान में शामिल करने के फैसले को स्वीकार कर लिया है।2 जूनागढ़ राज्य और पाकिस्तान राज्य के बीच स्टैंड स्टील समझौता दिनांक 9/9/1947 को कराची में नवाब की कार्यकारिणी के सदस्य के. वाई. अब्रेहानी ने नवाब की ओर से हस्ताक्षर किये। जूनागढ़ की पाकिस्तान के साथ संधि तथा पाकिस्तान द्वारा उसकी स्वीकृति का समाचार भी हिन्दी संघ को दिया गया।3

जूनागढ़ राज्यकी ओर से पाकिस्तान को शुभकामना संदेश : –

पाकिस्तान बनने के दूसरे ही दिन जूनागढ़ उसमें शामिल हो गया और दोनों ने अपनी-अपनी खुशी जाहिर करनी शुरू कर दी, मानो उनका सालों का रिश्ता हो और इसीलिए जूनागढ़ ने तुरंत खुशी जाहिर की कि, पाकिस्तान आजाद हो गया. इसी तरह दूसरी तरफ मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना ने भी जवाब दिया. जब लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन योजना और हिंद स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम के अनुसार भारत देश को दो भागों में विभाजित किया गया, तो नव निर्मित पाकिस्तान को जूनागढ़ राज्य द्वारा नवाब साहब से मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना को शुभकामनाएँ भेजी गईं। जिसमें लिखा था, "मैं आपको और पाकिस्तान की नव स्थापित संस्था के लोगों को इस ऐतिहासिक अवसर पर हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं, जो एक ध्वज के रूप में आपकी कड़ी मेहनत के परिणामस्वरूप हासिल किया गया है। मुझे विश्वास है कि आप उन सभी की रक्षा करेंगे जिन्होंने आज आजादी का झंडा फहराया है, और पाकिस्तान उन सिद्धांतों पर समृद्ध और विकसित होगा जो आपने लगातार सिखाए हैं। पाकिस्तान में नवाब का टेलीग्राम मिलने के बाद मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना ने भी जवाब में लिखा, "पाकिस्तान की संस्था की स्थापना के शुभ अवसर पर आप नामदार की ओर से बधाई और शुभकामनाओं का टेलीग्राम आया है, जिसका मेरे और पाकिस्तान के लोगों पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा है।"4

पाकिस्तानमें विलय के बाद राज्यकी गतिविधिया :-

जूनागढ़ राज्य के पाकिस्तान के साथ मिल जाने के बाद लोगों को डराने के लिए अखबारों, पत्रिकाओं और लोकमुख से हर दिन नई अफवाहें और आधारहीन सूचनाएं सामने आती रहीं। कुतियाना से प्रकाशित 'मुजाहिद' नामक पत्रिका काफी हंगामा फैला रही थी। इसी प्रकार 'जन्मभूमि', 'वन्देमातरम्' आदि समाचार-पत्रों में भी कई विवरण कभी-कभी बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर प्रकट किये जाते थे। इसलिए राज्य ने

उन समाचार पत्रों को राज्य में लाने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया। हालाँकि, ऐसे समय में लोगों को सांत्वना देने और झूठी अफवाहों से बचने के लिए, दीवान भुट्टो ने गजट के माध्यम से यह भी घोषणा की कि कुछ समाचार पत्र यह छाप रहे हैं कि, 'जूनागढ़ राज्य से बड़ी संख्या में लोगों के पलायन के डर से, राज्य ने यह आदेश दिया है कि कोई भी दुकान या भवन पन्द्रह दिन से अधिक समय तक बंद रहने पर राज्य उसे अपने अधिकार में ले लेगा। भुट्टो ने कहा, यह रिपोर्ट पूरी तरह से निराधार है, जूनागढ़ राज्य ने ऐसा कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किया है।

हालाँकि, भुट्टो की व्याख्या पूरी तरह से सच नहीं थी और मुसलमान कुतियाना में घरों को छोड़ रहे थे। परन्तु यह सत्य था कि जो घर पन्द्रह दिन से अधिक समय तक बन्द रहते थे, उन्हें राज्य अपने अधिकार में नहीं लेता था। जूनागढ़ पर कब्ज़ा करने के बाद, विज्ञापन दिए गए और उन लोगों को वापस बुलाने के प्रयास किए गए, जिन्होंने अपना घर छोड़ दिया था।

जूनागढ़को पाकिस्तानमें मिलाने के परिणाम:-

नवाब की इस घोषणा के बाद सोरठ के लोग स्तब्ध रह गए और इससे पहले कि नवाब इस मामले पर पुनर्विचार करते 13/8/1947 को प्रयास किए गए जिसमें दीवान शाहनवाज भुट्टो के बंगले पर जूनागढ़ के दस नेताओं से मुलाकात की और उनसे जूनागढ़ को पाकिस्तान में विलय न करने का अनुरोध किया, लेकिन फिर भी लोगों ने पलायन करना शुरू कर दिया। 19/8/1947 को प्रजा मंडल के सदस्यों और ढेबरभाई और शामलदास गांधी ने इस मुद्दे पर मुंबई में मुलाकात की और उस चर्चा के बाद उन्होंने जूनागढ़ में भवानी शंकर ओझा, मुगटलाल पारेख, पृथुलाल वसावडा सहित एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजने का फैसला किया। 21/8/1947 को वे जूनागढ़ आये। लेकिन चालाक दीवान भुट्टो ने उन्हें नवाब से मिलने नहीं दिया। तो तारीख 22/8/1947 के दिन ढेबरभाई भी जूनागढ़ आये। लेकिन उनकी भी मुलाकात नवाब से नहीं हुई. इसके साथ ही भावनगर, मोरबी, पोरबंदर और वांकानेर के राजघरानों ने भी नवाब की इस इच्छा की निंदा की। ध्रांगधरा के राजासाहेब मेघराजजी उर्फ मयूरध्वजसिंहजी ने नवाब को एक व्यक्तिगत पत्र लिखा 5 और उनसे जूनागढ़ के पाकिस्तान के साथ गठबंधन को रद्द करने और लोगों की इच्छा के अनुसार शामिल होने के लिए कहा, लेकिन जूनागढ़ ने जवाब दिया कि, "भारतीय स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम के अनुसार, एक राजा के लिए विलय से पहले लोगों की इच्छा जानना आवश्यक नहीं है और मुझे लगता है कि हम बिना किसी कारण के भौगोलिक एकता के बारे में बहस करते हैं - हम जूनागढ़ के बंदरगाहों के माध्यम से समुद्र के रास्ते पाकिस्तान के साथ भौगोलिक एकता हासिल कर सकते हैं।' अंत में 19/9/1947 को वी. पी. मेनन भी जूनागढ़ आये लेकिन उन्हें भी नवाब के खराब स्वास्थ्य का बहाना बनाकर उनसे मिलने नहीं दिया गया।6

जूनागढ़के पाकिस्तानमें विलय के बाद नवाबकी प्रजा को सांत्वना :-

15/8/1947 को जूनागढ़ ने घोषणा की कि वह पाकिस्तान में शामिल हो गया है, जिससे लोगों में एक प्रकार का मौन हंगामा और भारी भ्रम और घबराहट पैदा हो गई। तब नवाब ने इस गजट में अपने वॉली लोगों को निशाना बनाया 25/8/1947 को बहुत ही दयालु शब्दों में प्रोत्साहन एवं सान्त्वना देते हुए अपने पूर्वजों के आचरण का परिचय दिया जो इस प्रकार था। 64 मेरे प्यारे लोगों को, "मुझे यह जानकर दुख हुआ कि जूनागढ़ सरकार के पाकिस्तानी प्रतिष्ठान में शामिल होने के फैसले ने मेरे कुछ लोगों के मन में संदेह पैदा कर दिया है। मैं उनकी भावनाओं को समझता हूं, लेकिन मुझे यकीन है कि जो भी गलतफहमी पैदा हुई होगी, उसे हर तरह से स्थिति की गंभीरता से समझकर दूर कर दिया जाएगा। बाहरी राजनीति के कुछ और विशेष रूप से तय किए गए मामलों को छोड़कर, पाकिस्तान की संस्था के प्रति लगाव किसी भी तरह से राज्य और उसके लोगों, जाति या समुदाय के आंतरिक जीवन को प्रभावित नहीं करेगा। मेरे आदरणीय दिवंगत पूर्वजों ने, साथ ही मैंने भी, अक्सर आश्वासन दिया है, कि जिन लोगों ने आनुवंशिकता के आधार पर मेरा और मेरे बड़प्पन का पालन किया है, और जिनके प्रेम से मैं विरासत को प्रिय मानता हूं। मुझे यहां दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है कि मेरे दिल को उस देश की खुशी, शांति और समृद्धि से बढ़कर कुछ भी प्रिय नहीं है। मेरी प्रिय प्रजा, मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि राज्य का प्रशासन जैसा अब तक चला आ रहा है, उसे जारी रखना मेरा हमेशा मुख्य उद्देश्य रहेगा और मेरी सभी प्रजा अपने घर में शांति, समृद्धि और शांति से रह सकें और अपने निकट और दूर के पड़ोसियों के साथ। इस राज्य के राजघरानों और इसकी सरकार की राजनीति में ऐसी इच्छा हमेशा सबसे आगे रही है। हालाँकि, इतिहास का शाश्वत सत्य यह भी है कि नवाब ने अपने राज्य के विलय के संबंध में निर्णय लेने में केवल अपने प्राप्त अधिकार का ही प्रयोग किया। लेकिन नवाब ने यह नहीं समझा कि इंसान को जो अधिकार मिला है उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए या इस्तेमाल करने से पहले उससे जुड़ी सारी बातें समझ लेनी चाहिए और जो अधिकार उसे मिला है उसे उसने सिर्फ अधिकार समझकर इस्तेमाल किया और इस तरह लोगों की भावनाओं का अपमान किया. विशाल हिंदू जनता के बहुमत का भी।

इस तथ्य में भी कि जब उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो उन्होंने ऐसी सांत्वना की घोषणा की, अपने लोगों के प्रति उनकी भावनाओं की पारंपरिक वंशावली की प्रतिध्वनि है।

लेकिन लोग अब उस सांत्वना और विश्वास को स्वीकार नहीं कर सके, इसलिए अंततः कई लोगों ने जूनागढ़ की सहिष्णुता के सच्चे ऐतिहासिक प्रमाण को नजरअंदाज कर दिया और भारत संघ को अपना रक्षक मान लिया। इस प्रकार नवाब की महान ऐतिहासिक भूल तथा भूगोल तथा प्रजा की उपेक्षा के कारण वह स्वयं भले तथा प्रजा-प्रेमी, होने के कितने ही उदाहरण दिये तथा सांत्वनायें दे, वह जनता के बीच नहीं पहुंच सका। .

पाकिस्तान से जूनागढ़ नवाब का तार :-

जूनागढ़ राज्य ने 14 अगस्त, 1947 तक यह तय नहीं किया था कि विलय के बारे में क्या किया जाए। 15 अगस्त, 1947 को जूनागढ़ राज्य द्वारा पाकिस्तान में शामिल होने की घोषणा के बाद सबसे छोटे आदमी और लोक कवि से लेकर वी.पी. मेनन सहित नवाब ने उन्हें अपना निर्णय पलटने के लिए मनाने के कई प्रयास किए। लेकिन इन सभी विफलताओं के बाद, भारत संघ ने सख्ती से काम करने का फैसला किया और जब जूनागढ़ तक खबरें और गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बातें पहुंचने लगीं, तो जूनागढ़ के प्रमुख अधिकारियों और दीवान भुट्टो ने सितंबर के अंत तक नवाब को समझाने की कोशिश की - नवाब शायद इस बात से अनभिज्ञ था कि यहां रहने में उसकी जान को खतरा है या किसी अन्य कारण से पाकिस्तान छोड़ने की बात कहकर वह राज्य और राजपद के नियमों और सिद्धांतों को भूल गया और अपने परिवार और कुल सहित अपनी प्रिय प्रजा को भी त्याग दिया। दश्हरा के दिन प्रिय कुत्तोंको साथ लेकर 24/10/1947 को वे केशोद हवाई अड्डे से विमान में बैठे और पाकिस्तान के लिए रवाना हो गये। उनके पाकिस्तान चले जाने के बाद जूनागढ़ में कुछ और अराजकता फैल गई और यह खबर वहां कराची में नवाब तक भी पहुंची, उन्होंने दुखी होकर और खिन्न हृदय से , ताकि उनकी जनता को किसी तरह की परेशानी न हो और उनका खून न बहे, उन्होंने एक संदेश भेजा। कराची से जूनागढ़ के दीवान शाहनवाज भुट्टो को संदेश दिया कि, जनता का खून बहने के बजाय आत्मसमर्पण करके भारत संघ को सौंप दो।7 इस प्रकार आख़िरकार नवाब को सच्चाई समझ में आई और उसने अपने आदेश से जूनागढ़ राज्य की स्थापना की। 8/11/1947 को कैप्टन हार्वे जॉनसन को राजकोट भेजा गया और हिंदी संघ के पदाधिकारियों से चर्चा की गयी। 9/11/1947 को जूनागढ़ ने आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया।

आरझी हकूमत :-

25/9/1947 को जूनागढ़ राज्य के नागरिकों की 'आरझी हकूमत' मुंबई में स्थापित की गई और वहां से ट्रेन द्वारा राजकोट तक मार्च किया गया। इस बीच राजा और प्रजा ने प्रत्येक पड़ाव का स्वागत किया। शामलदास गांधी ने बाबी राजवंश को समाप्त करने के अपने दृढ़ संकल्प की घोषणा की और फिर राजकोट में आरझी सरकार का मुख्यालय स्थापित किया और जूनागढ़ के छोटे गांवों पर कब्जा कर लिया। 24/10/1947 से कब्ज़ा करना शुरू कर दिया। हालाँकि, जूनागढ़ पर आरझी सरकार का नहीं बल्कि केंद्रीय सेना का कब्ज़ा था। 9/11/1947 को लिया गया।

श्री सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल:-

जूनागढ़ के ईमानदार मुसलमानों ने जूनागढ़ पर कब्ज़ा करने के लिए अपने हाथों को मजबूत करने के लिए श्री सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल को शामिल किया। इसमें कहा गया, "पाकिस्तान के समाचार पत्रों में कहा गया है कि काठियावाड़ में मुसलमानों की हत्या की जा रही है जिसमें 'मुजाहिद' के संपादक और इस्माइल खोखर की हत्या कर दी गई है. कुतियाना में 300 मुसलमानों की हत्या कर दी गई है. सेना द्वारा मुस्लिम महिलाओं का जबरन अपहरण कर लिया गया है. मुसलमानों के हाथ-पैर काट दिये गये। बगसरा के बलमन परारी के मलारी गांवों में हिंसा हुई है. ये सभी रिपोर्टें पूरी तरह से झूठी और गलत तरीके से प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, इसलिए हम सावधान रहेंगे कि इस संबंध में हमारे सिस्टम को गलत तरीके से पेश न किया जाए। शामलदास गांधी ने इस बारे में कहा है कि, केवल दो मुसलमानों को उन्होने बलात्कार किया था इस लिये उनकी हत्या कर दी गई थी। इन सभी रिपोर्टों के बारे में चिंता न करें। शामलदास गांधी के साथ रहें और उनकी मदद लें और काम जारी रखें।"

जूनागढ़ के मुसलमानों का सरदार पटेल को संदेश:-

भले ही नवाबने जूनागढ़ राज्य को पाकिस्तान में मिला लिया हो और 'जमीयत' जैसे संगठन और 'मुजाहिद' जैसे कट्टरपंथी मुसलमान चाहे कितनी ही सांप्रदायिकता का ज़हर फैलाते हों और दुनिया को उल्टा-पुल्टा दिखाना चाहते हों, लेकिन फिर भी दुनिया या राष्ट्रवादी मुसलमान ऐसा करने या उससे दूर या उसकी ओर मुड़ना नहीं चाहता था। जूनागढ़ के इस अविवेकपूर्ण कदम और जनता के आत्मनिर्णय के अधिकार को कुचलने के प्रयास की इंग्लैंड और अमेरिका में निंदा की गई, इसीलिए 'न्यूयॉर्क टाइम्स', 'न्यू रिपब्लिक', 'मैनचेस्टर गार्जियन' आदि ने इस पर संपादकीय प्रकाशित किए जूनागढ़ राज्य और नवाब की आलोचना की।8 इसी प्रकार जूनागढ़ के राष्ट्रवादी मुसलमान और ईमानदार मुसलमान भी जूनागढ़ राज्य के पक्ष में रहे। 'भारतीय इतिहास कांग्रेस' के तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष प्रो. मोहम्मद हबीब. कच्छ काठियावाड़ मुस्लिम लीग के अध्यक्ष, मुंबई के राष्ट्रवादी मुस्लिम महामंडल आदिने भी जूनागढ़ राज्य के इस कदम का विरोध किया और जूनागढ़ के लोगों और भारत संघ के साथ खड़े होने का फैसला किया। इन सभी लोगों ने न सिर्फ बैठकर बयान देने का फैसला किया बल्कि भारत संघ को भी चुना

जूनागढ़ को वेरावल बंदरगाह के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान से किसी भी प्रकार की मदद नहीं मिल सकी, इसलिए भारत सरकार ने वेरावल बंदरगाह भी बंद कर दिया। संक्षेप में, हिंदी संघ ने जूनागढ़ राज्य के साथ सभी डाक, हवाई सेवा, टेलीग्राफ और आर्थिक लेनदेन बंद कर दिए। जूनागढ़ को अपने सहयोगियों से कोई सूचना, सैन्य सहायता या किसी भी प्रकार की आपूर्ति न मिले, हिन्दी संघ इसमें सफल हुआ।

जूनागढ़ पर हिंदी संघ का कब्ज़ा :-

तमाम अटकलों और दुविधाओं के बीच आखिरकार लोगों ने तारीख और राहत की सांस ली। 9-11-1947 को शाम 5 बजे भारत सरकार की सेना ने मजेवडी गेट से जूनागढ़ में प्रवेश किया और श्री नीलम बूच द्वारा ऊपरी कोट में तिरंगा झंडा फहराया गया। लेकिन फिर भी लोग डरे हुए थे और अपना दैनिक व्यवसाय नहीं कर पा रहे थे, इसलिए सेना ने शहेर में मार्च निकाला। इसके तुरंत बाद क्षेत्रीय आयुक्त नीलम बूच ने जूनागढ़ राज्य का कार्यभार संभाला और तत्कालीन उप क्षेत्रीय आयुक्त ताराचंद एल. शाह की नियुक्ति हुई और जल्द ही एस. डब्ल्यू शिवेश्वरकर को जूनागढ़ राज्य का प्रशासक बनाया गया। उन्हें यह पद देते समय समझाया गया था कि, आप पर बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है।

बहाउद्दीन कॉलेज में सरदार पटेल का व्याख्यान:-

नवाब ने जूनागढ़ राज्य को पाकिस्तान में मिला लिया, अंततः जनता की इच्छा प्रबल हुई और दीवान भुट्टो ने कैप्टन हार्वे जोन्स को राजकोट क्षेत्रीय आयुक्त के पास आत्मसमर्पण का संदेश लेकर भेजा और जूनागढ़ राज्य ने आरझी सरकार के सामने नहीं बल्कि भारतीय संघ के सामने आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया। इसलिए तारीख 9/11/1947 को ब्रिगेडियर गुरदयाल सिंह की कमान में केंद्रीय सेना ने जूनागढ़ में प्रवेश किया। जूनागढ़ पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया और फ़्लैग मार्च करके लोगों के दिलों से यह डर और भय दूर कर दिया कि अब जूनागढ़ सुरक्षित है। यह सेनाने जूनागढ़ के मजेवड़ी दरवाजा के अंदर से जूनागढ़ में प्रवेश किया था और किंग्स रोड (आज का महात्मा गांधी रोड) पर विजयी होकर प्रवेश किया था। और ऊपर कोट पर ध्वज लगाया गया. लोगों ने उन्हें एक उद्धारकर्ता के रूप में सराहा। चौथे दिन सरदार पटेल ने भारत संघ द्वारा जूनागढ़ पर अधिकार कर लिया। 13-11-1947 को जूनागढ़ केशोद हवाई अड्डे पर विमान से उतरे और विशेष रूप से सजी हुई ट्रेन से जूनागढ़ आये।9 सरदार के स्वागत के लिए पुराने दरबारहॉल संग्रहालय (दिवानचौक) और उस दिन के कार्यालय से चांदी के सिंहासन और कालीन और फर्नीचर जूनागढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन लाए गए थे और नवाबी मेहमानों से भी अधिक सरदार का रेलवे स्टेशन पर शाही स्वागत किया गया था। इसका अर्थ यह लगाया जा सकता है कि गांधीवादी हो या राजा, उसे इस प्रकार का उत्साह पसंद है। रेलवे स्टेशन से सरदार की सवारी तुरंत बहाउद्दीन कॉलेज में आयोजित बैठक में पहुंची, जिसमें राभा में 50,000 और दूसरों के अनुसार 1,00,000 लोग शामिल थे इस दिन आरज़ी सरकार के नेता भी लोगों को अपनी वीरता और पराक्रम दिखाने के लिए विशेष ट्रेन से राजकोट से जूनागढ़ पहुंचे। चूंकि आरझी सरकार को भारत सरकार द्वारा कानूनी मान्यता नहीं दी गई थी, इसलिए इसका कानूनी रूप से स्वागत नहीं किया जा सका, इस प्रकार यह केवल लोगों की खुशी के लिए आया। सरदार पटेल बहाउद्दीन कॉलेज की बैठक में पहुँचे और शामलदास के हाथों सम्मान प्रमाणपत्र स्वीकार किया। और फिर अपने सख्त और गंभीर लेकिन सटीक भाषण में लगभग एक घंटे तक व्याख्यान दिया। जिन्होंने अपने भाषण में सबसे पहले जनता को धन्यवाद दिया और रक्तहीन क्रांति के लिए बधाई दी। फिर काठियावाड़ संरक्षक दलके चीफ ब्रिगेडियर गुरदयालसिंह की सराहना की और धन्यवाद दिया। उन्होंने कैप्टन हार्वे जोन्स को भी बधाई दी जो नवाब के आदमी थे समय रहते उन्हें एहसास हुआ कि लड़ना बेकार है। तब सरदार ने जूनागढ़ के प्रश्न पर चर्चा की, जूनागढ़ राज्य किसी के बाप (नवाब) की संपत्ति नहीं है और न ही इसका आदान-प्रदान किया जा सकता है। नवाब को जनता के अधिकार बेचने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। जूनागढ़ के मुसलमानों से अतीत को भूलने और नए प्रशासन के प्रति वफादार रहने को कहा। और जब पूछा गया कि, जो लोग भारत में शामिल होना चाहते हैं उन्हें हाथ उठाना चाहिए, तो हजारों हाथ खड़े हो गये। क्या इस बैठक में कोई पाकिस्तान से जुड़ने के लिए हाथ उठाएगा? इसके बाद आरझी के शामलदास के काम की सराहना करते हुए अपने अप्रत्यक्ष समर्थन की घोषणा की। साथ ही कहा कि मैंने अपने मंत्री (वी.पी. मेनन) को जूनागढ़ में नवाब को मनाने के लिए भेजा था लेकिन वह बीमार पड़ गए, उनको खुदा भी मदद नहीं कर सक्ते थे । जिसने भी भारत मे हस्ताक्षर किये (बाबरियावाड, मांगरोल) ब्रह्मा भी आये तो भी नहीं मिट सकता। पाकिस्तान कुछ महीनों का छोटा बच्चा है. तो हम उसकी हरकतों को कुछ हद तक सेह लेंगे लेकिन सीमा पार करने के बाद हम उसे सीधा रास्ता दिखाएंगे। जिस नवाब ने अपनी प्रजा को छोड़ दिया उसे गद्दी पर कोई अधिकार नहीं रह गया। मैं उनसे कहता हूं कि वहीं रहो, यहां आने की जहमत मत उठाओ। फिर यहां जनमत संग्रह कराने की घोषणा की कि हम किसी के वोट देने का अधिकार या भावना नहीं छीन रहे हैं. मैं उन लोगों से कहता हूं जिन्हें अब भी पाकिस्तान की परवाह है, मैं उन्हें अपनी संपत्ति के अलावा पांच रुपये दूंगा, आप भी पाकिस्तान चले जाएं। आगे हिंदुओं को सलाह दी कि मुसलमानों के साथ बुरा व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिए और मुसलमानों को इस जगह से अतीत को भूल जाने की सलाह दी।

सरदार पटेल की इस बैठक और लोक मेदनीके मूड को देखने के बाद, भारत सरकार ने जूनागढ़ के कब्जे के संबंध में जनमत संग्रह कराने का फैसला किया और चुनाव की

व्यवस्था के लिए नियम और व्यवस्थाएं निर्धारित की गईं। इसमें 451 मतदान केंद्र थे। जूनागढ़ राज्यमे 20-2-2-1948 के दिन ही जनमत संग्रह कराने का निर्णय लिया गया और अगले दिन पूरे जूनागढ़ राज्य में सार्वजनिक अवकाश रखा गया। इस जनमत संग्रह के लिए दो रंग के बक्से रखे गए थे, एक लाल रंग का बक्सा भारत के लिए और एक हरे रंग का बक्सा पाकिस्तान में शामिल होने के लिए रखा गया था। लोकमत को देने के लिए आयोजित इस चुनाव के दौरान विदेशी प्रेस प्रतिनिधि मौजूद थे। जैसे लंदन के संडे टाइम्स के जोशलिन हेनेसी और डेली टेलीग्राफ के डगलस थे। चुनाव पारदर्शी तरीके से और लोगों की पूरी समझ के साथ आयोजित किया गया। इसे राज्य राजपत्र दस्तूरल अमल सरकार जूनागढ़ में मुद्रित किया गया ताकि लोग चुनाव नियमों को अच्छी तरह से जान सकें। मुख्य चुनाव अधिकारी निरिक सी. बी। नागरेकर ने 24/2/1948 को, जनमत संग्रह के नतीजे घोषित किए गए, और पाकिस्तान बाहर हो गया, लेकिन वह अभी भी यूएनओ में हंगामा कर रहा था। इस जनमत संग्रह का परिणाम इस प्रकार रहा.कुल 190870 मतदाताओ में से 190779 मतदाताओं ने हिंदी संघके साथ जुडने के लिये और 91 मतदातओं ने पाकिस्तान के साथ जुडनेंके लिये मतदान किया।**10** इस प्रकार 99.99 प्रतिशत लोगोनें हिंदी संघ के साथ जुडनें की इच्छा जताई थी।

निष्कर्श :-

1748 में नवाब शेरखान बाबी ने जूनागढ में बाबी वंश की स्थापना की और 1947 में अंतिम नवाब महाबतखानजी तृतिय के समय में इस वंश का शासन समाप्त हुआ। हालाँकि, इतिहास का शाश्वत सत्य यह भी है कि नवाब ने अपने राज्य के विलय के संबंध में निर्णय लेने में केवल अपने प्राप्त अधिकार का ही प्रयोग किया। लेकिन नवाब ने यह नहीं समझा कि इंसान को जो अधिकार मिला है उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए या इस्तेमाल करने से पहले उससे जुड़ी सारी बातें समझ लेनी चाहिए और जो अधिकार उसे मिला है उसे उसने सिर्फ अधिकार समझकर इस्तेमाल किया और इस तरह लोगों की भावनाओं का अपमान किया। इस शोध पत्र के माध्यम से उस समय की, राजनैतिक परिस्थियों को और जनसमुदाय की भावनाओं को समजनें मे सहायता प्राप्त होगी। विभाजन के समय की परिस्थियों का यथार्थ चित्रण हमें मिलता हे। अखबारों में साया होने वाली जूठी खबरों सें, अफवाहों सें किस तरह अफरा तफरी मची हुई थी, इन सभी बातों कों संक्षिप्त में इस शोधपत्र के माध्यम से देने का प्रयास किया गया हे।

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प्रस्तावना:

नाथांचा जन्म वारकरी संप्रदायाची थोर परंपरा असलेल्या कुटुंबात, पैठण येथे इ.स. १५२८ मध्ये झाला.पैठणला दक्षिण काशी ही म्हणून ओळखले जाते. पैठणच्या भूमीमध्ये नाथांनी आपल्या खऱ्या जीवन कार्याला समज, सेवेला सुरुवात केली. कर्मठपणा, जातीभेद परंपरा मानणारा वर्ग पैठणमध्ये जास्त प्रमाणात होता. वृत्तवैकल्य ,जप,तप सोहळे ओवळे मानणाऱ्या धर्म मार्तंडांच्या भूमीत नाथांनी न घाबरता लोक जागृतीची चळवळ सुरू केली. तेव्हा सर्वसामान्य भोळी भाबडी, जनता खऱ्या ज्ञानापासून दूर जाऊ लागली होती, अज्ञानाच्या अंधकारात गुरफटत चालली होती, तेव्हा वारकरी संप्रदायाची अन् जनमाणसाच्या प्रबोधनाची जबाबदारी नाथांनी हाती घेतली, म्हणून संत बहिणाबाई आपल्या अभंगात नाथा विषयी म्हणतात ,"जनार्दन एकनाथ खांब दिला भागवत" संत एकनाथ महाराजांनी चतुःश्लोकी भागवत, एकनाथी भागवत, रुक्मिणी स्वयंवर, भावार्थ रामायण, या महत्त्वपूर्ण ग्रंथांची निर्मिती केली. त्याचबरोबर गवळण, भारुड ,अभंग विराण्या सारखे लेखन त्यांनी केले,संत साहित्यात नाथांची खरी ओळख ही भारुड या रूपकामुळे झाली आणि समाजातील जातीभेद, वर्णभेद, अंधश्रद्धा अज्ञान,भूत बाधा,तंत्र मंत्र दूर करण्यासाठी त्यांनी जनजागृती केली समाजातील दांभिक भोंदू लोकांवर त्यांनी आपल्या भारुडातून मार्मिक भाष्य केले, कोरडे ओढले.नाथांनी अनेक वेगवेगळया विषयावर भारुडे लिहिली, मानवी भूमिका दर्शवणारे, जाती व्यवसाय, व्यंग, नातीगोती गावगुंड, पशुपक्षी सण उत्सव ,इत्यादी वेगवेगळया विषयांवर नाथांनी भारूड रचली, समाजाला समजेल उमजेल अशा साध्या सरळ बोली भाषेतून तत्त्वज्ञान सांगितले.

भारुड म्हणजे काय?

'भारुड 'शब्दांच्या अर्थाविषयी विविध संकल्पना रूढ आहेत " बहुरूड " वरून " भारुड ' हा शब्द आला असे स्पष्टीकरण संत साहित्याचे अभ्यासक ह. भ. प. ल.वा पांगारकरांनी म्हटले आहे. 'मायबोलीची कहाणी' या पुस्तकात त्यांनी उत्पत्ती विषयी सांगितले आहे की, 'बहुरूड 'म्हणजे लोकप्रिय गीत, आणि 'बहू' या शब्दांचा अपभ्रंश भा' भो ' असा करून 'भारूड' हा शब्द आला असावा असे त्यांना वाटते 'भार 'म्हणजे जनसमुदाय व त्यावर आरूढ असलेले असे जनसमुदायासंबंधी जे गीत ते 'भारुड ' याशिवाय भारुड शब्दांचा अर्थ दोन तोंडाचा पक्षी असा ही होतो. तसे भारुड काव्य प्रकारालाही दोन तोंडे असतात एक व्यावहारिक अर्थ आणि दुसरा परमार्थिक अर्थ तसेच 'भारुड ' म्हणजे 'धनगर' असा शब्दकोशात अर्थ दिला आहे, आणि त्यांच्या स्पष्टीकरणासाठी मानभाव पंथांच्या ' ऋद्धपुरवर्णन ' ग्रंथात आधार दिला आहे. की,'// रत्नप्रभेचेनी कोडे/ मेंढीया शृंगारिती भारुडे // अशा प्रकारे ' भारुड ' प्रकाराचा प्रचार हा फार जुना पुरातन असला तरी नाथांच्या लेखनापासून या प्रकारास अधिक महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. भारुडाची उत्पत्ती सांगणे अवघड आहे परंतु अभ्यासकांनी आपापल्या पद्धतीने भारुडा विषयी सांगण्याचा प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न केलेले आहेत.

एकनाथांच्या भारुडाचे विषय:

नाथांच्या भारुडाचे विषय बहुविध आहेत. अनेक प्रश्नांवर वेगवेगळे विषय घेऊन भारुड रचना केली आहे. जनसामान्यांच्या अनुभव विश्वाचे विविध पैलू त्यांच्या भारुडात असून संत एकनाथांनी दीडशे विषयावर अंदाजे साडेतीनशे भारुडे लिहिलेली आहेत. त्याचे वर्गीकरण असे.

१.प्रबोधनात्मक मानवी भूमिका दर्शविणारे भारुडे. वासुदेव ,जोशी,पांगुळ पिंगळा, नंदी इत्यादी

२.जातीव्यवसाय विषयी भारुडे .भट ,भटीन, महार महारीण, माळी, कंजारी, वैदिन इत्यादी .

३.शारीरिक व्यंगाविषयी भारुडे .मुका, आंधळा,लंगडा, बहिरा, नकटी , इत्यादी

४. सामाजिक वृत्तीदर्शक भारुडे. चोपदार ,भालदार जागल्या,

५. देवी, देवता ,भूत. विषयी भारुड ,महालक्ष्मी जोगवा ,भवानी इत्यादी.

६.पशुपक्षाविषयी भारुडे गाय, विंचू, एडका, टीटवी, पाखरू ,बैल, कुत्रा, इत्यादी.

७.कुटे, कोडी, विषय भारुडे ,कोडे नवलाई ,उपदेश ,चमत्कार इत्यादी

८.खेळ सण उत्सवाविषयी भारुडे ,होळी, हळद , शिमगा, दळणकांडन ,जाते पिंगा, एकी-बेकी, हमामा, झोंबी, हुतुतू इत्यादी.

९.संसारिक व्यवहारिक नैतिक विषयावरील भारुडे. सासुरवास, व्यापार ,नीती थट्टा,मस्करी, रहाट संसार इत्यादी.

अशा प्रकारे वेगवेगळया आशय विषयाची भारुडे नाथांनी हाताळली आहेत.

काही भारुडातून त्यांनी सतकर्माचे दान मागितले तर काही भारुडातून विवेकाचा होरा सांगितला आहे. काही भारुडतून आत्मानंदाचा खेळ वर्णन केला तर काहीतून सामाजिक विकारांचे व्यंगात्मक रूप विनोदी पद्धतीने लोकांसमोर मांडले आहेत .

संत एकनाथांच्या भारुडातील तत्त्वज्ञान:

नाथांनी आपल्या सर्व भारुडातून जगाला जगण्याचा उपदेश दिला आहे. अध्यात्मिक तत्त्वज्ञान सांगितले आहे. लोकांना लोकशिक्षण दिले आहे. नाथांच्या कार्याविषयी बोलताना डॉ.यु.म. पठाण म्हणतात, की संत एकनाथ हे लोकशिक्षक होते. समाजशिक्षक होते. तत्कालीन समाजाच्या स्थितीचे त्यांनी बारकाईने अध्ययन निरीक्षण केले,ते निरीक्षण विविध अंगी व बहुरंगी होते. आणि तेच आपल्या रुपकातून समाजातला सांगितले, समाजापुढे ठेवले समाजाला

शिकवण दिली, ती अशी.

वासुदेव भारुड:

वासुदेव हा आपल्या लोकसंस्कतीचा उपासक आहे. हा वासुदेव सकाळच्या प्रहरी गावात येतो सर्व लोकांना जागे करतो, राम नामाचा महिमा सांगतो आणि त्याच्याच नावाने दान मागतो.'दान पावलं दान पावलं, वासू देवाच्या नावाने दान पावलं ' म्हणून भक्तीचे दान मागतो.

//कर जोडूनी विनवितो तुम्हा,तुम्ही वासुदेव वासुदेव म्हणा, //

//नको गुंतू विषय कामना तुम्ही आठवा मधुसूदना..//

नाथांचा हा वासुदेव सांगतो मानवी देह प्राप्त होणे हे अतिशय दुर्लभ आहे. कारण याच देहाला जीवाचा उद्धार करता येतो ,आणि जीवन मुक्तीचा मार्ग ही दाखवता येतो, वासुदेव सर्वांना हात जोडून सांगतो आहे, हा मानव देह एकदाच मिळतो आपण देहाच्या आणि इंद्रियांच्या सुखासाठी जीव विषय वासनांच्या आहारी जातो. या विषयांमध्ये न गुंतता विषयावर ताबा मिळवून त्या परमात्म्याचे स्वरूप आठवा आणि मनामध्ये साठवा, हीच मी तुम्हाला कर जोडूनी विनंती करतो आहे,

भूत भारुड:

// भूत जबर मोठे ग बाई भूत जबर मोठ ग बाई //

//, झाली झडपण करू गत काही//

//सुप चाटूचे केले देवऋषी या भूताने धरीले केसी/

// भूत लागले नारदाला, साठ पोर झाली त्याला //

//भूत लागले ध्रुवबाळाला, उभारण्यात ठेला//

// एका जनार्दनी हे भूत सर्व ठाई सदोदित//

नाथांनी आपल्या या भूत भारूडातून दोन प्रकारे चे भूत सांगितले आहे एक कुबुद्धीचे भूत, दुसरे सुद्धीचे भूत, अशी ही दोन प्रकारचे भुतं सर्व ठिकाणी असतात. ज्याला सुद्धीतीचे भूत लागेल त्याची उत्तरोत्तर प्रगती होईल अन् ज्याला कुबुध्दीचे भूत लागेल त्याचा सर्वनाश सत्याना झाल्या शिवाय राहणार नाही,असेच एकदा नारदाला कुबुध्दीच भूत लागलं, म्हणजे त्याला कामवासनेच्या भुताने पछाडले तेव्हा त्यांची नारदाची नारदी झाली. एवढेच नाही तर नारदाला साठ पोरं ही झाली. हे सगळ कशा मूळ झालं तर वाईट वासने मुळे,तसेच उत्तानपाद राजाच्या मुलाला म्हणजे ध्रुवबाळाला, सुबुद्धीचे भूत लागलं ते असे की, एकदा ध्रुवबाळाल आपल्या वडीलाच्या मांडीवर बसले असता, आपल्या सावत्र आईने ते पाहिलं अन् वडिलांच्या मांडीवरून बाळाला खाली खेचल. तेव्हा त्या मुलाला अपमान सहन झाला नाही . बाळ रडत रडत आपल्या आई जवळ गेलाअन् आपल्या आईला विचारलं. आई त्या सावत्र आईने मला वडिलांच्या मांडी वरून खाली का खेचलं. आई म्हणाली भेटा भगवंताने आपल्याला जसं ठेवलं तसं राहिलं

पाहिजे.तेव्हा मुलगा म्हणाला आई तुझा भगवंत कुठे आहे त्याला मला भेटायचं आहे. आई म्हणाली तो अशांनी भेटणार नाही. त्यासाठी घोर तपश्चर्या करावी ध्रुवबाळ. घोर तपश्चर्य करण्यासाठी अरण्यात गेला आणि त्याला देव प्रसन्न झाले.देवांनी त्या बाळाला प्रश्न विचारलं बोल भेटलं तुला काय पाहिजे तुला जे पाहिजे ते मागू शकतोस तेव्हा बाळ म्हनाला देवा माझ्या कडे सर्व काही आहे,मला अस अढळ स्थान दया की,कोणीही खाली खेचणार नाही . ,

नाथांनी आपल्या अशा या रूपकाच्या माध्यमातून अध्यात्माचे तत्त्वज्ञान, दृष्टांत सांगितले. अनेक दाखले देऊन सर्वसामान्य समाजाला ते अंधश्रद्धेतून विषय वासनेतून बाहेर काढून भक्ती मार्ग दाखविला आहे संत एकनाथांनी समाजाचे प्रबोधन करण्यासाठी विविध साहित्याची निर्मिती केली. नाथांचे साहित्य हे पंडितासाठी सर्वसामान्य माणसासाठी वेगवेगळया स्वरूपात काव्यात्म , चतु :शलोकी भागवत, एकनाथी भागवत, भावार्थ रामायण, रुक्मिणी स्वयंवर स्वात्मसुख ,आनंद लहरी चिरंजीवपद भारुडे ,गवळण विराण्या इत्यादी भक्कम साहित्याची निर्मिती नाथांनी केली परंतु भारुड हा त्यांचा सर्वसामान्य माणसाला मनोरंजनातून प्रबोधन करणारा कलाप्रकार नाथांनी समाजात खूप प्रसिद्ध व रूढ केला संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी मराठीत भारुडाचा पाया रचला ,संकल्पना मांडली आणि पुढे अनेक संतांनी हा रचनाप्रकार हाताळला आणि संत एकनाथ महाराजांनी तर त्याला कमालीची लोकप्रियता मिळवून दिली .आणि नाथांनी भारडातून स्वतःचा अध्यात्मिक अनुभव साध्या सरळ भाषेत मांडला. सदाचार आणि नीती यावर मोठा भर दिला म्हणून नाथांच्या भारूडात समाजाला कळणारी भाषा, पेलणारे तत्त्वज्ञान आढळते.नाथांनी जनसामान्यांचे अनुभवविश्व व विविध पैलू हाताळलेले आहेत. असे अनेक भारुडे आज लोकप्रिय आहेत.

सारांश:

नाथांनी सदाचार आणि नीती हा विचार आपल्या भारुडातून समाजाला दिलेला आहे.नाथांच्या भारूडातून समाजाला कळणारे आणि पेरणारे तत्त्वज्ञान असून आपले म्हणणे जनांमध्ये पटवून परिणामकारक करण्यासाठी त्या त्या समाजातील चालीरीती, रूढी परंपरेचा, आश्रय आधार घेऊन त्यांच्याच बोली भाषेत भारुडांची निर्मिती केली. नाथांच्या भारूडातून परंपरेत चालत आलेले समाजाला काहीतरी सांगू पाहणारे उपासक आहेत. उदाहरणार्थ जोशी वासुदेव, कोल्हाटी, दरवेशी नंदीवाला, पोतराज ,पिंगळा भालदार, चोपदार, इत्यादी उपसकांना घेऊन अनेक विषयावर संतांनी भारुड लिहिली, नाथांची भारुडे ही अध्यात्मिक उद्बोधन, दृष्टांत, प्रबोधन, लोकशिक्षण साधण्यासाठीच रूपकाची रचना केली. संतांनी आपल्या भारुडातून अंधश्रद्धा ,ढोंगीपणा, जातिभेद, उच्चनीचता जातिभेद, स्त्री-पुरुष भिन्न , उच्चनीचता, वृतवैकल्य कर्मकांड, खुळचट रूढी, परंपरा यावर मार्मिक भाष्य केले आहे. भारुडातून त्यांनी एक समतेचा विचार दिला. म्हणजे साध्या सरळ भाषेत जमण्याचे तत्वज्ञान सांगितले .

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नवीन भारतीय शैक्षणिक धोरण विशेष भारतातील उच्च शिक्षणांचा संदर्भ

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गोषवारा :

शिक्षण हे समाजपरिवर्तनाचे माध्यम आहे. मानवाला सुसंस्कृत व सर्वगुणसंपन्न बनवण्यासाठी शिक्षण महत्त्वाचे आहे. शिक्षणामुळे मानवाचा, समाजाचा, राष्ट्राचा विकास होतो. विद्यार्थी हा देशाचा आधारस्तंभ आहे. त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना चांगले शिक्षण मिळावे यासाठी देशामध्ये शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत काळानुरूप बदल केला जातो. भारतामध्ये शैक्षणिक धोरण अनेकदा राबविले गेले आहे. त्यामध्ये काळानुसार बदल करावे लागले. शैक्षणिक धोरणामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध संधी उपलब्ध करुन दिल्या जातात. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 हे उच्च शिक्षण एकाच छताखाली आणण्यासाठी केंद्र सरकारने जाहीर केले आहे. या शैक्षणिक धोरणासाठी एकुण जीडीपीच्या 6 टक्के खर्च करण्यात येणार आहे. शिक्षण धोरणात प्रत्येकाला शिक्षण मिळाले पाहिजे. हा या धोरणात विचार करण्यात आला. कॉलेज, शाळामध्ये डिजीटल शिक्षणावर भर देण्यात आला आहे. तसेच विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कलागुणांना वाव देण्यासाठी कौशल्यपुर्ण शिक्षण देण्यात येणार आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षण घेताना लवचिकता असणार आहे. भारताने 2015 मध्ये स्वीकारलेल्या शाश्वत विकासाच्या 2030 च्या कृती कार्यक्रमाच्या उदिष्ट -4 (SDG4) मध्ये जागतिक शिक्षण विकास कृती कार्यक्रम समाविष्ट असून हे उदिष्टे 2023 पर्यंत सर्वांसाठी समावेशक व समान गुणवत्तेचे शिक्षण सुनिश्चित करणे आणि सर्वांसाठी निरंतर अध्ययनाच्या, शिक्षणाच्या संधीना प्रोत्साहन देणे. यासाठी हे शैक्षणिक धोरण राबविण्यात येणार आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना दर्जेदार उच्च शिक्षण देण्यासाठी प्रत्येक जिल्हयात एक हायर एज्युकेशन इन्स्टिटयुशन बहुउद्देशीय विद्यापीठ असेल. विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी त्यांच्या मातृभाषेतून शिकण्यासाठी स्थानिक भाषा असेल. 50 टक्के विद्यार्थी उच्च शिक्षणापर्यंत कसे पोहचतील हे या धोरणात सांगितले आहे. महाविद्यालयीन पदवीमध्ये लवचिकता ठेवण्यात आली आहे. पदवीचे स्तर ठरविण्यात आले आहे. संशोधनास चार वर्षाची पदवी व नौकरी करण्यासाठी तीन वर्षांच्या पदवी अभ्यासक्रम ठेवण्यात आला आहे. ऑनलाईन शिक्षणालाही या धोरणात महत्त्व देण्यात आले आहे.

प्रस्तावना :

प्राचीन काळात भारतामध्ये गुरुकुल पध्दतीने शिक्षण दिल्या जात होते. शिक्षण हे मुक्त वातावरणात दिला जात असे. काळानुसार शिक्षण पध्दतीत बदल होऊन पुढे 1835 मधील मेकॅलेच्या शिक्षण पध्दतीने आपली मानसिकता बदलत गेली. ब्रिटिश सरकारने सुरु केलेली शिक्षण पध्दती आजही काही प्रमाणात सुरु आहे. शिक्षण व्यवस्थेमध्ये बदल करण्यासाठी भारत सरकारने अनेक शैक्षणिक धोरण आखले. विविध शैक्षणिक आयोग, समित्याच्या माध्यमातून विविध शैक्षणिक विकासाकडे वाटचाल करण्यात आली. त्यामध्ये 1968, 1986 व आजचे 2020 चे शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये काळानुरूप बदल करण्यात आले आहे. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 मध्ये भारतीय शिक्षणव्यवस्थेत शालेय शिक्षणापासून उच्च महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणापर्यंत अनेक बदल केले गेले आहेत. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 चे उदिष्ट भारताला जागतिक ज्ञान महासत्ता कसे बनवता येईल तसेच मनुष्यबळ विकास मंत्रालयाचे नाव बदलुन शिक्षण मंत्रालय ठेवण्यात आले आहेत.

नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात विविध उदिष्टे ठरविण्यात आली. अभ्यासक्रम आणि अध्ययनशास्त्रीय रचनेत बदल करण्यात आले आहे. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण हे पाच मुलभूत स्तंभावर आधारीत आहे. सर्वांना सहज शिक्षण Access, शिक्षणामध्ये समता (Equity) गुणवत्ता (Quality), परवडणारे (वहनियता) (Affordability) या

मुलभूत स्तंभावर या धोरणात चर्चा करण्यात आली आहे. प्राथमिक शिक्षण मोफत व सक्तीचे केले आहेत. प्राथमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांना माध्यान्ह भोजन व्यवस्था करण्यात आली आहे. पुर्व प्राथमिक स्तरापासुनच विद्यार्थ्यांना भारतीय भाषेतून ई. अभ्यासक्रम सुरू करण्यात येणार आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना व्यावसायिक शिक्षण देण्यावर भर देण्यात आला आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अभ्यासक्रम कमी करुन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या आकलन व उपयोजनावर भर देण्यात आला आहे.

शिक्षक शिक्षण 2030 पर्यंत शिक्षक शिक्षणाचे बहुविद्याशास्त्रीय महाविद्यालय आणि विद्यापीठांमध्ये रुपांतर केले जाईल. व्यावसायिक अभ्यासक्रम सुधारणा करुन एकात्मिक शिक्षण देण्यावर भर देण्यात आला आहे. उच्च शिक्षणात मल्टिपल एन्ट्रीन एक्ट्रिन एक्झिट प्रणालीनुसार विद्यार्थ्यांना शैक्षणिक स्तरानुसार प्रमाणपत्र, पदविका पदवी दिली जाणार आहे. संशोधनासाठी 4 वर्ष पदवी अभ्यासक्रम तर नौकरीसाठी 3 वर्षाचा अभ्यासक्रम ठेवण्यात आला आहे. उच्च शिक्षणासाठी परदेशी विद्यापीठांना देशात प्रवेशाचा परवानगी देण्यात आली आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना संशोधनासाठी पारंपरिक एम.फिल. अभ्यासक्रम बंद करुन पी.एच.डी अभ्यासक्रम सुरु राहणार आहे. पाली, पर्शियन, प्राकृत भाषासाठी राष्ट्रीय संस्था उभारण्यात येणार आहेत. भारताला 100 टक्के साक्षर बनवण्यासाठी प्रौढ साक्षरता कार्यक्रम राबविण्यात येणार आहेत.

एकंदरीत नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात उच्च शिक्षणामध्ये आमुलाग्र बदल करुन विद्यार्थ्यांना चांगले शिक्षण मिळेल व त्या शिक्षणापासून व्यवसाय, संशोधन कसे करता येईल. व भारत ज्ञानसत्ता कसा बनेल यांचा विचार या धोरणात आपल्याला पहिला मिळतो.

नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 :

भारत सरकारने नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 हे जाहिर केले आहे. या शैक्षणिक धोरणात समानता, गुणवत्ता, संधी, स्वायत्ता व जबाबदारी या पायाभूत स्तंभावर आधारीत आहेत. प्राथमिक व उच्च शिक्षण विद्यार्थ्यांना कसे दर्जेदार देता येईल यांचा अंतर्भाव या धोरणात करण्यात आला आहे. नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात भारताच्या नवीन शिक्षण प्रणालीच्या दृष्टिकोनाची माहिती देण्यात आली आहेत. 2040 पर्यंत भारताची शैक्षणिक प्रणाली बदलणे हे एक या धोरणाचे उदिष्टे आहे. हे राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण यशस्वी होण्यासाठी राज्यशासन, शैक्षणिक संस्था, आणि शाळा यांनी एकत्रित निर्णय घ्यायचे आहेत. उच्च शिक्षण हे देशाच्या विकासात महत्त्वाची भुमिका बजावत असते. भविष्यात भारत ज्ञानसत्ता बनण्यासाठी तसेच भारतातील विद्यार्थी अधिक सर्वगुण संपन्न बनण्यासाठी, उत्तम विचारवंत, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्जनशील व्यक्तीमहत्त्व विकसीत करणे आवश्यक आहेत.

गुणवत्तापुर्ण उच्च शिक्षण :

देशातील पारंपरिक शिक्षण प्रणालीमध्ये सुधारणा करुन गुणवत्तापुर्ण उच्च शिक्षण भारतीयांना कसे देता येईल. यांचा विचार या शैक्षणिक धोरणात करण्यात आला आहे.

1. प्रत्येक जिल्हयाच्या ठिकाणी कमीत कमी एक (हायर एज्युकेशन इन्स्टिट्युशन) बहुशाखीय विद्यापीठ महाविद्यालय असेल.
2. विद्यापीठामध्ये किंवा महाविद्यालयात अध्यापनाचे अध्ययनाचे माध्यम स्थानिक भाषा असेल.
3. नावीन्य पुर्ण कल्पनातून ज्ञान निर्मिती साठी अधिक बहु अंत: विषय शिक्षणाला प्राधान्य
4. कार्यक्षमता वाढविण्यासाठी शिक्षक, प्राध्यापक आणि संस्थाना च्या स्वायत्तेकडे वाटचाल.
5. जागतिक पातळीवर टिकण्यासाठी सुधारीत अभ्यासक्रम अध्ययन शास्त्र, मुल्यांकन आणि वर्धित विद्यार्थी समर्थन
6. शिक्षण, संशोधन, गुणवत्ता, प्राध्यापक, संस्थात्मक नेतृत्त्व यांना प्राधान्य.
7. राष्ट्रीय संशोधन संस्थेची स्थापना करणे.

उच्च शिक्षणातील बदल :

1. महाविद्यालयीन अभ्यासक्रम एक वर्ष पुर्ण झाल्यानंतर प्रमाणपत्र देण्यात येईल.
2. महाविद्यालयीन अभ्यासक्रम दोन वर्ष पुर्ण झाल्यानंतर पदविका प्रमाणपत्र देण्यात येईल.
3. महाविद्यालयीन अभ्यासक्रम तीन वर्ष पुर्ण झाल्यानंतर पदवी प्रमाणपत्र देण्यात येईल.
4. महाविद्यालयीन अभ्यासक्रम (मल्टी-डिसीप्लिनरी) चार वर्ष पुर्ण झाल्यानंतर पीएचडी पदवी प्रमाणपत्र देण्यात येईल. (प्राधान्यकृत पर्याय)
5. पारंपारीक एम.फिल. पदवी बंद करण्यात आली आहे.
6. या शैक्षणिक धोरणात विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी लवचिकता ठेवण्यात आली आहेत. जर विद्यार्थी मध्येच शिक्षण सोडून दूसरे शिक्षण घेऊन पुन्हा तो आपले राहिलेले शिक्षण पुर्ण करु शकतो.

7. ई- कोर्सेस (ऑनलाईन) शिक्षण प्रादेशिक भाषांमध्ये सुरु केले जातील.

उच्च शिक्षणातील काही महत्त्वाचे घटक :

1. **समग्र एकात्मिक / मल्टि डिसीप्लीनरी शिक्षण :**

या शैक्षणिक धोरणात विज्ञान, कला, मानव्यविद्या, गणित आणि व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रात कल्पक आणि लवचिक अभ्यासक्रम रचना, अभ्यासाचे सर्जनशील संयोजन, व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाचे एकत्रीकरण, एकात्मिक/ मल्टि-डिसिप्लिनरी समग्र शिक्षण आणि बहुविध प्रवेश/ निर्गमण जागा बिंदू अशी कल्पना आहे.

2. **तर्कसंगत संस्थागत स्थापत्य / वास्तुविद्या / आर्किटेकचा :** उच्च शिक्षणासाठी एक नवीन दृष्टी आणि आर्किटेक्चर कल्पना मोठ्या, सुप्रसिध्द, क्रियाशील बहु-अनुशासित संस्थांनी केली आहे. उच्च शिक्षण संस्था मोठ्या बहु-अनुशासनात्मक विद्यापीठे महाविद्यालये आणि उच्च शिक्षण कलस्टर/ नॉलेज हबमध्ये रुपांतरीत केली जातील.

3. **नॅशनल रिसर्च फाउंडेशन (एन आर एफ) :**

देशभरात संशोधन आणि नाविन्यपुर्ण उपक्रम उत्प्रेरक आणि विस्तारित करण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र अस्तित्त्व असलेली एक नवीन संस्था स्थापित केली जाईल. एन. आर. एफ. चे महत्त्वाचे उदिष्टे म्हणजे आमच्या विद्यापीठांतून संशोधनाची संस्कृती वाढविणे, उत्कृष्ठ संशोधनास योग्य प्रोत्साहन आणि मान्यता देऊन देशात संशोधनाची संस्कृती विकसीत करण्यास मदत करणे.

4. **प्रेरित, उत्साही आणि सक्षम शिक्षक :**

एनईपी 2020 हे मान्य करते की करते की उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाचे यश हे संस्थातील शिक्षकांची गुणवत्ता आणि प्रतिबध्दता यावर अवलंबुन आहे. उच्च शिक्षण संस्थामध्ये प्राध्यापक भरतीसाठी स्पष्टपणे परिभाषित, स्वतंत्र आणि पारदर्शक प्रक्रिया आणि निकष असतील.

5. **उच्च शिक्षण संस्थामधील प्रभावी शासन आणि नेतृत्त्व :**

पंधरा वर्षांच्या कालावधीत टप्याटप्याने श्रेणीबध्द मान्यता आणि श्रेणीबध्द स्वायत्तेच्या योग्य प्रणालीद्वारे, भारतातील सर्व उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाचे नावीन्य आणि उत्कृष्टतेसाठी कार्यरत स्वतंत्र स्वराज्य संस्था बनवण्याचे लक्ष्य आहे.

6. **नियमन :**

उच्च शिक्षणाच्या प्रसारासाठी मानक ठरविणे – सामान्य शिक्षण परिषद, निधी- उच्च शिक्षण अनुदान परिषद (एचईजीसी) मान्यता- राष्ट्रीय मान्यता परिषद (एन. एसी) आणि नियमन- राष्ट्रीय उच्च शिक्षण नियामक परिषद (एनएचईआरसी) या स्वतंत्र्य विविध संस्थासह एकच छंत्र संस्था असेल ती म्हणजे भारतीय उच्च शिक्षण आयोग (एचईसीआय)

7. **शिक्षक शिक्षण :**

चार वर्ष एकात्मिक विशिष्ट- स्टेज, विशिष्ट विषय यानुसार बहु-अनुशासन संस्थामध्ये दिले जाणारे बी.एङ पदवी शिक्षण पुढे जाण्याचा मार्ग असेल. एनसीईटी कडून एनसीईआरटी शी सल्लमसलत करून शिक्षक शिक्षणासाठी नवीन आणि सर्वसमावेशक राष्ट्रीय अभ्यासक्रम फ्रेमवर्क एनसीएफटीई 2021 तयार केले जाईल. 2023 पर्यंत अध्यापनासाठी किमान पदवी पात्रता चार वर्षाची एकात्मिक बी.एड असेल.

8. **व्यावसायिक शिक्षण :**

सर्व व्यावसायिक शिक्षण उच्च शिक्षण प्रणालीचा अविभाज्य भाग असेल. एकल तांत्रिक विद्यापीठे, आरोग्य विद्यापीठे, कायदा व कृषी विद्यापीठे किंवा इतर क्षेत्रातील संस्था बहु-अनुशासन संस्था बनण्याचे लक्ष्य ठेवतील.

9. **शिक्षण तंत्रज्ञान :**

नॅशनल एज्युकेशन टेक्नॉलॉजी फोरम (एनईटीएफ) ही एक स्वायत्त संस्था तयार केली जाईल- ज्यायोगे शिक्षण, मुल्यांकन, नियोज, प्रशासन वाढविण्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करण्यावर विचाराची मुक्त देवान घेऊन होऊ शकेल. शिक्षणाच्या सर्व स्तरांमध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाचे योग्य एकत्रिकरण, वर्ग प्रक्रिया सुधारण्यासाठी शिक्षकांच्या व्यावसायिक विकासास समर्थन देण्यासाठी, वंचित गटासाठी शैक्षणिक प्रवेश वाढविण्यासाठी व इतर कार्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर केला जाईल.

10. **ऑनलाईन शिक्षण आणि डिजिटल शिक्षण :**

विशिष्ट परिस्थितीत ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाला चालना देण्यासाठी शिफारशींचा एक व्यापक समूह ज्यामध्ये पारंपारिक व वैयक्तिकरित्या शैक्षणिक पध्दती शक्य नसतानाही दर्जेदार शिक्षणाच्या वैकल्पिक पध्दतीसह सज्जता सुनिश्चित करता येईल.

11. **प्रौढ शिक्षण :**

या शैक्षणिक धोरणात 2023 पर्यंत 100 टक्के तरुण आणि प्रौढ साक्षर करणे हे उदिष्टे आहे.

12. **भारतीय भाषेला प्राधान्य :**

सर्व भारतीय भाषेचे जतन, वाढ आणि चैतन्य सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी अनेक उपक्रमाची कल्पना केली गेली

आहे. अनेक उच्च शिक्षण संस्थामध्ये अभ्यासक्रम हा मातृभाषेतून, स्थानिक भाषेतून शिकवण्या येईल.

समारोप :

नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये अनेक नवीन बदल करून भारताला ज्ञान सत्ता बनवण्याकडे वाटचाल केली आहे. विविध महाविद्यालय, विद्यापीठामध्ये विविध अभ्यासक्रम सुरु करून विद्यार्थ्यांना उच्च, कौशल्यपुर्ण, गुणवत्तापुर्ण शिक्षण देण्यावर भर देण्यात आला आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सोयीनुसार शिक्षण घेण्याची संधी लवचिकता या शैक्षणिक धोरण हे आत्मनिर्भर भारताच्या दिशेने टाकलेले महत्त्वाचे पाऊल आहे. आधीच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणातील अनेक त्रुटी लक्षात घेऊन या धोरणामध्ये सुधारणा केल्या आहेत. या धोरणाचा भविष्यात कसा परिणाम होता हे आपल्याला येणाऱ्या काळात कळेल.

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प्रस्तावना :-

ग्रंथालय व प्रसार माध्यमे (Social Media) यांची समाजावर फार मोठी जबाबदारी आपापल्या क्षेत्रात असल्यांची दिसून येते. त्याचप्रमाणे या दोन्ही गोष्टींचा अतिशय जवळचा संबंध आहे. कारण ग्रंथालयांच्या मदतीने ज्ञानाचा, शिक्षणाचा आणि सामाजि बाबींचा प्रसार होतो. तर प्रसार माध्यमांमुळे समाजात घडणाऱ्या गोष्टींचा प्रसार करण्यात त्यांचा फार मोठा वाटा आहे. त्यामुळे प्रत्येकाचे कार्य हे आपआपल्या क्षेत्रात महत्वाचे आहे. ग्रंथालयांचे मुख्य कार्य हे माहितीचे व ज्ञानाचे संकलन, संग्रहण प्रक्रिया, व्यवस्थापन करणे व त्याचे प्रसारण करणे आहे. प्रसार माध्यमे ही प्रत्येक घडणारी नवीन घटना, नवीन शोध व नवनवीन क्रांती ही कमीतकमी वेळात जगासमोर प्रसारित करण्याचे काम हे करत असतात. समाजातील प्रत्येक घटकांचा शिक्षणाशी संबंध येतो, त्याचप्रमाणे आजच्या आधुनिक काळात ग्रंथालयांचा व सोशल मिडियावर लहानापासुन मोठ्यावर्यंत स्त्री–पुरुष, विविध जाती-जमातीतील लोक, विविध व्यवसायातील लोक, कामगार वर्ग, शाळा महाविद्यालयते संशोधक वर्गापर्यंत ग्रंथालय व प्रसार माध्यमांचा रोजचा संबंध येतो.

सोशल मिडीया इंटरनेट व ग्रंथालयांचा परस्पर संबंध :-

आजच्या माहिती तंत्रज्ञान युगात सोशल नेटवर्कींगने क्रांती केलेली दिसून येते, त्याचा इतर विविध, क्षेत्राप्रमाणेच ग्रंथालय क्षेत्रातही मोठे व मोलाचे योगदान आहे. ग्रंथालयांमधुन सामाजिक नेटवर्कींग साईडची उपलब्धता करता येवू शकते. ग्रंथालयात येणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना सामाजिक नेटवर्कींगचा उपयोग कसा करावा, तसेच आपल्या शिक्षणामध्ये त्याचा उपयोग कसा करावा हे समजते. प्रसार माध्यमांचा इंटरनेट व्दारे ग्रंथालये आणि अन्य व्यायसायीक संगठन यांना देखील उपयोग करुन घेता येतो. या माध्यमांचा उपयोग करुन माहिती आणि संवाद उपयोगकर्ता तसेच ग्राहकांपर्यंत पोहचता येतो. ग्रंथातयातील वाचकांसाठी सोशल मिडिया व इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून ऑनलाईनचा उपयोग प्रभावीपणे करता येतोव याव्दारे वाचकांना आवश्यक अशी माहिती पुरविता येते. जवळपास २०५ सामाजिक नेटवर्कींग साईटस् ह्या आजच्या घडीला उपलब्ध आहेत. उदा. ग्रंथालयातून फेसबूकव्दारा महाविद्यालयातील ग्रंथालयाचे पेज तयार करता येते. या पेजला फक्त लाईक करावयाचे आहे. त्यामूळे उपयोकर्त्याला त्याचठिकणी त्याचा वापर हा माहितीसाठी होवू शकतो. तसेच त्या ग्रंथालयातील माहिती ही डाउनलोड सुध्दा करता येवू शकते.

समाजातील प्रसार माध्यमांच्या इंटरनेटव्दारा ग्रंथालय व ग्रंथपालांना देखील पुढीलप्रमाणे फायदा होवू शकतो.

१) ग्रंथालयांचा मुख्य उद्देश हा ग्रंथालयातील विविध वाचन साहित्य हे त्या-त्या वर्गातील वाचकांपर्यंत उपलब्ध करुन देता येते.
२) ग्रंथालय व वाचकांमध्ये माहिती संप्रेषण करण्यात मदत होते.
३) सोशल नेटवर्कींच्या सहाय्याने ग्रंथालयातील सेवा आणि सुविधा ह्या प्रभावीपणे वाढविण्यास मदत होते.
४) याचा उपयोग सर्व इंजिनच्या सहाय्याने ग्रंथालयाबाहेर राहुन सुध्दा इंटरनेव्दारे ऑनलाईन उपलब्ध होवू शकतो.

प्रसारमाध्यमे आणि वाचनसंस्कृती :-

वाचन हे ज्ञानप्राप्तीचे अविभाज्य अंग आहे. वाचनाने माणसाचे आयुष्य सर्वाथाने समृध्द होते. वाचनाची सवय किंवा आवड अंगी बनवावी लागते. काहिंनी पुस्तकांच्या प्रेमापोटी सोशल मिडियाच्या काळात सोशल मिडियाचाच वापर करुन वाचनाच्या सवयांचा प्रसार करित आहेत. कोणत्याही क्षेत्रात ज्ञानयोग साधण्यासाठी त्यांचा सखोल अभ्यास एक उत्कट साधन आणि त्या करिता नियमीत वाचन टिपन-मनन-लेखन आवश्यक असते. विज्ञान-तंत्रानाने माहिती संप्रेषण लावलेल्या शोधांनी जेव्हापासुन मनोरंजनाचे कार्य हाती घेतले तेव्हापासुन मनोरंजनाचे कार्य हाती घेतले तेव्हापासून मानसाकडे पुर्वी उपलब्ध असणारा मोकळा निवांत वेळ आकुंचन पावत गेला आहे. व्यस्त दिनक्रम, विभक्त कुटुंब यामुळे पुस्तकांपेक्षा सोशल मिडिया हाताशी धरून वाचन संस्कृती वाढविण्यास मदत होईल.

पुस्तक वाचनाची सवय नसल्याचे कारण म्हणजे मनाला लागलेली झटपट आणि सोप्या मनोरंजनाची सवय मोकळ्या वेळेत पुस्तक हाती घेऊन मन प्रगल्भ करण्यापेक्षा टी.व्ही. रिमोटच्या एका बटनाने मन रिझवणे अगदिच सोपे असते. न वाचणाऱ्यांसाठी आणखी एक कारण असते ते म्हणजे वेळेचा अभाव यामागे बऱ्याचदा Multitasking ची निघालेली टूम कारणीभूत असल्याचे समजते. Multitasking कामाची परिणामकारकता जाऊन वेग मंदावतो आणि वेळ अधिकच खर्च होतो. अशावेळी एकाग्रपणे एकावेळी एक असे काम हाती घेतल्यास कामात आणि पर्यायाने व्यक्तिमत्वात सखोलता येते. यातून पुस्तकांप्रती ओढ निर्माण होण्यास मदत होते.

वाचनाचे महत्त्व :-

वाचने यावे समाधी ।
लेखने असावी लुब्धी ।
सदासर्वदा बुध्दी ज्ञानपोगी।

वरील ओळींतुन आपणांस वाचनाचे अनन्य साधारण महत्व हे समजून येऊ शकते. मणुष्याच्या मनाची व बुध्दीची चांगली मशागत करण्याकरीता वाचन आवश्यक असतं. असं आपणांस संगितले जाते. मात्र आजच्या आधुनिक काळात दुरचित्रवाणी प्रभावी, गुगवून टाकरणारी माध्यमे जन्माला आली. पण मनाची आणि बुध्दीची मशागत करण्याच सामर्थ्य वाचनाइतका कशातच नाही हे आजही जाणवतं विशिष्ट वयाच्या मुलामुलींची वाचनाची भूक भागविण्यासाठी नव्हे तर चाळण्यासाठी आपणांस अधिकाधिक पुस्तके वाचाव असं वाटत.

वाचन साहित्य आपल्याला कल्पनेच्या अद्भुत दुनियेत घेऊन जातात, आपल्याला स्वप्नही दाखवतात, स्वप्न प्रत्यक्षात शिकवतात आणि मग ती खरी करण्यासाठी बळही देतात. जगात चांगल्या सुंदर गोष्टी आहेत. याची जाणीव करून देतात, आणि चांगल जगण्यासाठी आपणांस आत्मविश्वासही देतात.

वाचनातून पुस्तके ही केवळ आपण न पाहिलेल जग आपल्याला दाखतात असं नव्हे तर आपण पाहत असलेल्या जगामध्ये आपण असतो, जे जगही पाहायला आणि समजून घ्यायला शिकवतात. पूर्वीच्याच नव्हे तर आताच्या काळातीही माणसं कितीतरी वेगवेगळया परिस्थितीत जगत असतात. त्यांची सुखदुख, त्यांचे अनुभव आपल्या सुखदुखांहून अनुभवांहून खूप निराळे असतात, त्यांचे विचार वेगळे असतात. पध्दती वेगळ्या असतात. वाचन साहित्य हा त्या सगळयांच्या मनांचा, त्या जीवनाचा आरसा असतो. त्यात डोकावून पाहिलं की आपल्या लहानश जगाच्या पलिकडे असलेल्या अफाट जगांच दर्शन आपल्याला या वाचनातुन घडत. आपलही मन विशाल घेत समजूतदार होतं. ते नुसतं आपलं आपल्यापुरतं पाहणार अस राहत नाही.

वाचनामुळे माणसाला अनेक अज्ञान वस्तूंचे ज्ञान मिळते. मणुष्यात विविध कथा-कादंबन्यांच्या वाचनाने सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक अशा विविध गोष्टींची जाणिव होते. वाचनाने मणुष्यास माणसीक समाधान मिळून त्याच्या वागण्यात महत्वाचे बदल घडून आलेले आपणास अनेक उदारणांतून पहावयास मिळतात. असे वाचनाचे अनन्य साधारण महत्त्व आहे.

प्रसारमाध्यमे आणि समाज :-

आजच्या आधुनिक काळात प्रसार माध्यमांच्या युगाने मानवी संवेदना, इच्छा, आकांक्षा, वृत्ती-प्रवृत्ती साऱ्याच जाणीवा इ. नियोजीत केल्या असल्याचे वास्तव नव्वदीच्या दशकापासून भारतीय समाजात अधिक मोठ्या प्रमाणावर जाणवू लागले आहे.

विशेषतः

केवळ वाहिण्यांचे जाळे घरोघर पसल्यानंतर आणि मध्यमवर्गाचे उपभोक्ता वर्गात संपूर्ण रुपांतर झाले असल्याची व चंगळ वादाने समाजाचा ताबा घेण्याची जाणिव तिव्रतेने झाल्यानंतर आता माध्यमांच्या संदर्भातील नितीमत्तेचा प्रश्न प्रामुख्याने पुढे आला आहे. तसा हा प्रश्न तुलनेने अधिक विकसीत अशा भारतीय उपखंडातील भूभागात वेळोवेळी प्रत्येकच नव्या जनमाध्यमाने आपली जनमानसावर पकड बसविली आहे. भारतात वृत्तपत्र माध्यमांच्या, नियतकालिकांच्या, रेडिओच्या अथवा चित्रपट माध्यमांच्या प्रभावाचा अशा वेगवेगळया वेळी वेगवेगळया माध्यमाच्या अधिक प्रभावाचा काळ होता. मात्र त्या-त्या वेळी ज्या तिव्रतेने माध्यमांच्या नितीमत्तेचा प्रश्न उद्भवलेल्या जाणवलेला नसेल त्यापेक्षा कितीतरी पट अधिक तीव्रतेने तो इलेष्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांच्या प्रभावाच्या आजच्या काळात माणवी समाजावर झालेला आपणांस जाणवतो.

दुरचित्रवाणी, सिनेमा, वर्तमानपत्रे, नियतकालीके, विविध प्रकारच्या केबल वाहिन्या, संवादाची नवनवी तंत्रज्ञाने या व अशा प्रकारच्या माध्यमांनी आपली सारी जाणीव, जीवन, भाजीवन, परस्परांबद्दल, प्रभावी व त्यावर घडवणारा वाचन संस्कृतिवरील परिणाम झालेला आपल्याला दिसतो. आपल्या संवेदना - इंदियांचाच विस्तार असल्यासारखी माध्यमे हि आपल्या संवेदनांचा अविभाज्य भाग झालेली आहेत. ती आपली जणू अवपक्कच झाली आहेत. अशा माध्यमांच्या आजच्या युगात बघता-बघता वेगाने वाढणारी सामाजिक परिस्थिती अशी का बदलते आहे. याचे पुरेसे आकलन होण्याआगोदरच बदल घडुनही गेलेला दिसतो. हा बदल आपल्या सामाजिक नितीमुल्यांमध्ये असल्याने तो जानवणाऱ्यांना ह्या माध्यमांचा हा बदल घडवण्याशी जो संबंध पोहचतो त्याचे स्वरूप जाणून घेणे आवश्यक झालेले आहे.

लोकांची व्यक्तीगत रुची, अभिरुची, जीवन समाजजिवन, राष्ट्र व त्याचे भाग्य, नियती ठरवणाच्या सर्वाधिक महत्त्वाच्या घटकांच्या स्वरूपात आज ही माध्यमे वावरत आहेत. पारंपारीक शहानपण काढून घेऊन त्या जागी या माध्यमांच्या मार्फत वेगळीच नितीमुल्ये शिखवली जात

आहेत. हे केवळ एखाद्या समाजापुरते, राष्ट्रापुरते, भूभागपुरतेच घडत नसून प्रसार माध्यमांमार्फत ही प्रक्रिया आज जागतीककरूनन सोडली गेली आहे. आशाप्रकारे आज प्रसारमाध्यमांचा मोठा परिणाम हा वाचन संस्कृतिवर झालेला आज आपणांस दिसून येतो आहे.

प्रसार माध्यमांचे प्रकार :-

आजच्या आधुनिक काळात प्रसार माध्यमे ही दैनंदिन जिवनाचा एक भाग झालेली आहेत प्रसार माध्यमांवाचून जीवन ही कक्षनाच आपण करू शकत नाही. असे असेल तरी या माध्यमांविषयी आपणांत शास्त्रशुध्द माहिती त्कचितच असते. किंबहुना ती माहिती करून घेण्याचा आपण फारसा प्रयत्नही करत नाही. अतिपरीचयात अवज्ञा असा काहिसा भाग प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या संदर्भात आपणांस आढळून येतो. आज २१ व्या शतकात दररोजची नवनविन प्रसारमाध्यमे ही दिसुन येत आहेत.

१) टेलिव्हीजन :-

प्रसार माध्यमांत सर्वात पहिली पायरी ही टेलिव्हीजन म्हणून जन्माला आली. त्यानंतर त्यामध्ये कालांतराने अनेक बदल होत गेले. माणसात तासनतास एकाच जागेवर बसवून माणवाला अनेक कार्यापासून लांब ठेवण्याची कला यामध्ये आहे. यालाच काही पाश्चात्य देशांमुळे इडियट बॉक्स म्हणूनही संबोधले जाते. यात राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील सांस्कृतिक, क्रिडा विषयक व इतर अनेक मनोरंजनाचे कार्यक्रम हे २४ तास चालत असतात. आज हे महत्त्वाचे कारमणूकीचे वेळ घालवण्याचे साधन बनले आहे.

२) मोबाईल :-

मानवाची ही आजच्या काळातील सर्वात जास्त गरजेची वस्तु बनली आहे. मणूष्य या वाचूनजगूच शकत नाही आशि परिस्थिती या मोबाईलमुळे माणसाची झाली आहे. मोबाईमुळे मनुष्य हा दिवसातील एक मिनीट सुध्दा वाया घालू शकत नाही, कारण मो २४ तास आपल्यासोबतच असतो. मोबाईलवर तासनतास गप्पा मारतो. खेळ खेळतो व इतर अनेक उपयोग आणि दुरुपयोग हे मोबाईमुळे होत आहे. मोबाईल संस्कृती ही दिवसेंदिवस फार झपाट्याने वाढत आहे. त्याचे अत्यंत घातक परिणाम हे तरूण पिढीवर होत आहेत.

३) कॉम्प्युटर :-

आजचे अतिशय महत्त्वाचे मानले जाणारे माध्यम हे संगणक आहे. त्याव्दारे सर्व प्रकारची बारिक सारिक कामेही सेकंदात होतात. त्यामुळे त्यामध्ये दिवसेंदिवस प्रगत तंत्रज्ञान यात आपणांस दिसून येते. आज प्रत्येक देशाची तसेच माणसाची व काहाची गरज आहे. संपूर्ण जगात संगणकाचे जाळे झपाट्याने पसरत आहे. संगणकाव्दारे तासाचे काम सेकंदात होते. कोणत्याही ठिकाणी आपण संपूर्ण जगातील स्थिती ही पाहू शकतो. त्यामुळे कोणतीही गोष्ट ही आज अशक्य नाही. सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, संस्कृतिक, खेळाविषयी व इतर अनेक गोष्टी आपण याव्दारे करू शकतो.

४) इंटरनेट :-

आज संपूर्ण जगात खेड्यापाड्यांत इंटरनेटच जाळ पसरलेलं आपणांस दिसते. त्यामुळे संपुर्ण जग माणसाच्या मुठीत आहे. इंटरनेटमुळे एकाच सेकंदात जगातील माहिती ही एका कोपऱ्यापासून दुसऱ्या कोपऱ्यापर्यंत पोहचू शकते. या तंत्रज्ञानाचे अनेक बरे वाईट परिणाम पहावयास मिळतात. अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे प्रसार माध्यम हे इंटरनेट जाळे आहे. यामुळे जग अतिशय छोटे झाले आहे. जगात कोठेही घटना घडली तर ती इंटरनेटमुळे काहि सेकंदात संपुर्ण जगामध्ये प्रसारित या इंटरनेटमुळे करता येते. यामध्ये इंटरनेटव्दारे माणसाला माहिती साठवण्याकरीता जागा लागते. इंटरनेटच्या सहाय्याने ई-मेल, फेसबुक तसेच व्हॉट्सॲप आणि इतर इनेक माध्यमांतून माणसाला एकमेकांत काही सेकंदात संभाषण करता येऊ शकते.

प्रसारमाध्यमांचा वाचन संस्कृतीवर होणारा परिणाम :-

माणसांवर प्रसार माध्यमांचा चांगला व वाईट अशा दोन्ही प्रकारचा परिणाम आपणांस समोर दिसतो. प्रसार माध्यमांचा सर्वात मोठा परिणाम हा वाचन संस्कृतिवर झालेला दिसून येतो. माणसाकडे आज प्रसारमाध्यमांमुळे वाचनांकरिता वेळच शिल्लक राहिलेला नाही. वाचनाची सवय लावण्यासाठी माणसाला आपल्या आजूबाजूला काम सुरु आहे याकडे संपूर्ण दुर्लक्ष करण्यासाठीची शिकवण आधी आपल्या मेंदुत द्यावी लागते. आपल लक्ष विचलीत होवू नये यासाठी आणि आपल्या आजूबाजूला मोहात पडणाऱ्या गोष्टी घडत असतांना आपल वाचण महत्त्वाचे आहे. हे पटवून देण्यासाठी माणसाला खूप झटाव लागते. आजची संस्कृती तसेच तरूण पिढी ही प्रसारमाध्यमांमुहे मोठ्या प्रमाणांवर बरबाद होत चालली आहे. घातक प्रकारची व्यसने करून मणुष्य हा स्वतःला संपवायला निघाला आहे. तसेच कुटुंबातील लहान लहान मुद्दे ही बालपणापासून त्यांना कुटुंबीयांकडून प्रसारमाध्यमांमुळे आकर्षीत करून वेळ वाया घालवण्याची सवय लागते. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या मेंदुवर कालांतराने त्याचा परिणाम झालेला दिसतो. तासनतास इंटरनेट, टि.व्ही., मोबाईल. यांच्या वापरामुळे मणुष्य हा दिवसेंदिवस निष्क्रीय होतांना दिसतो आहे. आज अतिशय लहान वयातील मुले ही विविध व्यसनांमध्ये अडकलेली आपणांस दिसतात. संपूर्ण दिवसभर टि.व्ही. पाहणे, कॉम्प्युटरवर गेम खेळणे, चॅटींग करणे यात वेळ वाया घालवतात.

प्रसारमाध्यमांचा बालमनावर परिणाम घडून ही हिंसक बनून ते समाजात हिंसा, दहशतवाद यासारखे अनेक वाईट परिणाम आपल्याला रोजच्या बातमीपत्रांत पहावयास मिळतात. इंटरनेटव्दारे विविध प्रकारची चॅनल्स (वाहिन्या) ह्या कॉम्प्युटर, टि.व्ही. व मोबाईल अनेक साईट्स ह्या पहावयास मिळतात. त्यामुळे अतिशय लहान मुले ही आश्लिल अशा साईट्स पाहुन त्या प्रमाणे कृती करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. त्यामुळे त्याचे स्वतःचे व त्याव्दारे आपोआपच समाजाचे ही नुकसान होते. प्रसारमाध्यमांचा सर्वात मोठा परिणाम हा वाचनसाहित्यावर होऊन वर्तमान

पत्रे, मासिके, कथा कादंबन्यायासारखे अनेक साहित्य हे निरूपयोगी होऊ लागले आहे. इंटरनेटच्या या जबरदस्त वेगात वाढत जाणाऱ्या झापाट्यामुळे इतर अनेक माध्यमं नष्ट व्हायच्या मार्गावर तर आहेत, पण इंटरनेटचा सगळयात मोठा फटका वर्तमान पत्रांना बसत आहे. वाचक आणि जाहिरातदार हे वर्तमानपत्राच्या व्यवसायाच्या तंबुचे दोन्ही खांब आता खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणावर इंटरनेटकडे वळायला लागले आहेत. रेडिओ आणि टि.व्ही. यांच्या आगमनामुळे कित्येक दशकांपूर्वीच लोकांच्या वर्तमानपत्र नियमितपणे वाचण्याच्या सवयीमध्ये घट झाल्याचे आढळून आले आहेत. इंटरनेटसारख्या प्रसारमाध्यमांचा याचा सर्वात मोठा परिणाम घडवून आलेला आपणास वाचन संस्कृतीवर झालेला दिसतो.

ग्रंथालयात वाचकांची संख्या वाढविण्यासाठीच्या उपाययोजना :-

आजच्या आधुनिक युगात समाजात त्याचप्रमाणे येणाऱ्या नविन पिढीला वाचनाची आवड निर्माण व्हावी या करिता मोठ्या प्रमाणावर सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक अशी चळवळ उभारण्याची गरज आहे. ती पुढील प्रमाणे शहरात तसेच खेड्यांमध्ये शासनातर्फे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर अनुदान देऊन ठिकठिकाणी सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये उभारली गेली पाहिजेत. त्या ठिकाणी प्रत्येक वर्गाला त्याचे वाचनिय असे वाचन साहित्य मिळायला हवे. उदा. लहान मुलांकरिता गोष्टी व विविध खेळांविषयीची पुस्तके, तरूण मुलांकरिता स्पर्धा परिक्षा व विविध मासिके, वर्तमान पेपेर की ज्या मधुन चालू घडामोडीचे ह्यातुन त्यांना ज्ञान मिळाले तसेच महिला वर्गाकरिता आणि प्रौढ नागरिकांकरिता त्यांचे आवडीप्रमाणे वाचनसाहित्य, कथा, कांदबऱ्या इ. चा संग्रह असणे. सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांच्या माध्यमातून ठरविक कालवधिने ग्रंथ-प्रदर्शन भरविणे की, जेणेकरून आसपासच्या लोकांना ग्रंथालयांतील ग्रंथांची माहिती व्हावी. तसेच ग्रंथालयाची सभासद फी हि नाममात्र अशी असावी. ग्रंथालयामार्फत वर्षभरात विविध सामाजिक कार्यक्रम ठेवावित, जसे व्याख्याने, किर्तने, व्यक्तिमत्व विकासावर विविध कार्यक्रम, वैज्ञाणिक, सामाजिक तसेच लहान मुलांच्या बौध्दिक विकासांच्या दृष्टीने इतर कार्यक्रम ठेवाव्यात यायला हवीत शाळा व महाविद्यालयांतर्फे वाचनाकरिता सक्तीने एक तास द्यायला हवा. तसेच काहि वाचनिय साहित्यांवर वेळोवेळी परिक्षा घेऊन मुलांमध्ये वाचनाची आवड निर्माण करायला हवी. घरातील पालकांनी सुध्दा आपल्या घरात मुलांकरीता वेगवेगळया प्रकारचे वाचनाचे लहान-लहान पुस्तके संग्रही ठेवले पाहिजे. मुलांना इतर करमणूकीच्या साधनांपासून परावृत्त करून त्यांची वाचनाची आवड वाढविण्याकरिता प्रयत्न कराला हवेत. टि.व्ही., मोबाईल, कॉम्प्युटर, इंटरनेट आणि इतर प्रसार माध्यमांपासून आपल्या पाल्यांना तासनतास वेळ वाया घालवण्यापासून परावृत्त केले पाहिजे व वाचनाचे फायदे त्यांना समजवून सांगीतले पाहिजेत की, जेणेकरून त्यांना वाचनाची आवड निर्माण होईल. शाळा व महाविद्यालयांत विद्यार्थी हे अभ्यासाकरिता कशाप्रकारे जास्तीत जास्त पुस्तके वाचून परिक्षेकरीता तयारी करतील व पुस्तकांच्या सानिध्यात राहून वाचणाची आवड निर्माण होईल त्यासाठी शिक्षकांनी विविध प्रकारचे उपाय योजले पाहिजेत की जेणेकरून आजकालच्या विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये जे वाचनाविषयीचा आळस वाढत जाऊन भविष्यात वाचन संस्कृतिवर फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर त्याचा परिणाम होऊ नये, याकरिता सर्व स्तरांवर उपाययोजना करणे गरजेचे आहे.

१) तालुक्यातील सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांच्या केलेल्या सर्वेक्षणाच्या आधारे आपणांस असे दिसून येते की, ग्रंथालयात येणाऱ्या वाचकांचे प्रमाण हे दिवसेंदिवस कमी होण्याचे कारण म्हणजे आजचे आधुनिक युगातील इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधने हे होत. कारण माणुस हा तासनतास टी.व्ही., मोबाईल, कॉम्प्युटर व इतर साधनांसोबत घालवत असतो. त्यामुळे आपोआपच त्याचे वाचनाकडे दुर्लक्ष होऊन त्यातुन हळूहळू वाचनाची आवड कमी होतांना आढळून येते.

२) आज तरुणांपासून वृध्दांपर्यंत साहित्याची रुची, तसेच वाचनाची आवड हि आधुनिक काळातील इतर करमणूकिच्या साधनांमुळे एकाच ठिकाणी तासनतास बसुन वाचन करण्याची सवय, हि कंटाळवाणी व वेळ काढू पणाची अशी वाटू लागल्याचे, तालुक्यातील केलेल्या सर्वेक्षणाच्या टक्केवारी वरून अभ्यासतांना लक्षात येते.

३) आजच्या आधुनिक युगात माणसाचे आयुष्य अत्यंत धावपळीचे, तसेच कुटुंबाच्या व स्वतःच्या वाढत्या गरजा पुर्ण करण्याच्या उद्देशाने माणुस हा तासनतास त्यात गुरफटलेला दिसतो. त्यातुन त्याला नविन साहित्य तसेच ग्रंथ वाचनाकरिता जो आवश्यक असणारा एकांत व लागणारा वेळ तो काढू शकत नाही, तर आजच्या नविन पिढीला वाचन करणे म्हणजे वेळकाढूपणा असल्याचे जाणवते, त्यामुळे वाचनाचा टक्का घसरलेला आपणांस आढळून येतो.

४) नवनविन तंत्रज्ञानामुळे कमीतकमी वेळेत व कमीतकमी पैशात जास्तीत जास्त व लवकरात लवकर माहिती ही मोबाईल आणि कॉम्प्युटरच्या सहाय्याने बसल्या ठिकाणी कुठेही इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून अत्यंत स्वस्तात लगेचव उपलब्ध झाल्याने शहरासह ग्रामीण भागातही झाल्याने माणुष्यास वाचनासाठी वेळ काढणे, तसेच एका ठिकाण तासभर बसून नविन साहित्य, वर्तमानपत्रे व ग्रंथ वाचनाची सवय हि आपोआपच कमी होतांना दिसुन येते.

५) तालुक्यातील सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयाच्या अभ्यासातुन मिळालेल्या टक्केवारीच्या आधारे असे समजते की, वाचनाची आवड कमी होण्यामध्ये काही ग्रंथालये व ग्रंथालयातील कर्मचारी हि जबाबदार असल्याचे आढळते. कारण वेळेवर योग्य ती सेवा वाचकांना पुरविणे, हवे असणारे वाचन साहित्य उपलब्ध करून देणे, नवनविन वाचन साहित्य उपलब्ध करून देणे इ. चा अभाव आपणास दिसतो. कारण बहुतांश ग्रंथालयात फक्त मानधनाचा लाभ मिळवण्याचा दृष्टीकोन हा दिसतो कारण ग्रंथालयात दररोजची वृत्तपत्रांवाचून इतर नविन व चांगल्या साहित्याची उणिव वाचकांना जाणवते व ग्रामीण भागातील वाचनातल्या कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या सर्वाडच्या वेळेप्रमाणे वाचकांना वेळ दिला जातो.

६) सार्वजनिक वाचनाले व ग्रंथालयांमध्ये वाचकांसाठी सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, विविध विषयांवर व्याख्याने, नविन ग्रंथांचे प्रदर्शन व वाचकांसाठी विविध क्षेत्रातील कला गुण संपन्न व्यक्तींचे नवनविन कार्यक्रम घेण्याकडे फारसा कल दिसत नाही.

७) केलेल्या सर्वेक्षणाच्या आधारे शहरी भागातील महिलांपेक्षा ग्रामीण भागातील महिलांचे वाचनात व ग्रंथालयात येण्याचे प्रमाण हे नगण्य स्वरुपात आहे. कारण तेथिल महिलांना वेळेचा अभाव आणि सार्वजनिक जागी जावून वाचन करण्याचे धाडस त्या करू शकत नाहीत.

८) ग्रामीण भागात साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण हे कमी असल्याने देखिल वाचनाचा व ग्रंथालयात व वाचनालयात जाण्याचे प्रमाण कमी आढळते.

९) ग्रंथ हे मनोरंजनाचे व नैतिक तत्त्वांचे शिक्षण मिळण्याचे कमी खर्चाचे असे साधन आहे हे वाचकांना पटवून दिले गेले पाहिजे.

१०) टि.व्ही. व इतर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधनांमुळे वाचकांकडे दुर्लक्ष झाल्याचे दिसते. म्हणून जाणत्या नागरिकांनी, शासनाने व ग्रंथालयांनाही वाचनाची सवय लागावी, टिकावी व वाढावी यासाठी प्रयत्न केले पाहिजेत.

११) लहान वयातच वाचकांना वाचनाची सवय लागली तर आनंदी बालपणा बरोबरच, जीवनाची उत्तम सुरुवातही करता येते. बाल वाचकांसाठी स्वतंत्र ग्रंथालये असावीत किंवा सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांमध्ये त्यांच्यासाठी स्वतंत्र विभागा असावा. यात वाचकांसाठी तयार झालेले वाचनसाहित्य असावे.

१२) युवकांमध्येही वाचनाची रुची निर्माण व्हावी. ग्रंथ हे आनंद व ज्ञान देतात, याची जाणीव त्यांना करून द्यावी म्हणून ग्रंथालयांनी, ग्रंथसप्ताह, वाचकमेळावे किंवा लेखक मेळावे, असे कार्यक्रम साजरे करावेत, त्यामुळे परिसरातील लोकांना अशा कार्यक्रमांना एकत्र आणता येते व ग्रंथाचा व वाचनाचा प्रचार व प्रसार करता येईल.

१३) ग्रंथ प्रदर्शने घेऊन वाचकांना त्या-त्या ग्रंथांची माहितीही होते व त्यांच्यात वाचनाची सवय निर्माण होऊन वाढीस लागते. आज त्यासाठी ग्रंथालयांनी ग्रंथ सहजपणे उपलब्ध करून द्यावेत.

१४) ग्रंथालयाचे स्थान, स्वरुप, फर्निचर हे योग्य व आकर्षक राखावे. त्याची वेळ सर्वांना सोयीस्कर अशी असावी.

१५) नवे ग्रंथ व नवी माहिती यांना ग्रंथालयाच्या प्रवेशद्वारापाशी प्रसिध्दी द्यावी.

१६) ग्रंथालयातील एकूण वातावरण हे अल्हाददायक व वाचकांना आमंत्रित करणारे असे असावे.

१७) जेथे साक्षरतेचे प्रभाव कमी आहे, तेथे ग्रंथालयाचा व तेथील वाचनसाहित्याचा प्रचार करणे ही अतिशय गरजेची व उपयुक्त ठरणारी गोष्ट आहे. कारण त्यामुळे जनतेला ग्रंथालयांच्या अस्तित्वाची व त्यांच्याकडून मिळणा-या सेवांची जाणीव होते.

सारांश :-

ग्रंथालय ही सामाजिक आणि सेवाभावी अशी संस्था आहे. ग्रंथालय समाजाचा एक अविभाजक घटक असल्याने समाजाच्या व पुढील पिढीच्या प्रगतीसाठी सोशल मिडीयासोबतच ग्रंथालयांनिसुध्दा आपली सामाजिक जबाबदारी ओळखून ती सक्षमपणे करणे आवश्यक ठरते. ग्रंथालयांच्या माध्यमांतून होणारे चांगले सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक कार्य क्षेत्रांपर्यंत पोहचवण्यास, लोकांच्या मनात ग्रंथालयांप्रती आपुलकी निर्माण होवून ग्रंथालयातील वाचन संस्कृतिवर सोशल मिडियाचा जो दुष्परिणाम होतो आहे. त्याला काही प्रमाणात आळा बसून समाजात वाचनाविषयी व ग्रंथालयांनविषयी सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन समाजाकडून पहावयास मिळेल. परंतु हे साध्य करण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयांनी प्रामाणिकपणे आपली समाजाप्रती असलेली सामाजिक जबाबदारी पूर्ण करावयास सुरुवात करायला हवी.

संदर्भग्रंथ :-

1. ग्रंथालय आणि सामाजिक जबाबदारी श्री. होले विनोद, मु.
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सारांश:

यूरोप में हुए धार्मिक संघर्षों के दौरान प्रोटेस्टेंट और बुद्धिवाद के द्वंद्व से सेकुलरवाद का विचार पैदा हुआ। तीसरी दुनिया के देशों में सेकुलरवाद को ही धार्मिक भाईचारा समझ लिया गया जबकि वह तो उसे हासिल करने का एक माध्यम था। भारत जैसे देश में धार्मिक परम्पराओं के आपसी संवाद से सेकुलरवाद निकलना चाहिए था। लेकिन वह कृत्रिम तरीक़े से विकसित हुआ। राज्य द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जाने के कारण सेकुलरवाद को प्रशासकीय और कार्यविधिक प्राथमिकताएँ तो मिल गयीं, पर वह सामाजिक प्रामाणिकता हासिल नहीं कर पाया। भारतीय समाज की हक़ीक़तों से कटे होने के कारण सेकुलरवादियों के पास दरअसल समाज को कोई मज़बूत दर्शन ही नहीं था। आज यह समझना ज़रूरी है कि सेकुलरवाद के कई मायने हो सकते हैं। एक धर्मप्राण व्यक्ति भी सेकुलर हो सकता है और पूरी तरह से नास्तिक भी। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र इन्हीं कुछ सारगर्भित बिन्दुओं पर रौशनी डालता है।

परिचय:

सेकुलरवाद की व्युत्पत्ति लैटिन भाषा के शब्द **सेकुलरिस** से हुई है। सेकुलरिस से फ़्रेंच भाषा ने सेकुलर शब्द हासिल किया जिसे मध्यकालीन अंग्रेजों ने अपना लिया। इसका मतलब है **आज का समय** अर्थात् जो **दैवी समय** से भिन्न है। आज के समय की अवधारणा में ही इहलोक का विचार निहित है जो इस दुनिया यानी परलोक से अलग है। सेकुलरवाद मनुष्य और उसके संसार की इहलौकिकता का सिद्धांत है। वह धर्म के वर्चस्व, उसकी निरंकुशता और उसके आधार पर खड़े किए जाने वाले किसी भी क़िस्म के बहिर्वेशन के विरोध में खड़ा है। लेकिन वह अनिवार्यत: धर्म का उन्मूलन करने वाली विचारधारा नहीं है। वह धर्मों की स्वतंत्रता, धर्म से स्वतंत्रता, धर्मों की आपसी समानता और आस्तिकों व नास्तिकों के बीच समानता की वकालत करता है। वस्तुतः सेकुलरवाद धर्म के उदात्त और आध्यात्मिक पहलुओं के प्रति शत्रुतापूर्ण रवैया नहीं अपनाता बल्कि उसका रवैया धर्म के प्रति आलोचनात्मक आदर का है। सेकुलरवाद आग्रह करता है कि सामाजिक और राजनीतिक व्यवस्था संस्थागत धार्मिक प्रभुत्व से पूरी तरह से मुक्त होनी चाहिए। इंग्लैंड के एक रैडिकल अनीश्वरवादी **जॉर्ज जैकब होलियॉक** ने सन् 1851 में पहली बार सेकुलरवाद शब्द का प्रयोग किया।(1) जार्ज होलियॉक राबर्ट ओवेन के समाजवादी विचारों, उपयोगितावाद और गणराज्यवाद से प्रभावित थे। नास्तिकता का झंडा बुलंद करने के कारण वे जेल यात्रा भी कर चुके थे। उनकी कोशिश थी कि नास्तिक, काफ़िर, फ्री थिंकर्स और अनीश्वरवादी शब्दों की जगह कोई नई अभिव्यक्ति खोजी जाए। उन्हें लगा कि यह ज़रूरत सेकुलरवाद पूरा कर सकता है। वर्ष 1860 से 1914 की अवधि यूरोपीय देशों में सेकुलरीकरण का दौर माना जाता है। फ्राँस ने सेकुलर शब्दावली में **लाइसिजम** जैसी अभिव्यक्ति जोड़ी जो सम्भवतः राज्य और धर्म के अलगाव को सर्वाधिक कड़ाई से परिभाषित करती है। मुस्तफ़ा कमाल पाशा का तुर्की, रज़ा शाह पहलवी का ईरान, बौरगुइया का ट्यूनीशिया, लेनिन का सोवियत संघ, माओ का चीन और कम्युनिस्ट हुकूमतों वाले पूर्वी यूरोप के देश सेकुलरवाद के उदाहरण माने जाते हैं। सेकुलरवाद का विचार धीरे-धीरे बुद्धिवाद, गैरधार्मिकता, आधुनिकतावाद और राष्ट्रवाद के साथ साथ गुँथता चला गया। (2) **एनसाइक्लोपीडिया ब्रिटेनिका** के अनुसार, " धर्मनिरपेक्ष शब्द का तात्पर्य है गैर आध्यात्मिक वस्तु जो धार्मिक तथा आध्यात्मिक तथ्यों की विरोधी तथा उससे असंबद्ध होने के कारण स्वयं में पहचान योग्य है, आध्यात्मिक तत्वों के विपरीत सांसारिक है।" (3)

जियनवादी इज़राइल के संस्थापक थियोडोर हर्जल, मुसलमानों के लिए पाकिस्तान की स्थापना करने वाले मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना और राजनीतिक हिन्दुत्व के संस्थापक विनायक दामोदर सावरकर के निजी जीवन में सेकुलर आग्रहों का महत्व निर्णायक था । इन तीनों की मिसाल यह भी बताती है कि किसी एक समुदाय के दबदबे वाले राष्ट्र की स्थापना के लिए गैर सेकुलर मुहिम चलाने के बाद उसे सेकुलर रूप देने की कोशिश की जा सकती है । जियनवादी आधार के बावजूद इज़राइली समाज आज एक सेकुलर समाज बन चुका है । जिन्ना की बात उनके उत्तराधिकारियों ने नहीं मानी । सावरकर के हिन्दुत्व का एक महत्वपूर्ण तात्पर्य यह भी है कि वह अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए गैर सेकुलर, लेकिन हिन्दू समाज के लिए सेकुलर मन्तव्यों वाला सिद्धांत है । ज़ाहिर है कि अगर सेकुलरवाद को बहुलतावाद से आवेशित न किया जाए और उसे केवल धर्मतंत्रीय राज्य की मुख़ालफ़त तक ही सीमित रखा जाए तो कोरी आधुनिकता, निर्मम बुद्धिवाद और सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक समरूपीकरण का बुल्डोजर उसे अनुदार, बहुसंख्यकवादी और यहाँ तक कि फासीवादी हाथों का औज़ार भी बन सकता है । बहुलवाद से रहित सेकुलरवाद किसी समुदाय के आंतरिक आधुनिकीकरण का वाहक तो हो सकता है, पर समुदाय की सीमाओं से बाहर वह अन्यीकरण अर्थात् चुने हुए समुदायों को पराया घोषित करने वाली राजनीति के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कर सकता । (4)

सेकुलरवाद आधुनिक राज्य के वैचारिक औज़ार के रूप में उभरा जिसके मुताबिक़ धर्म और उसकी संस्थाओं को सरकारी नियंत्रण में रखा जाता है, क़ानून बनाकर धर्म का स्वरूप बदला जाता है और सामाजिक, आर्थिक आधुनिकीकरण किया जाता है । सेकुलरवाद के ऐसे सरकारी इस्तेमाल के उदाहरण हैं : मुस्तफ़ा कमाल पाशा का तुर्की, रजा शाह पहलवी का ईरान, बौरगइबा का ट्यूनीशिया, लेनिन का सोवियत संघ, माओ का चीन और कम्युनिस्ट हुकूमतों वाले पूर्वी यूरोपीय देश । आगे चलकर सेकुलरवाद को भारत जैसे बहुधार्मिक देशों के लिए भी उपयुक्त माना गया । यह भी कहा गया कि सेकुलरवाद के माने होगा कि राज्य किसी धर्म को अपने मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करने देगा, उसका कोई अपना धर्म नहीं होगा, वह सभी धर्मों के प्रति तटस्थ रहेगा लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं माना जाएगा कि उसे किसी धर्म में हस्तक्षेप करने का अधिकार नहीं होगा । वह सभी धर्मों का बराबर सम्मान करेगा, कुछ वाजिब सीमाओं के भीतर सभी को अपने धर्म का पालन करने की स्वतंत्रता होगी, धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा की जाएगी, इत्यादि । (5) वस्तुतः सेकुलरीकरण एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जो धार्मिकता के स्वरूप को और अन्ततः धर्म के स्वरूप को ही बदल देती है । वह एक ऐसी अस्मिता रचती है जो भले ही किसी पुराने या परम्परागत नाम से पुकारी जाती हो, पर अपने सार रूप में बदली हुई होती है । तीसरी दुनिया के देशों को गुलाम बनाने वाली पश्चिमी ताक़तों का विचार था कि उन्होंने उपनिवेशवाद के ज़रिए इन समाजों को सेकुलर राष्ट्रवाद की महान विरासत थमाई है । परन्तु इतिहास की कसौटी पर उनकी यह दावेदारी पूरी तरह से सही नहीं बैठती है । पश्चिमी ताक़तों ने यद्यपि अपने उपनिवेशों में प्रशासनिक कामकाज में राज्य और धर्म के अलगाव के सिद्धांत का पालन किया, चुनिन्दा हिस्सों में आधुनिकता और बुद्धिवाद का साक्षात्कार कराया बावजूद इसके यह भी हक़ीक़त है कि सेकुलरीकरण की प्रक्रिया चलाने में उन्होंने ढीला- ढाला रवैया अपनाया । मसलन फ़्रांसीसियों ने अपने देश में तो धार्मिक शिक्षा को निरुत्साहित किया, पर उपनिवेशों में ईसाई शिक्षा को बढ़ावा दिया । भारत में बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने जहां आधुनिक विचारों का अवदान देने के लिए अंग्रेज़ों की प्रशंसा की वहीं हिन्दू समाज के सेकुलरीकरण की उपेक्षा करने के लिए उनकी कड़ी आलोचना की ।(6)

भारतीय सेकुलरवाद:

भारतीय सेकुलरवाद पर कोई भी चर्चा गाँधी-नेहरू विरासत की साझी वैचारिक संरचना के बिना अधूरी है । गाँधी राजनीति को धार्मिकता से आवेशित करना चाहते थे और नेहरू धर्म विरोधी थे । गाँधी को अपनी सभी प्रेरणाएँ अपने सनातनी होने से मिला करती थीं । 1920-21 में असहयोग आन्दोलन को एक धार्मिक शुद्धि आन्दोलन बताने से लेकर 1946 तक धर्म को जीवन की प्रत्येक गतिविधि का आधार बताने वाले गाँधी ने चालीस के दशक में धर्म और राजनीति के सम्बन्धों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया था । 1940 में अपनी धार्मिक राजनीति को उन्होंने दो बार ठोस रूप से परिभाषित किया कि वह जिस धर्म का ज़िक्र करते हैं वह हिन्दू, इस्लाम या ईसाइयत से परे जाता है । गाँधी ने ज़ोर देकर कहा कि धर्म एक निजी सरोकार है जिसके ज़रिए व्यक्ति ईश्वर से तादात्म्य स्थापित करता है । अगस्त, 1942

में उन्होंने साफ़ कहा कि इस प्रकार के धर्म का राजनीति में कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए । अक्टूबर, 1946 में केन्द्रीय और प्रांतीय सरकारों के सन्दर्भ में उनका कहना था कि उनमें हिन्दू या मुसलमान का कोई भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि सभी भारतीय हैं और धर्म एक निजी मामला है । गाँधी जी ने धर्म को राजनीति से अलग करने की वकालत की । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि, ' मेरे ताजे लेखन को सही मानकर उसके मुक़ाबले कहीं पुराने कथनों और क़दमों को ख़ारिज कर देना चाहिए ।' (7) नेहरू गांधी की तरह धर्म पर ज़ोर न देने के बावजूद धार्मिकता से रहित आध्यात्मिकता की खोज में लगे रहे । वे इस मामले में पूरी तरह से साफ़ थे कि राज्य का कोई धर्म नहीं होना चाहिए । उनकी कोशिश थी कि किसी तरह सेकुलरवाद भारतीय स्वभाव का अंग बन जाए ।

1960 का दशक और भारतीय सेकुलरवाद:

साठ के दशक में भारतीय सेकुलरवाद पर बहस का नेतृत्व करते हुए विल्फ़्रेड कैंटवेल स्मिथ ने कहा था कि भारत का सेकुलरवाद एक ऐसी आकांक्षा है जिसे धरती पर उतारा जाना अभी बाक़ी है । कैंटविल स्मिथ ने यह बात इस उम्मीद से कही थी कि अगर भारत में सेकुलरवाद का प्रयोग कामयाब हो गया तो विश्व मानवता के इतिहास की बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी । यहाँ पर यह बात भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि 42 वें संविधान संशोधन से पहले भारतीय संविधान में भारतीय गणराज्य को स्पष्ट रूप से सेकुलर करार नहीं दिया गया था । सेकुलरवाद के प्रश्न पर नेहरू के पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन, वल्लभ भाई पटेल और गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त से मतभेद थे । जयप्रकाश नारायण और राममनोहर लोहिया जैसे वामपंथी सिद्धांतकारों की निगाह में सेकुलरवाद कोई बहुत अहम मसला नहीं था । इसी ज़माने में वेद प्रकाश लूथरा ने सेकुलरवाद के अमेरिकी मॉडल को आदर्श बनाते हुए ऐलान किया कि भारत में सेकुलर राज्य न है और न हो सकता है । यहाँ का राज्य तो ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा धर्मों के प्रति तटस्थता का रुख़ ही अख़्तियार कर सकता है और यह भूमिका भारतीय राज्य ठीक से निभा रहा है । (8) भारतीय सेकुलरवाद पर दूसरी बहस डोनाल्ड यूजेन स्मिथ ने शुरू किया । उन्होंने कहा कि नेहरू के नेतृत्व में भारत एक सेकुलर राज्य है और ऐसे कई आधार हैं जिनकी वजह से भारतीय सेकुलरवाद का भविष्य उज्जवल है । लेकिन स्मिथ के अनुसार अंदेशे भी कम नहीं हैं । उनके अनुसार भारत का आधुनिक राज्य हिन्दू धार्मिक मामलों में बहुत ज़्यादा हस्तक्षेप करके अपनी हिन्दू छवि पेश कर रहा है । ऊपर से उसने धार्मिक समुदायों को अलग-अलग निजी क़ानून रखने की इजाज़त भी दे रखी है जो सेकुलर सिद्धांत के पूरी तरह से ख़िलाफ़ है । इसी तरह धार्मिक समूहों के सांस्कृतिक अधिकारों की सुरक्षा का वायदा भी सेकुलरवाद के अनुकूल नहीं है । स्मिथ का ख़्याल था कि सेकुलर राज्य के द्वारा इन समूहों की सुरक्षा की जा सकती है, पर केवल समान नागरिकता के सिद्धांत के तहत । (9)

भारतीय सेकुलरवाद पर डोनाल्ड यूजेन स्मिथ के अंदेशों का जबाब मार्क गैलेंटर ने दिया । उनका कहना था कि जिन बातों को स्मिथ भारतीय सेकुलरवाद की ख़ामी मान रहे हैं, वे दरअसल उसकी खूबियाँ हैं । मार्क गैलेंटर ने कहा कि भारतीय सेकुलरवाद प्रगति और धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता के आग्रहों के बीच सन्तुलन बनाते हुए विकसित हो रहा है । उनके अनुसार आधुनिक सेकुलर राज्य धर्म को उसके धर्मावलंबियों की मर्ज़ी पर नहीं छोड़ सकता । धर्म के बारे में अपनी समझ बनाने के लिए उसे धार्मिक रीति रिवाजों को धर्म के किसी मानक रूप के आइने में देखना पड़ता है । धार्मिक मसलों में सेकुलर राज्य के द्वारा कुछ न कुछ हस्तक्षेप लाज़मी है । प्रत्येक सेकुलर राज्य धर्मों के किन्हीं पहलुओं को स्वीकार करके प्रोत्साहित करता है, कुछ पहलुओं की उपेक्षा करता है और धर्मों के कुछ तत्वों को प्रतिबंधित भी करता है । वह एक क़ानूनी ढाँचा बनाता है जिसके ज़रिये धर्म के दायरों से बाहर रहते हुए उसे विनियमित करने का काम होता है । गैलेंटर की व्याख्या थी कि भारतीय संविधान का मुख्य रुझान धर्म को अदालतों द्वारा की जाने वाली पुनर्व्याख्याओं के ज़रिये बदल डालने के बजाय विधि निर्माण के द्वारा उसके दायरों का सीमांकन करने का है । (10)

1980 का दशक और भारतीय सेकुलरवाद:

बीसवीं सदी के अस्सी और नब्बे के दशक ने सेकुलरवाद की कल्पनाशीलता के जगत् में खलबली मचा दी । इस दौर में कहीं जाति के आधार पर तो कहीं धर्म के आधार पर बड़े बड़े राजनीतिक समुदाय बन रहे थे । यह नई अस्मिताएँ पुरानी अस्मिताओं को प्रतिस्थापित करने के बजाय उनके कुछ आधुनिकीकृत रूपों के साथ सहअस्तित्व में सक्रिय थीं । अस्सी के दशक में अलगाववादी आन्दोलन छाये हुए थे । छोटी छोटी पहचानों के आन्दोलन जगह जगह स्थापित राष्ट्रीय पहचान से टकरा रहे थे । साफ़ दिख रहा था

कि राष्ट्रवाद सिर्फ़ सेकुलर ही नहीं कई क़िस्म का हो सकता है। पंजाब में सिख धार्मिक राष्ट्रवाद हथियारों के दम पर खालिस्तान लेने की माँग कर रहा था। उत्तर- पूर्व का असम स्थानीयतावाद पर आधारित जुझारू आन्दोलन चला कर केन्द्र के वर्चस्व के सामने झुकने को तैयार नहीं था। क्षितिज पर हिन्दुत्ववादी उभार दिख रहा था। बहुसंख्यकवादी दावा कर सकते थे कि भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद बिना उनके रंग में रंगे मज़बूती से इन चुनौतियों का सामना नहीं कर सकता। यही वह दशक था जब इंदिरा गांधी के रूप में पहली बार किसी प्रधानमंत्री ने सार्वजनिक मंच से मुसलमानों की देशभक्ति पर शक किया था। आपरेशन ब्लू स्टार, प्रधानमंत्री की उनके सिख अंगरक्षकों द्वारा हत्या, उसकी प्रतिक्रिया में हज़ारों सिखों का कत्लेआम, राज्य की मशीनरी का हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठे रहना और साम्प्रदायिकता का तांडव नृत्य होने देना, इन सब में कांग्रेस के प्रतिष्ठित नेताओं के उकसावे की भूमिका, शाह बानो मामले में इस्लामिक कट्टरपंथियों के तुष्टिकरण को संतुलित करने के लिए अयोध्या में विवादित स्थल के ताले खुलवाना, कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा मंदिर का शिलान्यास करवाना और राजस्थान के देवराला में हुए रूप कुंवर सतीदाह की घटनाओं ने बुद्धिजीवियों को राष्ट्रवाद, सेकुलरवाद, सेकुलरीकरण और धार्मिक सहिष्णुता सम्बन्धी बुनियादी प्रश्नों पर एक बार फिर विचार करने के लिए मजबूर किया। (11)

1990 का दशक और भारतीय सेकुलरवाद:

1990 के दशक में भारतीय सेकुलरवाद का नज़ारा बहुत जटिल था। धर्मों के बीच ही नहीं, जातियों के बीच होड़ भी सेकुलरवादी निष्ठाओं पर सवालिया निशान लगा रही थी। मंडल आयोग की राजनीति नई करवट ले रही थी। सोशल इंजीनियरिंग की अवधारणा सेकुलरीकरण के विचार के समानांतर पनप रही थी। आरक्षण और उसके ख़िलाफ़ चलने वाला आन्दोलन तथा बाबरी मस्जिद की घटना नई चुनौतियाँ पेश कर रहा था। रामजन्मभूमि आंदोलन के दौरान सेकुलरवादियों को अपने ऊपर लगने वाले छद्म सेकुलरवाद का जबाब देना पड़ रहा था। हिन्दुत्ववादी विचारधारा यह दावा कर रही थी कि अल्पसंख्यकों को दूसरों से अलग रहने की इजाज़त क्यों दी जानी चाहिए। जिस समय सेकुलरवादी जाति आधारित आरक्षण का समर्थन करने के लिए मजबूर हो रहे थे उसी समय एक वर्ग योग्यता और दक्षता की दलील लेकर आया। इन लोगों ने सेकुलरवादियों पर समता के उसूल का उल्लंघन का आरोप ही नहीं लगाया बल्कि उन्हें जातिवादी भी करार दिया। इसी दौर में सेकुलरवादियों ने यह भी देखा कि समान नागरिक संहिता की माँग ज़ोर पकड़ती जा रही है। 1994 में पार्थ चटर्जी ने सेकुलरवाद की आलोचना करते हुए कहा कि सेकुलरवाद के मौजूदा मॉडल के ज़रिए हिन्दू दक्षिण पंथियों की चुनौती का सामना नहीं किया जा सकता है। सेकुलरवाद पर बहस की एक दिलचस्प झलक फ़िल्म अध्ययन के क्षेत्र में दिखाई पड़ी। फ़िल्म इतिहासकार रवि वासुदेवन रोज़ा, बाम्बे और क्रांतिवीर जैसी फ़िल्मों पर बड़ी नफ़ासत से तैयार किए गए विमर्श ले कर आए। सिनेमा के सेकुलरवाद की यह सर्वथा नई अभिव्यक्ति थी। (12)

निष्कर्ष:

सेकुलर पद का अर्थ होता है धर्म, पंथ या उसकी संस्थाओं से राज्य या सरकार का अलगाव। पश्चिमी देशों के लिए यह सिद्धांत चर्च और राज्य के अलगाव की ओर ले जाता है जबकि भारत जैसे बहुधार्मिक देश में यह राज्य की सभी धर्मों से बराबर की दूरी यानी सर्वधर्मसमभाव के रूप में सामने आता है। सेकुलर सरकार को धार्मिक आधार पर कोई निर्णय या किसी का पक्ष नहीं लेना चाहिए और हर धर्म को अपने दायरे में सेकुलर क़ानून के दायरे में रहते हुए अपना प्रचार प्रसार करना चाहिए। सेकुलर राज्य और धर्मप्राण जनता के बीच कोई विरोध नहीं होता। सेकुलरवाद का मतलब कभी नास्तिकता होता था, लेकिन आज वह अपने इस अर्थ से आगे बढ़कर आधुनिक राज्य की विचारधारा की तरह स्थापित हो चुका है। स्वयं राज्य के संचालक भी अपने निजी जीवन में किसी धर्म के अनुयायी हो सकते हैं। आज यह समझना ज़रूरी है कि सेकुलरवाद के कई मायने हो सकते हैं। एक धर्मप्राण व्यक्ति भी सेकुलर हो सकता है और पूरी तरह से नास्तिक व्यक्ति भी, क्योंकि दोनों ही साम्प्रदायिक घृणा और धर्मतंत्रीय राज्य के विचारों को ख़ारिज करते हैं। भारतीय सेकुलरवाद की समस्याओं का दोष पश्चिम और औपनिवेशिक हस्तक्षेप पर मढ़ देना बौद्धिक सरलीकरण है। भारतीय परिस्थितियों में उसका महत्व यूरोप या अमेरिका से कहीं ज़्यादा और विधेयक प्रकृति का है। भारत जैसे देश में सेकुलरवाद धार्मिक परम्पराओं के आपसी संवाद से निकलना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह बनावटी तरीक़े से विकसित हुआ। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि वह सामाजिक स्वीकृति और प्रामाणिकता हासिल नहीं कर

पाया। वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज की वास्तविकताओं से न जुड़ पाने के कारण सेकुलरवादियों के पास समाज का कोई स्पष्ट विजन ही नहीं था।

भारत जैसे देश में राज्य की ताक़त और क़ानून के माध्यम से सेकुलरवाद का आधुनिकीकरण करने का प्रयास किया गया। परिणामस्वरूप सेकुलर राज्य अपने नागरिकों को न आर्थिक बराबरी दे पाया और न ही सामाजिक समानता। वह न तो भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त प्रशासन दे पाया और न ही युद्ध और उसकी हिंसा को कम करने में कामयाब हो पाया। इन सब के अंतर्गुम्फन का नतीजा यह निकला कि सेकुलरवाद नैतिकता से वंचित और मूल्यविहीन निकला। उसके तहत पनपीं गैर आध्यात्मिक निष्ठाएँ ज़िन्दगी के आध्यात्मिक आयामों का स्थान नहीं ले पायीं। दूसरा ख़ामियाज़ा यह भुगतना पड़ा कि राजनीति से अलग रखने के दुराग्रह ने धर्म का राजनीतिकरण कर दिया। बड़े फ़लक पर आधारित निष्ठा समुदायों के प्रति वफ़ादारी में बदल गई। समाज को धर्म प्रदत्त सहिष्णुता का फ़ायदा मिलना बन्द हो गया। सेकुलरवाद ने धर्मों के बीच आपसी रिश्तों में तनाव भी पैदा किया। चूँकि सीधे तौर पर राजनीति में धर्म का प्रवेश वर्जित था इसलिए उसके विकृत रूपों ने पीछे के दरवाज़े से राजनीति में प्रवेश कर लिया। धर्मबहुल समाज में विभिन्न प्रकार के धार्मिक राष्ट्रवादों की होड़ के हिंसक और अलगाववदी आयामों ने कट्टरपंथी हिंसा को जन्म दिया। बहुसंख्यक और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के आपसी भाईचारे में कमी आई।

अन्ततः

यह कहा जा सकता है कि सेकुलरवाद को पारम्परिक समाजों में आधुनिकीकरण से उपजी ज़मीनी हक़ीक़त और ज़रूरत के मुताबिक़ देखा जाना चाहिए। देशकाल के मुताबिक़ तरह-तरह की आधुनिकताएं और तरह-तरह के सेकुलरवाद हो सकते हैं। बहुधर्मी समाजों में सेकुलरवाद बुद्धिवाद का पर्याय नहीं हो सकता। सेकुलरवाद का भारतीय रूप रचने के लिए हमारे नीति निर्माताओं और आधुनिकतावादियों को समझना होगा कि धर्म किसी धोखे का नाम नहीं है। धर्म को गम्भीरता पूर्वक लिए बिना भारत सहित पूरे दक्षिण एशिया में सहिष्णुता से परिपूर्ण समाज की रचना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि सेकुलरवाद और सेकुलरीकरण केवल बुद्धिवाद के निरंतर आगे बढ़ते हुए जुलूस का नाम नहीं है बल्कि उसके दायरे सत्ता और दमन की संरचनाओं से भी पुष्ट होते हैं।

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संगिता गंगाराम मेश्राम
संशोधन विद्यार्थीनीए द्वारा: विशाल पानेकर, संजय सॉ मिल जवळ, जोगळेकर प्लॉट, अमरावती–४४४६०६
Corresponding Author- संगिता गंगाराम मेश्राम
DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.10430650

सारांश :

देशाच्या विकासासाठी, कल्याणासाठी उच्च दर्जाचे सार्वभौमिक शिक्षण हा भविष्यातील सर्वात चांगला मार्ग आहे. शिक्षण अधिक अनुभवात्मक, सर्वसमावेशक, एकात्मिक, जिज्ञासू, संशोधन केंद्रीत, लवचिक अर्थातच आनंददायक होण्यासाठी तसेच शिक्षण सर्व दिशांनी विकसित होण्यासाठी उपयुक्त व समाधानकारक शैक्षणिक तरतुदी अंगणवाडीकरिता या शैक्षणिक धोरणात उपलब्ध करून दिलेल्या आहेत.

प्रस्तावना:

मनुष्याला आपल्या अंतर्गत असलेल्या सुप्त कलागुण व क्षमतांचा पूर्ण वापर करून देशासाठी समान व न्याय समाज निर्माण करणे तसेच राष्ट्रीय विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी शिक्षण अत्यावश्यक बाब आहे. म्हणुनच प्रत्येक व्यक्तिला शैक्षणिक संपादनाचा अधिकार प्राप्त करून दिला आहे. भारताच्या प्रगतीसाठी आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक न्याय आणि समानता या त्रिसुत्रिचा वापर करून व्यक्ति, समाज, देश आणि जगाच्या हितासाठी देशातील समृध्द प्रतिभा आणि संसाधनाचा पुरेपुर वापर करण्याकरिता उच्च दर्जाचे सार्वभौमिक शिक्षण हा भविष्यासाठी सर्वोत्तम पर्याय आहे. या शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये 'जागतिक शिक्षण विकास कृती कार्यक्रम' समाविष्ट असून हे उद्दिष्ट २०३० पर्यंत साध्य करायचे आहे. सर्वांसाठी समावेशक आणि समान गुणवत्तेचे शिक्षण सुनिश्चित करणे तसेच सर्वांसाठी शिक्षणाच्या समान संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे आणि या संधीचा फायदा सर्वसामान्य व ग्रामीण भागातील बालकांना मिळण्याकरिता त्यांना सतत प्रोत्साहन देणे या सर्व बाबींचा या धोरणात अंतर्भाव असल्याचे दिसुन येते.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० यामध्ये बालकांच्या पायाभूत शिक्षणाला विशेष प्राधान्य देण्यात आले आहे. यामध्ये ३ ते ६ वर्षे वयोगटातील बालकांना तसेच शैक्षणिक केंद्रांना उदा. अंगणवाडी, पूर्व प्राथमिक शाळा तसेच बालवाडीला देखील महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे.

उद्दिष्टे :

- अंगणवाडीत उपलब्ध सोयीसुविधांचे अध्ययन करणे.
- अंगणवाडीतील शैक्षणिक पध्दती व स्वरूपाचे अध्ययन करणे.
- पूर्व शालेय शिक्षणाचा बालकावर होणारा परिणाम अभ्यासणे.

गृहितके :

- अंगणवाडीतील शैक्षणिक सोयीसुविधा समाधानकारक नाहीत.
- बालकांना शिकविण्याकरिता विविध शैक्षणिक पध्दतीचा अवलंब करतात.
- पूर्व शालेय बालकांवर अंगणवाडीतील शिक्षणाचा सकारात्मक परिणाम दिसून येतो.

शोषित वंचित समाजातील मुलांच्या पूर्व प्राथमिक विकासामध्ये अंगणवाडी ही महत्वाची भूमिका बजावत आहे. मागास जाती समुहातील मुलं शिक्षणाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात टिकून राहायला हवी असतील तर त्यासाठी सर्व प्रथम अंगणवाडीच्या स्तरावर त्यांचं शारीरिक, मानसिक, बौध्दिक व सामाजिक भरण पोषण होणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यामुळेच अंगणवाडीला सक्षम बनविण्याकरिता राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण–२०२० मध्ये महत्वाचे स्थान दिले आहे. अंगणवाडीच्या गरजांची पूर्ती करून परीपूर्ण शैक्षणिक पायाभूत केंद्र बनविणे. अंगणवाडीमध्ये बालकांच्या शैक्षणिक आयुष्याचा पाया रचला जातो. अंगणवाडी हे पूर्व प्राथमिक स्तरावर मुलांच्या क्षमतांचा विकास करण्याचे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे. शाळेत जावून प्रत्यक्ष लिहा–वाचायला आणि विविध विषयांचा अभ्यास करायला सुरवात करण्यापूर्वी मुलांच्या बौध्दिक आणि शारीरिक क्षमतांचा विकास करण्याचा तो एक अवकाश आहे.

अंगणवाडीतील मुलांना वेगवेगळे आकार कळावे, रंगानुसार, आकारानुसार वर्गिकरण करता यावे, स्पर्शातला, चवितला, वासातला फरक कळावा तसेच लेखनासाठी मुलांच्या बोटाचे स्नायू विकसित व्हावेत, नजर आणि हात यांचे योग्य समायोजन व्हावे, चालतांना निट तोल सांभाळता यावा अशा विविध शारीरिक, बौध्दिक क्षमतांच्या विकासाठी आवश्यक साधन सामग्रीचा शासनाकडून पुरवठा व्हावा आणि अंगणवाडीत त्याचे जतन करण्यात यावे. कारण शारीरिक विकास झाल्याशिवाय बौध्दिक अथवा शैक्षणिक विकास शक्य नाही. म्हणून प्रथमतः बालकांचा शारीरिक विकास घडवून आणण्यावर भर द्यावा. शालेय शिक्षणाच्या मागील १० + २ संरचनेत प्रातिनिधीक बदल करून ३ ते १८ वयोगटाला समाविष्ट करणारी ५+३+३+४ अशी नवीन अध्यापन शास्त्राची आणि अभ्यासक्रमाची पूनर्रचना करणे हा या शैक्षणिक धोरणाचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणात ५+३+३+४ संरचनेत वय वर्ष ३ पासून प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था संगोपन आणि शिक्षणाचा (ECCE - Early Childhood Care and Education) मजबूत पाया देखील समाविष्ट केला आहे.

संपूर्ण आयुष्यातील अध्ययनाचा पाया म्हणजे प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्थेतील योग्य संगोपन आणि परिपूर्ण शिक्षणच आहे. लहान मुलांच्या मेंदूच्या एकंदर विकासापैकी ८५ टक्क्याहून अधिक विकास वयाच्या ६ व्या वर्षा पर्यंत होतो. यावरून मेंदूचा निकोप विकास आणि वाढ सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी सुरवातीच्या काही वर्षात मेंदूची योग्य काळजी घेतली जाण्याचे आणि उत्तेजनाचे निर्णायक महत्व लक्षात येते. सध्या कोट्यावधी लहान मुलांना विशेषतः

सामाजिक—आर्थिकदृष्ट्या वंचित पार्श्वभूमी असलेल्या मुलांना दर्जेदार ECCE उपलब्ध नाही. ECCE मध्ये भरीव गुंतवणूकीमुळे सर्व लहान मुलांना ते उपलब्ध करून देणे शक्य आहे. त्यामुळे ही मुले आयुष्यभर शैक्षणिक व्यवस्थेत सहभाग घेण्यास आणि उत्कर्ष साधण्यास सक्षम बनतिल. गुणवत्ता पूर्ण बाल्यावस्था पूर्व विकास, संगोपन आणि शिक्षणाची सार्वत्रिक तरतुद शक्य तितक्या लवकर २०३० च्या आत होणे आवश्यक आहे. कारण इयत्ता पहिलीत प्रवेश करणारे सर्व विद्यार्थी शालेय शिक्षणासाठी सज्ज झालेले असतील. ECCE मध्ये प्राधान्याने लवचिक, बहुपैलु, बहुस्तरीय खेळावर आधारित आणि जिज्ञासा आधारित शिक्षणाचा समावेश असतो. ज्यामध्ये अक्षरे, भाषा, संख्या मोजणे, रंग, आकार, घरातील आणि मैदानी खेळ, कोडी आणि तार्कीक विचार, समस्या सोडविणे, चित्रकला रंगविणे आणि इतर दृष्य कला, हस्त कला, नाटक आणि बोलक्या बाहुल्या, संगीत आणि हालचाली यांचा समावेश होतो. यात सामाजिक क्षमता, संवेदनशीलता चांगली वर्तणुक, सौजन्य, नैतिकता, वैयक्तिक आणि सार्वजनिक स्वच्छता, सांघिक कार्य आणि सहकार्य यांचा विकास करण्यावर देखील लक्ष केंद्रीत केलेले आहे.

ECCE उद्दिष्टे शारीरिक विकास कृती कौशल्य विकास, आकलन विकास, सामाजिक—भावनिक नैतिक विकास, सांस्कृतिक/कलात्मक विकास आणि संवाद व प्रारंभिक भाषा, साक्षरता आणि संख्याज्ञान यांचा विकास साधणे. ३ ते ८ वर्षाच्या मुलांसाठी नवीनतम संशोधन आणि राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय सर्वोत्तम पध्दतीशी अनुरूप आहे. देशभरात उच्च गुणवत्तापूर्ण सामाजिक—आर्थिकदृष्ट्या वंचीत असलेल्या जिल्ह्याकडे आणि ठिकाणाकडे विशेष लक्ष आणि प्राधान्य दिले जाईल. प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था शैक्षणिक संस्थाचा लक्षणियरित्या विस्तार आणि त्यांचे बळकटीकरण केलेल्या यंत्रणेव्दारे ECCE प्रदान केले जाईल. ज्यामध्ये स्वतंत्र अंगणवाड्या, प्राथमिक शाळासोबत असलेल्या अंगणवाड्या, पूर्व प्राथमिक शाळा आणि स्वतंत्र पूर्व प्राथमिक शाळा यांचा समावेश आहे. ECCE च्या सार्वत्रिक उपलब्धतेसाठी अंगणवाडी केंद्रात उच्च दर्जाच्या पायाभूत सुविधा, खेळाचे साहित्य आणि प्रशिक्षित अंगणवाडी कर्मचारी याव्दारे सशक्तीकरण केले जाईल. शिक्षणाचा पाया रचण्याचे कार्य तसेच पूर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षणाकरीता मुलांना तयार करून त्यांना स्वावलंबी बनविले जाते. मुलांना घडविण्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य जरी अंगणवाडी करीत असली तरी अधिकाअधिक अंगणवाड्या ह्या भाडेतत्त्वावर इमारत घेवून चालविल्या जातात. शासनाची इमारत अंगणवाडीजवळ नसल्यामुळे मुलांना भरपूर जागा खेळायला मिळत नाही, विजेचा लपंनडाव, नळ अथवा हातपंपाचे पिण्याकरीता पाणी, स्वयंपाकाचे भांडे तसेच इतर साहित्याची कमतरता दिसून आली. शौचालय देखील योग्य स्थितीत नव्हते असे पाहणी करते वेळी निदर्शनास आले. अधिकतर अंगणवाडीत पायाभूत गरजा पूर्ण होतील एवढे देखिल साहित्य उपलब्ध नव्हते.

निष्कर्ष :

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाची दुरदृष्टी भारतीय मूल्यापासून विकसित केलेली आहे. सर्वांना उच्च गुणवत्तेचे शिक्षण उपलब्ध करून दिल्यास भारताचे एका न्याय आणि चैतन्यमय ज्ञानी समाजात शाश्वतपणे परिवर्तन करण्यात प्रत्यक्षपणे योगदान देणारी अशी शिक्षण व्यवस्था निर्माण करणे या शैक्षणिक धोरणात समाविष्ट आहे. समाजाच्या जडणघडणीत अंगणवाडीचे महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान आहे. देशाला विकासाच्या मार्गावर नेण्याचे कार्य सतत अंगणवाडी केंद्रातून केले जाते. कारण सुजाण, सर्वगुणसंपन्न नागरीक फक्त अंगणवाडीतूनच घडविल्या जातात आणि असे नागरीक देशाचा विकास घडवितात म्हणूनच अंगणवाडीला प्रत्येकाच्या जीवनात महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे. मुले ही राष्ट्राची वास्तविक संपत्ती असून ती एकप्रकारची भविष्यातील गुंतवणुक आहे.

मुलांच्या सर्वांगिण विकासाच्या अभावी राष्ट्राचे उत्पन्न संभवत नाही. या दृष्टिकोनातून सहा वर्षाखालील मुलांना अनौपचारिक पूर्व शालेय शिक्षण विषयीचे मार्गदर्शन अंगणवाडीमध्ये केले जाते. देशाच्या ग्रामीण तसेच शहरी भागातील आर्थिक दुर्बल समाजातील बालकांचा सांभाळ करण्याकरिता व मनोविकासासाठी अंगणवाड्यांची नितांत गरज आहे.

संदर्भ :

१. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण—२०२०, शिक्षण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
२. महिला व बालविकास विभाग केरळ
३. महिला व बालविकास विभाग महाराष्ट्र शासन
४. अंगणवाडी कार्यकर्तीसाठी मार्गदर्शिका महाराष्ट्र राज्य
५. एकात्मिक बालविकास सेवा योजना, महाराष्ट्र राज्य
६. पूर्व शालेय शिक्षण सचित्र संदेश मूल्यांकन पूस्तिका (वय वर्षे ३ ते ४)
७. आकार बालशिक्षणक्रम (युनिसेफ) २०१९ पर्यवेक्षिका व अंगणवाडी सेविकासाठी हस्तपूस्तिका
८. बाल्यावस्था पूर्व संगोपन शिक्षण विकीपिडीया

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सामाजिक शोध में पर्यावरणीय मुद्दे एवं समाधान

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शोध सार:

प्रस्तावना –

इसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न सामाजिक समस्याओं का विष्लेशण करना, उनके कारणों का पता लगाना, घटनाओं का समाधान प्रस्तुत करना, वर्तमान ज्ञान का परिवर्तित परिस्थितियों के सन्दर्भ में मूल्यांकन करके उपयुक्तता का पता लगाना इत्यादि विविध प्रकार के अध्ययनों को रखा जा सकता है। (3) प्रचलित एवं वर्तमान सिद्धान्तों की पुनर्परीक्षा करना। पर्यावरण को आम तौर पर उस परिवेश या परिस्थितियों के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है जिसमें कोई व्यक्ति, जानवर या पौधा जीवित रहता है या काम करता है। इससे, किसी के लिए जीवन के प्रसिद्ध चक्र में इसके महत्व को समझना अपेक्षाकृत आसान होना चाहिए।हमारा पर्यावरण लगातार बदल रहा है, और जैसे-जैसे हमारा पर्यावरण बदलता है, वैसे-वैसे उन पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों के बारे में जागरूक होने की आवश्यकता भी बढ़ जाती है जो इन परिवर्तनों का कारण बन रहे हैं। प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, गर्मी और ठंडक की अवधि और विभिन्न प्रकार के मौसम पैटर्न में भारी वृद्धि के साथ, लोगों को हमारे ग्रह द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों के साथ-साथ अपने जीवन जीने के तरीके के बारे में बहुत अधिक सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता है। पर्यावरणीय मुद्दे पर्यावरण पर मानवीय गतिविधियों के हानिकारक प्रभाव हैं। इनमें प्रदूषण, अधिक जनसंख्या, अपशिष्ट निपटान, जलवायु परिवर्तन, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग, ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव आदि शामिल हैं। मनुष्य और पर्यावरण के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से व्यक्तिगत, संगठनात्मक और सरकारी स्तरों पर विभिन्न पर्यावरण संरक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं। वर्तमान पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों में से कुछ जिन पर तत्काल ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है:

जलवायु परिवर्तन:

आज के परिदृश्य में जलवायु परिवर्तन एक बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। यह समस्या पिछले कुछ दशकों में सामने आई है। ग्रीनहाउस गैसें जलवायु परिवर्तन का प्रमुख कारण हैं। पर्यावरणीय परिवर्तनों के कई विनाशकारी प्रभाव होते हैं जैसे ग्लेशियरों का पिघलना, ऋतुओं में परिवर्तन, महामारी आदि।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग:

जीवाश्म ईंधन के जलने, ऑटोमोबाइल और क्लोरोफ्लोरोकार्बन के उत्सर्जन से वातावरण में ग्रीनहाउस गैसें बढ़ती हैं। इससे पृथ्वी के तापमान में वृद्धि हुई है जिससे पर्यावरणीय परिवर्तन हुए हैं। दुनिया भर में तापमान में इस वृद्धि को ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के रूप में जाना जाता है।

ओजोन परत रिक्तीकरण:

ओजोन परत सांद्र ओजोन गैस की एक परत है। यह हमें सूर्य की हानिकारक पराबैंगनी किरणों से बचाता है। यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण परत सीएफसी (क्लोरोफ्लोरोकार्बन) द्वारा नष्ट हो रही है, जिसका उपयोग उद्योगों और रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी (जैसे एयरोसोल डिब्बे) में किया जाता है।€इन यौगिकों में मौजूद क्लोरीन ओजोन परत को नष्ट कर देता है। ओजोन परत में छेद के कारण मनुष्य और वन्यजीव हानिकारक यूवी किरणों के संपर्क में आ जाते हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कैंसर सहित कई त्वचा रोग होते हैं।

जल प्रदूषण:

नदियों, महासागरों, झीलों और तालाबों में हानिकारक पदार्थों का प्रवेश, जो पानी की भौतिक, रासायनिक या जैविक स्थिति को बदल देता है, जल प्रदूषण कहलाता है। प्रदूषित जल में ऑक्सीजन की कमी हो जाती है जिससे जीव मर जाते हैं। जल जीवन का मुख्य स्रोत है और इसलिए इसे किसी भी प्रकार के प्रदूषण से बचाना हमारा प्रमुख कर्तव्य है।

वायु प्रदूषण

वायु प्रदूषण उद्योगों, ऑटोमोबाइल से होने वाले उत्सर्जन और जीवाश्म ईंधन के बढ़ते उपयोग का परिणाम है। गैसीय उत्सर्जन से पृथ्वी के तापमान में वृद्धि हुई है। इतना ही नहीं, इससे लोगों में बीमारियों का खतरा भी

बढ़ गया था। ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन ठोस-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन को ठोस अपशिष्ट के उत्पादन, भंडारण, संग्रह, स्थानांतरण और परिवहन, प्रसंस्करण और निपटान से जुड़े अनुशासन के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है ताकि इसका पर्यावरण पर हानिकारक प्रभाव न पड़े।

वनों की कटाई:

वनों की कटाई से पेड़ों और जंगलों का चिंताजनक दर से ह्रास होता है। पेड़ हमें ऑक्सीजन और कई कच्चे माल प्रदान करते हैं और पृथ्वी के तापमान को भी बनाए रखते हैं। व्यावसायिक उद्देश्यों के लिए पेड़ों की कमी के कारण पृथ्वी की जलवायु में भारी बदलाव आया है। वन बड़ी संख्या में जंगली जानवरों और पौधों का निवास स्थान हैं। वनों के विनाश से बड़ी संख्या में पौधों और जानवरों की प्रजातियाँ नष्ट हो गई हैं जो जैव विविधता को प्रभावित कर रही हैं।

जनसंख्या:

पृथ्वी की जनसंख्या में भारी वृद्धि हो रही है। यह सात अरब से अधिक होने का अनुमान है। बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण संसाधनों की कमी हो गई है। अगर ऐसा ही चलता रहा तो इतनी बड़ी आबादी का भरण-पोषण करना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगा। प्रदूषण, अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, वनों की कटाई, जलवायु परिवर्तन और ग्लोबल वार्मिंग सहित अन्य पर्यावरणीय मुद्दे सभी अधिक जनसंख्या से जुड़े हैं। जल प्रदूषण एक पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा है जो कई जल निकायों को प्रभावित करता है। यह तस्वीर मेक्सिको से संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में प्रवेश करते समय नई नदी पर झाग दिखाती है । पर्यावरण संरक्षण पर्यावरण और मानव दोनों के लाभ के लिए व्यक्तिगत, संगठनात्मक या सरकारी स्तरों पर प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की रक्षा करने की प्रथा है । पर्यावरणवाद एक सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय आंदोलन है जो वकालत, कानून शिक्षा और सक्रियता के माध्यम से पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों को संबोधित करता है। मनुष्यों द्वारा किया गया पर्यावरण विनाश एक वैश्विक, सतत समस्या है। [4] जल प्रदूषण समुद्री जीवन के लिए भी समस्याएँ पैदा करता है। [5] अधिकांश विद्वानों का मानना है कि यदि मानव समाज ग्रहों की सीमाओं के भीतर स्थायी रूप से रहने के लिए काम करता है, तो परियोजना के शिखर पर 9-10 अरब लोगों की वैश्विक आबादी पृथ्वी के पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के भीतर स्थायी रूप से रह सकती है। पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों का बड़ा हिस्सा दुनिया की सबसे धनी आबादी द्वारा औद्योगिक वस्तुओं की अत्यधिक खपत के कारण होता है। [9] [10] [11] संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम ने 2021 में अपनी "प्रकृति के साथ शांति बनाना" रिपोर्ट में पाया कि प्रदूषण, जलवायु परिवर्तन और जैव विविधता हानि जैसे प्रमुख ग्रह संकटों को संबोधित करना संभव था, यदि पार्टियां सतत समाधान के लिए काम करतीं विकास लक्ष्य . प्रमुख वर्तमान पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों में जलवायु परिवर्तन , प्रदूषण , पर्यावरणीय गिरावट और संसाधन की कमी शामिल हो सकते हैं संरक्षण आंदोलन लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों की सुरक्षा और किसी भी पारिस्थितिक रूप से मूल्यवान |

प्राकृतिक क्षेत्रों, आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित खाद्य पदार्थों और ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की सुरक्षा की पैरवी करता है । संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रणाली ने तीन प्रमुख मुद्दों में पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ढांचे को अपनाया है, जिन्हें " ट्रिपल ग्रहीय संकट " के रूप में कोडित किया गया है: जलवायु परिवर्तन, प्रदूषण और जैव विविधता हानिमानवीय प्रभाव यह खंड पर्यावरण पर मानव प्रभाव का एक अंश है अक्सर पर्यावरणीय संघर्ष पर्यावरणीय न्याय के मुद्दों, स्वदेशी लोगों के अधिकारों , किसानों के अधिकारों , या उन समुदायों के लिए खतरों पर केंद्रित होते हैं जिनकी आजीविका समुद्र पर निर्भर है। स्थानीय संघर्षों के नतीजे अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण न्याय नेटवर्क से तेजी से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं, जिसमें वैश्विक पर्यावरण न्याय आंदोलन शामिल है। पर्यावरणीय संघर्ष प्राकृतिक आपदा की प्रतिक्रिया को जटिल बना सकता है या मौजूदा संघर्षों को बढ़ा सकता है - विशेष रूप से भू-राजनीतिक विवादों के संदर्भ में या जहां पर्यावरणीय प्रवासियों को बनाने के लिए समुदायों को विस्थापित किया गया है । सामाजिक-पर्यावरणीय संघर्ष, पर्यावरणीय संघर्ष, या ईडीसी शब्द कभी-कभी एक दूसरे के स्थान पर उपयोग किए जाते हैं। इन संघर्षों का अध्ययन पारिस्थितिक अर्थशास्त्र , राजनीतिक पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण न्याय के क्षेत्रों से संबंधित है ।

पर्यावरणीय न्याय या पर्यावरण-न्याय, पर्यावरणीय अन्याय को संबोधित करने के लिए एक सामाजिक आंदोलन है, जो तब होता है जब गरीब या हाशिए पर रहने वाले समुदायों को खतरनाक अपशिष्ट , संसाधन निष्कर्षण और अन्य भूमि उपयोगों से नुकसान होता है जिससे उन्हें कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। इस आंदोलन ने सैकड़ों अध्ययन प्रस्तुत किए हैं जिनसे पता चलता है कि पर्यावरणीय क्षति का जोखिम असमान रूप से वितरित है। यह आंदोलन 1980 के दशक में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में शुरू हुआ । यह अमेरिकी

नागरिक अधिकार आंदोलन से काफी प्रभावित था और अमीर देशों के भीतर पर्यावरणीय नस्लवाद पर केंद्रित था। बाद में लिंग, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय अन्याय और हाशिये पर मौजूद समूहों के भीतर असमानताओं पर विचार करने के लिए आंदोलन का विस्तार किया गया। जैसे ही आंदोलन ने अमीर देशों में कुछ सफलता हासिल की, पर्यावरणीय बोझ को वैश्विक दक्षिण में स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया (उदाहरण के लिए निष्कर्षणवाद या वैश्विक अपशिष्ट व्यापार के माध्यम से)। इस प्रकार पर्यावरण न्याय के लिए आंदोलन अधिक वैश्विक हो गया है, इसके कुछ उद्देश्य अब संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा व्यक्त किए गए हैं । यह आंदोलन स्वदेशी भूमि अधिकारों और स्वस्थ पर्यावरण के मानव अधिकार के आंदोलनों के साथ ओवरलैप होता है ।पर्यावरण न्याय आंदोलन का लक्ष्य हाशिए पर रहने वाले समुदायों के लिए पर्यावरणीय निर्णय लेने में एजेंसी हासिल करना है जो उनके जीवन को प्रभावित करते हैं। वैश्विक पर्यावरण न्याय आंदोलन स्थानीय पर्यावरण संघर्षों से उत्पन्न होता है जिसमें पर्यावरण रक्षक अक्सर संसाधन निष्कर्षण या अन्य उद्योगों में बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों का सामना करते हैं। इन संघर्षों के स्थानीय परिणाम अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण न्याय नेटवर्क से तेजी से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। पर्यावरण न्याय विद्वानों ने सामाजिक विज्ञान साहित्य का एक बड़ा अंतःविषय निकाय तैयार किया है जिसमें राजनीतिक पारिस्थितिकी , पर्यावरण कानून और न्याय और स्थिरता पर सिद्धांतों में योगदान शामिल है । कानून यह अनुभाग पर्यावरण कानून का

विशिष्ट मुद्दे -

कृषि का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, विमानन का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, जलाशयों का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, ऊर्जा उद्योग का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, मछली पकड़ने का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, सिंचाई का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, खनन का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, पेंट का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, कागज का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, कीटनाशकों का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, नैनोटेक्नोलॉजी के पर्यावरणीय निहितार्थ, शिपिंग का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, युद्ध का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव

निष्कर्ष -

अमेरिकी विद्वान एल्डो लियोपोल्ड (Aldo Leopold) ने ‘भूमि नैतिकता’ (Land Ethics) की अवधारणा प्रस्तुत की। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें भूमि को संसाधन मात्र समझने के विचार को रोकना/त्यागना होगा। वस्तुत: भूमि का अभिप्राय केवल मृदा नहीं है, बल्कि भूमि ऊर्जा का प्रवाह प्रदान करती है जिसमें मृदा के साथ-साथ जीव-जंतु एवं पौधे पनपते हैं। अत: भूमि को संसाधन मानकर इसके दुरुपयोग को रोकना होगा तथा भूमि का संरक्षण करना होगा। पृथ्वी पर मानवीय एवं गैर-मानवीय कल्याण एवं समृद्धि स्वयं में एक मूल्य है। यह मूल्य मानवीय उद्देश्यों के लिये गैर-मानवीय जीवन की उपयोगिता से स्वतंत्र है। प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की समृद्धि एवं विविधता का स्वयं में ही मूल्य है, अत: मानव को यह समझना होगा कि इनके दोहन का अधिकार इसे नहीं है । मानव जीवन एवं संस्कृति की समृद्धि के लिये जनसंख्या को नियंत्रित करना भी आवश्यक है। गैर-मानव जीवन की समृद्धि के लिये भी जनसंख्या में कमी करने की आवश्यकता है। आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक नीतियों में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता है। प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के दुरुपयोग को रोककर संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। पर्यावरण संरक्षण की पारंपरिक गतिविधियों को व्यवहार में लाने की आवश्यकता है।

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चन्द्रकान्त देवताले की कविता में नारी विमर्श

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भूमिका :-

नारी परिवार रूपी गाड़ी का वह पहिया है जिसके बिना गाड़ी का चलना नामुमकिन है। असल में नारी ही परिवार को चलाती है, घर को संभालती है, बच्चों की परवरिश करती है। नारी का घर में होना घर की जीवंतता का प्रतीक है। नारी बेटी, बहन, माँ, भाभी, दादी अनेक रूपों में परिवार का पालन करती है। सदियों से नारी को भारतीय संस्कृति में महत्त्व दिया गया है। जैसे कहा जाता है-

यत्र नार्यंतु पुजन्ते
रमंते तत्र देवता

जहाँ नारी की पूजा होती है वहाँ ईश्वर का वास होता है, ऐसा कहा जाता है। भारतीय संस्कृति में नारी को पूजा जाता है। सांप्रत स्थिति में नारी को सम्मान मिलता है परंतु स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के उपरांत नारी की स्थिति आज की स्थिति जैसी नहीं थी। नारी पर बंधन थे। सिर्फ ऊँचे कुल की महिलाएँ ही पढ़ा-लिखा करती थी। 1960-70 के उपरांत शिक्षा व्यवस्था में तेजी से बदलाव आने लगे। आर्थिक स्वावलंबन के चलते महिलाएँ भी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने लगी परंतु यह स्थिति शहरों में ही थी। अभी तक गांवों की महिलाओं को घर-परिवार को ही संभालना पड़ता। कहीं-कहीं नारी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा मिलता। ऐसे में नारी का शोषण होना लाजमी था। यह शोषण, व्यक्ति स्वातंत्र्य, आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्य और सामाजिक स्तर इन स्तरों पर था।

बीज शब्द- नारी, विमर्श, चेतना, नारी की स्थिति, माँ, पत्नी आदि।

विषय प्रवेश –

चंद्रकांत देवताले समाज के प्रति सजग कवि रहें हैं। उनकी कविता मे जिसप्रकार किसान दिखाई देता है उसीप्रकार नारी चित्रण भी दिखाई देता है। देवताले की कविता में नारी अक्सर हमें देखने को मिलती है-वह बेटी के रूप में, पत्नी के रूप में, माँ के रूप में दिखाई देती है। अपनी माँ का वर्णन करते हुए देवताले कहते हैं-

"वह मेरी भूख और प्यास को
रत्ती-रत्ती पहचानती थी
और मेरे अक्सर अधपेट खाए उठने पर
बाद में जुठे बर्तन अबेरते
चौके में अकेले बड़बड़ाती रहती थी
बरामदे में छिपकर
मेरे कान उसके हर शब्द को लपक लेते थे
और आखिर में उसका भगवान के लिए बड़बड़ाना
सबसे खौफनाक सिद्ध होता
और तब मैं दरवाजा खोल
देर रात तक के लिए सड़क के
एकान्त और अंधेरे को समर्पित हो जाता।"1

कवि जब छोटे थे उस समय का वर्णन कविता में मिलता है। माँ का प्रेम कितना सच्चा होता है इसका दर्शन हमें यहाँ होता है। कवि बताते हैं कि उसकी हर बात माँ जानती है। जब कभी कवि अधपेट खाना खाकर उठते थे तब माँ सब जानती थी। उसे बूरा लगता था कि उसका बेटा अधपेट खाना खाकर उठा है। तब वह चौके में जाकर बर्तन माँजते-माँजते बड़बड़ाती रहती। इस तरह माँ किसी स्वार्थ के बिना प्रेम करती थी। चंद्रकांत देवताले पर वीरेन डंगवाल की एक अपर्याप्त टिप्पणी लेख में देवताले के स्त्री विषयक दृष्टिकोण को लेकर कहते हैं-"'औरत', 'माँ जब खाना परोसती थी', 'दो लड़कियों का पिता होने पर', 'उसके सपने', 'बालम ककड़ी बेचने वाली लड़कियाँ', 'माँ पर नहीं लिख सकता कविता', 'नहाते हुए रोती औरत' ये वे स्त्री विषयक कविताएँ हैं जो अपनी मार्मिकता के साथ स्मृति में बसी रहती है।"2

माँ, पत्नी और बेटियों के बारे में कवि देवताले स्वयं कहते हैं-"बचपन से मैंने देखा कि औरतें कितना काम करती हैं और कितने प्रेम से करती हैं। कपड़े पछीटने, अनाज उगाने, खेतों का काम करने, खाना बनाने तक स्त्रियों से ज्यादा काम

करने वाला कोई नहीं। मैं एक विशाल कुटुंब में माँ, मौसी, भाभी और बहनों के बीच बड़ा हुआ और सबसे छोटा होने के कारण माँ मुझे बहुत चाहती थी। मैंने पत्नी, बेटियों के प्रति भी कविता अपने रोजमर्रा के सहज जीवन से प्राप्त की और सायास ढंग से कुछ नहीं लिखा।"3 कवि के अनुसार वह औरत ही है जो घर में सबसे अधिक काम करती है। काम घर का हो या खेती का हो हर काम महिलाएँ बड़ी शिद्दत से करती हैं। कपड़े धोकर उन्हें सुखाने का काम हो, अनाज उगाने का काम हो, खेतों में काम करना हो या फिर घर में खाना बनाने का काम हो, हर काम को वो बड़े प्यार से और जिम्मेदारी से करती हैं। महिलाएँ जो भी काम करती हैं वह बड़ी लगन से करती हैं। कवि जब बड़े हो रहे थे तब उनके इर्दगिर्द माँ, मौसी, भाभी और बहनें थी। इसके अलावा कवि अपने परिवार में भी पत्नी और दो बेटियों के साथ रहते थे। इसी वजह से उनके मन में स्त्री के प्रति आदरभाव है, सम्मान की भावना है। कवि देवताले ने औरत को हरदम कर्मरत रहने और दूसरों के लिए अपनी जिंदगी दांव पर लगाने के उसके समर्पण भाव को 'औरत' कविता में व्यक्त किया हैं-

"वह औरत
आकाश और पृथ्वी के बीच कब से कपड़े पछीट रही है,
पछीट रही है शताब्दियों से धूप के तार पर सूखा रही है,
वह औरत आकाश और धूप हवा से
वंचित घुप्प गुफा में कितना आटा गूँध रही है?
गूँध रही है मनो सेर आटा असंख्य रोटियाँ
सूरज की पीठ पर पका रही है
एक औरत दिशाओं के सूप खेतों को फटक रही है
एक औरत वक्त नदी में दोपहर के पत्थर से
शताब्दियाँ हो गई एड़ी घिस रही है"4

कवि के अनुसार औरत अनंत काल से पृथ्वी और आकाश के बीच कब से कपड़े पछीट रही है और शताब्दियों से उन्हें धूप में सूखा रही है। कितना आटा गूँथ रही है, असंख्य रोटियाँ बना रही है। खेतों में अनंत वर्षों से काम कर रही है। नदी की ओर जाकर कपड़े धोती रही है शताब्दियों से। महिला का इतने समर्पण भाव से परिवार के लिए काम करना कोई आम बात नहीं है। इतना होकर भी महिला को समाज में जितना मिलना चाहिए उतना सम्मान नहीं मिलता। कवि इसी बात से चिंतित रहते हैं और इसीलिए अपनी कविता में महिला को सम्मान से चित्रित करते हैं।

विष्णु खरे चंद्रकांत देवताले के अच्छे मित्र रहे हैं, उनकी कविताओं के समीक्षक रहे हैं। देवताले के काव्य की स्त्री के बारे में अपना मत व्यक्त करते हुए कहते हैं-"औरत शताब्दियों के कपड़े पछीट रही है, एक अँधियारी गुफा में मनों का आटा गूंथकर सूरज की पीठ पर असंख्य रोटियाँ पका रही है, दिशाओं के सूप में खेतों को फटक रही है, पृथ्वी के स्तनों को समेटे दूध के झरने बहा रही है, घास के गठ्ठर तले धरती नाप रही है, एक सोते हुए आदमी के पास निर्वसन जाग रही है, भीड़ में अपना चेहरा अपना पता पूछ रही है।"5 इसप्रकार देवताले की कविता को लेकर विष्णु खरे अपना मत व्यक्त करते हैं।और उनकी कविता मे नारी को कितना महत्व दिया गया है इसपर अपनी राय देते हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

निष्कर्ष रूप मे इतना ही कहा जा सकता है कि चंद्रकांत देवताले की कविता में जिसप्रकार आदिवासी चित्रण, किसान चेतना और एसएआरवीएचएआरए वर्ग का चित्रण डीईकेएचएनई को मिलता है उसीप्रकार देवताले की कविता में नारी चित्रण भी डीईकेएचएनई को मिलता है। फिर वह पत्नी के रूप में हो, बेटियों के रूप में हो, आदिवासी नारी के रूप में हो या फ़ुटपाथ पर टहलनेवाली नारी के रूप में हो देवताले की कविता में एचएआर कहीं नारी देखने को मिलती है। नारी के प्रति उनके मन में अपार करुणा एवम प्रेम दिखाई देता हैयह स्पष्ट हो जाता है।

संदर्भ:

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3) बिना घायल हुए कोई कवि नही बन सकता – मंगलेश उबराल की बातचीत, मेरे साक्षात्कार पृ. 199
4) चंद्रकांत देवताले – औरत पृ. 47
5) इंद्रप्रस्थ भारती, चंद्रकांत देवताले विशेषांक – विष्णू खरे, हमारे जीवन और समय का अद्वितीय कवि है पृ. 7

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मराठी कवितेतील स्त्रीवाद

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प्रस्ताविक -

साठोत्तरी मराठी वाङ्मयामध्ये विविध साहित्यप्रवाह उदयास आले. यामध्ये ग्रामीण, दलित, आदिवासी, भटक्या विमुक्त आणि स्त्रीवादी अशा प्रवाहांचा प्रामुख्याने उल्लेख केला जातो. यापैकी स्त्रीवादी साहित्याचा प्रवाह हा भारतीय संस्कृती आणि विचारसरणीमधून जन्मलेला नसून तो पाश्चात्यांकडून आपल्याकडे आलेला प्रवाह आहे. त्यामुळे स्त्रीवाद ही मूळ भारतीय विचारसरणी नसून मार्क्सवादाप्रमाणे बाहेरून आलेली पण सध्या भारतात रुजलेली विचारसरणी आहे. पाश्चात्य देशातील औद्योगिक क्रांती तसेच इतर घडामोडींमधून स्त्रियांच्या समस्यांचा विचार करणारी चळवळ उदयास आली. या स्त्रीमुक्ती चळवळीमधूनच स्त्रीवाद, स्त्रीवादी विचारप्रणाली, स्त्रीवादी समीक्षा, स्त्रीवादी साहित्य चळवळ निर्माण झाली. स्त्रीवादी साहित्य ही स्त्रियांची वाङ्मयीन चळवळ आहे. स्त्रियांना शिक्षणाचा अधिकार मिळाला. यातून त्यांना स्वत्वाची जाणीव झाली. त्यांच्या ठिकाणचा आत्मविश्वास जागृत झाला. त्यातून त्यांनी लेखनाला सुरुवात केली.

स्त्रियांवरील अन्याय सनातन आहे, स्त्रियांच्याकडे पाहण्याची आपल्या समाजाची दृष्टी समानतेची नाही. शैक्षणिक, कौटुंबिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि सामाजिक दृष्टीने स्त्रियांना पिढ्यांपिढ्या दडपणाखाली वावरावे लागले. हे दडपण हेच आपले खरे जीवन आहे. असे काहींना वाटलेही पण बदलती सामाजिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक स्थिती तसेच वैज्ञानिक दृष्टीकोन आणि शैक्षणिक प्रगतीने मिळालेल्या आत्मविश्वासाने स्त्रियांना आपण दुर्बल, अबला आहोत. परधीन आहोत. याची जाणीव होऊ लागली. आणि गेल्या तीन-साडेतीन शतकापासून स्त्रिया आपला आवाज उंचावू लागल्या आहेत. स्त्रियांच्या स्वातंत्र्य आणि समानतेचे लढे आजही चालूच आहेत. यातूनच स्त्रीवादी विचारांचे साहित्य निर्माण झाले. पुढे पुढे स्त्रीवादी साहित्याची स्वतंत्र ओळख पटू लागली. स्त्रीवाद प्रामुख्याने पाश्चात्य विचारधारा आहे. भारतीय साहित्यातही आज स्वतंत्र स्त्रीवादी विचारधारा स्पष्टतेने जाणवू लागली आहे. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधातून स्त्रीवादी विचारांच्या दृष्टीकोनातून मराठी कवितेचा अभ्यास करावयाचा आहे. १९७५ पासून स्त्रियांच्या स्वातंत्र्याची चळवळ काही अंगाने महाराष्ट्रात सुरू झाली आणि स्त्रियांचे विविध प्रश्न, अन्याय, अत्याचार या बद्दल स्त्रियांच्या काव्यात हे सामाजिक भान किती प्रखरपणे येते याचा अभ्यास शोधनिबंधातून करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील कवयित्रींचे कविता लेखन

१९५० ते २००० या संपूर्ण कालखंडात अनेक कवयित्रींनी आपल्या कवितेतून स्त्रीवाद मांडला. १९५० नंतरच्या कविता अभ्यासल्यानंतर आपल्या लक्षात येते कि, या कवितेतून मार्क्स, फुले, शाहू, आंबेडकर यांच्या परिवर्तनवादी, समतावादी विचारांचा फार मोठा प्रभाव दिसून येतो. "स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात वर्णाश्रम व्यवस्थेला धक्का देण्यासाठी समाजाच्या विविध स्तरातून विचारमंथन झाले. महापुरुषांच्या मानवगामी मूलमंत्राला प्रतिसाद देणारे मन तयार झाले. मार्क्स, गांधी, फुले, आंबेडकर यांना आदर्श मानले. मराठी कविता या रसायनाच्या मुशीतून तयार होत होती. बदलणाऱ्या सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक वास्तवामुळे आणि साहित्य परंपरेतील अंतर्गत रेट्यामुळे स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील स्त्रियांनी लिहिलेली कविता सुद्धा नव्या दिशा, नव्या परंपरा शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत होती. मराठी कविता प्रयोगशीलतेकडे वाटचाल - करीत होती. " (1)

या काळातील केशवसुत, मर्ढेकर, कुसुमाग्रज यांच्या आधुनिकवादाचा प्रभाव स्त्रियांच्याही काव्यावर होत होता. स्त्रियांच्या उत्कट भावनेचा आविष्कार घडत होता. स्त्रीत्वाचे विविध कांगोरे, सामाजिक जाणीवा, जीवनचिंतन, अभिव्यक्ती विशेष या काळातील कवयित्रींच्या काव्यातून 'विशेषत्वाने जाणवतात. १९७५ नंतर स्त्रियांनी जे लेखन केलेले आहे त्यातून स्त्रीला आलेल्या आत्मभानाचे, स्वातंत्र्याचे, कर्तृत्वाचे दर्शन घडते. १९७५ नंतरच्या स्त्रीवादी साहित्याने पारंपारिक चौकट मोडून टाकली. भारतीय संस्कृतीच्या पुरुषकेंद्री कुटुंब चौकटीत रुजलेली पारंपारिक कौटुंबिक मूल्ये 'चूल आणि मूल' ही कालबाह्य ठरविली. याची काही उदाहरणे निवडक कवयित्रींच्या कवितेतून खालील प्रमाणे दिसून येतील.

रजनी परुळेकर :-

रजनी परुळेकर यांची कविता केवळ स्त्रीमनाचे भावविश्वच प्रकट करीत नाही तर स्त्री जीवनानुभवाचे अनेक पदर धुंडाळताना दिसते. स्त्रीवादी चळवळीचा प्रभाव त्यांच्या कवितेवर आहेच. शिवाय स्त्रीच्या शरीर संवेदनाही त्या धीटपणे व्यक्त करतात. आशय आणि आविष्कार या दोन्ही दृष्टीने रजनी परुळेकर यांच्या कविताचा आवाका बराच मोठा आहे. त्यांची कविता दीर्घ कवितेचा प्रयोग करते. त्यातून एक परिपूर्ण अनुभव समग्रपणे साकार करते. कथात्मशैलीतून त्यांची दीर्घ कविता साकार होते. 'काळ तोंडी तू आणि पांढऱ्या पायाची', केस संपल्यावर', 'स्पर्श' या सारख्या त्यांच्या दीर्घ कविता म्हणजे सामाजिक वास्तव, दुभंगलेपणाचे दुःख, कमालीचे कारुण्य, स्त्रियांवरील अन्याय, वेदना, विसंगती, अन्यायाबद्दलची चीड या त्यांच्या काव्यातील अथक वाहणारा स्त्रोत आहे. स्त्रीवादाची मूल्ये जोपासणारी ही कविता असून उपरोधिक शैलीतून त्यांनी ती व्यक्त केलेली आहेत.

समाजातील माणसामाणसांचे संबंध हा त्यांच्या चिंतनाचा विषय आहे. स्त्रीची वेदना स्पष्ट करताना त्या म्हणतात –

“काळतोंडी तू आणि पांढ-या पायाची"
हे दिवसागणिक दहादा ऐकावे लागे
अर्थ कळत नव्हता त्याचा तिला
आणि काळ्या मांजराला पायात घोटाळणा-या
"(२)

माणसंच माणसाला असे म्हणू लागल्यावर त्यांनी तरी आपलं अस्तित्व कुठं शोधावं ? स्त्रीच्या भावनांचा अजिबात विचार केला जात नाही. अशा बोलण्यामुळे स्त्रीच्या मनाला ठेस लागेल ती देखील माणूस आहे तिच्याही काही भावना आहेत. याचा कोणीही विचार करत नाही. स्त्रियांसाठी विशेष कायदे करण्यात आले आहेत तरी देखील स्त्रियांवरती अत्याचार होतच असतो. न्यायलयात एखादया स्त्री ने अत्याचारा विरोधी केस केली तर वकिलांच्या युक्तीवादातील शब्द कसे व किती अपमानास्पद असतात याचा विचार होत नाही. रजनी परुळेकर यांनी या एकूणच व्यवस्थेवरच 'केस संपल्यावर' या कवितेतून भाष्य केले आहे 'केस संपल्यावर' या कवितेतून एका घटस्फोटित स्त्रीची व्यथा त्यांनी मांडली आहे. एकूण पुरुष हा स्त्रीच्या शरीरसंबंधाच्या मुद्यांनाच चघळीत असतो हे वास्तव या कवितेतून चित्रित करण्यात आले 'काही वकिलांचे काळ्या कोटांसारखेच कळकट चेहरे भुकेल्या माणसाची लाळ गळावी तसे घटस्फोटित स्त्रीसमोर शब्द गाळणारे काही” (३)

एकटया जगणाऱ्या स्त्रीला समाजात वावरताना येणा-या अनुभवांचे दाहक वर्णन रजनी परुळेकर यांची कविता करते. त्यांची प्रत्येक कविता आत्मशोध घेत असते.

नीरजा :

नीरजा या स्त्रीवादी कवयित्रीचे 'निरन्वय' 'वेणा' आणि 'स्त्रीगणेशा' असे तीन काव्यसंग्रह प्रकाशित झालेले आहेत.

स्त्रीवादी मूल्यांची वीण नीरजाने आपल्या कवितामधून कशी विणली आहे. याबाबत डॉ. दादा गोरे यांनी आपल्या 'काव्यसंवेदन' मध्ये म्हटले आहे की, “बदलत्या स्त्रीजाणिवांची अभिव्यक्ती नीरजा तिन्ही कवितासंग्रहातून आलेली आहे. ‘निरन्वय’ पेक्षा 'वेणा' आणि 'स्त्री गणेशा' या संग्रहात ती अधिक परिपक्व झालेली आहे. वर्षानुवर्षाच्या बिजागरातून तिने परंपरेची सारी बंद कवाडे मोकळी केली. तेव्हापासून आभाळही तिच्या घरात मुक्तपणे वावरते” (४)

नीरजा आपल्या काव्यातून संस्कृतीने जे स्त्रीत्वाचे आदर्श घालून दिले होते ते पारंपारिक आदर्शच झुगारून देते आणि लगेच स्त्रीत्वाच्या दुःखद वेदनाही मांडते. अखेर स्त्रीच्या भोवती जो भोगवादाचा पसारा पसरलेला असतो त्याचा तिला तिरस्कार वाटतो म्हणूनच तिला ही पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती निवडुंगाच्या काटेरी पर्वासारखी भासते तेव्हा ती म्हणते-

" आता निवडुंगाच्या रानात, माझे गुदमरणे अटळ आहे. (५)

स्त्रीच्या वेदनेचे, पुरुषांच्या मानसिकतेचे, चित्रण तिच्या शब्दांशब्दांतून पाझरत असते.

नीरजा यांच्या कवितेतील स्त्रीही बेडखोर आहे. संस्कृतीने स्त्रीवर आदर्श भूमिका करत राहण्याचे लादलेले संस्कार ती नाकारते. 'सावित्री'ला उद्देशून त्यांच्या कवितेतील स्त्री म्हणते-

“--------- निघून गेलीस स्वतः
पावित्र्याचे धडे अन् प्रेमाच्या कसोट्या,
आमच्यावर लादून----------
पण आमचे काय ?
आम्ही पाचोळा या जुनाट वृक्षाचा
या मतलबी सत्यवानांनी
केली होळी, आमच्या आयुष्याची” (६)

स्त्रीमुक्तीला व स्त्रीवादाला अशा कथा मान्य नाहीत. आज आपण विज्ञानयुगात वावरत असताना सावित्री अहिल्या यांच्या सतीत्वाचे दाखले कुणालाही पटत नाहीत. स्त्रीवाद हा विज्ञानवादी असल्याचा व पुराणवाद नाकारणारा आहे. हेच कवयित्रीने दाखवून दिले आहे.

स्वाती शिंदे :-

स्वाती शिंदे स्त्रीवादी कवयित्री आहेत 'स्त्रीकोष' आणि 'प्रेम म्हणजे प्रेमच, हे त्यांचे कविता संग्रह प्रसिद्ध आहेत. त्यांच्या 'स्त्रीकोष' या काव्यसंग्रहाबाबत, कमल देसाई यांनी असे म्हटले आहे की, "स्वाती शिंदेच्या कविता आशयघन असतात त्या तुम्हाला अंतर्मुख करतात. आणि तुम्हाला चिंतन करायला लावतात." स्वाती शिंदे यांनी

'स्त्रीकोष'मधून स्त्री गर्भापासूनच तिच्या वेदनेला प्रारंभ होतो हे सांगून स्त्रीचा आत्मविश्वास जागवून बाईपणाची शिकार न होता ती परतावून लावण्याची शक्ती प्रदान करते, तेव्हा ती म्हणते-

" म्हणून सांगते सयांनो
मागून काही मिळत नसतं
------ 'मी म्हणजे एक बाई'
मनातून पूर्ण उकरायला हवं
मग बघा तोही कसा
गर्दी सारत पुढं येईल
माझ्या सोबत चल सखे म्हणत
तुझ्यासवे चालत राहील" (७)

स्त्रीने स्त्रीकोषातच राहून चालणार नाही. पारंपारिक चौकटीतून बाहेर पडून अन्यायाच्या विरोधात आवाज उठवला पाहिजे. कोणतीही गोष्ट मागून मिळत नसते. कवयित्री 'आपल्या सखीला स्त्रीमुक्ती चळवळीचे शस्त्र हाती घेऊन लढण्याचा सल्ला देत आहे. स्त्रीवादाला स्त्रीपुरुष हा भेद मुळीच मान्य नाही. स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा नारा स्त्रीवादाने दिला आहे परंतु समाजजीवनात अद्यापही स्त्रीच्या गर्भाला किंमत नाही. गर्भातच 'स्त्री' लिंगाची परवड सुरू होते. म्हणून स्वाती शिंदे सर्वच 'आई' होणा-या आपल्या सख्यांना मोलाचा सल्ला देते-

"गर्भच असा वाढव आई
जणू तो तुझा स्वर्ग आहे.
स्त्री- पुरुष समानतेचा
तोच एक मार्ग आहे.

गर्भलिंग परीक्षा, स्त्री भ्रूण हत्या या सर्व कल्पना नव्हे वास्तव आता पुरुषी अहंकारापुढे नमूद करायला नको आहे.
स्त्रीवादाचा खरा अर्थ सांगत कवयित्री म्हणते.

" पिचत - खचत जगणं
दोघंही आत सोडून देवू
'स्त्रीकोष' आणि 'वज्रदेही पौरुष्याच्या'
'सांकव' आत जोडून घेवू"

अशाप्रकारे स्वाती शिंदे यांनी स्त्रीवादी मूल्यांची पेरणी करीत स्त्रियांना त्यांच्या सामर्थ्याची जाणीव करून देत त्यांचा आत्मविश्वास जागा केला.

वृषाली किन्हाळकर :-

'वेदन' हा वृषाली किन्हाळकर यांचा काव्यसंग्रह व्यवसायाने डॉक्टर असलेल्या वृषाली किन्हाळकर यांनी पेशंटच्या, स्त्रीच्या संवेदना, वेदना, चित्रित केल्या आहेत.

स्त्रीवाद हा स्त्रियांना त्यांच्या अस्तित्वाची जाणीव करून देणारा आहे. परंपरेपेक्षाही आता स्त्रियांच्या जीवनात अनेक नव्या समस्या उभ्या राहत आहेत, चार भिंतीच्या पलीकडे असलेल्या स्त्रियांच्या समस्यांचा वेध 'वेदन' मध्ये घेतला आहे. तेव्हा कवयित्री म्हणते,

"उंबरठ्याबाहेरचे जग न पाहिलेली
तिची पावलं जेव्हा व्यासपीठ चढतात शांतपणे
तेव्हा,
वर्षानुवर्ष दबलेल्या तिच्या ओठाच्या कोपऱ्यात
एक मोकळे स्मित जन्मते " (८)

स्त्रीमुक्ती चळवळीमुळीच स्त्रियांना आज मोकळा श्वास घेता येत असला तरी त्यांच्या वेदना काही कमी झालेल्या नाहीत. ही अनुभूती अविष्कृत करताना कवयित्री म्हणते-

"पण
घराघरातून तिची मात्र
अजूनही वाताहात आहे
आईबापानं पोलिसात दिली
ती तक्रार धूळ खात आहे
हसरा चेहरा बाहेर
आणि भडकणारा स्टोव्ह
घरात आहे.

स्त्रियांच्या प्रश्नांची दखल घेत व बदलल्या जमान्याचाही वेध घेत वृषाली किन्हाळकर यांची कविता आविष्कृत होते.

आसावरी काकडे:-

स्त्रीवादी कवितेत आसावरी काकडे हे नाव बहुचर्चित असून त्यांची कविता प्रखर, स्त्रीवादाचा, पुरस्कार करते. त्यांचे 'आरसा' 'आकाश' 'तीन बालगीत संग्रह 'मी एक दर्शनबिंदू', 'रहाटाला पुन्हा गती दिलीय मी' इत्यादी कविता संग्रह प्रसिद्ध असून त्यांनी काही हिंदी कवितांचाही अनुवाद केला आहे.

'आरसा' मधून त्यांनी स्वतःचा शोध घेत एक संस्कारक्षम स्त्रीवादी तत्त्वज्ञान शब्दांकित केले आहे. त्यांची कविता अधिकतर चिंतनपर आहे. मनुसंस्कृतीत दबलेल्या स्त्रीत्वाचा श्वास मोकळा होतो तेव्हा त्या म्हणतात-

"म्हणून सुरक्षित सुखासह
तीन घरच नाकारलं
मोकळया श्वासांची
किंमत ठरविण्याचा हक्क
तिला सगळयानीच नाकारला होता.
अन तरीही तिने घर, नाकारलं!

परंपरा नाकारून ती स्वतंत्र विचाराने जगण्यासाठी बाहेर पडते. कारण तिला माहीत असते तिच्या मोकळया श्वासांना किंमत नसते. त्यांच्या स्त्रीवादी भूमिकांचे चिंतन त्यांची खालील कविता करते,

"स्त्रीचा जन्म मिळाला म्हणून
फक्त तिनंच का पेलावे स्त्रीत्व ?
कळायला हवा
पुरुषी होत चाललेल्या समाजाला
स्त्री असण्याचा अर्थ

स्त्री असण्याचा अर्थ व पुरूषाच कर्तव्य याचे चित्रच त्यांनी या कवितेतून चित्रित केले आहे.

आश्विनी धोंगडे -

'स्त्री सुक्त' हा त्यांचा काव्यसंग्रह या संग्रहातून त्यांनी स्त्रियांना आत्मोध्दाराची हाक दिली आहे .'बातम्या'

या कवितेतून त्यांनी आजच्या स्त्रीची समाजात होणारी कुचंबणा आणि तिच्यावर होणारे अन्याय वृत्तपत्रीय भाषेच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्त केली आहे

"घरगुती भांडणातून पत्नीचा खून
विवाहितेचा छळ आरोपातून
सबळ पुराव्या अभावी मुक्तता
जाचास कंटाळून विवाहितेची मुलासह आत्महत्या"

पान उलटावे इतक्या सहजतेने रोजच्या वृत्तपत्रीय बातम्यांची शीर्षकच कविता बनून येतात. त्यातील भाव अत्यंत प्रखर असतात"

या वृत्तपत्रीय शैली प्रमाणेच उपहासात्मक शैलीचा देखील कवयित्री वापर करतात. त्यांच्या 'तळयात-मळयात' या कवितेतून या शैलीचा प्रत्यय येतो. आज विज्ञान युगात वावरताना डॉक्टर, प्राध्यापक, वकील, इंजिनियर अशा सुशिक्षित स्त्रिया देखील अंधश्रध्देला बळी पडतात. ते सांगताना कवयित्री म्हणते, "एम.एस्सी. झाल्यावर विज्ञान शाखेत

तिने तीन वर्षात पीएच डी केली. मुल होण्यासाठी वाट पाहता पाहता कोण काय सांगेल ते नवस बोलली " (९) अशी ही आजच्या विज्ञान युगातल्या सुशिक्षित स्त्रीची मानसिकता त्यांनी उपरोधिक शैलीत चित्रित केली आहे "स्त्रीसूक्त" मधील अश्विनी धोंगडे यांची कविता म्हणजे आजच्या स्त्रीमुक्ती आंदोलनाच्या काळात कवितेच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी आत्मोद्धाराची दिलेली हाक आहे.

अशाप्रकारे वर अभ्यासलेल्या निवडक कवयित्रीच्या निवडक स्त्रीवादी कवितेतून स्त्रीवादाचे सुक्त गायले आहे. स्त्री जागृतीचा आणि अन्यायाच्या विरोधात सर्व कवयित्रींनी चीड व्यक्त केली आहे. त्या भावनांचा आज विचार करण्याची वेळ आली आहे. केवळ प्रेम, सौंदर्य, शृंगार या त्रिकोणात स्त्रीचे चित्र उभे केले जात होते ; परंतु आज जेव्हा स्त्रीच लिहिती झाली तेव्हा त्यांनी या त्रिकोणाच्या पलीकडे असलेल्या स्त्रीचे चित्र रेखाटले आहे.

सारांश :-

आजच्या स्त्रीचे आशावादी चित्रच या स्त्रीवादी कवयित्रींनी चितारले आहे. घरातील पुरुषसुक्ताचे पठण करणारी स्त्री आता स्त्रीसुक्ते रचू लागली. रणांगणावर उतरून पुरुषांशी दोन हात करण्याचे सामर्थ्य, स्वबळावर स्वत:चा मार्ग शोधण्याचे सामर्थ्य, समाजातील विषमता, स्वअस्तित्वाची ओळख, अन्यायाची जाणीव या स्त्रीवादी काव्यातून होते. आजची स्त्री ही परंपरा नाकारून नवा समतेचा समाज निर्माण करणारी आहे, असा एकूणच आलेख या स्त्रीवादी काव्यातून होतो. १९७५ हे महिला वर्ष साजरे झाल्यानंतर संपूर्ण जगातून स्त्रीमुक्तीची वारे वाहू लागले. स्त्रीवादी कवयित्रींची एक नवी पिढीच उदयाला आली. बदललेल्या सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक जीवनाचे पडसाद या काव्यावर पडलेली दिसते. स्त्रियांना गुलामगिरीत खितपत ठेवणाऱ्या पारंपारिक कल्पना मोडीत काढण्यात येऊ लागल्या. राजकारण अर्थकारण स्त्री-पुरुष भेद, नातेसंबंध या बाबत स्त्रीवादी कविता स्त्रियांना आपल्या हक्काची जाणीव करून देऊ लागली. स्त्रियांना आत्मोद्धाराचा मार्ग शिकविला.

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कल्पनातीत हिरकण्या

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प्रस्तावना :-

आज स्त्री कुठल्याही क्षेत्रात कमी नाही. आधीही नव्हती परंतू तिचे कर्तृत्व घरापूरते मर्यादित ठेवण्यात आले. घरी कर्ता पुरुष नसतांना किंवा असतांना शेतकाम, मजूरीकाम, घरचे काम सांभाळून घरचा प्रपंच करणाऱ्या महिला होत्याच की. हया नोकरी करणाऱ्या किंवा कामासाठी बाहेरगावी किंवा प्रतिष्ठित ठिकाणी काम करणाऱ्या नसतील. स्वः कर्तृत्वाने प्रंपच चालविणाऱ्या स्त्रिया होत्याच त्यांचाकडे पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीने डोळेझाक करुन पुरुषच घरचा कर्ता पुरुष आहे हे सिध्द केले. लहान गावात, शहरात मोलमजूरी करणाऱ्या, छोटा व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या, धुणी भांडी करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांच्या समस्या वेगळया असतात. त्यांना घरची कामें सांभाळून ही कामे करावी लागतात. घरचे वातावरण कामाच्या ठिकाणचं वातावरण या सर्वाशी तडजोड करुन त्या आपल्या काम करीत असतात. याच भरवश्यावर त्या आपल संसारगाडा रेटत असतात. कधी घरच्या पुरुषांची साथ असते तर कधी एकटीला सर्व क्षेत्रात लढावे लागते. आर्थिक अडचणींमूळे नको त्या गोष्टींचा, पर्यायांचा स्विकार करुन आपले काम या स्त्रिया करीत असतात. खऱ्या अर्थाने हयाच हिरकण्या असतात.

अशाच भंडारा शहर व आजूबाजूच्या परिसरातील दुर्लक्षित हिरकण्यांचा शोध घेवून प्रत्येक क्षेत्रातील **एका हिरकणीचा कार्य परिचय, कर्तृत्व जनसामान्यांपर्यंत पोहोचवण्याचा हा लेखन प्रपंच** हया कल्पनातील हिरकण्यांचा कटंकाकीर्ण वाटा म्हणजे प्रकाश वाटाच होत. विविध क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या ६ हिरकण्यांची **मुलाखत** घेवून निवड केली. आपल्या क्षेत्रातील अतिशय परिश्रमपूर्वक व कठीण परिस्थितीवर मात करुन आपल्या कार्यात यशस्वी झालेल्या व त्या भरवशावर आपला संसार चालविणाऱ्या कर्तृत्वान परंतू दुर्लक्षित हिरकण्यांना शोधून त्यांची जिद्द, चिकाटी, कामाप्रति व कुटूंबाप्रति समर्पणभाव या गुणांचा परिचय आपल्याला होईलच.गृहउद्योग चालविणारी सौ. संगीता निनावे, वारली पेंटींग व्यवसायामुळे प्रसिध्दीस आलेली कु. नंदिनी बुराडे, शिवणकला क्षेत्रात नाव मिळवणारी कर्तृत्वान सौ. रेखा आस्वले, शुन्यातून संसार उभी करणारी ब्युटिशियन सौ. कल्पना जांगडे, पतीच्या सहाय्याने भाजी व्यवसाय करणारी सौ. रेखा सालवटकर, म्हातार वयातही मजूरी करुन स्वाभिमानाने जीवन जगणाऱ्या सौ. विमल कानतोडे, पती पश्चात पीठाची गिरणी चालवून मुलांना घडविणारी श्रीमती प्रमिला मोटघरे, कुटूंबाला सावरण्यासाठी स्वयंपाक काम करणाऱ्या सौ. मिराबाई साखरकर, पती पश्चात हिमतीने घराबाहेर पडून शाळेत काम करणारी श्रीमती योगीता गाढवे हया समाजाला दीपस्तंभाप्रमाणे आहेत. परिस्थितीने खचून न जाता हिमतीने मार्ग काढून स्वाभिमानाने यशस्वी जीवन जगून कुटूंब चालविणाऱ्या या हिरकण्या आहेत.

सौ. संगीता रवी निनावे :-

साधी राहणी, गोड स्वभावाची, दहावी पास झालेली, सुदृढ विचार असलेली सौ. संगीता निनावे. घरी स्वादिष्ट व रुचकर खाद्य पदार्थ तयार करण्याचा व्यवसाय करते. बचत गटामार्फत हेच पदार्थ तयार करुन व्यवसाय का करीत नाही ? या एका वाक्याने गृहउद्योगाची संगीताला प्रेरणा मिळाली. कर्ज घेवुन रेणूका गृहाउद्योगाची स्थापना शहापूर सारख्या गावात केली. सौ. शिलाबाई ढोमणे यांच्या सहकार्याने कामाला सुरुवात केली. सुरुवातीला सर्व पिसाई, वाटण हातानेच करायचे. काम वाढत गेले. हळूहळू शेवयाची मशीन, दाळ वाटायची मशीन व आवश्यक सर्व मशीन खरेदी केल्या. पतीची नौकरी गेल्याने आर्थिक संकट उभे राहीले. हिंमत न हारता पतीनेही याच व्यवसायात मदत केली. कच्चा माल आणणे, विक्री करीता माल नेणे अशी मदत केली. एकटीने सुरुवात केलेल्या व्यवसायात आता २० महिला कार्य करीत आहेत. त्यांची आर्थिक स्थिती सुधारली आहे. एका छोटयाशा गावातील तिखट, हळद, मसाला, चकल्या, पापड, कुरडया, वडया शहरातल्या मोठया हॉटेलमध्ये, दुकानात विकल्या जावू लागल्या. एवढेच काय भंडारा, नागपूर, मुंबई, बंगलोर व अमेरिकेलाही माल पोहचला. संगीताचा नियोजनबध्द कार्याने सोबतच्या महिलांच्या सहकार्याने दर्जेदार व रुचकर पदार्थांची चव साता समुद्रपल्याड गेली.

कु. नंदिनी रतिराम बुराडे :-

कलेचा छंदातून यशस्वी उद्योगिनी होता येते हे आंधळगावातील कु. नंदिनी रतिराम बुराडे हिने सिध्द केले. लहानपणापासूनच कलेची विशेषतः रंगकामाची आवड जोपासणारी ग्रामीण भागातील ही तरुणी आज स्वतःच्या कर्तृत्वावर काही महिलांना व गावातील कारागीरांना काम देवून त्यांना आर्थिक सबलता मिळवून देत आहे. नव्हे बारा बलुतेदारांना मजबुत करीत आहे. मैत्रिणीकडे वारली पेंटींग पाहून तिची शिकण्याची इच्छा झाली. या भागात ही पेंटींग शिकवणारे कोणीच नव्हते. मूळ कलाकारांपासूनच ही कला शिकण्याच्या निश्चयाने मुंबई जवळील डहाणू फलशेत गाठले. या आदिवासी वारली जमातीच्या गावात चार महिने विरार ते डहाणू तिथून दररोज ४ कि.मी. पायी चालून मूळ कलाकारांपासून वारली पेंटींग शिकली. तिला तिथे असे अनुभव आले की, ही पेंटींग नसून आदिवासीचे जीवनदर्शन आहे. प्रत्येक थेंबात, प्रत्येक टिंबात, आकृतीत आदिवासींची मोठी परंपरा, रितीरिवाज व संस्कृती प्रकाशमान होते. ही कला जागतिक पातळीवर गौरविली तरी मुळ कलाकार आजही मागे आहे. हे शिकत असतानांच तिने आदिवासी पाडयावरच्या समस्या, मुळ वारली पेटिंग कलाकारांचे बिगर सरकारी संस्थामार्फत होणारे शोषण ही अनुभवले.

आठ वर्षापुर्वी एका साडीवर ५०० रु खर्च करुन वारली पेंटीग केली ती साडी १५०० रुपयाला विकून व्यवसायाचा श्रीगणेशा केला. महालक्ष्मी महिला बचत गटामार्फत कुटूंबाचा सहकार्याने विविध प्रदर्शन, कला महोत्सवात विक्री स्टॉलच्या माध्यमाने नागपूर शहरात मागणी वाढत गेली. कामाचा दर्जा व आकर्षक वस्तू निर्मितीमुळे व्याप वाढल्याने गटातील अन्य महिलांना प्रशिक्षित करुन, काम देवून साडी,

फ्लावर पॉट, फ्रेम, मातीच्या भांडयावर वारली पेंटींग करुन घेतल्या. यातून त्यांचा हाताला काम व पैसा मिळाला. मुंबईत झालेल्या प्रदर्शनात नंदिनी बुराडेच्या कलेचे कौतुक झाले. भरपूर विक्री झाली. मुळात वारली पेंटींग संस्कृतीचा संबंध नसलेल्या जिल्हयात सुध्दा इतकं अप्रतिम व विविधता असलेल्या वस्तू पाहून मुंबईकर चाटच पडले. चार दिवसात विक्रिचा विक्रम मोडला. जे.जे. आर्ट स्कूल चे डीन श्री. वाघमारे सरांनी हे अति सुंदर काम आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर नेण्यासाठी सहकार्य करण्याचे आश्वासन दिले. हा तिच्यासाठी मोठा पुरस्कार होता. वारली पेटींग करण्यासाठी कोश्याच्या साडया गावातील कोष्टी बांधवाकडून खरेदी केल्या जातात. माठ, मातीचे भांडे कुंभारांकडून, फ्रेम सुतारांकडून तयार करुन घेतल्याने गावातील कारागीरांचा व्यवसाय वाढतो आहे. गावातील मुर्लीना व महिलांना प्रशिक्षण देवून त्यांना रोजगाराची संधी उपलब्ध करुन देण्याचा मानस जिल्हा परीषद शाळेत शिकलेल्या व आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर भरारी घेवू पाहणाऱ्या कु. नंदिनी बुराडे हिने व्यक्त केला.

सौ. रेखा शाम आस्वले :-

रेखाही पूर्वाश्रमीची वाहणी या खेडे गावातील ढबाले कुटूंबातील वडील शिक्षक, आई शेतीचे काम करणारी. १२ वी नंतर शिवणक्लास अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण केला. १९९३ पासून सिलाई काम करत आहे. सुरुवातीला धरच्या घरी छोटे कापड शिवत होती. लग्नांनंतर भंडारा जवळील खोकर्ला येथे शिवण व्यवसाय सुरु केला. शहरातील ग्राहक असल्याने फॅशनेबल लेडीज ब्लाउज, ड्रेसेस शिवण्याचे ठरवले. ते घरीच अनुभवाने शिकली. सुरुवातीला साध्या मशीनवरच काम करीत असे. २००० रु. महिना मिळकत होती. व्याप वाढला तिने पिको मशीन, एम्ब्रायडरी मशीन व साध्या मशीन विकत घेतल्या. गरजू तीन -चार महिला, मुर्लीना शिवण कला शिकवली व त्यांना काम देवू लागली. त्यांची आर्थिक बाजू मजबूत झाली. घरच्या मुलांचे सहाकार्य मिळत होते.

भंडारा, गोंदिया व नागपूर परिसरातील अनेक गावातील ग्राहक तिच्याकडे सतत येतात. तिची किर्ती सगळीकडे पसरली. सिझन मध्ये २० ते २५ हजार रुपयांची बचत होते. पतीची नोकरी गेल्याने मुलांचे शिक्षण, घरची आर्थिक बाजू तिच सांभाळत आहे. मुलगा व मुलगी उच्च शिक्षण घेत आहेत. अशी ही स्वावलंबी रेखा आस्वलेची यशोगाथा.

सौ. कल्पना सुषील जांगडे :-

संघर्षमय जीवनाला संधी मानून त्यावर मात करीत संसारात आनंद निर्माण करणारी सौ. कल्पना जांगडे हिची संघर्षगाथा. छत्तीसगढ राज्यातील एका छोटया गावात उच्चविद्याविभूषित व सुख नांदणाऱ्या कुटूंबात मोठी झाली. वडिलांच्या निधनानंतर त्यांचा व्यवसायही तिने सांभाळला होता. एकदम भिन्न भाषा, भिन्न विचारशैली असलेल्या भंडारा शहरात सासरी आली. १९९९ ला लग्न झाल्यावर दोन वर्षातच पतीला पॅरालिसेसने ग्रासले. संयुक्त कुटूंबात अडचणी निर्माण झाल्या. जुन्या विचारांचे सासर असल्याने महिलांनी बाहेर पडायचे नाही अशी काही बंधने होती. परंतू संसार करायचा होता. थोडसं पार्लरचं ज्ञान असल्याने २००२ ला घरीच २५ रुपयाच्या धागा बंडल घेवून थ्रेडींगचे काम सुरु केले. मुली अतिशय लहान, आजारी पतीची शुश्रुषा व धरची पूर्ण जबाबदारी सांभाळून ती हे करीत होती. घरोघरी जावून ती महिलांना पार्लरची सेवा देवू लागली. स्वतःच्या पार्लरची जाहीरात घरोधरी जावून करु लागली. दररोज ५०-६० रुपये मिळायचे घरगुती वादामुळे घराबाहेर पडावे लागले. शेजारीच भाडयाचा घरात राहणे व ब्युटी पार्लर सुरु केले. २००५ ला ब्युटिशियन कोर्स केला. मुले मोठी झाली, त्यांचा शिक्षण खर्च वाढल्याने आर्थिक ओढाताण होत असल्याने बेन्टेक्स दागिने विकणे, मेहंदी क्लास, पार्लर कोर्स शिकवणे, सिलाई काम करणे करु लागली. सुदैवाने पती बरे होऊन ते ही व्यवसाय करु लागले. कामाची गुणवत्ता पाहून भंडारा शहरातील व शेजारच्या गावातील महिला येवू लागल्या व्याप वाढला. आज महिन्याकाठी २० हजारापर्यंत व्यवसाय होतो. २०१४ पासून ऊर्जा महिला बचत गटाच्या अध्यक्ष पद ही भूषवून अनेक गरीब महिलांना सहकार्य केले आहे. विविध सामाजिक कार्यात नेहमी सहभाग असतो. कल्पनाने गरीब व गरजू १० मुलींना पार्लर काम शिकवले त्या विविध ठिकाणी काम करुन अर्थार्जन करीत आहेत. व्यवसायाचा भरवश्यावर कर्ज काढून स्वतःचे घर बांधले. मुलांना चांगले शिक्षण देत आहे.

आजही १०-१२ तास पार्लर मध्ये राबून घरचे सर्व काम करते. १५०० रुपये मिळकती पासून आज सिझन मध्ये २५ ते ३० हजार रुपयापर्यंत बचत करणारी स्वाभिमानी कल्पना जांगडे ही संघर्षातून आनंदी संसार फुलविणारी यशस्वी उ़द्योजिका ठरली आहे.

सौ. रेखा राजू सालवटकर :-

अंगणवाडी सेविकेची आलेली नोकरी न करता स्वतःचा व्यवसाय करण्याचा निर्णय घेणारी भाजी विक्रेती सौ. रेखा सालवटकर वर्ग १२ वी पास झाल्यावर लग्न झाल्याने शिक्षण सुटले. सासरी आर्थिक स्थिती बरी करण्याचा दृष्टीने १९९४ पासून भाजी विक्री व्यवसाय सुरु केला. लहान दोन मुली, एक मुलगा यांचा व्याप सांभाळता व्यवसाय करु लागली. त्यापूर्वी सामाजिक वनीकरण विभागात मजूरीचे काम केले. मजुरी परवडत नसल्याने पतीच्या मदतीने भाजी विक्री होत असे. भंडारा येथे दररोज गुजरीत, बुधवार व रविवार मुख्य बाजारात दुकान लावते. घरकाम, मुलांचा अभ्यास घेवून दिवसभर दुकान चालविण्याचे काम रेखा करीत असते. सासरच्या मंडळीपेक्षा माहेरच्या लोकांचे सहकार्य मिळाले. वडीलांची प्रेरणा होतीच. याचव्यवसायाच्या भरवश्यावर दोन मुर्लीचे लग्न केले. एक मुलगी नौकरी करते. मुलगा अभियांत्रिकीचे शिक्षण घेतो आहे. सुखी व आनंदी पण कष्टाळू कुटूंब निर्माण करण्यात रेखा सालवटकर यशस्वी ठरली आहे. सुरवातीला रोज ५० ते १०० रुपये कमवणारी ही लघू उद्योजिका आज रोज ५०० ते १००० रुपये कमावते आहे. स्वतः उद्योग करुन अतिशय कष्टाने, प्रामाणिकपणे केलेल्या कामाचे चीज झाल्याचे समाधान तिच्या डोळयात दिसते. ही हिरकणी खचलेल्या महिलांना प्रेरणास्त्रोत ठरली आहे. या व्यवसायात असतांनाही आपण चांगले तर जग चांगले हाच अनुभव असल्याचे तिने बोलून दाखविले.

सौ. विमल नामदेव कानतोडे :-

मजुरी करतानांच आयुष्यभर कष्ट करणाऱ्या सौ. विमल कानतोडे यांचा कुटुंबासाठी चंदनासम झिजण्याचा हा प्रवास. माहेरी मजूरी करुन व नंतर सासरी मजूरी कामच नशीबी आले. काही दिवसानंतर पतीला ब्रम्हपुरी येथे ठेकेदाराकडे काम मिळाले. ते काही वर्ष सोडले तर मजुरी, मुलाबाळांसह सर्वांच्या सेवेत आयुष्य घालवित आहे. मोवाडच्या पूरानंतर त्या भंडाऱ्यात आल्या परिस्थिती अतिशय हलाखीची परंतू पती सोबत राब-राब राबून कुटूंबाला सावरले. दोन मुर्लीचे व दोन मुलांचे लग्न केले. मुलीच्या व मुलाच्या प्रकृतीने त्या आर्थिक व मानसिकरित्या खचल्या पण उमेद सोडली नाही. सकाळी कार्यालयात झाडूकाम, दुपारी पोती कारखान्यात काम स्वंयपाक, भांडी ही कामे करुन पुन्हा कुटूंब सावरले असतानांच तरुण मुलाचा दिर्घ आजाराने निधन झाल्याने. आभाळाचं कोसळंल. सून व नातवाकडे पाहून त्याचा भविष्यासाठी पुन्हा काबाडकष्ट सुरु आहे. मुलीची मदत असल्याने आधार आहे. सून व नातू बाहेरगावी राहायला गेल्याने मुलगी सौ. सीमा रमेश कमाने हिच

आई वडींलाची काळजी घते. आता तिच त्यांचा आधार आहे. ६५ व्या वयातही त्या मजूरीचा कामावर जावून स्वाभिमानी जीवन जगत आहेत.

श्रीमती प्रमिला चंद्रषेखर मोटघरे :-

दुःख, त्रास व कष्ट पाचविल्याचा पुजलेल्या पीठ गिरणी संचालिका श्रीमती प्रमिला मोटघरे यांची ही जीवनकथा गुंथारा या छोटयाशा गावातून शेती कांमाचा अनुभव होता. सासरी भंडारा येथे आली. पतीची मानसिक स्थिती बिघडली. त्यांना सांभाळतांना घरची पूर्ण आर्थिक जबाबदारी प्रमिलावर आली. अनुभव नसतांना पती, मुलगा, मुलगी यांचा सांभाळ करण्यासाठी घरीच पीठ गिरणी सुरु केली. दर दोन दिवसांनी गिरणीचा पाटा तासणे, जड मशीनचे काम करावे लागे. सकाळी काही घरची धुणी भांडी व पोचा करण्याचे काम करुन घरचा स्वयंपाक व सर्व काम करुन गिरणीत काम दिवसभर करणे हाच तिचा दिनक्रम, आपल्या सारखे दुःख मुलांचा नशीबी येवू नये म्हणून मुलांना दररोज अभ्यासात मदत करते. दोन्ही मुंल हुशार आहेत. मुलीने शिष्यवृत्ती मिळवली आहे. पती व मुलांसाठी काबाडकष्ट करुन संसार गाडा हाकतांनाच पतीचे निधन झाले. आता मुलांच्या भविष्यासाठी आनंदाने काम करीत आहे. सासरच्या लोंकाची कुठलीही मदत मिळत नाही. माहेरुन धान्य मिळते. संघर्ष करुन आज ती ५ ते ६ हजार रुपये कमावते. खरचं बालपणात व तारुण्यातही पूर्णपणे कष्ट करुनही सुखी कुटुंब निर्माण करणारी प्रमिला मोटघरेचे कार्य श्रेष्ठच आहे.

श्रीमती मीरा देवराव साखरकर :-

संयुक्त कुटूंबाला एकत्र ठेवल्याने विकास कसा होवू शकतो याचे उदाहरण म्हणजे श्रीमती मीरा साखरकर यांचे कुटूंब. नॉन मॅट्रीक पर्यंत शिक्षण झालेल्या मीराबाईचा कुटूंबात हल्ली ६ लोक आहेत. सासरी आल्यापासून मजूरी करण्याचे काम केले. सुरुवातीला १९८० पासून नर्सरीत मजूरीचे काम केले. १९९६ ला मजूरीवरुन काढून टाकले. २६ रुपये मजूरी मिळत होती. नोकरीत कायम होईल या आशेवर १६ वर्ष काम केले. नंतर एका घरी स्वयंपाकाचे काम मिळाले. १९९७ पासून ते काम करीत आहे. १००० रुपये मिळत होते. नंतर दोन तीन घरचे काम मिळाले. घरची आर्थिक बाजू सावरली असतांनाच एका डोळयात चुना गेल्याने त्या डोळयाने आता दिसत नाही. पतीचे निधन झाले. तरी हिंमत न हारता मुलांना सांभाळून शिकविले, मोठे केले. मुलांना दुकान लूावन दिले. तीनही मुलांना एकत्र कुटुंबातून कशी प्रगती होते हे समजवल्याने त्यांचे कुटुंब आज ही एकत्रच आहे. आता त्यांचा कुटुंबात तीन मुले, सुना व नातवंड असा ६ जणांचे हे कुटुंब आनंदात आहे. आजही त्या स्वतः घरोघरी स्वयंपाकाचे काम करतात. मुले दुकान चालवतात. सुन भाजी विक्रिचा व्यवसाय करते. आजचा काळात आदर्श एकत्र कुटूंब निर्माण करणाऱ्या मीराबाईसारख्या विरळाच.

श्रीमती योगिता गोपाल गाढवे :-

दोन लहान मुले असतांनाच सुखी संसारात पतीच्या निधनाने आभाळ कोसळलेल्या श्रीमती योगिता गोपाल गाढवेची करुण कहाणी. योगिता माहेरी अतिशय सुखात होती. लग्न झाल्यावर गराडा या गावी आली. संसारवेलीवर दोन मुले होती. सुखाचा संसार सुरु असतांनाच ५ व्या वर्षी पतीचे निधन झाले. मोठा मुलगा ३ वर्षाचा व लहान मुलगा २ वर्षाचा होता. आर्थिक अडचण निर्माण झाली. मजूरी कामाची सवय नव्हती. मुलांना घेवून बेला येथे माहेरी आली. त्याच वर्षी महर्षी विद्या मंदिर येथे परिचर म्हणून काम मिळाले. १२ तास काम करुन फक्त १००० रु. मिळत होते. परिस्थितीने कष्टाची सवय झाली. आई व भावाच्या मदतीने घर बांधले. घरची व मुलांची कामे करुन १२ तास मेहनतीचे काम करीत मुलांचे शिक्षण पूर्ण करीत आहे. आज फक्त ४००० रुपये महिना मिळतो. मोठा मुलगा बी.ए. करीत आहे व लहान मुलगा १० वीत शिकत आहे. मुलांना शिकवून त्यांचे चांगले दिवस येतील या आशेवर सकाळी ६ वाजता शाळेच्या बसवर कंडक्टर म्हणून जाते. नंतर दिवसभर शाळेत परिचराचे काम करुन सायंकाळी ६ वाजता घरी आल्यानंतर घरचे काम आटोपते. सतत कष्टच उपसून कमी मिळकतीतही कुटूंब सुखी ठेवणारी योगिताची मेहनत खरचं कौतुकास्पद आहे. या हिरकणीला सलाम.

सारांष :-

सध्या स्थितीत ग्रामीण भागात कर्ज बाजारीपणामूळे शेतकरी हवालदिल होवून आत्महत्या करीत आहे. त्याचा पश्चात त्याची पत्नी, आई, बहिण मोठया धैर्याने संसार करतच आहे. म्हातारे सासू –सासरे, आई – वडील व मुले यांचा सांभाळ, मुलांचे शिक्षण व लग्न कार्य पार पाडीत आहेत. शहरातही अशा काही भगिनी आहेत जे पती किंवा घरातील कर्त्या पुरुषांचा बरोबर किंवा त्याचा पश्चात काम करुन संसाराला आर्थिक हातभार लावीत आहेत. काहींनी कलेच्या माध्यमातून, काहींनी कौशल्यांचा माध्यमातून स्वतःतर व्यवसाय केलाच त्यासोबतच अनेकांना रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध करुन दिल्या. या हिरकण्या मोठया संघर्षातून, हिमतीने स्वकर्तृत्व गाजवून प्रपंचाला, कुटुंबाला उभं करीत आहेत. नव्हे पुरुषांचाही पुढे गेल्या आहेत. पुरुषांची मक्तेदारी असलेल्या क्षेत्रातही महिला पाय रोवून उभ्या आहेत. स्त्री म्हणून कार्य करतांना त्यांचा क्षेत्रात त्यांनाही स्पर्धेच्या संकटांना सामोरे जावेच लागते. व्यवसायाचा सर्व पायऱ्यावर वेगवेगळया समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. एक स्त्री म्हणूनच त्यांचाकडे पाहिले जाते. एक व्यावसायिक म्हणून पाहिले न गेल्याने त्यांना अनेक संकटांना तोंड द्यावे लागते. यात काही निराश होतात किंवा केल्या जातात. तरी सुध्दा यातून नवीन धडा घेवून त्या हिमतीने पुढे जातातच.

प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखत व कार्य निरीक्षण

कल्पनातीत हिरकण्या

कु. नंदिनी बुराडे

सौ. रेखा सालवटकर

सौ. कल्पना जांगडे

याना ब्युटी पार्लर

प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखत व कार्य निरीक्षण
कल्पनातीत हिरकण्या

श्रीमती योगीता गाढवे

सौ. विमल कानतोडे

श्रीमती मीरा साखरकर

कल्पनातीत हिरकण्या

सौ. संगीता निनावे

सौ. कल्पना जांगडे

कु. नंदीनी बुराडे

सौ. रेखा आस्वले

सौ. रेखा सालवटकर

श्रीमती प्रमिला मोटघरे

श्रीमती. मीरा साखरकर

सौ. विमल कानतोडे

श्रीमती योगीता गाढवे

संदर्भग्रंथ सुची :-

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"२१व्या शतकातील भारतीय आर्थिक विकास - एक अभ्यास".

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Abstract/ गोषवारा

स्वातंत्र्य पूर्व काळात भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ही अस्थिर अवस्थेत होती. देशाचा केला जाणारा विकास हा देशातील नसून परदेशासाठी अशी अवस्था होती.भारत स्वतंत्र झाला तोपर्यंत जग वेगाने विकास पाहत होता.स्वातंत्र्य काळात देशातील साक्षरता प्रमाण फक्त १७% तर आयुर्मान ३२.५ वर्षे इतके होते, त्यामुळे स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर नियोजनबद्ध विकासाची देशाला नितांत आवश्यकता होती. त्यानुसार प्रगतीची दालने निर्माण करण्यात आली. आजही आपल्या देशातील बहुतांश लोकसंख्या ग्रामीण भागात राहत असली तरी देखील जगातील वेगवान गतीने विकसित होणारी जगातील एक बलाढ्य अर्थव्यवस्था अशी ओळख भारत देशाची बनत आहे. FY23 च्या पहिल्या तिमाहीत मजबूत आर्थिक वाढीमुळे भारताने यूकेवर मात करून कोविड-19 महामारीच्या धक्क्यातून सावरल्यानंतर पाचव्या क्रमांकाची अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून नावारूपास आली आहे. आर्थिक स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठीचा शासनाने स्वीकारलेले मार्ग, त्यातील अनेक आव्हाने,संधी त्यांचा चिकीत्सक आढावा या शोधनिबंधात घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

Key-Word : २१वे शतक, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, विकास,महामारी, औद्योगिकरण,शहरीकरण आदी.

1. प्रस्तावना-

स्वातंत्र्य हे फक्त आपल्या पुरते मर्यादित नसून आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि राजकीय स्वातंत्र्य देखील मिळाले. अनेक दशकानंतर भारताला 5 ट्रिलियन या ध्येयापर्यंत जाण्याची संधी मिळाली.भारत हा एक जलद गतीने विकसित होणारा जगातील देश आहे आणि पुढील 10 ते 15 वर्षात भारत जगातील पहिल्या क्रमांकाची महासत्ता बनू शकते. FY21 च्या तिसऱ्या तिमाहीत भारताने वास्तविक GDP 0.4% च्या विस्ताराची नोंद केली, त्यानुसार राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालयाचाअंदाज होता . ही वाढ V-आकाराची पुनर्प्राप्ती दर्शवते कोविड-19 च्या पहिल्या लाटेनंतर आर्थिक वर्ष 21 च्या दुसऱ्या तिमाहीतच ही प्रगती सुरू झालेली.

आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणानुसार, 2020-21 नुसार, FY22 साठी भारताचा वास्तविक GDP 11% इतका अंदाज आहे.कोविड-19 च्या दुसऱ्या लाटेच्या प्रभावामुळे आता सुमारे 10 टक्के घट झाली. जानेवारी 2021 WEO ने FY2022 मध्ये 11.5% वाढ आणि FY 2023 मध्ये 6.8% वाढीचा अंदाज दर्शविला आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीच्या म्हणण्यानुसार, येत्या दोन वर्षांत भारताला सर्वात वेगाने वाढणारी अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून विकसित होण्याची अपेक्षा आहे.

भारत अक्षय ऊर्जा द्वारे ऊर्जा निर्माण करण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करत आहे. भारताने याद्वारे 2030 पर्यंत 40% ऊर्जा मिळवण्याची योजना देखील आखली आहे सध्या 30% आहे तसेच अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षमता 2022 पर्यंत 175 गिगावॅट (GW) पर्यंत वाढवण्याची योजना देखील आखली आहे.

बोस्टन कन्सल्टिंग ग्रुपच्या अहवालानुसार, भारत हा तिसरा सर्वात मोठा ग्राहक असणारी अर्थव्यवस्था असण्याची अपेक्षा आहे. ग्राहकांच्या वर्तनात बदल झाल्यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेचा वापर 2025 पर्यंत तिपटीने वाढून US$ 4 ट्रिलियन पर्यंत होऊ शकतो.

2. संशोधनाचे उद्देश :-

स्वातंत्र्यापासून ते आता पर्यंत अर्थव्यवस्थेची तुलना करणे.

1. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर क्षेत्रनिहाय प्रभावाचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. गेल्या वर्षांतील भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या वाढीच्या कामगिरीचे विश्लेषण करणे.

3. कोरोना महामारीचा आपल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर झालेला परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
4. जागतिक स्तरावर आर्थिक महासत्ता बनण्याच्या क्षमतांचा अभ्यास करणे.

3. संशोधनाच्या पध्दती :-

प्रस्तूत शोध निबंधासाठी सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धतीचा स्वीकार करण्यात आलेला आहे. 'भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेशी संबंधित उपलब्ध असलेल्या दुय्यम साधनांचा उपयोग केला आहे. तसेच कार्यालयातील माहितीचा आधार घेतलेला आहे. प्रस्तूत लेखनासाठी संख्याशास्त्रीय पद्धती व संदर्भ संशोधन पद्धतीचा उपयोग केला आहे. प्रस्तूत संशोधनासाठी संशोधन प्रबंध, वृत्तपत्रातील बातम्या, आर्थिक अहवाल, शासकीय आकडेवारी अहवाल व नियतकालिके, गॅझेटिअर्स, शब्दकोश व विविध लेखांचा आधार घेतलेला आहे. सर्वात शेवटी संदर्भग्रंथाची सर्वसमावेशक यादी दिलेली आहे.

4.आर्थिक विकास :

आर्थिक विकास ही संकल्पना आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक प्रगतीचा निर्देशक मानली जाते. आर्थिक विकास ही प्रक्रिया अर्थव्यवस्थेमधील भौतिक व कल्याणकारी विकासामध्ये होणारी सुधारणा स्पष्ट करते. ज्यामध्ये गरिबीचे निर्मूलन, साक्षरतेमध्ये होणारी वाढ, बेरोजगारीचे उच्चाटन आणि आर्थिक विषमता कमी करून आर्थिक समानता यांसारख्या गोष्टीमध्ये उत्तरोतर होणाऱ्या प्रगतीचा आलेख दर्शिविते. आर्थिक विकास या प्रक्रियेची व्याप्ती आर्थिक वृद्धीपेक्षा मोठी आहे. आर्थिक विकास हा उत्पादनामध्ये होणारी वाढ यासह उत्पादन रचनेमध्ये होणारे बदल व उत्पादनक्षमतेच्या आणि उपलब्ध साधनसंपत्तीच्या योग्य विभाजनाची माहिती देते व सामाजिक न्याय तत्त्वाची सुनिश्चितता दर्शविते.

5. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विविध क्षेत्रांचा अभ्यास

आयबीएम इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर बिझनेस व्हॅल्यूच्या अहवालात म्हटले आहे की, येत्या काही वर्षांत भारत जगातील सर्वाधिक प्रगती साधणाऱ्या देशांपैकी एक असेल. 'इंडियन सेंच्युरी: वेगाने बदलणाऱ्या जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेत भारताचे स्थान परिभाषित करणारा, हा अहवाल भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील प्रभावी घटकांवर प्रकाश टाकतो उदा. उद्योजक वृत्ती, निरोगी लोकसंख्याशास्त्र, वाढता मध्यमवर्ग, स्थिर राजकीय वातावरण आणि मजबूत संस्था याचबरोबर इतरही काही सकारात्मक दिशा या अहवालात दर्शविण्यात आल्या आहेत.

1. उद्योग :

भारतीय स्थितीचा आधार घेता उद्योग प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष विकासाची मोठी संधी निर्माण करत आहे. काही उद्योगीक क्षेत्रात जसे की, ऑटोमोबाईल सारख्या उद्योगांमध्ये 4IR तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर म्हणजे रोबोट्स आधी पासून वापरणे चालू आहेत. 2017 च्या मणी अहवालानुसार, भारतीय उत्पादक क्षेत्रात रोबोट्सची घनता मंद गतीने वाढत आहे आणि बहुतेक रोबोचा वापर ऑटोमोटिव्ह उद्योगांमध्ये होतो आणि विशेषतः त्यातील वेल्डिंग क्षेत्रात. याबरोबरच बँकिंग, वाहतूक,अन्नप्रक्रिया,फार्मास्युटिकल्स,पर्यटन यासारख्या क्षेत्रात या 4IR पद्धतीने विकास गतीने करता येतो.भारत ही एक मोठी बाजारपेठ आहे.इतर देशांच्या तुलनेत 15 ते 64 या कार्यशील लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण देशात जास्त आहे आणि या पद्धतीचा प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष रीतीने वापर हा मनुष्यबळ क्षेत्रात होणार आहे.त्यामुळे 21व्या शतकात भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासाला याचा सकारात्मक चालना मिळेल.

देशातील दुय्यम क्षेत्राद्वारे अतिशय कमी प्रमाणामध्ये कामगारांसाठी रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध होत आहेत. संघटित क्षेत्रापेक्षा असंघटित क्षेत्रात कामगार जास्त गुंतलेले आहेत. संघटित क्षेत्र भांडवल केंद्रित असल्याने रोजगाराच्या पुरेशा संधी निर्माण होत नाहीत. मनुष्यबळाच्या अशा औद्योगिक वितरणाचा गांभीर्याने पुनर्विचार करावा लागेल आणि त्यासाठी उद्योग-विशिष्ट दृष्टीकोन आणि मनुष्यबळ एकत्रीकरण योजना तयार करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यांची दृष्टी, विस्ताराच्या शक्यता आणि संभाव्य बाजारपेठांचे दस्तऐवजीकरण करणारा उद्योग-स्तरीय मास्टर प्लॅन तयार करणे आवश्यक आहे आणि प्रत्येक उद्योगाची विविध स्तरांवर उत्पादक रोजगार निर्मिती करण्याची क्षमता निर्दिष्ट करणे आवश्यक आहे. सर्वोत्तम भांडवल - श्रम गुणोत्तर हवे आहे.उद्योग केवळ वाढण्यास सक्षम उद्योगांनी उत्पादनक्षम आणि चांगला रोजगार निर्माण करणे देखील महत्त्वाचे आहे.

भारताच्या शेवटच्या जनगणनेनुसार (2011) 31.1 टक्के भारतीय लोकसंख्या शहरी भागात राहते आणि 2017 मध्ये ती 33.6 टक्के झाली. इतर राष्ट्रांच्या तुलनेत जसे की, चीन (57.96 टक्के), ब्राझील (86.30 टक्के) आणि दक्षिण आफ्रिका (65.85 टक्के), भारतातील नागरीकरणाची व्याप्ती खूपच कमी आहे. या शहरीकरण पातळी वाढली पाहिजे शिवाय, शहरीकरणाचा दर्जा,गुणवत्ता देखील सुधारणे आवश्यक आहे. बहुतेक भारतीय नागरीकरण केंद्रित आहे आणि वीज, रस्ते, पाणी आणि स्वच्छता यासारख्या दर्जेदार सेवांच्या वितरणाची खात्री करण्यासाठी मोठा दबाव आहे. नवीन औद्योगिकीकरणाचा उदय हा सध्याच्या परिस्थितीत बदल होणार आहे आणि त्यासाठी पायाभूत सुविधा उभारण्याची गरज आहे. यासाठी शहरी स्तरावरील नियोजन आदर्श ठरेल. केंद्र सरकारने आपल्या स्मार्ट सिटी प्रकल्पांच्या माध्यमातून या

मार्गात सकारात्मक पाऊल टाकले आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे झोपडपट्ट्यांचा विकास आणि उत्तम घरे आणि निवारा उपलब्ध करून देण्याची मोहीम औद्योगिक विकासाला आणखी चालना देण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावेल.

2. कृषी :

2015-16 मधील राष्ट्रीय सकल मूल्याच्या **(NGV)** 17.5 टक्के कृषी क्षेत्राचे आहे. कृषी क्षेत्राचा हा वाटा कमी होत चालला आहे. सकल देशांतर्गत उत्पादनातील प्राथमिक क्षेत्राचा हिस्सा वर्षानुवर्षे कमी होत आहे. वेगवेगळया अभ्यासातून पिकाचे अस्तित्व दिसून येते-विशिष्ट लाभ अंतर.या लाभातील तफावत भरून काढल्यास कृषी उत्पादनात वाढ होण्यास पुरेसा वाव आहे आणि त्यामुळे सकल देशांतर्गत उत्पादनात कृषी क्षेत्राचा वाटा आणि महत्त्व वाढेल.उत्पन्नातील तफावत भरून काढण्याचा हा संपूर्ण आराखडा उत्पादक क्षेत्राला अशा प्रकारचे उपाय शोधण्यासाठी आणखी एक संधी प्रदान करतो जे व्यावहारिक आहेत.

त्याचप्रमाणे कृषी प्रक्रिया उद्योगही सुरुवातीच्या टप्प्यात आहे. औद्योगीकरणाच्या 21व्या शतकात कृषी-प्रक्रिया उद्योगांनी विशेषत: विकसनशील देशांमध्ये खेळलेल्या महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिकेची कल्पना करता येईल कारण हे सर्वसामान्यांच्या मुलभूत गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासोबतच शेतकरी वर्गाच्या उत्पन्नाचा स्तर उंचावण्यासाठी उद्योग महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावतील. औद्योगीकरणात तंत्रज्ञानयुक्त उत्पादन प्रणालीच्या उदयामुळे या उद्योगाच्या तांत्रिक सुधारणांना वाव आहे. कच्च्या मालाचा आणि कृषी उत्पादनाचा महत्त्वाचा साठा असलेली भारत ही कृषी अर्थव्यवस्था असल्याने या उद्योगासाठी आणि इतर क्षेत्रांना महत्त्वाची संधी मिळेल.

6. घटना आणि घडामोडी :-

जागतिकीकरणाचा अवलंब करून, उदारीकरण आणि

खाजगीकरणात विविध गुंतवणुका अर्थव्यवस्थेत झाल्या आहेत.अलीकडच्या काही महत्त्वाच्या घटना आणि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील घडामोडी खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत:

- एप्रिल 2020 ते फेब्रुवारी 2021 या कालावधीत भारताची एकूण निर्यात 2021 चा अंदाज US$ 439.64 अब्ज होता (गेल्या वर्षी याच कालावधीत 10.14% कमी). एप्रिल 2020 ते फेब्रुवारी 2021 पर्यंत एकूण आयातीचा अंदाज US$ 447.44 अब्ज (गेल्या वर्षीच्या याच कालावधीत 20.83% कमी) होता.
- IHS Markit च्या मते, फेब्रुवारी 2021 मध्ये उत्पादनासाठी पर्चेसिंग मॅनेजर्स इंडेक्स (PMI) 57.5 होता.
- एकूण कर महसूल फेब्रुवारी 2021 मध्ये रु.113,143 कोटी (US$ 15.58 अब्ज) वरून रु.105,361 कोटी (US$ 14.51 अब्ज).
- एप्रिल 2000 ते डिसेंबर 2020 दरम्यान भारतात संचयी FDI इक्विटीचा प्रवाह US$ 749.39 अब्ज होता.
- जानेवारी 2021 साठी भारताचा औद्योगिक उत्पादन निर्देशांक (IIP) डिसेंबर 2020 साठी 136.6 तुलनेत 135.2 होता.
- कंझ्युमर फूड प्राइस इंडेक्स (CFPI) – एकत्रित महागाई फेब्रुवारी 2021 मध्ये 3.87% होती ती जानेवारी 2021 मध्ये 1.96% झाली.
- ग्राहक किंमत निर्देशांक (CPI) – एकत्रित महागाई फेब्रुवारी 2021 मध्ये 5.03% होती ती जानेवारी 2021 मध्ये 4.06% झाली.

7. आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण अहवाल 2022-23 :

केंद्रीय वित्त आणि कॉर्पोरेट व्यवहारमंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण यांनी संसदेत 2022-23 चा आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण अहवाल सादर केला. आर्थिक वर्ष 2024 मध्ये वास्तव जीडीपी वृद्धी, 6.5 टक्के राहील असा अंदाज या सर्वेक्षणात व्यक्त केला आहे. या अंदाजाची तुलना व्यापकपणे जागतिक बँक,जागतिक नाणेनिधी आणि आशियाई विकास बँक सारख्या बहुपक्षीय संस्था आणि भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेने,व्यक्त केलेल्या देशांतर्गत अंदाजांशी करता येते.

अहवालात नमूद केले आहे की, आर्थिक वर्ष 2024 मध्ये वेगवान वाढ होण्याची अपेक्षा आहे, गतिशील पत वितरण आणि कॉर्पोरेट आणि बँकिंग क्षेत्रांच्या ताळेबंदाच्या बळकटीकरणासह भारतात भांडवली गुंतवणुकीचे चक्र उलगडणे अपेक्षित आहे. याशिवाय सार्वजनिक डिजिटल मंचांची उपलब्धता आणि प्रधानमंत्री गती शक्ती सारखी राष्ट्रीय दळणवळण योजना, उत्पादनांना चालना देण्यासाठी उत्पादनावर आधारित प्रोत्साहन योजना यांसारख्या पथदर्शी योजनांमुळे आर्थिक वाढीला अधिक बळ मिळेल. या सर्वेक्षणानुसार, मार्च 2023 मध्ये संपणाऱ्या आर्थिक वर्षासाठी अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास दर 7 टक्के अपेक्षित आहे. गेल्या आर्थिक वर्षातील 8.7 टक्क्यांच्या वाढीनंतर हा अंदाज वर्तवण्यात आला आहे.

कोविड –19, रशिया-युक्रेन संघर्ष आणि फेडरल रिझर्व्हच्या नेतृत्वाखालील अर्थव्यवस्थांमधील मध्यवर्ती बँकांनी केलेली चलनवाढ असे तीन मोठे धक्के बसल्यानंतर होणारी अर्थव्यवस्थेची पडझड रोखण्यासाठी धोरण दर वाढीला प्रतिसाद दिल्यामुळे अमेरिकी डॉलरच्या मूल्यात झालेली वाढ, परिणामी निव्वळ आयात करणाऱ्या अर्थव्यवस्थांमध्ये चालू खात्यातील तुटीत (सीएडी) वाढ झाली. या सर्व प्रतिकूल घटनांमध्ये देखील भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, आर्थिक वर्ष 2023 मध्ये 6.5-7.0 टक्के दराने

सर्वात वेगाने वाढणारी प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून जगभरात ओळखली जात आहे.

8. भारताची सर्वसमावेशक वाढ :

जेव्हा अर्थव्यवस्था रोजगार निर्माण करते तेव्हा तीची वाढ सर्वसमावेशक असते, या मुद्द्यावर आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणात भर दिला आहे. चालू आर्थिक वर्षात रोजगार पातळी वाढल्याचा अधिकृत आणि अनौपचारिक दोन्ही सूत्रांकडून दुजोरा मिळत आहे. याचे कारण म्हणजे सप्टेंबर 2021 ला संपलेल्या तिमाहीत 15 वर्षे आणि त्याहून अधिक वयोगटातील लोकांसाठी शहरी बेरोजगारीचा दर सप्टेंबर 2021 मधील 9.8 टक्क्यांवरून घसरून एका वर्षानंतर 7.2 टक्के (सप्टेंबर 2022 ला संपलेल्या तिमाहीत) इतका झाल्याचं नियतकालिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) दाखविते आहे. यासोबतच श्रमशक्ती सहभाग दर (एलएफपीआर) मध्येही सुधारणा झाली आहे. महामारीमुळे आलेल्या मंदीतून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था 2023 या वर्षाच्या सुरुवातीला सावरत असल्याचे हे द्योतक आहे.

2021 या आर्थिक वर्षात सरकारने आपत्कालीन कर्ज (क्रेडिट लाइन) हमी योजना (इसीएलजीएस) जाहीर केली. सूक्ष्म, लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योगांना आर्थिक संकटापासून वाचवण्यात ही योजना यशस्वी ठरली. या योजनेने कोविड चा सामना करण्यासाठी सूक्ष्म, लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योगांना (एमएसएमई) मदत केली आहे. या उद्योगांनी इसीएलजीएसचा लाभ घेतला त्यापैकी 83 टक्के कर्जदार लघु उद्योग आहेत. त्यापैकी, अर्ध्याहून अधिक उद्योगांची एकूण उलाढाल 10 लाख रूपयांपेक्षा कमी होती, असे अलीकडे प्रसिद्ध झालेल्या क्रेडिट इंन्फर्मेशन ब्युरो लिमिटेड (सीआयबीआयएल) अहवालात (इसीएलजीएस, ऑगस्ट 2022) म्हटले आहे.

याशिवाय, सीआयबीआयएल डेटा दर्शवितो की, इसीएलजीएस कर्जदारांच्या अनुत्पादित मालमत्तेचा (एनपीए) दर इसीएलजीएस साठी पात्र असलेल्या उद्योगांपेक्षा कमी होता, परंतु त्यांनी त्याचा लाभ घेतला नाही. 2021 मध्ये घसरल्यानंतर तेव्हापासून एमएसएमई द्वारे भरलेला वस्तू- सेवा कर (जीएसटी) वाढत आहे आणि आता त्याने 2020 ची महामारीपूर्व पातळी ओलांडली आहे. लहान व्यवसायांची आर्थिक लवचिकता आणि एमएसएमई साठी लक्ष्यित केलेल्या सरकारच्या हस्तक्षेपाचा हा प्रभाव आहे.

शिवाय, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी कायदा (मनरेगा) अंतर्गत सरकारने लागू केलेली योजना इतर कोणत्याही श्रेणीपेक्षा "व्यक्तीच्या जमिनीवरील कामा संदर्भात वेगाने अधिक मालमत्ता निर्माण करत आहे. याशिवाय पंतप्रधान किसान सारख्या योजना, ज्यांचा लाभ अर्ध्या ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येच्या कुटुंबांना होतो आणि पंतप्रधान गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना यांनी देशातील गरीबी कमी करण्यात महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिले आहे.

जुलै 2022 च्या संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या विकास कार्यक्रम (युएनडीपी) अहवालात असे नमूद केले आहे की, भारतातील अलीकडील महागाई, चांगल्या लक्ष्यकेंद्रीत समर्थनामुळे गरीबी कमी करेल. याव्यतिरिक्त, भारतातील राष्ट्रीय कुटुंब आरोग्य सर्वेक्षणानुसार (एनएफएचएस) 2016 ते 2020 या काळामध्ये ग्रामीण आरोग्य कल्याण निर्देशांक सुधारला असल्याचे दर्शविते. यामध्ये लिंग गुणोत्तर , प्रजनन दर, घरगुती सुविधा आणि महिला सक्षमीकरण यासारख्या पैलूंचा समावेश आहे.

आतापर्यंत, भारताने आपल्या आर्थिक लवचिकतेवरचा विश्वास दृढ केला आहे कारण वाढीचा वेग न गमावता भारताने रशियन-युक्रेन संघर्षामुळे उद्भवणारे बाह्य असंतुलन कमी करण्यासाठी आव्हान स्वीकारले आहे. विदेशी पोर्टफोलिओमधून गुंतवणूकदारांनी पैसे काढल्यानंतरही भारतातील शेअर बाजारांनी 2022 मध्ये सकारात्मक परतावा दिला. अनेक प्रगत राष्ट्रे आणि प्रदेशांच्या तुलनेत भारताचा चलनवाढीचा दर त्याच्या सहनशीलतेच्या मर्यादेपेक्षा जास्त सरकलेला, वाढलेला नाही.

(पीपीपी) च्या दृष्टीने भारत जगातील तिसरी सर्वात मोठी अर्थव्यवस्था आहे आणि बाजार विनिमय दरांमध्ये पाचव्या क्रमांकावर आहे. या आकाराच्या राष्ट्राच्या अपेक्षेप्रमाणे, जे गमावले होते ते 2023 मध्ये भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेने जवळजवळ पुन्हा मिळविले आहे, ज्या क्षेत्रामध्ये थोडा काळ थांबण्याची वेळ आली होती, त्याचे "नूतनीकरण" झाले आहे. महामारी दरम्यान आणि युरोपमधील संघर्षानंतर मंदीतून सावरून अर्थव्यवस्थेत पुन्हा उत्साह निर्माण झाला आहे.

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Social system and Vikarma law in Amish Tripathi's Shiva Trilogy

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Abstract:

India is a land of cultural diversity. Indian authors not only portrayed Indian men and women but also unconsciously projected Indian social, political, historical and cultural scenario. Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan and Raja Rao these trio have brought global attention towards India. They were written about the plight of the down trodden society , underprivileged people and the ethos of the middle class Indian people. Though that is the reality of our society but it not negligible in the recent age also. In the Twenty first century science and technology has brought tremendous change in the Indian society and culture. A deep influence of change is going to be seen in the psyche and the thinking of Indian people. Today's modern mass media has helped to develop Indian English writing and novels to get an important positions in the world literature and Indian English writing has attracted all over the world. Contemporary Indian authors have brought new style of writing with a different perspectives. Amish Tripathi is one of the contemporary fiction writer. Amish has reinterpreteted Indian mythology and mythological characters into his fiction as a common human being. In his Shiva Trilogy he has projected traditional social system in Meluha. In the meluhan society caste were decided not by birth but by his or her karma. In that society Vikarma law was made for the people. Various rules were made for the sake of everyone's civil rights. The present article intend to critically analyse the social reality from the realistic perspectives of the writer and his writing should be analyse with his new interpretations.

Key words: Shiva Trilogy, mythology, equality, untouchability, Vikarma law

Introduction:

Untouchability is a blot on the history of Indian society. Centuries were passed for Indian societies to get free from the clutches of untouchability and caste system. In ancient times caste systems were followed in society. That system was based on the four positions Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. In all of them the Brahmins were treated as an upper class in the society and the Shudras were in the lower position in the society. They were just used for the sake of the social services and always counted as a neglected part of the society.

While looking in the history we realise that untouchability means a group of peoples were segregated from the mainstream of the society. It is a big social problem in Indian society. It creates a problem in the social and economic development of Indian society. It just brings discrimination between men and men. On that caste and colour basis humans and communities were discriminated against and rejected even for the sake of basic rights to live. These people and communities were boycotted by the upper class societies. It created hatred among people. It resulted in the restrictions in the growth of the boycotted community.

After so many years some religious and social reformers raised their voices against these injustices done to such people. Gandhiji was one of them to raise voice for the betterment of this class. He called them, 'Harijan', which means the offspring of God. He did a lot of work for the upliftment of this class. After so many social reformers given the message of equality and sense of brotherhood through their active participation in these groups. Government has passed a law against inequality and the ministry of social justice and empowerment oversees the development of the oppressed class. Protection of the civil rights act 1955 protected those subjected to untouchability. Scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1955 provides financial and legal help to the lower class.

At the beginning of it, only laws were not okay for the change of the mind set of the people. So many religions and social reformers and Indian authors have done a job of an eye opener through the help of literature. Raja Rao's 'Kanthapura', R. K. Narayan's, 'Waiting for the Mahatma' and Mulk Raj Anand's 'Untouchable' these trio and their work has brought change in the mindset of the upper class societies. They have very transparently depicted the Indian scenario and the ethos of the downtrodden societies in their prose. Their writings attracted all over the world and created an image of Indian writings in world literature.

Amish Tripathi is one of the prolific contemporary Indian writers. At the beginning he was a banker in a well known position. He found his interest in history and writing and spent a lot of time developing ideas. He got his deep interest and made the decision to leave his job and became a full time writer. He found his special interest in mythology and scriptures reading and understanding of it. He decided to develop his writings through that point. He has chosen mythology and history as a base for his writings. He created Shiva his own hero with his idea. He created him as a normal human being with his own folly and made him the hero of the novel. Though the story of his novel matches with mythological Shiva but he has brought him with different interpretations. His Shiva Trilogy comprises, 'The Immortals of Meluha', 'The Secret of the Nagas' and 'The Oath of the Vayuputras'. These three books are the journey of his hero, Shiva.

Meluha:

Amish Tripathi has created a ground for his story called Meluha like our country India. A land of fertile soil. Its system runs according to the concept of the Ram Rajya. It is stated in the text that Lord Rama himself has created this city called Meluha. In Meluha the government takes care of its citizens. There is enough food for everyone. Nobody is homeless. The government is actually working for the health, education and welfare of the society. It has its own rules and laws.

"The term Ram Rajya is considered the gold standard in how an empire must be administered, in order to create a perfect life for all citizens. Meluha is still governed in accordance with his principles."*(The Immortals of Meluha,35)*

Suryawanshi and Chandravanshi, these two dynasties lived there. The Suryawanshi dynasty is the follower of the solar calendar. Their motto is 'Satya, Dharma, Maan'. Devgiri is the capital of the city. The Chandravanshis are the followers of the lunar calendar. Swadeepan is their country and its capital is Ayodhya . Their motto is 'Srinagar, Saundarya, Swatantrata'. Each meluhan seen in complete coordination with nature. In Meluha everything seems perfect. When Shiva travels with Nandi he asks about the significance of his jewellery. Then he replied, "This is the amulet which represent his caste. The lines drawn on it symbolises the shoulders of the Parmatma, the almighty. This means that I am a Kshatriya".*(Tripathi, 38)*

Varna System:

In Meluha caste and system existed. But it is not like our Indian social system. This caste system is not run by birth but by the chosen Tribes. Means when the child becomes twenty five he has to give an examination to prove his talent and skills. After qualifying that exam he will embarrass that tribe throughout his or her life. As per his achievements he has worn the amulet having signs. Like Nandi wore bulls sign as his chosen tribe.

"The symbols for the Brahmins, Vaishyas and Shudras are the line drawn to represent the head of the Parmatma, it would mean the wearer is a Brahmin. The symbol for a Vaishya would be the lines forming a symbol of the thighs of the Parmatma. And the feet of the Parmatma on the amulet would make the wearer a Shudra."(*The Immortals of Meluha,39*)

If he might be Kshatriyas he has to wear as a lion, tiger or an elephant. We realise that in Meluha the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaishyas and the Shudras, and all that jewellery meluhans wear is inspired by nature. Brahmins chose from birds, while kshatriyas apply for animals. Flowers are allocated to Vaishyas while Shudras must choose from amongst fish. Their caste system follows the rules of civil rights. That every human has an equal opportunity to acquire what they wanted. No one has given special interest. Everyone are treated as equals.

Women Empowerment:

We can see in Meluha women also have equal opportunities as men. There is no any discrimination seen between them. Women can also choose their tribe. There are a lot of women warriors seen in the novel. Sati, herself is a good warrior, Kanakhala is also a warrior and also has good administration skills. When Daksha introduced her to Shiva . He said,

'May I introduce my most important aides?' Without waiting for an answer , he pointed to the Woman on his left, ' This is my prime minister, Kanakhala. She takes care of the Administrative, revenue and protocol matters.'*(Tripathi, 69)*

So many female Kshatriyas were also allowed into the army. Ayurvati is a good doctor and surgeon and with skill of handling her patients and hospital staff. While looking at their clothing style women also wear janeu and shave their head except for a knotted tuft of hair at the back, called a choti. In Meluha women also have been given all types of education and opportunities without keeping any biases. A kind of women empowerment is seen in the actions and the decisions of the female characters of the novel.

Maika System:

In Meluha for welfare of the society and protection of equal opportunities Lord Ram has made a maika system. In that system all pregnant women were sent to a place called Maika to deliver a baby. Only some important persons might be allowed with her. After giving birth all the details of the baby and the mother were kept secret. Then the baby's were sent to the gurukuls for knowledge, then after getting basic education they were given all types of vocational skills. Then the child has to give a test to prove his talent in the final examination. Then he chose his tribe and symbols. Then the child was accepted by the same tribe as their baby and taken care of as their own legitimate child.

"For example, if some Brahmin parents have applied to adopt a child, one randomly chosen student from Maika, who has won the Brahmin caste in the examination, is allotted to them. Then the child grows up with these adopted parents as their own child". *(The Immortals of Meluha,101)*

Behind all this Lord Ram has an Ideal view that the king should not be chosen by his birth. Every child has an equal opportunity to become a king. Everybody in the world has the ability to excel and the chance to succeed. In brief in this society we can see that everyone has been given the freedom to choose his life, his profession and his duties.

Vikarma Law: Law is the main base of meluhan society. Rules and laws were strictly followed by one and all. Everyone was equal in front of the law. Everyone has equal social opportunities and protection under the law. Personal rights are guarded by the laws. In the Meluha there is an incident when Shiva was in the market. All people kept aside because some Vikarma women were passing through it. Then Nandi explains him that,

"Vikarmas are people who have been punished in this world for the scenes of their previous birth. Hence they have to live this life out with dignity and tolerate their present sufferings with grace. This is the only way they can wipe their Karma clean of the since of their previous birth. Vikarma man have their own order of penance and women have their own order". *(The Immortals of Meluha,95)*

Even for Vikarma women have to pray for forgiveness to lord Agni with Puja. They are not allowed to marry because of their bad karma. They are not allowed to touch any person who is not related to them or is not part of their life. Suppose a woman gives birth to a stillborn child she is called Vikarma because of her committed sins of previous birth she would have been punished as Vikarma woman . If a man contracts any incurable diseases and paralyzed this birth for the sins of his previous life.

In the Shiva Trilogy Sati the heroine of the novel is a Vikarma woman. Because her husband had died and she had given birth to a stillborn baby. But she belongs to a royal family and king Daksha's beloved daughter was allowed to live in the palace but she accepted and followed all the Vikarma laws.

At the yagnya ceremony sati was humiliated by the Tarak. According to him Vikarma laws are not followed here because of the Satis existence in the ceremony. Sati was badly humiliated and he also insulted Shiva. That's why Sati invoked the right of Agnipariksha. In that Agnipariksha Sati very well fought with Tarak and stumbled him onto the ground motionless.

"Sati breaking all known rules of combat, held her knife behind her. She shifted the knife continuously from one hand to other, while keeping a safe distance from her opponent. The aim was to confuse Tarak about the direction of her attack. Tarak on the other hand was watching Sati's movements like a hawk."*(The Immortals of Meluha,234)*

At that time Shiva realised the humiliating treatment of his beloved and injustices given to the Vikarmas. They were treated as a socially ostracised group in Meluha. Shiva decided to get married to Sati to give her dignity to bring change in the psyche of the meluhan people . Shudhikaran is the process of getting baths severely touched by the Vikarmas. After doing some Puja the person has to do forgiveness for the mistake that is called shudhikarna ritual.

Vikarma reminds us of our subjugated group of Indian society whom we called untouchables. For all of them were kept away from society. For them a lot of rules were made like they were not allowed to enter social places like temples, wells, cultural halls, social gatherings etc. They were not allowed to sit and eat with common men. Violation of any rule causes disputes in the society. They were looked down as untouchables. Though it was common in India but in some places they were harassed very brutally. Their conditions were worse than animals.

Shiva as a Saviour:

Shiva in this Trilogy at the end appears as an image of a saviour. He decided to bring social reformation in the totalitarian society of Meluha. He first marries Sati, Vikarma lady and accepts her child Ganesha, with his deformity. He promotes revolution in the mind-sets of the Meluhan society by breaking all the Vikarma laws. For that he made a proclamation,

"I want the entire vikarma law scrapped. Nobody will be a vikarma from now on. Bad fate can strike anyone. It is ridiculous to blame their past lives for it.". *(Tripathi,282)*

All his actions made him a real hero, an ideal human being. They called him god of the God, Lord Mahadev, Nilkanth. Shiva evolves continuous awakening of consciousness to become an universal human being in the psyche of the people. Amish Tripathi's Shiva Trilogy tries to challenge us to judge all the good and bad things that happening around us, we have to justify and interpret them not to follow them blindly.

Conclusion:

Amish Tripathi has very well prepared his novel with a mythological stance. His hero Shiva became a real hero by his action and reached to godhood. With Shiva's journey he has made us closer to the goodness behind the Varna system which was decided not by birth but by everyone's ability. He also expressed his motives about the importance of the laws in the welfare of the society and the development of the country. In Meluha women have been given equal opportunities and civil rights. They are not treated as a marginalized, subjugated group of the society but as a strong supporter of the society like a modern woman. He caught our attention towards our history which makes us proud as well as shame . Vikarma the marginalized and subjugated group unknowingly reminds us of untouchables ‘ plight and their wounds. Shiva’s journey leads us to understand the real evil for society.

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An Introduction to University Libraries in Maharashtra

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Abstract

Change is a constant feature of human life. The human mind was never satisfied. And how'll not be in the future. In the third decade of the 20th century, research in library science began at the University of Chicago. The first doctorate degree in library science was awarded to Elemis Upton in 1930. In 1957, D.B.Krishna Rao received his PhD from Delhi University. received J. H. Sharma Awarded Doctoral Degree to Woman Indian CLISR- Council of Library and Information Science Research Played Rightful Role to Stimulate Research P.S.G.Kumar, Rt. Tejomurthy and H. R. Chopra till 1984 M.L.I.S. and Ph.D. List of theses published.

Introduction:

The first use of all science in the Western world by the Greeks was Thomas Motswana Archon's book Principles of Population which inspired research. This book gave birth to a hypothesis. Necessity is the mother of invention. Research has been word creation since the beginning of human history. The role of computers in research in the 21st century is very important. Curiosity, acquiring knowledge is a basic human instinct. The purpose of research is to discover the truth. Becoming uncomfortable with a question is the first step in research. Research is systematic and organized pursuit of facts, truth. Research is an ongoing intellectual relentless process. Research reveals subjectivity, objectivity, rationality.

1.2 Research Methodology Definition:

"Research is a systematize efforts to gain new knowledge."

-L.V. Redman & A. V. H. Marry

"Research may be defined as the systemic and objective analysis and recording of controlled observations that may lead to the developments of generalizations principles or theories, resulting in prediction and possibly ultimate control of events.'

John W. Best

They do not necessarily follow each other in any specific order and the researcher has to be constantly anticipating at each step in the research process the requirements of the subsequent steps. However, the following order concerning various steps provides a useful procedural guideline regarding the research process:

- formulating the research problem;
- extensive literature survey;
- developing the hypothesis;
- preparing the research design;
- determining sample design;
- collecting the data;
- execution of the project;
- analysis of data;
- hypothesis testing;
- generalizations and interpretation, and
- preparation of the report or presentation of the results,i.e., formal write-up of conclusions reached.

1.3. Current membership of the library:

In the 21st century, in the age of television, computer and internet, the number of people, readers and scholars going to the library has decreased. Specially, students do not take books in their hands, then the process of reading, thinking and thinking is far away. The library is not crowded with books, but the readers should be crowded. The books in the library are not for decoration. More and more Readers should read.

For that, librarians, library staff should try to increase the reading culture to increase their readership and it is necessary to look at the above question very seriously from the point of view that every book should get its reader. In order to arrange this information quantitatively, the table based on the number of library readers has been taken as follows.

Table no. 1.3.1 Number of readers :

Sr no.	Short name	The Teacher	Students	Research	Administrative staff	Total
1	MUM	359	4278	311	04	4942
2	RUN	800	4804	580	05	6189
3	UOP	232	7342	237	04	7815
4	SUM	175	1067	117	05	1327
5	BAM	508	650	164	05	1364
6	SUK	293	6169	163	07	6632
7	SUA	111	3012	365	04	3492
8	HUJ	422	5078	198	04	5702
9	SUH	143	2300	319	04	2766
10	SUS	1268	3108	208	04	4588
11	UGG	….	…..	….	…..	….
12	KUM	149	2895	124	05	3173
	Total	4450	40703	2786	51	47990

When looking at the above table, the highest number of members was Savitribai Phule, Pune University 7815, followed by Kolhapur University 6632, Nagpur University 6189, Jalgaon University 5702, Mumbai University 4942, Solapur University 4588 and Aurangabad University 1364. SNDT has the lowest number of members. Analyzing the above information, it is clear that the University 1327 is located in Mumbai and no response has been received from one University Library.

Table no. 1.4 Available Reading Literature :

Sr. No / University Name	**Total Number of Books**	**Text Books**	**Reference Books**	**Thesis**
1 MMU	8,57,000	72928	93822	20228
2 RUN	34,21,677	390932	18790	15863
3 UOM	5,61,613	472297	….	13358
4 SUM	4,17,575	27452	20505	10563
5 BAM	3,67,556	326410	137839	4418
6 SUK	3,38,943	230205	8537	11319
7 SUA	1,60,600	110954	10328	30799
8 HUJ	7,45,80	61991	5019	550
9 SUN	7,43,80	72563	…..	2137

10 SUS	58625	21700	15918	677
11 GUG	1,58,455	11467	20350	1034
12KUM	31073	12850	20879	296
Total	6,522,077	1,712,749	333,367	111,037

A perusal of the above table shows that the highest total number of books was Mumbai University (8,50,000) followed by Pune University with 5,60,613 and SNDT. It is clear that Mumbai University and Nagpur University have 4,19,670 and 4,15,575 books respectively, Aurangabad University and Shivaji University Kolhapur have 365556 and 338943 books respectively, Amravati University, Jalgaon University, Nanded University, Solapur University and K. V. It is clear that there are 159600, 74680, 74235, 56625 and 29073 books in M.Ramtech University respectively

Table no. 5.1: Table by University Establishment

Sr. No.	Name of University	Year of University Establishment	University website
1	Mumbai University, Mumbai	1857	webmaster@ucc.mu.ac.in
2	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj University, Nagpur	1923	coe@nagpuruniversity.nic.in
3	Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune	1949	regis@unipune.ac.in www.unipune.ac.in/
4	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thakarsi Women's University, Mumbai	1916	www.sndt.ac.in
5	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad	1958	dyregistrar.estt@bamu.net http://bamua.digitaluniversity.ac/
6	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	1962	registrar@unishivaji.ac. www.unishivaji.ac.in/
7	Sant Gadage Baba University Amaravati	1983	reg@sgbau.ac.in www.sgbau.ac.in/
8	Bahinabai Chaudhary University of Uttar Maharashtra, Jalgaon	1991	sfc@nmuj.digitaluniversity.ac
9	Swami Ramanand Tirth Marathwada University, Nanded	1995	srtmunregistrar@gmail.com www.srtmun.ac.in/
10	Ahilyabai Holkar University, Solapur	2004	registrarsolapur@yahoo.in www.su.digitaluniversity.ac
11	Gondwana University, Gadchiroli	2011	www.unigug.ac.in
12	Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek, Nagpur	1997	unikalidas@yahoomail.com

From the above table it is clear that the oldest college is Mumbai University Mumbai the newest college is Gondwana University Gadchiroli

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Human Perception And Related Behavior In Investment- A Conceptual Approach

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Abstract:

Investment is the vital component of financial planning for individual of any socio-economic class. Investment is the key for financial development of the country. An investor differs in his risk-taking behavior while investing the funds. Risk perception depends on internal and external locus of control. The principal elements inherent in human nature are ethical standards, attitudes,perception and personality.

This article explain perceptual process; Big Five Model of personality and its dimensions. It corelates perception and development of attitude. Further it explains Theories of attitude origination. According to behavioural finance investor's behavior is highly influence by many biases-heuristics driven biases, emotions, herd instincts and social influences. These factors impact individual's behavior in selecting investments avenues.

Keywords: Perception, Personality, Attitude, Behavior finance

Introduction to Risk Perception

An individual investor differs in the extent of risk-taking behavior while investing the funds. Risk perception results from internal and external locus of control. Internallocus of control are the investors' belief, thoughts, abilities, etc. in analyzing risk element inbuilt in securities/assets or market. External locus of control are the external factors like changes in government policies, fiscal policies, natural disasters etc. influences investor's risk-taking attitude and thereby behavior.

The principal elements inherent in human nature are ethical standards, attitudes,perception and personality. In order to analyse risk taking attitude of an investors it is important to understand thought process of human brain and mental ability that creates attitudes and thereby behavior.

Concept of perception

Each individual is unique with peculiar differences due to distinct thought process (mainly termed as cognitive processes). The process involved imagination, perception, learning, thinking, etc. In order to understand human behavior in aparticular circumstance, the most important trait is to study perception attributes of human kind.

In order to get acquainted with 'perception' it is important to determine that it may not draw authentic and realistic inferences of the situations or events.

According to D. Kretch and his co-authors "an individual's perception of a given situation is not a photographic representation of the physical world. It is a partial, personal construction in which certain objects, selected by the individual for a major role, are perceived in a distint manner."[1]

Meaning of perception:

The human being understand the world through the stimulation in the sense organs. The stimulation happens due to the mental processes in which chemical changes take place and we senses tastes, colors, sounds, views, smell, etc.

"Perception" is a mental exercise where the raw information or data perceived by senses is processed and obtain knowledge about things, objects and occurrence.

Perception can be defined as "the experience of objects and events on the information provided by the senses"[2]

THE PERCEPTUAL PROCESS

The following diagram explains various sub-processes of perception.

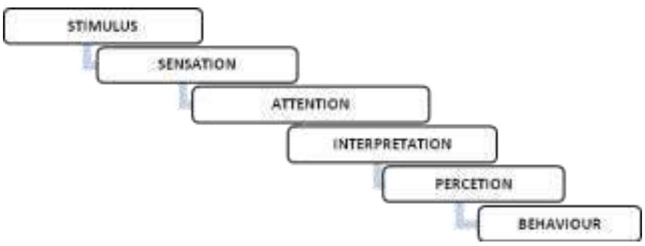

Fig1. The Perceptual Process

- Stimulus: The stimulants encourages sense organs may be the sensory and environmental stimuli. The external stimuli may be light, waves, sounds, smells, etc. and internal stimuli may be hunger are the sensory stimulants. Similarly, environment stimulants includes physical like factory, store, climate, etc. and sociocultural like management style, open communication, equal opportunities, etc.
- Sensation: Subsequently, stimulants record impact on sense organs and they arouse.
- Attention: Each of the stimuli provoke and motivate sense organs, but few of them draw attention.
- Interpretation: The interpretation engross on the basis of individual's rationale, object, motives, assumption, experiences, etc.
- Perception: Individual perceive and confirm thoughts on the basis of interpretation.
- Behavior: The last sub-process of perception is the ultimate response to the stimulus or the happening.

Social perception is an important aspect of the perceptual process. The main emphasis of social perception is about overall behavior of people and developing opinion about them. The following are the determinants of social perception:1) the features of the person-looks, interaction and consider inherent elements i.e. positive attitudes, confident etc. (2) the events and happenings and (3) the perceiver's mind set.

Attribution and barriers to truthful perception are important facets of social perception. In case of attribution people attempt to justify one's behavior, sometimes presume significant factors responsible for behavior. The internal attributions like motivation, capacity, other elements and external attributions includes surroundings or situations by which behavior affects.

Similarly, hurdles for precise perception are stereotyping i.e. the opinion about particular group lead to wrong conclusions; and selective perception i.e. we perceive as per our convenience and interest.

Personality is one of the influencing components of perception which lead to act of behavior. There are different views on personality and defined by following authors:

All port defines: "Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his characteristic behaviour and through!"

Morgan and King's define personality as "the organization within an individual of systems of motives and habits that determine characteristic behaviour and thinking".

Mischell, personality may be defined as the distinctive patterns of behaviour (including thoughts and feelings) that characterize each individual's adaptation to the situations of his or her life.[3]

Personality traits: The micro unit of personality can be termed as'trait' which determines individual patterns of behavior. A trait is component of personality which differentiate a person from other people.

i. The "Big Five" Model of personality well-known trait theory considers five personality dimensions as follows:
ii. Conscientiousness: Conscientiousness determines the meticulous trait of an individual. This element measures attributes of human like sense of responsibility, reliability and attainment of target as well as traits like extent of confusion,inattentive, indiscipline and dishonest.
iii. Extraversion: Extraversion confine attributes like communicative, friendly, authoritative and lively on one hand while short-tempered, merciless, cruel, wary, shy, secretive on another hand .This dimension take up an individual's comfort level with relationships.
iv. Agreeableness: This dimension emphasis on individual's propensity to show respect to others. It origins from goodness, politeness and supportive. In contrary dimensions involves uncooperative, disrespect and disloyal.
v. Emotional and sensitiveness: This dimension includes anxiety, stress, excitement on one side while patience, calm and secure on the other side.
vi. Openness to experience: This dimension covers intelligency and imaginative. Also simplicity, realistic and balanced.

Perception leading to development of attitude:

Attitude is the part of personality. Attitude is the reaction to any events, subjects and objects in the surroundings. Attitudes has three constituents namely- cognitive, affective and bevioural.

Cognitive element comprises of the one's mind belief and subsequent thoughts. Affective component indicates admiration and hatrate while behavioural element shows conduct or act towards any situation.

Emergence of Attitude

Attitudes are developed due to direct contact, communication with people, group driven actions, socialization of child, impact of mass media and experienced based learning.

Following are the Theories of attitude origination:

The dispositional approach: This theory proposes that heredity plays a vital role in individual attitude development. The dispositional approach was put forward by BarryStaw and Ross (1985). According to this approach, attitude means personality trait i.e. make up of mind of the people. The way people react to situations depends upon the constitution of his personality.

The situational approach: The situational approach views that attitudes area effect of an existing situation. Attitude varies according to the people though the situation is same, as well as situation changes though the people remain same.

Attitudes and Behaviour

Attitudes and behavior are directly related but not always. As it is seen sometimes people's behavior is not in line with their attitude. In some instances an individual's behavior is outcome of his attitude.

Theories describe impact of behaviour on attitudes: The three theories explains the impact of behavior on attitudes are-Self-presentation theory, self-perception theory and self-justification theory

1. **Self-presentation theory :**According to this theory an individual present himself to others and is always concerned with people's impression about him as it is known that others' opinion of us will have impact on social involvement.
2. **Self-perception theory:** Self-perception means observation of our own behavior and drawing conclusions about our desires.
3. **Self-Justification theory:** This theory explains about congruity among attitude and behavior. This co-ordination brings sense of comfort within oneself. While lack of balance among attitude and behavior leads to discomfort. Thus self- justification process is about maintaining social as well as psychological comfort within oneAttitudes in Behavioural Finance

Behavioural finance, a new domain came into existence in the year 1990. This new field of economic finance obtained immense importance due to its arguments that 'people often suffer from cognitive and emotional biases and act in a seemingly irrational manner'[4]

According to behavioural finance investor's behavior is highly influence by many biases-heuristics driven biases, emotions, herd instincts and social influences impact their behavior in selecting investments. The representative ness, overconfidence, anchoring, aversion to ambiguity and innumeracy are the heuristic biases which undermine opinion.

- Representative ness: Representative ness is the predisposition based on stereotypes. This can be experience when investors hold view about particular security which is analyzed randomly.
- Overconfidence: Overconfidence means development of inadequate information derive from illusion of knowledge. This is seen in the financial market some people believes that they possess in-depth knowledge and information about performance of the securities, but no evidence of their excellent performance in trading in seen.
- Anchoring: Anchoring means confirm opinion that does not change even though new true information is received. The changes in the rates of return is overlook by the investors who perceive anchoring.
- Aversion to ambiguity: Aversion to ambiguity means a person is fear of uncertainty and ambiguity when they belief that they are less informative about after-effect. The lack of information about the securities in the market creates fear amongst investors.
- Innumeracy: Innumeracy is the outcome of lack of mathematical information like probabilities, base rate, small and big digits, etc.

Frame Dependence:

The frame dependence behavior is the outcome of thought process blended with sensitiveness, belief, emotions, feelings and alike attributes of human being.

Prospects Theory:

In this theory, investors' decides selection the products on the basis of potential outcome may be losses or gains. According to this theory, the investors feel proportionately more painful in the events of losses than what they feel please from equal gains (loss aversion theory).

Mental accounting:

This theory identify people general behavior of segregating money loss and wealth loss while this losses should be consider in aggregate.

Narrow framing:

General tendency of the people to concentrate on the performance of each security rather than looking at the performance of a portfolio wholly. The behavior from narrow framing attitude often make people overestimate risk.

Emotional influences:

Positive and negative emotions influences decision-making of the people. Positive emotions brings hope which upshot please in attitude while negative emotions leads to fear and anxiety results in repentant and grief.

Herd Instinct:

Herd instinct indicates social influences in decision making. This behavior can be experience in the decision regarding highly volatile shares where decision are the outcome of herd effects.

The study of behavioral finance highlights that the investors' behavior in different market situation, events or occurrences involves psychological biases. The investors should self analyse their certain thoughts, belief and behavior while decision making.

Conclusion:

The detailed analysis of various theories of attitudes, perception and behavior give in depth sight of psychological process in human's thought. These theories discuss the variations in elements, trait, attributes of an individual in a given situations, happenings and events. These theories helps to identify the behavior which is socially and psychologically desirable and comfortable.

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अनुच्छेद 370 और 35A, की समाप्ति के पश्चात् जम्मू-कश्मीर में बदलाव की आहट : एक विवेचनात्मक विश्लेषण

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शोध सारांश –

वर्तमान में जम्मू- कश्मीर भारतीय संघ का एक केंद्र शासित प्रदेश है। इसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 42 हजार 241 वर्ग किलोमीटर तथा जनसंख्या लगभग 1.25 करोड़ है। 2019 में भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त करने के बाद, जम्मू कश्मीर और लद्दाख को पूरी तरह से भारतीय संघ का हिस्सा बनाया गया है। सर्वप्रथम जम्मू-कश्मीर में अभियांत्रिकी और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण क्षेत्र में विदेशी निवेश की प्रबल सम्भावनाएँ हैं। जम्मू–कश्मीर की औद्योगिक नीति 2021-30 इस केंद्र शासित प्रदेश में निवेश तथा औद्योगिक वृद्धि की अग्रणी नीति है। चूँकि जम्मू-कश्मीर का प्रभाव पहले की अपेक्षा बढ़ा है, अतः निवेशकों के पास यातायात सुविधाओं में निवेश के अवसरों का भी विकास हुआ है। यातायात तथा परिवहन सुविधाओं में वृद्धि यहाँ के पर्यटन व्यवसाय के लिए भी लाभदायक है। जम्मू-कश्मीर की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता हमेशा से पर्यटकों को लुभाती रही है। अनुच्छेद 370 की समाप्ति के बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर के पर्यटन की सम्भावनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है। सरकार द्वारा बजट में यहाँ 75 नए पर्यटन केंद्रों के लिए मदद और संसाधन दिए गए हैं ताकि क्षेत्र की पर्यटन अर्थव्यवस्था का विस्तार हो। इसके साथ ही जम्मू-कश्मीर के विपणन और वित्तीय सेक्टर में भी विदेशी निवेश की संभावनाएं बढ़ी हैं। भारत सरकार ने जम्मू -कश्मीर को एक सर्वोच्च और अग्रणी वित्तीय हब बनाने की योजना बनाई है, जिसमें विदेशी निवेश एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा। इस प्रकार जम्मू-कश्मीर में अनु. 370 और 35A, की समाप्ति के पश्चात् जम्मू- कश्मीर में आ रहे बदलावों का अध्ययन और अनुशीलन ही प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र का विवेच्य विषय है।

मुख्य शब्द – जम्मू- कश्मीर, अनु. 370, 35A, आतंकवाद, पर्यटन, निवेश, अर्थव्यवस्था, विकास

शोध- पत्र का सीमांकन-

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र जम्मू कश्मीर में अनुच्छेद 370 और 35A की समाप्ति के बाद वहाँ विविध क्षेत्रों में आए हुए बदलावों पर केन्द्रित है । सन्दर्भित प्रकरणों में जम्मू कश्मीर का परिचय, इतिहास तथा भूगोल, संविधान में विशेष दर्जा (पूर्व में) तथा अनुच्छेद 370 की समाप्ति को सम्मिलित किया गया है ।

शोध की परिकल्पना-

अनुच्छेद 370 और 35A की समाप्ति के बाद जम्मू कश्मीर में उल्लेखनीय बदलाव आया है । वहाँ चारों तरफ़ बदलाव की आहट है । यह एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत की मौलिक अभिव्यक्ति है । राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता को मज़बूती मिली है ।

शोध प्रविधि और तकनीक-

प्रस्तुत शोध विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन है जिसमें आगमनात्मक पद्धति का उपयोग करके विषय वस्तु का संग्रह किया गया तथा उसे तर्कसंगत बनाया गया है । मौलिक पुस्तकों के साथ दैनिक समाचार पत्रों का सहारा लिया गया है ।

शोध अध्ययन की आवश्यकता-

प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन समकालीन संदर्भों में अति महत्वपूर्ण तथा समाजोपयोगी है । जम्मू- कश्मीर का उलझा हुआ प्रश्न आज़ादी के बाद से सर्वाधिक चर्चा का विषय रहा है । समय- समय पर यह मुद्दा भारतीय एकता और अखंडता को भी प्रश्नांकित करता रहा । सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र होने के कारण देश की सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से भी जम्मू कश्मीर हमेशा अहम रहा है । वर्ष 2019 में अनुच्छेद 370 और 35A की समाप्ति के साथ ही यह प्रश्न उठता रहा है कि इससे जम्मू कश्मीर की

अवाम को क्या फ़ायदा होगा । वहाँ के लोगों के जीवन में क्या बेहतरी होगी । आज लगभग तीन वर्षों के बाद यह समीचीन है कि इस बात का परीक्षण किया जाए और जम्मू कश्मीर में क्या तब्दीली आ रही है ।

शोध-पत्र का उद्देश्य-

प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र का उद्देश्य अनु. 370 और 35 A की समाप्ति के पश्चात् जम्मू-कश्मीर के समग्र परिवेश में आए बदलाव का का अध्ययन करना है। शोध-पत्र का विवेच्य विषय विशेषतः प्रदेश में अमन चैन के बनते वातावरण, समग्र विकास की आगे बढती प्रक्रिया, रियासत के एकाधिकारी क़ानूनों की समाप्ति, आतंकवाद में आ रही कमी, बढ़ती हुई पर्यटकों की संख्या, आतंकी फ़ंडिंग पर प्रभावी रोक, पंचायती चुनावों के माध्यम से सत्ता का विकेंद्रीकरण, सामाजिक समरसता का बढता दायरा, सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं की वापसी, विदेशी निवेश की संभावनाओं का अध्ययन है। साथ ही शोध-पत्र में उन क्षेत्रों का भी अध्ययन किया गया है जिनमें अनु. 370 की समाप्ति के पश्चात् निवेशक आकर्षित हो रहे हैं।

जम्मू-कश्मीर : एक परिचय-

भारतीय संविधान के अनु.1 के अनुसार इंडिया अर्थात भारत राज्यों का संघ है। वर्तमान में भारत में 28 राज्य तथा 8 केंद्र-शासित प्रदेश हैं। गृह मंत्रालय के आदेश एसओ संख्या 3979 (ई) दिनांक 2 नवंबर, 2019 द्वारा जम्मू और कश्मीर का पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 2019 लागू किया गया (भारत-2022)। इस आदेश के पश्चात् जम्मू-कश्मीर भारत का एक केंद्रशासित प्रदेश है। इसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 42 हजार 241 वर्ग किलोमीटर तथा जनसंख्या लगभग 1.25 करोड़ है। जम्मू-कश्मीर हिमालयी प्रदेश है जिसके अंतर्गत दो क्षेत्र- कश्मीर घाटी तथा जम्मू आते हैं।

जम्मू-कश्मीर: इतिहास और भूगोल-

राजतरंगिणी और नीलमत पुराण नामक ग्रंथों में यह आख्यान मिलता है कि कश्मीर की घाटी कभी बहुत बड़ी झील हुआ करती थी। इस कथा के अनुसार कश्यप ऋषि ने यहाँ से पानी निकाल लिया और इसे मनोरम प्राकृतिक स्थल में बदल दिया। किन्तु भू-गर्भशास्त्रियों का कहना है कि भू-गर्भीय परिवर्तनों के कारण खदियानयार तथा बारामुला में पहाड़ियों के धसने से झील का पानी बहकर निकल गया और इस तरह 'पृथ्वी पर स्वर्ग' कहलाने वाली कश्मीर घाटी अस्तित्व में आई। ईसा पूर्व तीसरी शताब्दी में सम्राट अशोक ने कश्मीर में बौद्ध धर्म का प्रसार किया। बाद में कनिष्क ने इसकी जड़ें और गहरी कीं। छठी शताब्दी के आरम्भ में कश्मीर पर हूणों का अधिकार हो गया। यद्यपि 530 ईस्वीं में घाटी फिर स्वतंत्र हो गई, लेकिन इसके तुरंत बाद इस पर उज्जैन साम्राज्य का नियंत्रण हो गया। विक्रमादित्य राजवंश के पतन के पश्चात् कश्मीर पर स्थानीय शासक राज करने लगे। वहाँ हिन्दू और बौद्ध संस्कृतियों का मिश्रित रूप विकसित हुआ। कश्मीर में इस्लाम का आगमन 13वीं और 14वीं शताब्दी में हुआ। सन 1586 में अकबर ने कश्मीर को जीत लिया। सन 1752 में कश्मीर मुग़ल शासकों के हाथ से निकलकर अफगानिस्तान के अहमद शाह अब्दाली के हाथों में चला गया। 67 वर्षों तक पठानों ने कश्मीर घाटी में शासन किया।

जम्मू का उल्लेख महाभारत में भी मिलता है। अखनूर से प्राप्त हड़प्पा कालीन अवशेषों तथा मौर्य, कुषाण और गुप्त काल की कलाकृतियों से जम्मू के प्राचीन स्वरुप पर नया प्रकाश पड़ा है। जम्मू 22 पहाड़ी रियासतों में बंटा हुआ था। डोगरा शासक राजा मालदेव ने कई क्षेत्रों को जीतकर अपने विशाल राज्य की स्थापना की। 1773 से 1782 तक राजा रणजीत देव ने जम्मू पर शासन किया। किन्तु उनके उत्तराधिकारी दुर्बल थे, इसलिए महाराजा रणजीत सिंह ने जम्मू को पंजाब में मिला लिया। बाद में उन्होंने डोगरा शाही खानदान के वंशज गुलाब सिंह को जम्मू सौंप दिया। रणजीत सिंह के गवर्नरों में गुलाब सिंह सबसे शक्तिशाली बन गए और लगभग समूचे जम्मू क्षेत्र को उन्होंने अपने राज्य में मिला लिया। 1947 तक जम्मू-कश्मीर पर डोगरा शासकों का शासन रहा। इसके बाद महाराजा हरि सिंह ने 26 अक्टूबर, 1947 को भारतीय संघ में विलय के समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये।

संविधान और जम्मू-कश्मीर का विशेष दर्जा-

अक्टूबर 1947 में विलय के जिन दस्तावेजों पर हस्ताक्षर हुए उनके तहत जम्मू और कश्मीर रियासत को भारतीय संघ में भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 के अंतर्गत एक तात्कालिक विशेष दर्जा प्रदान किया गया। रियासत ने भारतीय संघ में विलय सिर्फ प्रतिरक्षा, विदेश और संचार के मामले में ही किया था तथा अन्य सभी मामलों में अपनी स्वायत्तता बनाए रखी थी। इस राज्य को अपनी अलग संविधान सभा और संविधान बनाने, सद्र-ए-रियासत नाम से अपना अलग राज्य प्रमुख निर्वाचित करने

और अपना अलग झंडा बनाए रखने की इजाजत दे दी गई। 1956 में जम्मू-कश्मीर की संविधान सभा ने इस राज्य के भारत में विलय को मंजूरी दे दी। इस विशेष दर्जे को क्रमशः कम किया गया। संघ की कई संस्थाओं, जैसे- सर्वोच्च न्यायलय, चुनाव आयोग और महालेखाकार एवं भारतीय संविधान के मौलिक अधिकारों से सम्बंधित अनुच्छेदों को इस राज्य पर भी लागू कर दिया गया। इस राज्य के लिए भी कानून बनाने का संसद को अधिकार तथा राज्य सरकार के ऊपर राष्ट्रपति का नियंत्रण एवं राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने के अधिकार को भी बढ़ा दिया गया। राज्य की प्रशासनिक सेवाओं को केंद्रीय एवं अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के साथ एकीकृत कर दिया गया। सद्र-ए-रियासत का नाम बदलकर गवर्नर तथा राज्य के प्रधानमंत्री को मुख्यमंत्री कर दिया गया।

अनु. 370 की समाप्ति-

2014 में केंद्र में भाजपा सरकार आने के पश्चात् कश्मीर कि राजनीति में बड़ा बदलाव आया। 2016 में भाजपा के समर्थन से महबूबा मुफ़्ती मुख्यमंत्री बनीं। लेकिन 20 जून, 2018 को भाजपा के समर्थन वापस लेने के पश्चात् राज्यपाल सत्यपाल मलिक द्वारा जम्मू-कश्मीर विधानसभा भंग कर दी गई। अंततः 6 माह पश्चात् दिसंबर 2018 में भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के तहत राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा दिया गया। ऐसे में केंद्र ने राज्यपाल को विधानसभा का प्रतिनिधि मानते हुए उनकी सहमति से अनुच्छेद 370 को हटाने का फैसला कर लिया। 5 अगस्त, 2019 को जब गृहमंत्री अमित शाह ने संसद में अनुच्छेद 370 को हटाने और राज्य को दो केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में बाँटने की घोषणा की तो उसके पहले कश्मीर घाटी में न केवल बड़ी संख्या में सेना और सुरक्षा बलों को तैनात कर कर्फ्यू जैसी स्थिति बना दी गई थी और अलगाववादी नेताओं सहित मुख्यधारा के नेताओं, पत्रकारों, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं, वकीलों आदि को नज़रबंद कर दिया गया था बल्कि इंटरनेट, फोन और डिश चैनलों सहित अख़बारों पर भी रोक लगा दी गई थी। हालात सामान्य होने पर धीरे-धीरे पाबंदियों को हटाया गया तथा जम्मू-कश्मीर एवं लद्दाख वर्तमान में दो केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों के रूप में स्थापित हैं।

जम्मू-कश्मीर में बदलाव की आहट-

अनुच्छेद 370 और35A के निरस्तीकरण से जम्मू और कश्मीर का भारत में सम्पूर्ण एकीकरण हुआ । दो केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के गठन के ज़रिए जम्मू कश्मीर को अन् राज्यों के बराबर लाया गया ।भारतीय संविधान तथा क़ानून के सभी प्राविधान लागू हुए । जम्मू कश्मीर का अलग झंडा ख़त्म किया गया । दो तरह की नागरिकता ख़त्म की गयी। कश्मीरी, डोगरी, उर्दू, हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी भाषाएँ जम्मू कश्मीर की राजभाषाएँ बनीं । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 व 35 A को निरस्त करने के साथ ही यू.ए.पी.ए. एक्ट व एन.आई.ए. में संशोधन किया गया । व्यक्ति को भी दहशतगर्द घोषित करने, आतंकियों के महिमामण्न पर प्रतिबंध लगाने तथा भारत से पाकिस्तान में पढ़ने जाने व पाकिस्तान की शैक्षिक योग्यता से यहाँ पर नौकरी करने पर रोक लगाई गई । इससे सरकार की आतंकवाद के खिलाफ ज़ीरो टॉलरेंस नीति का संदेश साफ हुआ ।इसमें भारत के बाहर होने वाले आतंकी अपराधों की जाँच के लिए एन आई ए का अधिकार क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया । संस्थाओं के साथ व्यक्तियों को भी आतंकी घोषित करने का अधिकार दिया गया । पहले आंतकियों की अंत्येष्टि का अधिकार था । अब अंत्येष्टि तय प्रोटोकॉल के तहत ही हो सकती है । प्रोटोकॉल का सख़्ती से पालन अनिवार्य है ।

आतंकवादी घटनाओं में कमी-

वर्ष 2006 से 2013 के बीच जम्मू कश्मीर में कुल 4766 आतंकवादी घटनाएँ हुईं जबकि 2014 से 2021 के बीच केवल 1941 घटनाएँ हुईं । इसी प्रकार वर्ष 2006-2013 के बीच 3212 घटनाएँ घुसपैठ की हुई जबकि 2014 -2021 के बीच यह आँकडा घटकर 1853 पर आया । इसी प्रकार अक्टूबर से अगस्त 2019 के बीच कुल 959 आतंकी घटनाएँ हुईं जबकि अगस्त 2019 से जून 2022 के बीच 654 आतंकवादी घटनाएँ हुईं । इस प्रकार इनमें 32 फ़ीसदी की गिरावट आई । अक्टूबर 2016 से अगस्त 2019 के बीच जम्मू कश्मीर में कुल 137 नागरिकों की हत्या हुई जबकि अगस्त 2019 से जून 2022 के बीच 118 नागरिकों की हत्या हुई । इस प्रकार इनमें 14 प्रतिशत की कमी आयी । अक्टूबर 2016 से अगस्त 2019 के बीच जम्मू कश्मीर में कुल 267 सुरक्षा बलों के जवानों की हत्या हुई जबकि अगस्त 2019 से जून 2022 के बीच 127 जवानों की हत्या हुई । इनमें उक्त अवधि में 52 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई । (1) ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है जबकि प्रशासन ने पाँच सरकारी कर्मचारियों को राष्ट्रविरोधी गतिविधियों में संलिप्त पाये जाने पर सेवामुक्त कर दिया है । सेवामुक्त किये गये सरकारी

कर्मियों में पुलिस कांस्टेबल तनवीर सलाम डार, सेंट्रल कोआपरेटिव बैंक बारामूला के प्रबन्धक आफाक अहमद नानी, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग में पंचायत सचिव इफ़्तिख़ार अंद्राबी, जलशक्ति विभाग का अर्दली इरशाद अहमद खान और असिस्टेंट लाइन मैन मोमिन पीर शामिल हैं ।(2) एक जनसभा को संबोधित करते हुए केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री अमित शाह ने बताया कि कांग्रेस की यूपीए सरकार के 10 वर्षों में जम्मू कश्मीर में क़रीब 7,327 आतंकी घटनाएँ हुईं जबकि मोदी सरकार के नौ वर्षों में केवल 2,350 घटनाएँ हुईं । मतलब, आतंकी घटनाओं में 70 प्रतिशत की कमी आयी है । (3)

अनुसूचित जाति का आरक्षण-

पहली बार एस सी के लिए 9 सीटें आरक्षित की गई जिनमें 6 विधानसभा क्षेत्र जम्मू क्षेत्र में और 3 विधानसभा क्षेत्र कश्मीर घाटी में हैं । जम्मू कश्मीर पंचायती राज अधिनियम में संशोधन कर जिला विकास परिषदों का सृजन किया गया जिससे सत्ता में आम लोगों की भागीदारी का रास्ता साफ़ हुआ । पहले भारतीयों को रियासत में प्रवेश करने के लिए अनुमति आवश्यक होती थी तथा भारतीय वाहनों पर टैक्स था । अब इसे समाप्त कर दिया गया तथा लखनपुर टोल टैक्स रद्द कर दिया गया । अब जम्मू – श्रीनगर दोनों सचिवालय साल भर खुले रहते हैं । 150 वर्ष पुरानी परम्परा को समाप्त कर दिया गया । इससे सलाना लगभग 200 करोड़ रुपए की बचत होगी । एल ओ सी निवासियों के बाद अब आई बी के पास रहने वाले लोगों को चार फ़ीसदी तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर लोगों को भी दस फ़ीसदी आरक्षण दिया गया । अब जम्मू कश्मीर के सफ़ाई कर्मचारियों को भी डोमिसाइल सर्टिफिकेट देने का फ़ैसला किया गया है । अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परम्परागत वनवासी (अधिकारों की मान्यता) क़ानून 2006 लागू किया गया । (4)

प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश-

प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (FDI) किसी देश के एक फर्म या व्यक्ति द्वारा दूसरे देश में स्थित व्यावसायिक गतिविधियों में किया गया निवेश है। FDI किसी निवेशक को एक बाहरी देश में प्रत्यक्ष व्यावसायिक खरीद की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। निवेशक कई तरह से FDI का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। दूसरे देश में एक सहायक कंपनी की स्थापना करना, किसी मौजूदा विदेशी कंपनी का अधिग्रहण या विलय अथवा किसी विदेशी कंपनी के साथ संयुक्त उद्यम साझेदारी इसके कुछ सामान्य तरीके हैं। FDI को आर्थिक विकास का एक प्रमुख चालक माना जाता है, क्योंकि यह मेज़बान देश के लिये पूंजी, प्रौद्योगिकी, कौशल, बाज़ार पहुँच एवं रोज़गार के अवसर प्रदान कर सकता है। प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश भारत में आर्थिक विकास का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण चालक होने के साथ ही देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिये एक प्रमुख गैर-ऋण वित्तीय संसाधन भी रहा है। केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश जम्मू और कश्मीर में वित्त वर्ष 2020-23 में जनवरी तक 1,547.87 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश प्राप्त हुआ । एक लिखित सवाल के जवाब में केन्द्रीय गृह राज्य मंत्री नित्यानंद राय ने लोकसभा में यह जानकारी दी । राय ने कहा कि चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान यह निवेश अब तक का सर्वाधिक निवेश है । जम्मू कश्मीर में साल 2017-18 में 840.55 करोड़, 2018-19 में 590.97 तो वहीं 2019-20 में 296.64, 2020-21 में 412.74 और 2021-22 में 376.76 करोड़ का निवेश हुआ है ।(5)

जम्मू-कश्मीर की अर्थव्यवस्था के परम्परागत आधारभूत चालक –

जम्मू-कश्मीर हिमालय की गोद में बसा प्रदेश है, जहाँ की जलवायु फूलों एवं फलों के उत्पादन के लिए उपयुक्त है। फूल, सेब, केसर आदि हमेशा से यहाँ के मुख्य उत्पाद रहे हैं। साथ ही भेड़-पालन एवं पश्मीना ऊन से बने उत्पाद जम्मू-कश्मीर के विश्व-प्रसिद्ध हस्तशिल्प रहे हैं। मनोरम प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य तथा अनेक धार्मिक स्थल जम्मू-कश्मीर में पर्यटन उद्योग के लिए उत्प्रेरक का कार्य करते रहे हैं। इस प्रकार कृषि, बागवानी, हस्तशिल्प तथा पर्यटन जम्मू-कश्मीर की अर्थव्यवस्था के चार पहियों की भांति कार्य करते रहे हैं। किन्तु अकूत प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य और प्राकृतिक सम्पदा से परिपूर्ण प्रदेश कभी देश की आर्थिक गतिविधियों के केंद्र में नहीं रहा। अलगाववादी एवं आतंकवादी गतिविधियों तथा राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति की कमी के साथ-साथ जम्मू-कश्मीर का अलग संवैधानिक दर्जा इसके देश की अर्थव्यवस्था से जुड़ने में बाधक रहा है।

जम्मू-कश्मीर में बदलता कारोबारी माहौल-

पिछले दिनों श्रीनगर के सेमपोरा में विदेशी निवेश से निर्मित होने वाले 250 करोड़ रूपए की लागत के एक मॉल की आधारशिला उपराज्यपाल मनोज सिन्हा ने रखी। यह श्रीनगर ही नहीं, विदेशी पूंजी से बनने वाला प्रदेश का

पहला मॉल होगा, जिसे 2026 तक पूरा किये जाने का लक्ष्य है। दुबई का एम्मार समूह इसका निर्माण कर रहा है। इसके अलावा जम्मू और श्रीनगर में डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रूपए की लागत वाले एक-एक आईटी टावर का विनिर्माण भी एम्मार समूह कर रहा है। यह इसका प्रमाण है कि अनु.370 हटाए जाने के बाद की बदली परिस्थितियों में जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी विदेशी निवेश आ रहा है। उपराज्यपाल मनोज सिन्हा के मुताबिक, नई औद्योगिक नीति आने के 22 महीनों में 5000 से अधिक देशी व विदेशी कंपनियों के निवेश प्रस्ताव मिले हैं। यह प्रदेश के बदलते आर्थिक, वित्तीय व कारोबारी स्थिति का ही प्रमाण है कि प्रधानमंत्री मोदी द्वारा शिलान्यास की गई परियोजनाओं की कुल लागत 38 हजार करोड़ तक पहुँच गई है। प्रदेश ने अगले कुछ वर्षों में कुल 75 हजार करोड़ रूपए के निवेश का लक्ष्य रखा है। वस्तुतः जम्मू-कश्मीर को लेकर केंद्र सरकार पूर्व की सभी सरकारों से अलग दृष्टिकोण से काम कर रही है। आर्थिक गतिविधियों द्वारा प्रदेश का माहौल बदलना इनमें प्रमुख है। हाल ही में इंडिया-यूएई इन्वेस्टर्स मीट में जम्मू-कश्मीर की ओर से उपराज्यपाल मनोज सिन्हा ने यह घोषणा की कि निवेश सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव आने के 15 दिन के अंदर जमीन उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी। देश के किसी भी प्रदेश में ऐसी घोषणा शायद ही हुई हो। भले ही जम्मू-कश्मीर में आतंकवादी घटनाएं पूरी तरह बंद नहीं हुई हैं, पर शांति और बेहतर सुरक्षा माहौल को कोई नकार नहीं सकता। आम लोग यह महसूस करने लगे हैं कि पहले की तरह आतंकवादियों के पनपने, उन्हें संरक्षण मिलने तथा हिंसात्मक गतिविधियों के लिए अनुकूल माहौल नहीं है। (6)

अनु. 370 हटाए जाने के बाद ऐसे अनेक कानूनों का अंत कर दिया गया, जो वहाँ की स्वाभाविक आर्थिक व कारोबारी गतिविधियों के रास्ते की बाधाएँ थीं। अगर भूमि कानून नहीं बदला होता तो उपराज्यपाल यह वादा नहीं कर सकते थे कि निवेश घोषणा के 15 दिनों के अंदर जमीन उपलब्ध हो जाएगी। हालाँकि यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि शत प्रतिशत आधारभूत ढांचा तैयार हो गया है। मगर तीन वर्षों में निवेश के लिए वातावरण तैयार करने में काफी सफलता मिली है। जम्मू-कश्मीर में कारोबार के लिए बुनियादी ढांचा विकसित किया जा रहा है। एक लाख करोड़ रूपए की तो हाईवे और उससे जुडी अन्य परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं। रेलमार्ग के जरिये कश्मीर को कन्याकुमारी से जोड़ने पर तेजी से काम चल रहा है। हवाई अड्डों का आधुनिकीकरण हुआ है। सामान्य एवं प्रोफेशनल शिक्षा का भी विस्तार हुआ है। जनवरी, 2021 में जम्मू और कश्मीर प्रशासन ने नए निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने और औद्योगिक विकास को ब्लॉक स्तर तक ले जाने के लिए 28 हजार, 400 करोड़ रूपए के परिव्यय के साथ एक नई औद्योगिक विकास योजना की घोषणा की थी, जिसका सकारात्मक असर हुआ। (7)

जम्मू-कश्मीर से संविधान के अनु. 370 के प्रावधानों को निष्प्रभावी करने के बाद से 185 बाहरी लोगों ने वहां जमीन खरीदी है। केंद्रीय गृह राज्यमंत्री नित्यानंद राय ने राज्यसभा में एक सवाल के जवाब में यह जानकारी दी। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि लद्दाख में बीते तीन सालों में किसी भी बाहरी व्यक्ति ने जमीन नहीं खरीदी है। इसके साथ ही उन्होंने बताया कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में बीते तीन सालों में 1559 भारतीय व बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों ने निवेश किया है। (8)

कश्मीर में अब निडर होकर आ रहे पर्यटक –

आतंकी जितने भी षड्यंत्र रच लें, लेकिन वादी-ए-कश्मीर में बदलाव की बयार में पर्यटन परवान चढ़ चुकी है। पर्यटन को जम्मू-कश्मीर की अर्थव्यवस्था के मजबूत स्तम्भों में गिना जाता है। प्रदेश की लगभग 40 प्रतिशत आबादी अपनी आजीविका के लिए प्रत्यक्ष-परोक्ष रूप से पर्यटन और इससे सम्बन्धित गतिविधियों पर निर्भर करती है। आतंकी हिंसा और अलगाववादियों के हड़ताली कैलेंडर की राजनीति से जम्मू-कश्मीर का पर्यटन उद्योग प्रभावित रहा है। देश-विदेश के पूंजी निवेशक भी जम्मू-कश्मीर में पर्यटन में लाभ की संभावनाओं के बावजूद पूंजी निवेश से बचते थे। अनु.370 को हटाए जाने के बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर के पर्यटन क्षेत्र में सकारात्मक बदलाव को चारों ओर महसूस किया जा रहा है। पर्यटन क्षेत्र में संभावनाओं को देखते हुए केंद्र सरकार ने जम्मू-कश्मीर को पर्यटन विकास के लिए 786 करोड़ की राशि आवंटित की जो बीते वर्ष की आवंटित निधि के मुकाबले 184 प्रतिशत ज्यादा है। पर्यटन सचिव सरमद हफ़ीज़ ने कहा कि हम प्रदेश के हर हिस्से की विशेषताओं के आधार पर क्षेत्र विशेष में पर्यटन विकास की योजनाओं पर काम कर रहे हैं। श्रीनगर के हाउसबोट मालिक हिलाल बडियारी ने कहा कि यहाँ अमन बहाल हुआ है और इसका असर पर्यटकों की आमद पर हुआ है। पहले यहाँ आने वाले पर्यटक हमसे पूछते थे कि फलां जगह जाएंगे तो कुछ होगा

तो नहीं। वह डरे नज़र आते थे, अब ऐसा नहीं है। पर्यटकों में यहाँ सुरक्षा और विश्वास की भावना नज़र आती है। (9)

जी 20 देशों के पर्यटन समूह की बैठक-

भारत ने केंद्र-शासित क्षेत्र जम्मू-कश्मीर के श्रीनगर में जी-20 देशों के पर्यटन से सम्बन्धित कार्यसमूह की बैठक दिनांक 22 से 24 मई, 2023 तक आयोजित कर स्पष्ट सन्देश दिया है कि अनु.370 को निष्प्रभावी करने के बाद वहाँ के हालात किस तरह से सामान्य हो गए हैं। श्रीनगर में हुई बैठक का महत्त्व इसी से समझा जा सकता है कि चीन, तुर्की और सऊदी अरब के इसमें हिस्सा न लेने के बावजूद इसका आयोजन हुआ। वास्तव में 5 अगस्त, 2019 को जम्मू-कश्मीर का विशेष दर्जा समाप्त करने की घोषणा के बाद वहाँ स्थितियाँ धीरे-धीरे सामान्य हो गई हैं। नई परिस्थितियों में पहली बार जनवरी, 2020 में विदेशी राजनयिकों के एक दल ने जम्मू-कश्मीर के हालात का जायज़ा लिया था और उसके बाद कई दल वहाँ जा चुके हैं। यही नहीं देश-विदेश से वहाँ जाने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या भी बढ़ रही है। पिछले साल केंद्रीय व्यापार और उद्योग मंत्री पीयूष गोयल ने बताया था कि 2022 में जनवरी से अक्टूबर के बीच रिकॉर्ड 1.62 करोड़ पर्यटक जम्मू-कश्मीर आये थे। निश्चित रूप से जी-20 के पर्यटन से सम्बन्धित कार्यसमूह की बैठक के पश्चात् यहाँ और अधिक पर्यटक आकर्षित होंगे। सम्मेलन का मुख्य स्थल डल झील के किनारे पर स्थित शेर-ए-कश्मीर इंटरनेशनल कान्फ्रेंस सेंटर था । जहां 7.5 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से डिजिटल बुनियादी ढाँचा विकसित किया गया था । जगह जगह राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के हरे, सफ़ेद और नारंगी रंग में प्रकाशित लैम्पपोस्ट से आगंतुकों का स्वागत किया गया । इस सम्मेलन से पहले ही श्रीनगर के जबरवान पार्क में हॉट एयर बैलून राइड और ट्रैकिंग अभियान की शुरुआत की गई ताकि पर्यटक घाटी की सुन्दरता का आसमान से दीदार कर सकें ।(10) इस बैठक में 17 ताकतवर देशों के 60 प्रतिनिधियों ने हिस्सा लिया ।

चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का विस्तार

जम्मू कश्मीर में चिकित्सा सेवाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए मोदी सरकार ने सरकारी अस्पतालों में विशेषज्ञ डॉक्टर तैयार करने का फ़ैसला लिया है । इसके तहत अस्पतालों कुल 265 डीएनबी सीटें आवंटित की गई हैं । वर्ष 2019 तक इस राज्य में एक भी डीएनबी सीट नहीं थी । सरकार ने आयुर्विज्ञान में राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा बोर्ड के सक्रिय योगदान के साथ जम्मू कश्मीर के 20 ज़िलों में 265 डिप्लोमैट ऑफ नेशनल बोर्ड पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट मेडिकल सीटें आवंटित की हैं । इस महत्वपूर्ण कदम से न केवल जम्मू कश्मीर के लोग लाभान्वित होंगे बल्कि केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के डॉक्टरों को भी अपने क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षित होने का अवसर मिलेगा । विस्तार योजना के पहले चरण के तहत 20 ज़िलों में पीजी की 250 से अधिक सीटें उपलब्ध हैं । वहीं दूसरे चरण के तहत पीजी की दो और सीटें दी जाएँगी । इसके अलावा पीजी की 50 फ़ीसदी सीटें सेवारत स्थानीय डॉक्टरों के लिए आरक्षित हैं, जिससे उन्हें पीजी प्रशिक्षण का अवसर प्रदान किया जा सके । इसके अलावा विभिन्न मेडिकल प्रवेश परीक्षाओं के लिए भारत सरकार ने जम्मू कश्मीर स्थित परीक्षा केन्द्रों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी की है । इससे केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के उम्मीदवारों को प्रवेश परीक्षाओं में शामिल होने के लिए दूसरे राज्यों में नहीं जाना पड़ेगा ।(11)

विंटर गेम्स का आयोजन-

जम्मू कश्मीर की बदलती आबोहवा में फ़रवरी, 2023 में **खेलो इंडिया विंटर** गेम्स का आयोजन किया गया । कार्यक्रम का डिजिटल उद्घाटन करते हुए खेल मंत्री अनुराग ठाकुर ने बताया कि घाटी में एक उत्कृष्टता केंद्र अर्थात् सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस भी खोला जाएगा । खेल मंत्री के अनुसार मंत्रालय जम्मू और कश्मीर को वित्तीय मदद के अलावा श्रेष्ठ कोच भी उपलब्ध करा रहा है । गुलमर्ग में 6 दिन चलने वाले गेम्स में 29 राज्यों व केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के 1500 से अधिक खिलाड़ियों ने 11 विभिन्न खेलों में भाग लिया । खेलो इंडिया विंटर गेम्स की मेज़बानी करना जम्मू कश्मीर में बदलाव की आहट है ।(12)

शॉपिंग मॉल की नींव-

जम्मू कश्मीर में अनुच्छेद 370 के निरस्त होने के बाद औद्योगिक विकास में तेज़ी आयी है । पहले प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश के रूप में दुबई का एमार समूह जम्मू कश्मीर में 500 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश कर रहा है । श्रीनगर के सेमपोरा में 250 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से कम्पनी शॉपिंग मॉल बना रही है । यह श्रीनगर ही नहीं, विदेशी पूँजी से बनने वाला प्रदेश का पहला मॉल है । इसमें 10 लाख वर्ग फुट क्षेत्र में 500 दुकानों का निर्माण किया जाएगा । यह समूह जम्मू व श्रीनगर में डेढ़- डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाले एक एक आई टी टॉवर का भी निर्माण करेगा । यह मॉल जम्मू कश्मीर के आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देगा ।

जम्मू कश्मीर के उप राज्यपाल मनोज सिन्हा के अनुसार नई औद्योगिक नीति के 22 महीनों में 5,000 से अधिक देशी व विदेशी कम्पनियों के निवेश मिले हैं । हर दिन आठ कम्पनियाँ जम्मू कश्मीर में निवेश की इच्छा जता रही हैं । प्रधानमंत्री 38,000 करोड़ की योजनाओं का शिलान्यास कर चुके हैं ।(13)

सुरंगों के निर्माण में प्रगति-

जम्मू और कश्मीर में 25 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 19 सुरंगों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है । इसके तहत 2680 करोड़ की लागत से 6.5 किलोमीटर लम्बी जेड- मोड सुरंग व पहुँच मार्ग का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है । जेड- मोड सुरंग गांदरबल ज़िले में गगनगीर व सोनमर्ग के बीच स्थित पर्वतीय ग्लेशियर थजीवास ग्लेशियर के नीचे बनायी जा रही है । इसका 75 प्रतिशत निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है । दिसम्बर 2023 तक इसे खोल दिया जाएगा । जोजिला में 13.14 किलोमीटर लम्बी सुरंग और 810 मीटर की चार पुलिया बनाई जा रही हैं । यह कश्मीर में गांदरबल तथा लद्दाख के कारगिल ज़िले में द्रास शहर के बीच जोजिला दर्रे के नीचे से गुजरेगी । केन्द्रीय सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री नितिन गड़करी के अनुसार सुरंग बनने पर जोजिला दर्रे को 20 मिनट में पार किया जा सकेगा । अभी सामान्य मौसम में इसे पार करने में तीन घंटे लग जाते हैं । इससे ईंधन की भी बचत होगी । जोजिला दर्रे के पास का इलाक़ा बेहद कठिन है और यहाँ पर हर वर्ष कई जानलेवा दुर्घटनाएँ हो जाती हैं । जोजिला सुरंग का कार्य पूरा हो जाने के बाद दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या नगण्य हो जाएगी । प्रारम्भ में जोजिला सुरंग के पूरे प्रोजेक्ट की अनुमानित लागत 12,000 करोड़ रुपये थी, लेकिन विशेषज्ञों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सलाहकारों के साथ चर्चा के बाद इसकी लागत 5,000 करोड़ रुपये कम हो गयी है । हमारे देश के इतिहास में ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है । यह बहुत मुश्किल काम है । यहाँ माइनस 26 डिग्री में लोग काम करते हैं ।(14)

परम्पराओं की वापसी-

अनुच्छेद 370 हटने के बाद जम्मू कश्मीर के लोग पुरानी परम्पराओं, सभ्यता और गंगा- जमुनी तहज़ीब की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं । दिनांक 22 मई, 2023 को गृह मंत्री अमित शाह ने कुपवाड़ा ज़िले के टीटवाल में स्थित माँ शारदा देवी के मंदिर का जीर्णोद्धार करने के बाद आनलाइन उद्घाटन किया । उन्होंने कहा कि केन्द्र सरकार करतारपुर कॉरिडोर की तर्ज़ पर शारदा पीठ को खोलने की दिशा में काम करेगी । श्रृंगेरी मठ द्वारा दान की गई शारदा माँ की मूर्ति को यहाँ पर प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है । कुपवाड़ा में माँ शारदा के मंदिर का पुनर्निर्माण होना शारदा सभ्यता की खोज व शारदा लिपि के संवर्धन की दिशा में एक आवश्यक एवं महत्वपूर्ण कदम है । गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि यहाँ पर 123 चिन्हित स्थानों का जीर्णोद्धार का काम चल रहा है, जिनमें कई मंदिर और सूफ़ी स्थान शामिल हैं ।(15)

प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी में जुटे छात्रों की अनुदान राशि में बढोत्तरी-

केन्द्रीय अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रालय की तरफ़ से प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी करने वाले छात्रों को दी जाने वाली अनुदान राशि 8 करोड़ रुपये को बढ़ाकर जम्मू कश्मीर में 20 करोड़ रुपये कर दी गई । इसका असर वहाँ पर साफ़ देखा जा सकता है । संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की ओर से आयोजित 2022 की सिविल सेवा परीक्षा में 29 मुस्लिम उम्मीदवारों को कामयाबी मिली है । कुल चयनित उम्मीदवारों में मुस्लिम समुदाय के उम्मीदवारों की हिस्सेदारी 3 फ़ीसदी तक हो गई है । इससे पहले 2021 की परीक्षा में 25 मुस्लिम उम्मीदवारों का चयन हुआ था । जम्मू कश्मीर में पिछले चार वर्षों से अल्पसंख्यक उम्मीदवारों के प्रदर्शन में वृद्धि हुई है । इसे बड़ी उपलब्धि माना जा रहा है । वर्ष 2016 से पहले सिविल सेवा परीक्षा में कामयाब उम्मीदवारों में मुस्लिम समुदाय की भागीदारी 2.5 फ़ीसदी तक होती थी । वर्ष 2022 में जम्मू से 13 और कश्मीर से 3 उम्मीदवारों ने सफलता हासिल की है ।(16)

तीन दशक बाद श्रीनगर में निकला मुहर्रम का जुलूस-

प्रशासन की ओर से मुहर्रम के जुलूस पर तीन दशक से अधिक समय से लगाए गए प्रतिबंधों को हटाने के बाद वर्ष 2023 में श्रीनगर के डल गेट इलाक़े में 8 वें मुहर्रम पर शांतिपूर्ण तरीक़े से जुलूस निकाला गया । शोक मनाने वाले (अजादारों) ने गुरू बाज़ार से सुबह क़रीब छह बजे त्रिस्तरीय सुरक्षा में जुलूस निकाला, जो जहांगीर चौक, बडशाह चौक, लाल चौक, एमए रोड होते हुए डल गेट पहुँचा । मुर्तज़ा रिज़वी नाम के अजादार ने कहा कि 1989 के बाद जुलूस को अनुमति देना बड़ा फ़ैसला है । इसका श्रेय एलजी प्रशासन और भाजपा सरकार को जाता है । (17)

जम्मू कश्मीर में पहली बार निकाली तिरंगा शिकारा रैली-

स्वतंत्रता दिवस से पहले आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव के हिस्से के रूप में पहली बार डल झील में तिरंगा शिकारा रैली आयोजित की गई। रैली नेहरू पार्क से एस के आई सी सी तक हुई, जहां से यह एसकेआईसीसी में समाप्त होने से पहले चिनार तक गई। जेके सेल्यूट तिरंगा के अध्यक्ष मुज़फ़्फ़र हुसैन कलाल ने कहा कि पीएम नरेंद्र मोदी के हर घर तिरंगा के संकल्प पर प्रदेश के युवाओं ने फ़ैसला किया है कि यह अभियान 15 अगस्त तक जारी रखा जाएगा।(18) कश्मीर घाटी में आतंकवाद के भीषण दौर के क़रीब तीन दशक बाद स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर हर तरफ़ देश भक्ति के तराने गूंजे।मुख्य समारोह बख्शी स्टेडियम में आयोजित किया गया। इसमें शामिल होने के लिए लोगों ने ज़बरदस्त उत्साह दिखाया। स्टेडियम के लगभग सभी प्रवेश द्वार के बाहर लोगों की लम्बी क़तारें देखी गईं। इसमें महिलाएँ, बच्चे और बुजुर्ग भी बड़ी संख्या में शामिल थे। लोग सुबह 8 बजे से ही समारोह स्थल के बाहर पहुँचने लगे थे। (19)

बेटियाँ भी क्रिकेट के मैदान में-

जम्मू कश्मीर में महिला क्रिकेटरों का मनोबल बढ़ाने के लिए भारतीय सेना ने यहाँ महिला क्रिकेट लीग शुरू की है। इसमें घाटी की 12 टीमों ने भाग लिया। कर्नल मनोज डोबरियाल ने कहा कि महिला लीग सेना की सद्भावना परियोजना के तहत आयोजित की जा रही हैं और इसे अच्छी प्रतिक्रिया मिल रही है। उन्होंने कहा कि लीग शेर-ए-कश्मीर स्टेडियम में हो रही है। इसमें तीन टीमें श्रीनगर से हैं बाक़ी टीमें कश्मीर के अन्य ज़िलों से हैं। कश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय की कोच सकीना अख़्तर ने कहा कि इस तरह के और अधिक कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि टूर्नामेंट को अच्छी प्रतिक्रिया मिल रही है। प्रतिभागियों को अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानकों की जर्सी, मैदान, आवास आदि मिल रहे हैं। महिलाओं को आगे बढ़ता देखकर अच्छा लग रहा है। (20)

निष्कर्ष–

अनुच्छेद 370 और 35ए की समाप्ति के बाद जम्मू कश्मीर में चारों ओर बदलाव की आहट है। निवेश, रोज़गार और पर्यटकों की संख्या में इज़ाफ़ा हो रहा है। पत्थरबाज़ी की घटनाएँ लगभग बंद हो गई हैं। आतंकी घटनाओं तथा घुसपैठ में उल्लेखनीय कमी आयी है। आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में संलिप्त लोगों पर कड़ी क़ानूनी कार्रवाई की गई है। जम्मू कश्मीर पर अब पूरा भारतीय संविधान लागू होता है। यहाँ के वासियों को देश के उनके बाकी भाइयों व बहनों की बराबरी पर लाया गया है। लोगों को सभी मौलिक अधिकार मिल गए हैं और कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को वहाँ तेज़ी से लागू किया जा रहा है।अभी तक कृषि और पर्यटन जम्मू-कश्मीर की अर्थव्यवस्था का मूल आधार रहे हैं। उम्मीद है कि आने वाले समय में जम्मू-कश्मीर भी अन्य राज्यों के सामानांतर आर्थिक विकास की पटरी पर दौड़ता दिखाई देगा। जी-20 की बैठक के दौरान जम्मू-कश्मीर के आम नागरिकों ने इस बात को भी महसूस किया कि वसुधैव कुटुंबकम का मूल-मंत्र ही बहुविध समाज की समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकता है। लिहाजा यह कहा जा सकता है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर विकास की नई पटकथा लिखने को तैयार है।

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Inclusive Growth In Indian Scenario

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Abstract-

The study's goals are still being worked out, it's interesting to see how far India has come in comparison to other nations and what policy changes would be necessary to meet the country's goals for sustainable development and equitable growth.The Indian economy, which has grown at varying rates over the past 60 years, is about to embark on a completely new trajectory that will be characterised by rapid expansion and "inclusive growth." Over the past few years, research funded by international aid organisations like the World Bank, the United Nations, and others has focused heavily on inclusive growth. The Asian Development Bank, as well as a number of NGOs. To encourage inclusive growth, successive governments have launched a number of initiatives, including the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the Swarnjayanti Gramme Swarozgar Yojana, the Rural Housing Scheme, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, and the Integrated Rural Development Programme.India's economic development appears to be improving. Over the past few years, the GSDP has grown at a rate of 7 to 8% annually. Disparities between rural and urban areas, as well as across social categories and regions, grew during the post-reform era. To benefit all facets of society, there is a need for inclusive and broadly based growth. The section addresses the necessity for particular measures for inclusive growth as well as the consequences for fiscal policy. These are a few of the inclusive growth objectives, and the Inclusive Growth index covers some of these indicators as well. incorporates indicators that align with these SDGs in this particular setting. The goal of the procedure is to involve more people in the growth process; the goal of the outcome is to eliminate poverty and reduce economic disparities through benefit sharing. Globally, inclusive growth has emerged as the primary focus of all policies, including trade, fiscal, monetary, labour market, and price policies. India could receive technological and financial assistance from developed nations. India might increase its exports and accelerate its economy by coordinating and reaching agreements with developed nations, as well as by putting an end to its own protectionist impulses.

Key Words: Inclusive growth, Technological support, Disparities, Sustainable Development, Non-governmental organizations.

I. Introduction

The terms "inclusive growth" and "growth pattern" refer to two aspects of growth that are thought to be related and as such require joint attention. The conclusion drawn from the Growth Report: Strategies for Sustained Growth and Inclusive Development (Commission on Growth and Development, 2008) is that both the pace and pattern of growth are essential for attaining a high, sustainable growth record and for reducing poverty. According to the commission, a key component of any effective growth strategy is inclusivity, a term that includes equity, equality of opportunity, and protection during job and market changes. Inclusive growth is the goal, although achieving some of the milestones listed under these goals will aid in the transition. These include setting firm targets for maternal and newborn mortality rates, reducing poverty by half by 2030, and ending hunger. providing all girls and boys with free, fair, and high-quality primary and secondary education; guaranteeing that all women and men have equal access to affordable, high-quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university; fostering inclusive and sustainable industrialization and significantly increasing industry's share of employment and GDP; fostering shared prosperity in every society by fostering growth of the per capita real income of the poorest 40% of each society; etc. These are a few of the inclusive growth objectives, and the Inclusive Growth index covers some of these indicators as well..

In order to increase the earnings of excluded groups, the inclusive growth approach takes a longer view and places more emphasis on productive employment than on direct income redistribution. Governments may employ income distribution plans to mitigate the short-term negative effects of policies meant to spur economic growth on the impoverished, but these plans are not a long-term solution and may even cause issues in the near term. Inclusive growth, which emphasises generating economic opportunities and guaranteeing equitable access to them, will be essential in tackling this challenge. An increasing number of nations are including it as their development policy objective. India recently adopted a new development plan with two main goals: increasing economic growth and making growth more inclusive. For the previous 50 years, the country's development strategy was centred on reducing poverty (Planning Commission of India 2006). Numerous development partners of developing nations, such as international organisations, nongovernmental organisations, bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, and civil society, are embracing inclusive growth as a development philosophy.

There is a widespread movement to make the world more inclusive. Discontent with the results of current prosperity, particularly the extreme inequality, was visible in a number of protests, beginning with the 2011 "Occupy Wall Street Protests" and extending to several other nations. This is because a number of these growth tactics have led to significant differences between and within countries, as well as high rates of unemployment. This demonstrates the need for solid foundations for economic progress. Economic development can be aided by gender equality, more equitable resource allocation, innovative technologies, affordable bank loans, universal access to health and education services, and financial services.

Investments from the public and commercial sectors require a stable and predictable operating environment. In both the public and private sectors, corruption should be combated at all levels and good governance should be encouraged. Even though India is still working towards its goals, it's interesting to assess how far it's come in comparison to other nations and what policy changes could be necessary to help it realise its target for sustainable development and equitable growth. Within this framework, the article is predicated on an examination of India's stance on inclusive growth and the identification of particular policies that are anticipated to yield favourable effects on growth and inequality, and may serve as the focal point for policy initiatives by India.

II. Need for Inclusive Growth

Over the past three decades, inequality has grown in the majority of the world (Alvaredo F. et al., 2018). A few of the likely causes are the GDP growing quickly, an expansive and liberal fiscal policy, high levels of public debt, quick technological advancements and changes in the type of output that requires more capital, a growing GDP share of services, unfriendly institutions and policies, etc. In recent decades, the job market has seen significant changes in addition to the rise in inequality. These are brought about by changes in technology, a rise in migration, ageing societies in some nations and youth bulges in others, as well as changes in job trends. Unfortunately, these shifts have frequently moved economies away from social justice and inclusivity, and these trends will only intensify. India's social and economic advancements contributed to the country's rapid growth in the twenty-first century. India was motivated to focus more on inclusive growth by the following considerations.

- The issues facing the country include exclusion in terms of low growth in agriculture, low quality employment growth, low human development, rural-urban divides, gender and social quality characteristics, regional discrepancies, etc.
- The nation's primary goals through inclusive growth are to reduce poverty and other disparities and increase economic growth. Political leadership is essential to the nation's overall development. However, the survey discovered that the scientific literacy of Indian politicians is quite low.
- According to studies, corruption costs India more than 10% of its GDP. One of the problems preventing inclusive growth is corruption..
- In order to offer the trained labour needed for increased growth, literacy rates must rise. Old-fashioned ideas and accusations from Indian opposition groups and politicians sabotage economic progress in the nation.
- One of the factors underpinning inclusive growth in India is the attainment of 9% GDP growth for the nation as a whole.
- The level of inclusivity is measured in relation to the accomplishment of measurable goals concerning (i) income and poverty, (ii) education, (iii) health, (IV) women and children, (v) infrastructure, and (VI) environment.
- Concerns about inequality and exclusion are present even on a global scale, where an inclusive approach to development is currently being discussed.

III. CONCEPT

Inclusive Growth

Inclusive growth as economic growth that creates opportunity for all segments of the population and distributes the dividends of increased prosperity, both in monetary and non-monetary terms, fairly across society.implies participation and benefit-sharing ensuring that while everyone can participate in the growth process (both in decision-making and in participating in growth) and benefits of growth are shared equally.

III. Review of Literature

Anand, Tulin and Kumar (2014) examined the role of growth and distribution across Indian States and concluded that developmental spending, in particular social sector spending are closely linked to inclusive growth and poverty reduction. They also argued that robust economic growth is imperative for strong government revenue growth and, as a result, for ensuring adequate fiscal space for such expenditure.

Basu and Stiglitz (2016) brought into focus the debate about growth and poverty. They argued that it is possible that growth may reduce poverty but the fact that despite long period of high growth, 14.5 percent of the population in the World in 2011 still faced poverty, is a testimony that growth has not been all inclusive and policies have to go beyond just promoting growth.

Mamgain and Verick (2017) pointed out that success of a future inclusive growth agenda would depend on the strategy for promoting investment in employment potential sectors and ensuring equal participation across various regions, gender and social groups and argues that public investment on universal quality education and universal quality health care hold the key to inclusive growth in India.

Rajan (2018) shared the challenges of changing technology on the jobs and mentioned that robotics and automation may impact many routine and skilled jobs. For India, Rajan cautioned that there is need to move from routine and less productive work like agriculture and low productive industry and services and seize the opportunity in other spaces in areas of exports.

IV. Objectives

- To revealed Inclusive growth in Indian Perspective
- To examine the Pattern of Inclusive Growth
- To construct Elements of Inclusive Growth
- To suggest the measures of Inclusive Growth - Opportunities and Challenges for India

V. Inclusive growth in Indian Perspective

Economic expansion that reduces poverty and generates job opportunities is known as inclusive growth. It refers to the impoverished having access to basic health and educational services. It entails granting people equitable opportunities and empowering them via skill development and education. It also includes an environmentally friendly growth process, strives for good governance, and aids in the development of a society that is sensitive to gender issues. Since raising work prospects is a prerequisite for raising people's standards of life, further efforts must be made in this area.

One of India's biggest social safety nets, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), has raised living standards and significantly reduced migration. In addition, the government has started a number of major initiatives like Bharat Nirman, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) to enhance infrastructure, health, and education and promote inclusive growth.

The Indian economy has experienced incredible expansion in recent years. It experienced an average growth rate of 9.47% from 2005–06 to 2007–08, albeit it did see a slight dip in the wake of the global financial crisis. Even yet, it managed to keep up a respectable average growth rate of 7.76% from 2008–09 to 2010–11. Furthermore, it is anticipated that growth will likely average 8.2% for the Eleventh Five Year Period (2007–12), which is higher than the 7.7% attained during the Tenth Five Year plan but less than the intended 9%. India has a reasonable rate of savings and investment to support this kind of growth.

However, India lags behind China, Sri Lanka, and many other African and Latin American nations in terms of the Human Development Index. In the UNDP's Human Development Index, India is ranked 119th (Human Development Report 2010). Similarly, India still has a long way to go in addressing other metrics like poverty, unemployment, and regional inequality. The Human Poverty Index (HPI) has been replaced by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), a new metric for measuring poverty developed by the HDR 2010. India does horribly in this area, being poorer than Kenya, Indonesia, China, and Sri Lanka since 41.6% of its people live below the poverty line (in terms of \$1.25 per day).

Therefore, in order to make economic growth more inclusive, it is necessary to broaden its base, encourage greater involvement, and distribute the benefits of this process. Increasing human development, eliminating gender inequality, and closing the gap between rural and urban areas would all contribute to inclusivity. It is difficult for inclusive growth to overlook environmental issues. India is one of the countries with the lowest emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the world, therefore its efforts in this area are praiseworthy. By 2020, India plans to lower the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20–25 percent over 2005 levels by proactive policies. Achieving a low carbon economy will be a key component of India's Twelfth Five Year Plan, which will be unveiled on April 1, 2012.

VI. Pattern of Inclusive Growth

Every nation must identify its unique competitive advantages and areas of strength in order to be inclusive. This needs to be further improved in order to reduce widespread inequality and mass poverty by applying appropriate technology, as well as to increase employment possibilities to absorb the labour force and boost GDP development. Moreover, attention must to be directed towards creating efficient redistribution instruments, such changes to fiscal policy. The four pillars of public policy that nations must strive to implement in order to attain sustainable, inclusive growth are opportunity, capability, access, and security. Regardless of caste, class, gender, or geography, the delivery system must include an accountability, check, and balance system to create shared prosperity and equal opportunity for all. The challenge of how to define, measure, and identify the factors of inclusivity has received attention due to its importance and significance. The idea of inclusivity has so many facets that it is very challenging to compile a comprehensive list of all the indicators, and the selection of an indicator set may have an impact on the group's overall and broken-down rankings of the member nations. Some of the most important aggregate indicators for comparing the inclusiveness status of the chosen nations have been discovered by the current investigation.

The Indian market saw a so-called "Hindu" pace of growth for three decades, from the early 1950s to the 1980s, with fast expansion being the primary focus in addition to assuring equity. Even if inequality was a significant issue at the time, it was not as noticeable as it was during the most recent period of rapid expansion. As the GDP increased, the problems of regional, rural-urban, and rich-poor gaps became more apparent, placing a strong emphasis on "comprehensive growth." In comparison to previous decades, the Indian market has been expanding more quickly in the last few years.

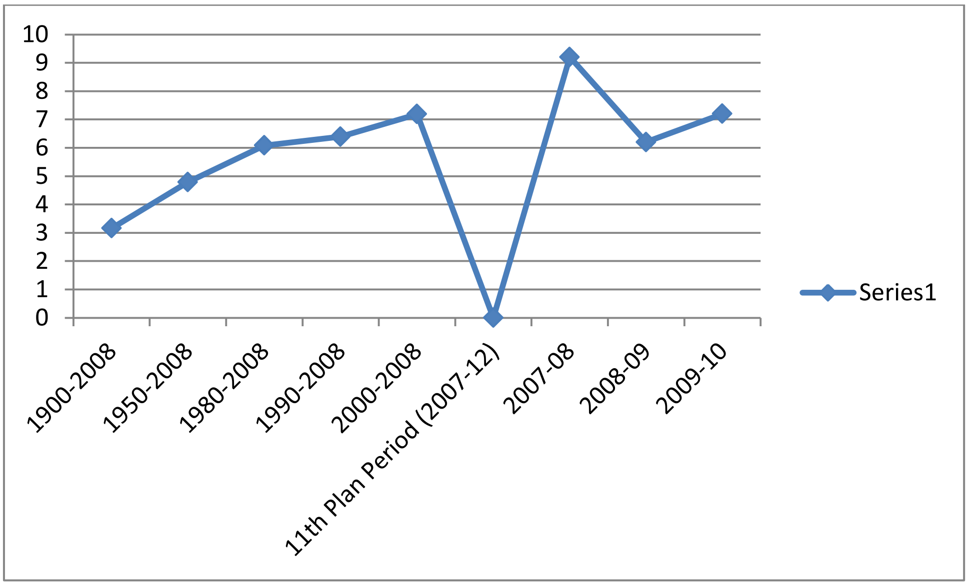
Table 1- Average Rate of Growth of Real GDP in India

1900-2008	3.16
1950-2008	4.79
1980-2008	6.08
1990-2008	6.39
2000-2008	7.19
11th Plan Period (2007-12)	
2007-08	9.2
2008-09	6.2
2009-10	7.2

Source: Bose & Chattopadhyay

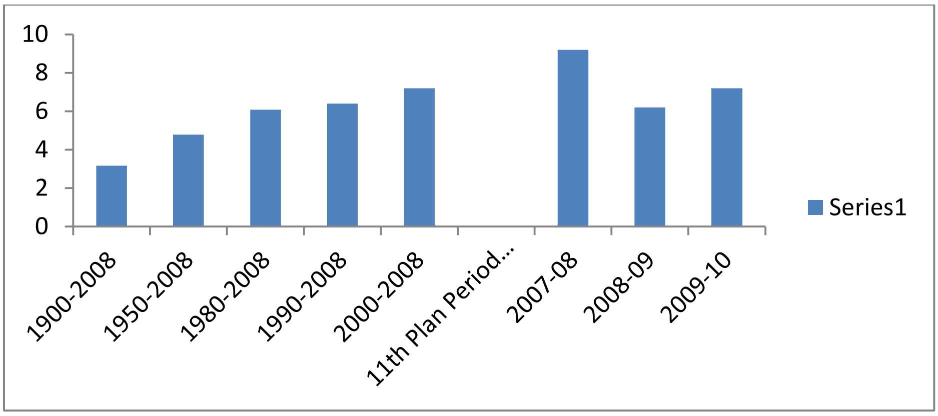
The Indian market has experienced a rise in growth recently, but one notable phenomenon has been the diversity of the growth performance of the three main sectors of the market: agriculture, industry, and services. The growth in the agriculture sector has been the most volatile and least consistent of the three most of the time, while the growth in the industrial sector has been relatively stable and the growth in the services sector has increased significantly.

Figure-1



A structural shift in the contribution of the sectors to the overall GDP has been brought about by the three sectors' differing growth rates. Since independence, the agriculture sector's percentage of the country's GDP has decreased more or less steadily, falling from 55.3% in 1950–1951 to 17.0% in 2008–2009. The industrial sector's percentage rose from 10.6% in 1950–1951 to almost 19.0% in 2008–2009. Between 1950–1951 and 2008–2009, the services sector's share nearly doubled, from 34.1% to 64.5% [Figure 2]. The fact that a sizable portion of the populace is still reliant on agriculture, either directly or indirectly, has detrimental effects on "comprehensiveness."

Figure-2



Furthermore note that, throughout the course of the year, private investment has stagnated while public investment has decreased [Table 3]. As a percentage of GDP, the gross capital formation (GCF) in the agricultural and related industries was 2.66 percent in 2004–05 and increased to 3.34 percent in 2008–09. Similarly, from 14.07 percent in 2004–05 to 21.31 percent in 2008–09, the GCF in agriculture and related sectors in relation to GDP in this sector has improved.

Table 2- Plan-wise investment in Agriculture

See RBI Annual Report 2009-10	Investment (crore)
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	64012
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	52108
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	45565

Source: Economic survey, GOI [2].

Figure-3

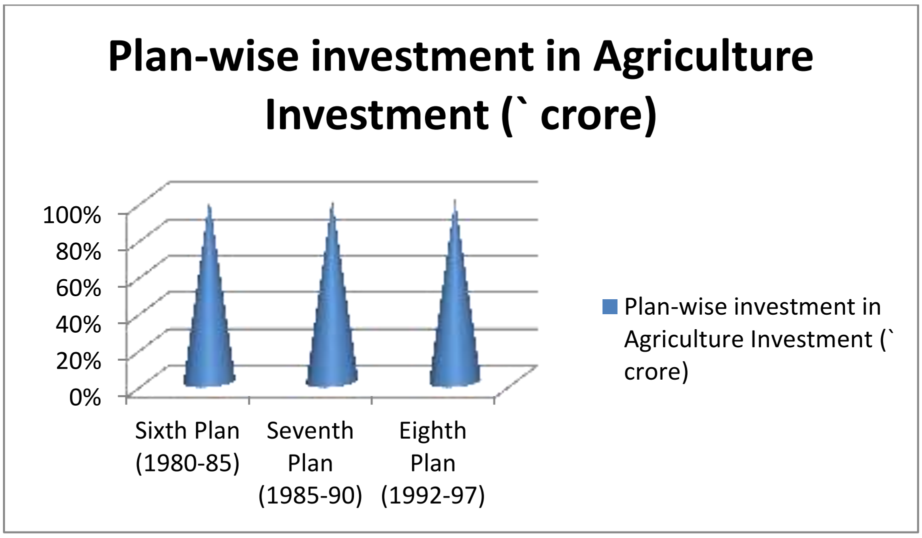
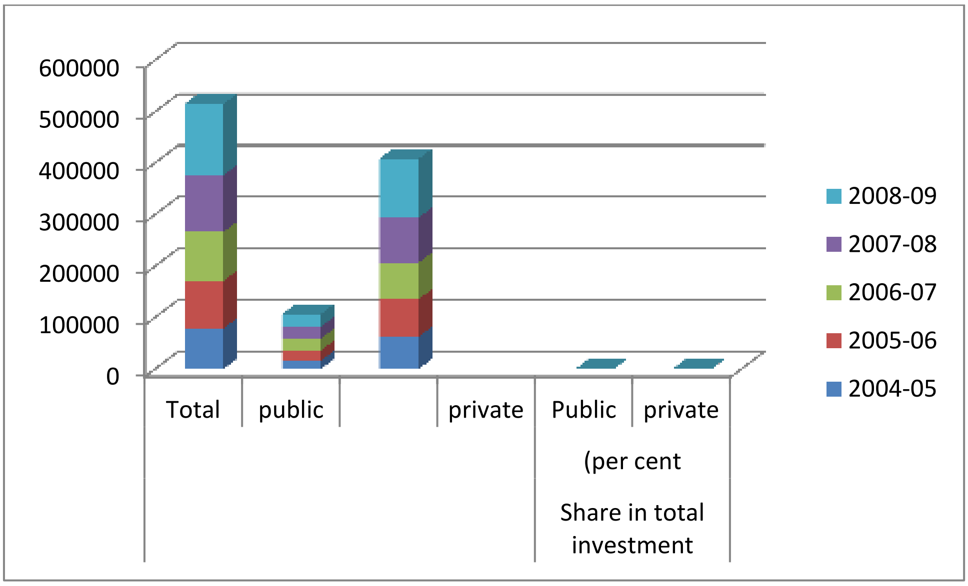


Table 3- Public and Private Investment in Agriculture & Allied Sector at 2004-05 Prices

Public and Private Investment in Agriculture & Allied Sector at 2004-05 Prices				Share in total investment (per cent	
	Total	public	private	Public	private
2004-05	78848	16183	62665	20.5	79.5
2005-06	93121	19909	73211	21.4	78.6
2006-07	94400	22978	71422	24.3	75.7
2007-08	110006	23039	86967	29.9	79.1
2008-09	138597	24452	114145	17.6	82.4

Source: Central Statistics Office, GOI [3].

Figure-4



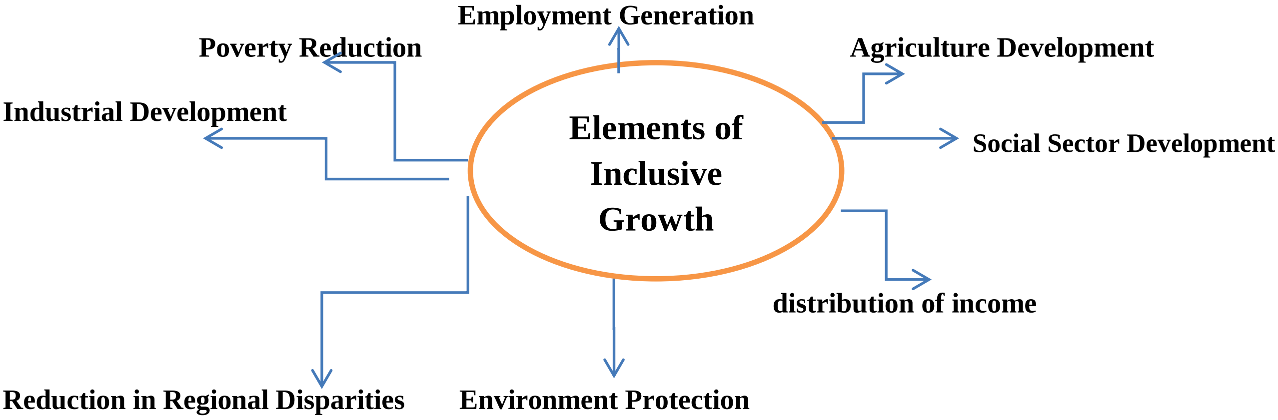
The nation's food grains' production. As [Figure-3] shows, India's average yield/hectare (productivity) of food grains has increased over time, although it is still low when compared to many other emerging nations. Between 1950–1951 and 2007–2008, food grain productivity increased from 522 kg/hectare to 1854 kg/hectare. The yield per acre increased from 876 kg/hectare in 1979–1980 to 1380 kg/hectare in 1990. But during the time, productivity growth was very slowly and stayed flat.

VII. Elements of Inclusive Growth

The Prime Minister, Sri Manmohan Singh, stated that the main elements of the inclusive growth strategy were a sharp rise in public spending on health and education, a spurt in credit for farmers and rural infrastructure and agriculture, and an increase in employment in rural areas through a special social safety net. The following are the five connected components of inclusive growth:

Low-Income Prevention • The creation of jobs and an increase in both the number and quality of jobs. Development of the Agriculture Sector, Industry Sector, and Social Sector • Mitigating inequities among regions; • Preserving the environment. • Equitable income distribution.

Figure-5 Elements of Inclusive Growth



VIII. Inclusive Growth - Opportunities and Challenges for India

The world is taking notice as the economy is expanding at an incredible rate and democracy is thriving, but the country is at a crossroads and far from realising its full potential because of corruption, bureaucracy, outdated social barriers, and a perplexing lack of transparency. Growth is uneven across sectors and leaves a sizable portion of the population outside its reach. Several social, political, and economic issues must be resolved in order to maintain the country's high growth rate and make it inclusive.A better work culture, the abolition of child labour, the empowerment of women, and the dismantling of caste barriers are just a few of the issues that the Indian society needs to consider. It might not be too much to ask of the nation's policy makers to combat high-level corruption, fix election system flaws, avoid agitation politics, and prioritise national interest above small-scale politics. India will succeed if it has rapid rural economic growth, well-planned and targeted urban growth, infrastructure development, educational reforms, a strong public-private partnership, the goal of securing inclusivity, treating all societal segments as equal stakeholders in growth, and, most importantly, effective governance.

I. The constraints of Indian democracy in terms of society.

ii. Overcoming barriers to urbanisation and rural growth – iii. The cancer of corruption

iii. Social reasons for exclusion.

India is now a nation known for its protests, agitations, and "bandhs," or the involuntary closure of businesses, transportation, and retail spaces. Trains are stopped, buses and private vehicles are set on fire, and offices and other business institutions are forced to close on the flimsiest of excuses. In addition to the outside world losing faith in this decision to make investments, this results in an unfathomable loss of man hours and economic production. 11 Long-term domestic and foreign investments require a calm and stable environment. This means that appropriate improvements in the criminal justice system, particularly with relation to the police, must be looked into. The government has been repeatedly informed by the Supreme Court that police reform is necessary in order to A more contemporary Act is required to replace the antiquated Police Act of 1861. It is necessary to increase the police force's accountability and responsiveness. It ought to be accountable to the law of the land rather than serving as a tool in the hands of dishonest politicians. Only then would it be able to eliminate long-standing barriers to inclusivity and offer a safe environment for economic activities to flourish.

India's economy is still expanding at a very rapid pace. The IMF predicted on April 9, 2019, that India's GDP would expand by 7.3 percent between 2019 and 2022. The RBI predicted on April 6, 2018, that the Indian economy would expand by 7.4 percent in the 2018–19 fiscal year and 7.2 percent in the 2019–20 fiscal year. India's financial achievements are being interpreted as improving the population's well-being. Extreme poverty has significantly decreased over the past ten years as GDP per capita has more than doubled. Life expectancy has increased and access to education has continuously improved, and India is progressively getting closer to achieving several of the SDGs. India is making efforts to address the issue of joblessness. Like other nations, India must simultaneously address the challenges of rebuilding from the global economic and social crises and providing high-quality employment for the tens of millions of new workers who enter the workforce each year. On the other hand, short- and long-term issues that India has to focus on are school dropout rates, low educational attainment in schools, and a mismatch in the skills of the labour force.

The research on inclusive growth already in existence makes clear that while recent GDP development has significantly reduced poverty in the majority of nations, particularly the emerging economies, it has also increased income and wealth disparities at the same time. From the 11th plan (2007–12), India began focusing on the objective of inclusive growth. The present government has also adopted the policy of pursuing all public initiatives targeted at inclusive growth. "It rejects partiality and strives for fairness and well-being for everyone via equal access and inclusive engagement." India has made progress in creating a competitive edge in industries like information and communication technology and integrating into global value chains. It is now necessary to ensure that success continues by increasing competitiveness and reducing trade and investment barriers even more. In the future, it will be crucial to properly utilise the potential that India's youthful population has to offer. This entails making investments in the substantial influx of youth into the workforce. Likewise, the infrastructure changes required to sustain the high pace of expansion must keep up with it. India has many chances, but in order to seize them, the correct combination of policies is required.

IX. Prescriptions: collective efforts for inclusive growth

India has the capacity to evolve into a big economy and has a unique opportunity to make that growth inclusive if all society groups are prepared to work hard and deliberately and if considerable, continuing, and intentional planning is done. Firstly, there is a great deal of work to be done in order to fully use India's potential. A few of the important and required steps in this direction are raising agricultural output, reducing inflation, constructing more and better educational facilities, enhancing infrastructure, and enhancing governance. Since they're all connected to diversity in growth, these are the ones I pay particular attention to. Increased accountability is also necessary for public personnel and politicians. In a democracy, development is steady but sluggish. This is especially true for a country the size and complexity like India, which is vast and diverse. With the growth rate hitting 9%, the economic changes that were implemented in 1991 are now beginning to show results. Nonetheless, it's possible that the government became complacent due to the recent reasonably stable economic environment. This, along with the challenges and limitations imposed by a coalition administration, caused the authorities to postpone several of the crucial economic changes. Now is the time to move firmly and audaciously.

There should be more and better technological institutes, universities, and schools established. The poor are most impacted by inflation, which is out of control right now and seriously restricts inclusive growth. It is imperative that we establish reasonable inflation targets and closely monitor them in order to ensure that they stay within the established boundaries. In a similar vein, India continues to have one of the largest fiscal deficits globally, at about 7% of GDP in real terms. All political parties must put aside their small-mindedness and get down to discussing what limits should be set on inflation and the fiscal deficit.

X. Conclusion

India's economic development appears to be improving. Over the past few years, the GSDP has grown at a rate of 7 to 8% annually. Disparities between rural and urban areas, as well as across social categories and regions, grew during the post-reform era. To benefit all facets of society, there is a need for inclusive and broadly based growth. We have talked about the difficulties facing the most crucial components of inclusive growth, such as employment and poverty in the agricultural, social sector, and regional domains. We have previously written about the reasons why achieving inclusive growth is necessary. Achieving more equitable and broad-based growth is imperative for social, economic, and political reasons.

It is increasingly evident that the development process in India needs to become more socially and economically inclusive. On the social front, uneven growth causes social unrest among a large number of people. On the economic front, measures that increase equity also promote growth; in other words, there is no trade-off between growth and equity. Finally, on the political front, no government in a democracy can afford to ignore large segments of the working and non-working population.

India has also been severely impacted by the protectionist measures that developed nations have implemented in recent years. India needs to make thoughtful decisions that benefit both its citizens and its economy. Innovations are required in goods and services that lower expenses, save energy, and reasonably meet the needs of the average person. Processes and delivery mechanisms also require innovation, particularly government delivery mechanisms, which must be revamped to produce results worthy of the significant resources they currently use.

This will increase overall economic development and lessen social conflicts, exclusion, and inequality. Therefore, for the effectiveness of macro-policies, sectorial interventions, targeted programmes for poverty alleviation, and to move beyond the Millennium Development Goals, focused government interventions and an informed civil society, including NGOs, are essential.

This will reduce social tensions, marginalisation, and inequality while also boosting overall economic development. Therefore, focused government interventions and an informed civil society, including NGOs, are crucial for the effectiveness of macro-policies, sectorial interventions, targeted initiatives for poverty alleviation, and to advance beyond the Millennium Development Goals

There is fierce rivalry for the same restricted space as a result. It is difficult to locate and obtain appropriate support—financial and technological—from these nations due to the wide differences between India and other nations on indices of governance, infrastructure, health, and education. India could receive technological and financial assistance from developed nations. India may increase exports and accelerate growth by coordinating and reaching agreements with developed nations, as well as by putting an end to its own protectionist impulses.

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Digitalization of Agriculture: Emerging Policy and Issues

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Abstract-

Beyond single tools, technologies, or practices, the digitalization process has the ability to fundamentally alter agriculture and open up new avenues for innovation and supply chain and production organization. Cost is mentioned as what may be the main perceived obstacle to the use of digital technology, and small farms are probably particularly affected by this. Ensuring competition in the industry is anticipated to be a first important step in helping lower farmers' costs of adopting digital technology and, ultimately, production costs of food and agricultural commodities. Equilibrium cost for digital technologies will be established by markets. Ensuring competition in the industry is anticipated to be a first important step in helping lower farmers' costs of adopting digital technology and, ultimately, production costs of food and agricultural commodities. Equilibrium cost for digital technologies will be established by markets. From the early 2000s, precision technology use in row crops has been rising, albeit acceptance varies by crop, technology, and year. While adoption is widespread in North America and Europe, it is difficult to estimate trends in many other nations due to data restrictions. Digital technologies are starting to be used for livestock and specialized crop production, even if many devices are still in the pre-commercialization development stage. The advantages of digitization for commercial row crop farms across several countries have been extensively demonstrated in terms of agricultural production, resilience, and environmental sustainability. Livestock and specialty crop technologies have traditionally focused on increasing production as a result of a decrease in the need for manual labour. The agricultural industries of the OECD countries are facing mounting pressure from variables like population shifts, environmental degradation, labour shortages, climate change, and shifting consumer preferences. This study is relevant in this context. There is a chance that digitization will help with these problems. A thorough examination of the use of digital technologies in agriculture can help national governments identify areas where they can remove barriers to their development and limitations on farmers' use of these instruments. The agriculture industry could be able to meet its goals for resilience, sustainability, and productivity if these barriers are removed.

Key Words: Digital technologies, Precision technology, resilience, farm productivity, challenges.

I. Introduction

In order to improve the creation, gathering, sharing, aggregation, combination, analysis, access, search functionality, and presentation of digital content including for the creation of services and applications digitalization refers to the adoption of information communication technologies, such as the Internet, mobile technologies and devices, and data analytics.

In order to improve the creation, gathering, sharing, aggregation, combination, analysis, access, search functionality, and presentation of digital content including for the creation of services and applications digitalization refers to the adoption of information communication technologies, such as the Internet, mobile technologies and devices, and data analytics.

Beyond particular equipment, methods, or techniques, digitalization has the power to fundamentally change the way agricultural functions. It also offers a way to innovate and create new supplier network and production process combinations. As a result of digitization, the agricultural sector is notably witnessing revolutionary advancements including the internet of things (IoT), a greater emphasis on precision agriculture, and the use of big data to increase production and commercial efficiencies.

Public and private players in the agro-food value chains and the broader agricultural innovation system may benefit from the digital revolution in agriculture in a number of ways (AIS). Farmers may be better equipped to spark innovation and boost agricultural productivity, sustainability, and resilience by utilizing digital technologies and the insights obtained from agricultural data. Digital technologies may offer opportunities for new sources of efficiency and value creation upstream and downstream of farms, in addition to supporting research and innovation, the creation of new services for the industry, enhanced traceability, and more efficient transactions in value chains (Jouanjean, 2019). Additionally, by leveraging digital technologies to improve how they are implemented, policymakers could develop new, improved policies for the agriculture industry. Policies for the agriculture sector by improving the creation, implementation, and monitoring of policies through the use of digital technologies (OECD,

Digital technology is used in agronomy, communication, animal handling facilities, agricultural equipment, and other disciplines. A new revolution in agriculture is coming, and connectivity and data will be crucial to it. Modern technology like artificial intelligence, analytics, networked sensors, and others can boost yields and improve how well water and other inputs operate.

These can contribute to making agriculture and animal husbandry more resilient and sustainable. Digital agricultural technology includes, among other things, robotics, automation, and the use of sensors in production systems. Digital agriculture is frequently viewed as a solution to two problems: increasing food yield and feeding a growing global population (Foley et al. 2011, Shepherd et al. 2020). Increased production in agriculture could result from digitization, and this would have many other good implications on society and the environment.

In addition to these possible advantages, agricultural digitization may also increase animal welfare (Dawkins 2017), expand agricultural markets internationally (Jouanjean 2019), and stimulate the establishment of new high-skilled employment possibilities. It's hard to forecast how technology will affect sustainability because digital agriculture is still in its infancy (Klerkx and Rose 2020)

But although they are still a side topic, the possible advantages of digital agriculture are starting to gain attention from policy circles and are being discussed more and more in high-level policy agendas. The results of their study underscored the objectives of digitization as stated by international institutions such as the World Bank. At the expense of environmental issues, such as the provision of ecosystem services, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OCED) priorities eliminating food shortages through agricultural intensification. The purpose of this study is to draw attention to a few crucial institutional, societal, and legal prerequisites that must be met in order to fully utilize digitalization's potential to align agricultural output with sustainable development objectives.

II. Prospects of Indian Agriculture

India is one of the world's largest exporters of agricultural products. From US$ 41.3 billion in 2020–2021, the nations overall agricultural exports in 2021–2022 climbed by 20% to US$ 49.6 billion. The main exports from India's agriculture sector include textiles and related goods, marine products, plantation products, and agricultural and related products. Exports related to agriculture and related industries reached $37.3 billion in 2021, up 17% from 2020. The nation's agricultural sector's ongoing technical innovation has greatly aided in the expansion and advancement of the Indian agricultural system. To increase agricultural output, create jobs, and end poverty, equitable and sustainable growth must be promoted. Reduced and deteriorated land and water supplies, drought, flooding, and erratic weather patterns brought on by global warming are all barriers to the commercial and sustainable growth of India's agriculture. Aerial photography, GPS, robotics, and sensors for temperature and moisture are a few examples of developing agricultural technology that appears to be advanced.

III. Concepts

i. Digital Agriculture

Digital Agriculture is “ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) and data ecosystems to support the development and delivery of timely, targeted information and services to make farming profitable and sustainable while delivering safe nutritious and affordable food for all”

.ii. Digital agriculture scheme

Digital India initiatives have enhanced access to vital agricultural information for farmers in rural areas. Platforms like the Kisan Call Center and mKisan provide farmers with access to agricultural experts, weather updates, market prices and crop-related information through mobile phones.

IV. Review of Literature

Charlton and Taylor,(2016) explored that digitalization the same time, as education and per capita income rise, the opportunity cost of agricultural work also increases. However, while the specialty crop industry as a whole has made significant progress in mechanization (Huffman, 2012), many crops across developed and developing countries are still manually harvested. Rising opportunity costs of agricultural work along with substantial agricultural productivity increases and an economic reorientation towards the provision of services, among other factors has given rise to agricultural labor shortages on specialty crop farms in many OECD countries, either as a long-standing or temporary condition

Filho et al.,(2020) said that precision pest management in specialty crops has identified promising new technologies with sustainability and resilience benefits. In particular, reflectance-based crop monitoring systems using remote sensing and precision pest control systems (e.g. natural enemy distribution and pesticide spray rigs) are more recent digital tools within farmers' integrated pest management. Both systems can be implemented using drones, contributing to prevented pest outbreaks and thus potentially lower pesticide use

Likewise, there has been substantial technological progress in recent years in the market for precision. Canopy sprayer, designed to increase spray accuracy while reducing spray volumes, a number of precision sprayers have been developed.

Khanna (2021) noted that several technologies exist to reduce major sources of uncertainty, including variation in soil conditions and topography and weather risk. For instance, an early study focusing on corn in the state of Iowa in the United States found that use of late-spring soil nitrate testing an information technology that reduces uncertainty about a crop's nutrient needs led to reductions in average fertilizer applications by as much as 38% (Babcock and Blackmer, 1992). Non-adopters of this technology may find it profitable to reduce the chance of nutrient deficiencies later in the growing season, thus leading to great fertilizer application rates.

McFadden, Rosburg and Njuki (2021) found that variability in US corn yields due to inefficient production practices could be reduced through use of yield and/or soil maps. Average effects of these technologies on yield variability were on par with those found for human capital and crop insurance use. Moreover, use of traditional risk management tools, specifically crop insurance, was much higher on Mapped fields than unmapped fields. Risk reductions have also been demonstrated for more complex, embodied technologies. For instance, automated guidance on US grain farms was found to be useful for managing production risk, although decreased risk was primarily due to adjustments in other production practices.

Siani (2020), Observed that,. Over the past couple of decades, agricultural stakeholders have been increasingly leveraging digital tools to improve their operations; a trend that has been accelerated by the physical distancing measures imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic Reflecting this, agro-food sectors increasingly consist of a mix of physical elements (for example, to produce, transport, process and deliver agro-food products to end users and digital elements (for example, electronic documentation and record-keeping software, decision support tools, platforms and digital marketplaces), with increasing interaction between those physical and digital elements.

V. Objectives:

In this context, this report provides a literature review of digitalization in the agricultural sector with a view to addressing the following key objectives.

1. To study key actors in the process of digitalization of agriculture.
2. To examine the Digitalization and productivity, sustainability, and resilience goals for row crop farming.
3. To revealed the Revitalize agriculture in India
4. To suggest the governments to strengthen digital agriculture innovation systems

VI. Methodology

This study is basically from descriptive cum explorative in nature.. The initial stage of the policy review process involved scanning policy papers for linkages to digital agriculture as well as goals pertaining to agriculture. We concentrate on the contribution of agricultural digital technologies to enhance the sustainability of agricultural systems via improved monitoring, decision support, and communication as suggested by Mouratiadou et al. (2021) in order to structure our research and provide links between the policy, foresight, and legal analyses. a description of the methodology.

VII. Key actors in the process of digitalization of agriculture

The important stakeholders who supply the desired commodities to processors and other direct buyers are farmers. Additionally, they ask for upstream inputs in the form of services and actual production components from consultants and other companies. Farmers vary widely in terms of their experience, education, and other relevant training (Huffman, 2001).

The study on this topic has led to some quite clear conclusions, one of which is that adoption generally increases as farmers' human capital does. Human capital disparities frequently play a major role in the digital divide that exists between adopters and non-adopters. Consequently, while assessing. The costs of investing in the human capital of farm workers as well as the beginning capability of farmers must be considered in the digitization of agriculture.

Technology businesses are the ones who invented digital agriculture technologies. They often operate in specialized industries where they have some degree of market domination and offer a large range of unique goods and services. Regarding technology providers, (Birner, Daum, and Pray, 2021) provide the following taxonomy of developers: Completing the list are huge multinational software and big data companies, large multinational hardware companies that are not related to agriculture, large multinational agricultural ingredient companies, and start-up businesses.

Compared to the significance of multinational input businesses in providing precision agriculture, far less is known about the growing influence of non-agricultural software and hardware companies. With an emphasis on US businesses, the overlap between software and hardware companies in the digital agriculture space is graphically represented. Figure 1 illustrates how the scene's complexity has increased in tandem with the arrival of new enterprises as a result of the integration of multiple hardware and software components in digital technologies.

A wide range of intermediaries, each with a distinct function, exists between farmers and technology suppliers. This continuum is becoming more and more digitalized (university extension and consulting services, independent crop consultants, farmers' cooperatives, input dealers, etc.). In order to continue meeting the demands of farmers, intermediaries such as publicly financed university extension and government advising agents who also function as science communicators and farm advisors must increase their proficiency with digital technology. A crucial instrument for contemporary farm entrepreneurial management is digital technology. Intermediaries that are paid privately like crop. While the goals of consultants and retailers are similar, it's likely that the former also hopes to boost demand for particular products and services, as is discussed in more detail in the related topics note on the importance of trust.

VIII. Digitalization and productivity, sustainability, and resilience goals for row crop farming

The impact of technological developments on row crop production systems under pressure from expanding and ageing populations, nutritional changes, environmental factors, and climate change has been extensively studied in most nations. Row crop agriculture's ability to overcome these obstacles will depend on the relative benefits and drawbacks of digital tools compared to other technologies and practices, as indicated by adoption rates covered in the previous subsection and as impacted by the enablers and constraints outlined below.

The effectiveness of these technologies in achieving objectives related to productivity, sustainability, and resilience can then be used to evaluate their relative advantages. This section reviews a number of productivity, sustainability, and resilience indicators, including yields, profitability, productivity of other inputs, input use efficiency, application of nitrogen fertilizer, and adoption of best management practices. Numerous estimations of how different these variables are between digital adopters and non-adopters are found in the research. Though helpful, these estimates merely show a correlation not a cause-and-effect relationship between digital agriculture and gains in yield or other advantages since they fail to account for or adjust for potential confounding influences.

i. Productivity-

The relative benefits of various technologies can then be assessed based on how well they perform in reaching productivity, sustainability, and resilience goals. Many productivity, sustainability, and resilience indicators are reviewed in this part, including as yields, profitability, productivity of other inputs, input use efficiency, nitrogen fertilizer application, and adoption of best management practices. The research contains multiple estimates of the differences in these factors between non-adopters and digital adopters. While useful, these estimations only More precisely, there is evidence linking the adoption of digital agriculture to yields in US row crops: on maize farms, yield monitor adopters had 10% higher yields than non-adopters in 2001, and this advantage increased to 23% in 2005. Adopters of GPS mapping and VRT also had similar advantages in terms of corn output compared to non-adopters during this period; however, the difference was less on soybean fields. These findings are consistent with the reasons US row crop farmers have given for demonstrate a correlation, not a cause-and-effect link, between yield increases or other benefits resulting from digital agriculture because they do not correct for other confounding factors.

(ii)Sustainability-

One of the many ways that digital technology is believed to make row crop farming more environmentally friendly is through increased input use efficiency. In addition to better timing and positioning, reduced rates of fertilizer and chemical applications per hectare can help reduce runoff and leaching, improving the water quality for subsequent uses by humans, agriculture, or the environment. Significant worldwide reductions in the usage of agrochemicals may postpone the emergence of pesticide resistance and reduce upstream greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agrochemical companies. In addition to lowering soil compaction and erosion, automated guidance and controlled traffic farming can also cut down on fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions on the farm. Mapping technology can also be used to identify drainage issues in fields, which, if resolved, can lower the chance of overwatering row crops. It appears that farmers are utilizing digital technologies for sustainability, according to data from nationally representative polls. Farmers in the UK who reported utilizing precision agriculture to improve soil conditions varied from 55% in 2009 to 48% in 2012. Of those adopters, 17% did so because they wanted to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Among English cereal farms that adopted these technologies in 2019, 66% did so to enhance soil conditions, and 60% did so to lessen adverse environmental effects such emissions and Lowering soil compaction and erosion as well as on-farm fuel use and greenhouse gas emissions can be achieved by implementing automated guidance or controlled traffic farming. In 2019, 66% of English cereal farms that adopted these technologies did so to enhance the quality of the soil, and 60% did so to reduce harmful environmental effects such emissions.

iii. Resilience-

More research has been done on the productivity and environmental benefits of digital technology than on how it affects risk management and resilience. Sixteen many solutions are available to reduce significant causes of uncertainty, such as variation in location, soil conditions, and weather risk, as Hanna (2021) noted. For example, an early study on corn in the US state of Iowa found that average fertilizer applications were reduced by up to 38% when late-spring soil nitrate testing an information technology that reduces uncertainty about a crop's nitrogen needs was used. Fertilizer application rates can be boosted by non-adopters of this technique, as it reduces the probability of nutrient deficiencies later in the growing season.

Many digital tools, especially decision support software (DSS), are built on massive amounts of agricultural production and environmental data combined with other data, usually analyzed using machine learning techniques, and then aggregated to produce actionable insights for farmers and farm managers. Digital technologies such as satellite and sensor data not only reduce uncertainty and advance knowledge, but they also minimize information asymmetries that prevent insurance solutions from emerging due to adverse selection and moral hazard. Digitization may potentially lead to the development of new kinds of index insurance risk management instruments, which base indemnity payments on straightforward, local indicators (such average yields or rainfall). It is anticipated that dereferencing technology such as remote sensing would increase the precision of the indices supporting these Digitization may potentially lead to the development of new kinds of index insurance risk management instruments, which base indemnity payments on straightforward, local indicators (such average yields or rainfall). It is anticipated that dereferencing technologies, such as remote sensing, would increase the precision of the indices supporting these insurance policies, so reducing the base risk and promoting greater adoption, particularly in poor countries.

IX. Revitalize agriculture in India-

To increase agricultural productivity, the government must actively support small-scale farm mechanization and micro-irrigation. It should connect farmers with markets by utilizing the most recent technical developments. A wish list has been developed by a number of individuals, including myself, who have experience working with villages and work in rural development, with the goal of improving the well-being of rural residents. We have outlined our wish list for non-financial concerns that will improve their quality of life in our essay. Our wish list for income growth and stability for farmers and rural dwellers is outlined in this piece. See: Improving rural residents' quality of life...

Policy options to revitalization of Indian Agriculture

I. Harvesting water

We have thrown away so much of our precipitation as a country! Water harvesting is therefore something that requires careful attention. A few prior successful attempts can provide us with some valuable lessons. In the then still-unorganized state of Bihar, the first and most productive meeting took place in Palamu. In the early years of the first decade, an analogous experiment was conducted in undivided Andhra Pradesh as part of the Niru Miru programmed. Furthermore, we suggest that all dam, lake, pond, etc. beds be deepened and de-silted with the aid of earthmoving machinery or assistance from the plan for rural jobs guarantee. These aquatic bodies will be able to hold more water as a result. Local farmers may receive the resultant

ii. Micro-irrigation systems

We strongly request that the government support the widespread and all-encompassing use of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems for all crops, as well as the elimination of flood irrigation for field crops. Despite the fact that agriculture consumes more than three-fourths of our limited water supplies, there is still much room for improvement. This can be accomplished through direct cost-sharing following installations, specialized low-interest financing for the installation of micro-irrigation equipment, differential pricing for crops grown under micro-irrigation, and other tactics. Combination of silt.

iii. Grain procurement

We recommend paying particular emphasis to setting up grain procurement facilities with dryers and offering lower pricing for paddy from Assam, West Bengal, and Bihar so that the country's water-rich regions might eventually operate as its granaries. We acknowledge that the tremendous urban-industrial boom in water-scarce regions of southern and western India has caused significant issues for farmers living near these towns and commercial hubs. To address this issue, we suggest creating a special task group to determine if inter-basin water transfers are necessary to feed big cities. This will help to limit the exploitation of local groundwater resources or farmer-only dams for storage..

iv. Mitigating risk

Governments routinely adopt inconsistent and illogical views when it comes to providing farmers with access to agricultural commodities futures and forward markets. We firmly recommend that the government permit and support the growth of futures and forward markets for all commodities, provided that the minimum trading lot for any given commodity does not exceed the expected production from one acre. Millions of farmers would be able to participate, lowering the risk associated with their output.

We recommend that the government set up a challenge fund for the creation of software and apps that would provide farmers with useful and practical market and agronomic information. A group of experts who are knowledgeable about the available software and the situation of the agricultural industry will take care of this. Since this fund will be administered by a knowledgeable team that is aware of both the potential of software and the state of the markets for agricultural products, it will encourage software developers to apply their brains to farming difficulties.

X. Digital Agriculture: India's Agriculture of the Future

India's agriculture industry is one of the most significant economic sectors in the nation, with a current market value of US$ 370 billion. The Economic Survey 2020–21 projects that the agriculture sector will contribute 19.9% of GDP in 2020–21, up from 17.8% in 2019–20. Using tried-and-true farming methods and encouraging regulations, the government has worked hard over the years to support and grow the agricultural industry. With recent advancements in digital farming technologies, growth will be further bolstered by increased agricultural yields, and sustainability will be improved by reduced use of water and pesticides. Digital advances such as artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), big data, block chain, remote sensing, and the internet of things (IoT) are modernizing agricultural value chains. While many nations—including the US, Australia, Israel, the Netherlands, and the US have effectively embraced and utilized digital technology to revolutionize agriculture, India is still in the early stages of this process. India is expected to encourage the use of digital agriculture through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP).

XI. Current Initiatives under Digital Agriculture in India

The current value chain in Indian agriculture has to be digitalized, and efforts are being undertaken in that direction. This is recognized and widely understood. In September 2021, the Digital Agriculture Mission 2021–2025 was unveiled by Mr. Narendra Singh Tomar, Union Minister of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. In order to promote digital agriculture through pilot initiatives with CISCO, Ninjacart, Jio Platforms Limited, ITC Limited, and NCDEX e-Markets Limited (NeML), he also inked five Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs). The goal of the Digital Agriculture Mission 2021–2025 is to advance and quicken projects utilizing cutting-edge technologies, including as robotics and drones, artificial intelligence (AI), block chains, remote sensing, and geographic information systems..

Developed by Cisco in August 2019, the Agricultural Digital Infrastructure (ADI) solution improves agricultural and knowledge sharing. This

ADI will probably be heavily utilized by the Department of Agriculture in the data pool it builds for the National Agri Stack. The project's pilot stages will take place in Moreno (Madhya Pradesh) and Kaithal (Haryana).The Jio Agri (JioKrishi) platform, which was introduced in February 2020, digitizes the agricultural ecosystem throughout the whole value chain to provide farmers more leverage..

The main role of the platform is to give advisory services using data from separate applications; its advanced features take data from several sources, feed it into AI/ML algorithms, and use the output to provide precise, customized recommendations. The initiative's prototype cities will be Maharashtra's Jalna and Nashik. Using a digital crop monitoring platform based on ITC's e-Chou pal 4.0 digital platform, ITC has proposed to offer a customized "Site Specific Crop Advisory" service to transform traditional crop-level generic counsel into a personalized site-specific crop advisory for farmers. Shore and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh would host the planned testing experiment. To encourage farmers to adopt technology, the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has created important digital tools like:

i. National Agriculture Market (eNAM):

The national Agriculture Market (eNAM), which was introduced in April 2016, connects the Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) mandis in order to establish a unified national market for agricultural commodities. By giving farmers a suitable return on their investment, eNAM enables farmers to sell commodities directly to consumers without the assistance of brokers or mediators. Transfer of Direct Benefits (DBT) - The DBT Agri Portal was introduced as a centralized platform in January 2013..

XII. Policy insights

The best ways to use policy to promote agriculture's digitization process are a topic of growing interest within the agricultural policy community. Mapping the present information regarding adoption rates, correlations with productivity, sustainability and resilience benefits, and adoption enablers and restrictions is a critical first step in providing policymakers with the data they need to examine the concerns facing agricultural digitalization.

The most significant policy-relevant findings from the literature review are summed up in this section, and they are supplemented by current policy-specific research in the field. It starts by considering the need for more in-depth research to back up choices about farm operations and, in general, policy related to digital agriculture. This illustrates how digitization may bring about specific shifts in public versus private sector assistance for agriculture.

It then lists other policy areas that should be given priority in order to support agricultural innovation systems that are effective, including specific, recognizable barriers and limitations that may be addressed by legislation right once. This section's formulation has prioritized lessons from the accumulated body of knowledge in OECD nations, as the literature review indicates. Policy insights concentrate on current, significant challenges that should improve the situation of agricultural digitalization in developed countries if appropriately handled.

XIII. Description of Select Digital Agriculture Tools

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) like the Internet, mobile devices, and devices themselves, along with data analytics, are used in "digitalization" to improve the creation, gathering, sharing, aggregating, combining, analyzing, accessing, searching, and presenting of digital content, including services and applications. Nonetheless, the agriculture sector has certain applications. This appendix contains a list of the key digital technologies that are now being studied and considered in the literature for the production of fruit, vegetables, livestock, row crops, and tree nuts. For ease of use, this appendix lists and describes technologies alphabetically.

All of the technologies on this list, however, may be easily divided into one or more of the subsequent three groups: The first three are data/data collection, decision support systems (DSS), and input device tuning.27 These are included after the names of each technology, in brackets. For the reasons outlined above, developing a new typology or more comprehensive framework for categorizing digital technologies is outside the scope of this analysis.

The following details are provided for context. A comprehensive inventory and description of all the digital tools that have been developed recently or are now being marketed in OECD countries is not feasible to assemble. If readers are looking for a high-level summary of digital technology, especially in relation to for the reasons outlined above, this assessment does not cover the development of a new typology or more comprehensive framework for categorizing digital technologies. The OECD, 2019[2]) provides a high-level overview of digital technology, specifically in relation.

XIV. Governments to strengthen digital agriculture innovation systems

The government is acknowledged for its involvement in creating an atmosphere that encourages innovation, ideas being adopted and shared by the agricultural industry, and the maintenance of an efficient agriculture innovation system (OECD, 2013[179]). In order to determine whether the way governments currently implement agricultural innovation policy is still appropriate in light of the widespread economic digitalization, it is important to consider potential issues, such as the nature of any barriers to the creation, adoption, and diffusion of digital innovations..

This means figuring out whether the conditions are not favorable for agriculture to benefit from digitalization, and if they are, what other concerns policymakers should have and where to take action are other important considerations. Ought to be thinking about. Even while the underlying data and methodology used in the studies clearly signal viable policy responses, a few well recognized enablers, barriers, and adoption restrictions.

Agriculture authorities should focus on issues related to infrastructure and connectivity, cost, relevance, user-friendliness and skills, risk and trust-building in order to facilitate digitalization, as the factors taken into consideration in this literature review vary greatly among countries.

XV. Conclusion

- One of the biggest perceived barriers to digital adoption, according to reports, is cost, which small farmers are most likely to encounter. Maintaining market competition will probably be a first important step in helping farmers lower their adoption costs of digital technologies and, ultimately, production costs of food and agricultural commodities, even though markets will ultimately determine the equilibrium cost of digital technologies.
- In their legal challenges to mergers involving agricultural industries, US antitrust enforcement authorities have been more likely in recent years to highlight concerns about technological lock-in and innovation.
- To cut prices, give farmers more options, and allow digitalization to happen, it will matter how much trade in sensors, chips, and other essential tools and equipment is subject to tariffs and how openly commerce in services is allowed.
- Similarly, the increasing use of smartphones and other mobile devices, together with the fact that many digital technologies rely on connectivity to function at their optimum, all highlight how crucial stable high-speed internet is to gaining the benefits of digital advancements in farming.
- With the right regulations and expenditures, governments can improve digital infrastructure and reduce the likelihood that this pathway will result in a monopolistic market by providing more telecommunication services in agricultural areas than would otherwise be the case.
- Through appropriate regulation and investments, governments can enhance the availability of telecommunication services in agricultural areas compared to monopoly markets. This will improve digital infrastructure, reduce the likelihood that this pathway will be a limiting constraint, and, when appropriate, leverage synergies with objectives related to rural development.
- Furthermore, businesses developing digital agriculture technology usually depend on large-scale data collection on private farms, which might cause conflicts with perceived equity in income capture throughout the data value chain.
- In order to address data-related issues, governments may need to consider striking a balance between the interests of private firms and farmers by enacting or strengthening capacity building in terms of data governance among farmers and ensuring farmers have contractual agency and legal guarantees in case of data misuse or breaches.
- At the same time, research frequently found that a lack of basic understanding of digital offerings could be a barrier to further digitization. This demonstrates that when social externalities like environmental stewardship are impacted, it may be required to improve extension services in order to educate agricultural decision-makers. This is particularly valid for entrepreneurial and digital skills.
- Finally, while these policy insights can help with the process of considering some of these important policy issues for digital agriculture, it is true that more details regarding determining the real drivers, enablers, constraints, and barriers to adoption would be very beneficial. These would assist farmers in overcoming certain challenges and provide politicians with the data they need to determine which policy measures to and obstacles would be very beneficial. These would provide policymakers with the knowledge they need to choose which policy interventions to make in order to solve the restrictions and inefficiencies that currently exist, as well as assist farmers in overcoming some of these challenges.

XVI. Recommendations

Improved information regarding the adoption, expenses, and benefits of different technologies is necessary to help farmers and policymakers make better decisions. Over time, this information can be gathered by surveys of farmers with a large sample size. To promote diverse, equitable, and safe data ecosystems, policymakers must to preserve the appropriate incentives for technological advancements and seize the opportunity to function as intermediaries of knowledge and promoters of data exchange. This highlights even more how important it is to keep the markets competitive for technological input.

Policymakers should weigh the intangible and difficult-to-quantify benefits of technology (such improving family labour or quality of life) against their drawbacks (like the requirement for human capital or this highlights the importance of preserving competition in the markets for technological input even more. In addition, while assessing the benefits of technology like increased life quality or decreased family labor policymakers should also take into account the intangible or difficult-to-quantify features of technologies

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Healing Benefits of Shatavari : A Study

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Abstract-

Shatavari (Liliaceae), also known as Asparagus Racemosus, Asparagus means derivate from – A means Intensive, Sparasso means in allusion to strong prickles, Racemosus means- Having as inflorescence with a long undivided axis. It is also known as Durmara, which means it is a climber difficult to perish. Abhiru, means it is free from external invasion. Adharakantaka, which means it has recurved spines. It is also know shaptapadi, satvirya, Vari and so on. It belongs to the Liliaceae family. It is called the Queen of all the medicines as it has tremendous benefits. The roots of the plant are used for therapeutic purpose. It has Madhura and Tikta rasa. Which by blending gives slightly bitter taste. Clinical and experimental research and also Ayurveda suggests that Shatavari has many medicinal properties such as, immunomodulatory activity, anti-ulcerogenic, antioxidant activity, anti-cancer, anti-Candida, anti-inflammatory, antidiarrheal, antimicrobial, antidepressant, aphrodisiac, adapt genic, etc. It is also used to boost lactation in women so it is prescribed to those who has less or no lactation after a child birth. There as innumerable potentials of the herb described in the Ayurveda literature. To compile this study the researcher has studied thoroughly so many classical Ayurveda texts mainly as Charaksmhita, Bhaishjaya kalpana, Dravyaguna, and many more.

Keyword: Ayurveda, Liliaceae, Asparagus Racemosus, Shatavari

Introduction:

Shatavari is also known as Satavar, Shatmuli, and Aswali, one of the amazing Ayurveda herbs/ medicine known by almost every Indian and now in foreign countries, as well. It is a creeper annual woody plant which has triangular and oily branches which has striations on it. It has thorns on its stalk and it grows upwards. It has somewhat curved leaves. It is a flowery plant which has white, fragrant flowers. It has berry types red fruits. It has many thick oblong rootlets near the main root which is used as medicine.

Materials And Methods:

A thorough review of the current available Ayurveda classical literature was performed along with the published literature using scientific search engines such as PubMed, Springer, SCOPUS, Google Scholar, and Science Direct. The following keywords were used to search the literature including “Shavatri”, “Shatavar”, “Liliaceae”, “Asparagus Racemosus”, “Pharmacological activity of Asparagus Racemosus”, “Biological activities of Asparagus Racemosus”, “Traditional uses of Shatavari”, “Health benefits of Shatavari”, “ Toxicology of Shatavari”. The plant name, Asparagus Racemosus corresponds to the latest revision in “The Plant List” and checked in the website (www.theplantlist.org).

What Is Shatavari?

“Shat” or “Sat” means hundreds and “Vari” means Roots. Shatavari is also known as Satmuli means plant which has hundreds of root. It’s a member of the asparagus family. It’s also an Adaptgenic herb. Adaptgenic herbs are said to help your body cope with physical and emotional stress. The herb has many benefits and that is why it is called the “Queen of all the Herbs”. It is a general health tonic herb which cures many diseases and the organs which has beneficial effects are mainly Stomach, Heart, Brain and male and female reproductive organs such as testes uterus and ovaries.

Medicinal Uses Of Shatavari:

1 External Uses:

Because of its shamak and balya actions, its leaves are oiled and used for massage in head diseases, weakness and its leaves are used in Measles and Smallpox.

2 Internal Use:

2.1 Neuro Tonic:

Shatavari is a brain and nerve tonic and pain reliever. It is also used in Epilepsy, Syncope, Schizophrenia, and other neurological disorders. As it has the coolant properties, it is also used in Diabetic neuropathy.

2.2 Digestive System:

It enhances digestion. It works as a laxative and astringent. Due to its Bitter rasa, it is stomachic. It is also useful in loss of appetite, colic, glum, chronic colitis, and haemorrhoids. It lubricates internal skin and makes it soft. It is often used in peptic and duodenal ulcers.

2.3 Circulatory System:

As Shatavari acts on "Raktdhatu" (Haemoglobin), it alleviates bleeding disorders. It is a cardia tonic. It helps to combat bleeding, cardiac, and inflammatory disorders.

2.4 Reproductive System:

It is a foetal tonic, galactagogic, and aphrodisiac. It works as a Rasayana in threatened Abortion, menorrhagia, supressed lactation, and low sperm count.

2.5 Excretory System:

It also acts on "Medadhatu" (fatty tissues). Being diuretic, it is used in dysuria. It strengthens urinary bladder.

2.6 Nutritive (Satmikaran):

It is useful in general debility and is also used in tuberculosis.

Daily Dosage Of Shatavari

In the powder form one can have 3-6 g per day, its decoction can be taken 50-100 ml, juice of the freshly collected asparagus – 10-20 ml per day.

Varieties And Adulterants

Nighantus quote two varieties.

Shatavari – Asparagus Racemosus

Mahashatavari - . Asparagus sarmentosus

Conclusion:

A.Racemosus is rich in fibre, sarsapogenifl, spirostanolic and furostanolic, saponins, sitosterolm asparagine A., sistosterol, sarasapognin, diosenin, asparanin's A and B, flavonoids, rutin which makes it a multitasking herb to give overall health benefits to the consumer. It is a vital and rejuvenating herb. Many studies have been demonstrated on different parts of Asparagus Racemosus, it has industrialised as a drug by pharmaceuticals trades. A comprehensive and organised studies are required for identification, documentation and through clinical trials, which may provide a practical way for enhancing traditional knowledge of Ayurveda Medicinal plant.

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आदिवासी – लिपींचा पुरातत्त्वीय इतिहास

डॉ.विशाखा संजय कांबळे
सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व विभाग प्रमुख-मराठी विभाग, वसंतराव नाईक शासकीय कला व समाजविज्ञान संस्था नागपूर-१
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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.10431998

सारांश -

आदिवासी – लिपींचा पुरातत्त्वीय इतिहास ... या अनुषंगाने विचार करताना,आदिवासी ही एक जमात आहे.डोंगर,पहाडी,दऱ्याखोऱ्यात,नदीनाले व गुहेत राहणारा मानव.प्राचीन काळात हा प्राकृतिकपणे निर्माण झालेला वर्ग होता. लिपी ही चित्रलिपी व बोली सांकेतिक बोली होती.

आदिवासींची लिपींचा वाङ्मयीन या दृष्टीने विचार करताना,त्यांची लिपी ही सांकेतिक होती.जी चित्ररुपाचा माध्यमातून दृष्टीपथास येताना दिसते.लिपीचा विकास हा उत्क्रांतीचा इतिहास आहे.

बीजशब्द- आदिम,आदिवासी, लिपी, पुरातत्त्वीय,इतिहास

प्रस्तावना -

प्राचीन काळात महाराष्ट्राचा मध्यभाग म्हणजे विदर्भ-नागपूर या प्रदेशाला दंडकारण्य असे म्हणून ओळखल्या जात असे.प्राचीन गोंडवनाचा हा प्रदेश.विदर्भाच्या पूर्व भागात विविध जमातीचे लोक राहतात.यामधील संस्कृती आणि सांस्कृतिकता विविधांगी स्वरूपात आढळते. या प्रदेशात भौगोलिक नैसर्गिकता,पुरातत्त्व,ऐतिहासिकता,लोकसंस्कृती पारंपरिकरित्या लोककलांचा आविष्कार आढळतो. चंद्रपूर,गडचिरोली, भंडारा,गोंदिया या चार जिल्ह्यात आदिवासी समूह आहे.आदिवासींचा पट्टा म्हणून ओळखला जाणारा गडचिरोली जिल्हा यात गोंड, राजगोंड,परधान,माडिया झाडिया या जमातींचा अधिकाधिक समावेश आहे.

संशोधनाचा उद्देश-

प्राचीन लिपी लुप्त होत चालल्या आहेत.त्या संस्कृतीचे जतन करणे.

संशोधनाला व्याप्ती-

प्रस्तुत संशोधन हे **मुलभूत संशोधन** यामध्ये येत असल्याने प्राचीन ते आधुनिक मानव-संस्कृती-सांस्कृतिकता अशी ओळख होईल.

संशोधनाची मर्यादा-

लिपीवरील संशोधन करताना, प्राचीन लिपी असल्याने;त्याबाबत फारसे पुरावे उपलब्ध नसतात.

गृहितके -

या लिपीवाचनातून लिपीचा प्राचीन-नवा आकृतीबंध ज्ञात होईल.भारतीय प्राचीन समृध्द संस्कृती उदयास येईल.

संशोधनाची आवश्यकता-

या संशोधनातून संस्कृतीचा समृध्द इतिहास दृष्टीपथास येईल.

चर्चा-

आदिवासी–लिपींचा पुरातत्त्वीय इतिहास या विषयाच्या अनुषंगाने विचार करताना,प्रथमत:लिपिविषयक विचार करणे गरजेचे ठरते.

लिपी विकास-

१.आदिवासी लिपी-चित्रलिपी

२.आदिवासी लिपी-सिंधू लिपी-सिंधू संस्कृती-नागवंशीय-चित्रलिपी-नागरी लिपी

३.बौध्द व सम्राट अशोक संस्कृती-ब्राह्मी लिपी

४.वैदिक संस्कृती-नागरी लिपी-देव+नागरी लिपी = देवनागरी लिपी

५.प्राकृत अभिलेख-प्रतिमा लेख

६.मोडी लिपी

व्याख्या-आदिवासी म्हणजे कोण?

१. डॉ.विनायक तुमराम- "समान बोलीभाषा बोलण्याऱ्या, एकाच भूभागात राहणाऱ्या,सुरुवातीला अंतर्विवाही असण्याची शक्यता असलेल्या पण सर्वसामान्यपणे अंतर्विवाही नसलेल्या व समान नाव धारण करणाऱ्या कुटुंबाच्या समूहाला आदिवासी समाज असे म्हणतात."१

२.डॉ.विनायक तुमराम-"आदिवासी या शब्दाची नवी व्याख्या होणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. शस्त्रशास्त्रांचे वाङ्मयीन वैभवाने नटलेल्या पारंपरिक लोकसाहित्याचे निर्माते,इथल्या जल, जंगल,जमिनीचे मूळ मालकी हक्कधारक, मैलोगणती क्षेत्रांचे क्षेत्रपती,वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण कुल चिन्हांकित मातृसत्ताक गोत्रपध्दतीचे आचरणकर्ते,सृष्टीतील अनुरेणूत संचार करणाऱ्या चैतन्यऊर्जेचे निरंतर उपासक,या देशाचे देशपण-एकात्मता अभंग ठेवण्यासाठी तीळ-तीळ तुटत गेलेले सत्यभक्त,स्वातंत्र्यप्रिय, निसर्गनिष्ठ व स्वाभिमानी मानवसमूह यांना मी आदिवासी असे मानतो."२

३. आचार्य मोतीराम कंगाली-"पहाड पर्वत और नदी नालों के अनादि काल से प्रचलित गोंडी नाम इस बात के साक्षात प्रमाण है कि इस गोंडीनांग भिडार परिक्षेत्र में प्रागैतिहासिक काल से कोयावंशीय गोंड समुदाय के गण्डजीवों का रैन बसेरा रहा है और आज भी है।"३

४.डॉ.विशाखा संजय कांबळे-"पृथ्वीतलावर उत्क्रांती करणारा मानव म्हणजे आदिवासी.जो मूळवासी आहे."

आदि – पूर्वीचा,वासी – निवासी (राहणारा) = पूर्वी वास म्हणजेच निवास करणारा

चर्चा-

भारतामध्ये जन्बुव्दीप भीमबेटका या ठिकाणी प्राचीन चित्रलिपीचे अवशेष आढळले. लिपीचा विकास पुरातत्त्वीय व आदिम काळापासून झाला.त्या काळातील लिपीतून मानवी विकासातील किंवा उत्क्रांतीतील एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पाऊल म्हणजे लिपी होय.कारण लिपीतून सांस्कृतिक जीवनाची जडणघडण कशी झाली?याची माहिती मिळते.तत्कालीन लोकं भटके होते. त्यांच्या भटकंतीतून त्यांनी मार्गाचा शोध लावला होता. हा मार्ग उत्क्रांतीचा होता हे विशेष. मानवसमूह दैनंदिन जीवनामध्ये कोणते कार्य करीत होते? याची माहिती आपल्याला लिपीच्या माध्यमातून मिळते.पाषाणावर कोरल्या गेलेल्या चित्रातून,गुहेमधून आपल्याला याची माहिती मिळते.

होशंगाबाद व त्या परिसरात जन्बुव्दीपातील आदिमकालीन चित्रलिपीचे संकेत-संवादलिपी आढळली.

"होशंगाबाद नगर की बाहरी सीमा पर नरमदा नदी के दक्षिण तट पर स्थित आजमगढ़ यह कोया वंशीय गोंड समुदाय के गण्डजीवों की जेष्ठ दाऊ दाई शक्ति फारापेन सल्लां गांगरा आंदी सुकमा पेरी का निवास स्थल है,ऐसी इस समुदाय की मान्यता है यहां पर विश्वविख्यात गुफाएं है इनकी महत्ता को देखकर भारतीय पुरातत्त्व विभागद्वारा यहां आर.व्ही.जोशी तथा एम.डी.खरे के निर्देशन में 1960-61 में उत्खनन करवाया गया।"४

जगातील-जन्बुव्दीपातील प्रगत व वैभवशाली संस्कृती सिंधू संस्कृती.

"उत्खननात उपलब्ध झालेल्या वस्तूत सर्वात महत्त्वाच्या वस्तू म्हणजे खापराच्या मुद्रा होत.काही मुद्रा चौकोनी व काही गोल आकाराच्या आहेत.त्यावर सिंधू लोकांचे चित्रलिपी आहे.ती अद्यापी वाचली गेली नाही.ती वाचली गेली म्हणजे सिंधू संस्कृतीवर जास्त प्रकाश पडून पुष्कळशा जटील समस्या निकालात टिकण्याची शक्यता आहे. त्यांच्यावर ऋषभांची,आर्यपूर्वांच्या देवांची,झाडांची,नद्यांची,हत्तीसारख्या प्राण्यांची,नौकांची आणि तत्सदृश्य इतर पवित्र वस्तूंची चित्रे आहेत...या मुद्रांपैकी सिंधूघाटाच्या सात-आठ मुद्रा सुमेरमध्ये टेपिग्रावा उर,किश,उमा आणि लगाम येथे सापडल्या आहेत.अक्काडियन काळापूर्वीच्याही (इ.स.पूर्व २२००पूर्वीच्या) काही मुद्रा उरमध्ये सापडल्या आहेत.सुमेरमध्ये उपलब्ध झालेल्या मुद्रावरून सिंधू संस्कृतीचा दूरवर सुमेरपर्यंत संबंध असून त्या देशाशी सिंधू लोकांचा व्यापारी दळणवळणाचा संबंध असावा असे दिसते.या मुद्रावरील काहींवर नौकांची चित्रे असल्याचे वर आलेच आहे.त्यांचे धक्के (Dockyards) होते.हेही इथे दाखविले आहे.त्यावरून सिंधू लोकांचा नावांचा उपयोग जाणत असून ते पायदळ दूरवर व्यापार करीत होते.हे सिध्द होते."५

"भोपाल से बीस मील दक्षिण की ओर भिन्यापुरा के पास लगभग पचास शिलाश्रय और है।...लोक में जिसके लिए 'भिम बेटका'नाम प्रचलित है सिह्कस लेण' भी इसी में है।"६

"मराठी भाषा ही महाराष्ट्रात आणि महाराष्ट्र बाहेरही मोठ्या प्रमाणात बोलली जाते. अनेकांना इतिहास हा विषय आवडीचा व जिवाभावाचा आहे."७

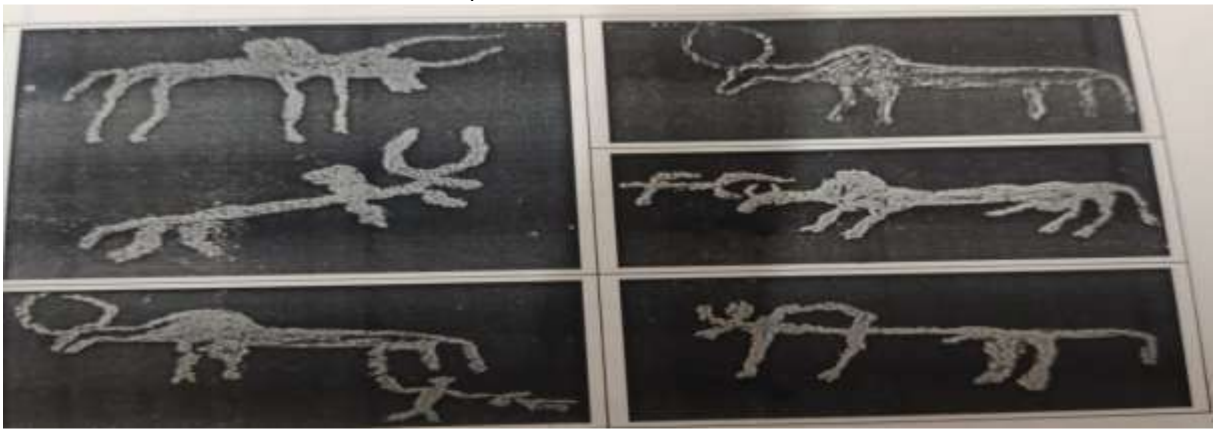
अ.लिपी – लिप,लिंपणे,लिपले-कशावर तरी लिपल्या गेले आहे ती लिपी...

उदाहरणार्थ-

दगडावर,गुहेमध्ये,झाडावर,ताडपत्र,ताम्रपत्र,सुवर्णपत्र,लोह पत्र,कागद यावर गेरू,चुनखडी,दगडी नोकदार शस्त्र,छन्नी,कोळसा,बोरू,खडू,लेखन,याव्दारे लिपले आहे ती लिपी.

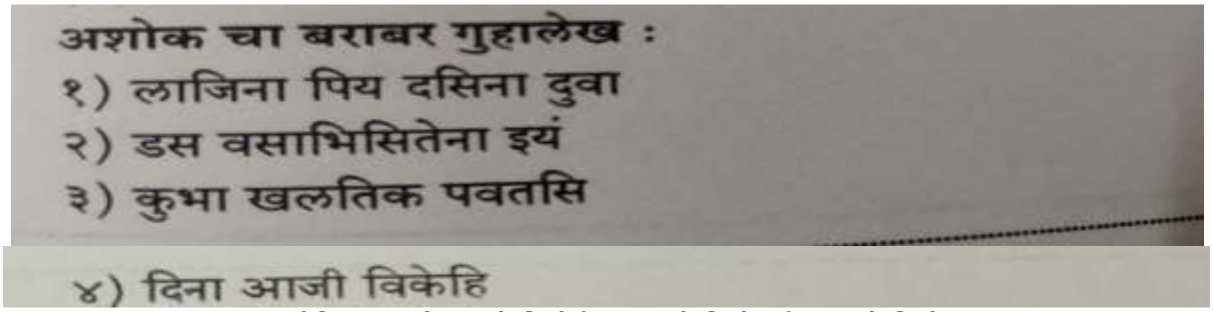
ब.लिपीचे वर्गीकरण

१.आदिवासी लिपी-चित्रलिपी



२.आदिवासी लिपी-सिंधू लिपी-सिंधू संस्कृती नागवंशीय- चित्रलिपी-नागरी लिपी

३.बौध्दव सम्राट अशोक संस्कृती-ब्राह्मी लिपी



अशोक चा बराबर गुहालेख :

१) लाजिना पिय दसिना दुवा

२) डस वसाभिसितेना इयं

३) कुभा खलतिक पवतसि

४) दिना आजी विकेहि

४.वैदिक संस्कृती-नागरी लिपी-देव+नागरी लिपी = देवनागरी लिपी

५.प्राकृत अभिलेख-प्रतिमा लेख

नगरधन येथील प्रतिमा लेखात
हरवत्स-व्यक्तिनाम
गोष्ट-कथा
रयरी-प्रजा
भूपाद-भू म्हणजे जमीन,पाद-पाय,भूपाद म्हणजे महाराजा सार्वभौम राजा.

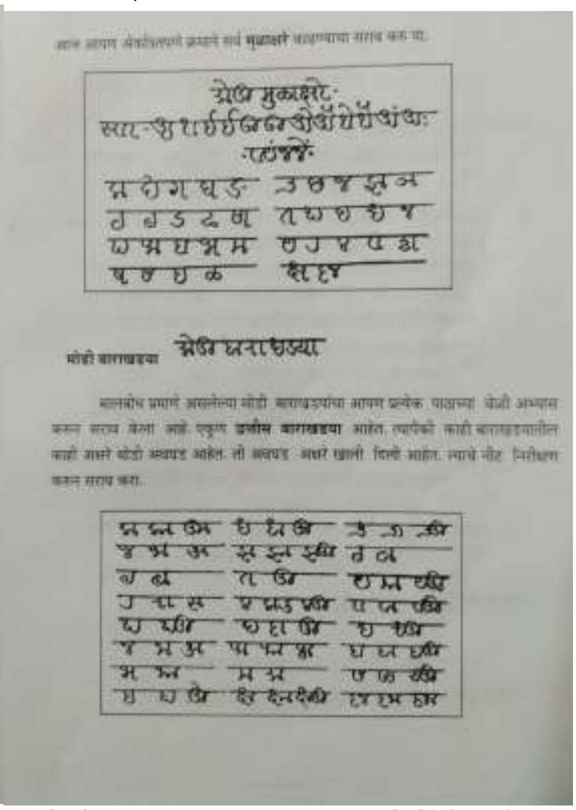
अर्थ-

हरिवत्साने सार्वभौम राजा सम्राट अशोक याची कथा (बौध्द धम्माकरिता-संघाकरिता-प्रजेकरिता केलेले कार्य)प्रजेला सांगितली.हरवत्स हा बौध्द उपासक असून त्यांची प्रतिमा उभारून त्यांच्या डाव्या हातात हा लेख देण्यात आला आहे.ब्राह्मी लिपीतील लेख कोणी राजा खंडित करू नये याकरिता चित्रलिपी ते ब्राह्मी लिपी-पेटीका शीर्षक लिपी तयार करण्यात आली बौध्द उपासकाचे ते योगदान आहे."८प्राकृत भाषेतील शिलालेख अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा आहे.

क.लिपी आणि वाङ्मयीन अनुबंध -

लिपी व वाङ्मयीन अनुबंध हा व्याप्त आहे.लिपीच्या माध्यमातून वाङ्मय पुढे येत असते. ते नेहमीकरिता अधोरेखित होत असते.कित्येक पिढ्या या वाङ्मयातून आपले जीवन घडवीत असतात.आदिवासी कालखंडामध्ये जी लोकगीते,लोकनाट्य,लोककथा या सर्व बाबी वाङ्मयातून येत असत. तत्कालीन कालखंडातील टोळीयुक्त जीवन हे त्यांच्या लेखनातून म्हणजेच लिपीच्या माध्यमातून प्रदर्शित झाले.लिपी ही चीरकालीन टिकणारी आहे.प्रथमत: लिपी ही चित्रलिपी होती व ही लिपी दगडावर-पाषाणावर-गुहेमध्ये चित्रित केल्या गेली.तिथूनच रानटी अवस्थेत असणारा मानव हा कोणते जीवन जगत होता? कोणती शस्त्र वापरत होता? याचे ज्ञान आपणास होते. आज २१ शतकात

६.मोडी लिपी



लिपीच्या माध्यमातून ग्रंथ निर्मिती होत असते. ग्रंथनिर्मितीतून सामाजिक प्रबोधन होत.

संशोधन पध्दती-

1. मुलभूत संशोधन पध्दती
2. शास्त्रीय संशोधन पध्दती
3. वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पध्दती

निष्कर्ष -

1. लिपी ही संकेतचिन्हाचा समुदाय आहे.
2. प्राचीन लिपी ही संकेत दिशादर्शक दर्शविताना दिसते.
3. चित्रलिपीतून तत्कालीन मानव समुदायाचे जीवन आपल्याला दिसून येते.
4. सिंधू संस्कृतीतील लिपीतून तत्कालीन जीवन किती समृध्द होते.हे लक्षात येते.
5. लिपी सांस्कृतिकतेचा दस्ताएवेज आहे.
6. लिपीच्या माध्यमातून कित्येक पिढ्या आपली संस्कृती जतन करून ठेवू शकतो.
7. नागरी लिपी ही नागवंशाची आहे.नागरी लिपीतूनच देवनागरी लिपीची उत्पत्ती झालेली दिसते.
8. ब्राह्मी लिपी ही सम्राट अशोककालीन लिपी होती.त्यांच्या शिलालेखावरूनच त्यांचे महतकार्य लक्षात येते.
9. आज लिपीच्या माध्यमातूनच जनसंपर्क साधू शकतो.
10. आजच्या शतकात लिपी ही संस्कृती व सांस्कृतिकता जपताना दिसते.
11. आज लिपीच्या माध्यमातूनच विचारांची आदानप्रदानता होते.

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4. डॉ.प्रदीप शालिग्राम मेश्राम-धिरज यादवराव चौधरी-डॉ.विशाखा संजय कांबळे(अनुवादक)-चला,ब्राह्मी लिपी शिकू या!,बहुजन साहित्य प्रसार केंद्र,नागपूर,२०१४,पृ.मुखपृष्ठ
5. नगर प्रतिमा लेख - महाराष्ट्र शासन,पुरातत्त्व व वस्तुसंग्रहालय संचालनालय अंतर्गत मध्यवर्ती संग्रहालय,नागपूर येथे ही मूर्ती ठेवण्यात आली आहे.
6. सुप्रभा अग्रवाल(संपादक)-पुराभिलेख संचालनालय महाराष्ट्र शासन,मुंबई, पाचवी आवृत्ती २०१२,मोडी प्रशिक्षण वर्ग पुस्तिका,पृ.१०.

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Prevalence of Non-Communicable Diseases in Dawwa village of Gondia District, Maharashtra, India: A Retrospective Observational Study

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S.S. Girls' College, Gondia
Corresponding Author- Khandekar Nita
DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.10432010

Abstract-
Background: Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in villages as the inhabitants adopt an urbanized lifestyle which places them at a higher risk. For lack of awareness about the morbidity, complications and large percentage of undetected and untreated cases.

Keywords: *Non-communicable diseases, Hypertension, Diabetes, Obesity.*

Introduction:

Non communicable diseases (NCDs) are a group of diseases that affect individuals over an extended period of time causing socio-economic burden to the nation. The major NCDs share four behavioral risk factors- unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity, and use of tobacco and alcohol. Factors contributing to the rise of NCDs also include ageing, rapid unplanned urbanization and globalization. [1] A non-communicable disease, or NCD, is a medical condition or disease which by definition is noninfectious and non-transmissible among people. NCDs may be chronic diseases of long duration and slow progression, or they may result in more rapid death such as some types of sudden stroke. They include heart disease, hypertension, stroke, many cancers, asthma, diabetes, osteoporosis, cataracts, and more.

The major NCDs are cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes. Physical inactivity, unhealthy diets (diets low in fruit, vegetables, and whole grains, but high in salt and fat), tobacco use (smoking, second hand & third hand smoke, and smokeless tobacco), and the harmful use of alcohol are the main behavioral risk factors for NCDs. They contribute to raised blood pressure (hypertension); raised blood sugar (diabetes); raised and abnormal blood lipids (dyslipidaemia); and obesity.

Overall, more than 10% of the world's adult population was obese. In 2011, more than 40 million children under the age of five were overweight. Once considered a high-income country problem, overweight and obesity are now on the rise in low- and middle-income countries, particularly in urban settings. [2]

Non communicable diseases (NCDs), also known as chronic diseases, are not passed from person to person. They are of long duration and generally slow progression. The four main types of non-communicable diseases are cardiovascular diseases (like heart attacks and stroke), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructed pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes. [3] NCDs are the leading cause of death globally. In 2012, they caused 68% of all deaths (38 million) up from 60% in 2000. [3] About half were under age 70 and half were women. [4]Previously, chronic NCDs were considered a problem limited mostly to high income countries, while infectious diseases seemed to affect low income countries. The burden of disease attributed to NCDs has been estimated at 85% in industrialized nations, 70% in middle income nations, and nearly 50% in countries with the lowest national incomes. [5] The major risk factors for noncommunicable diseases are smoking, alcohol abuse, a sedentary lifestyle, and an unhealthy diet. If these could be addressed adequately, 40–50% of non-communicable disease-related, premature deaths are preventable. [6]According to the NFHS report, the prevalence of smoking in men and women in context of using tobacco in any form, the prevalence in males and females was 57% and 10.8% respectively. [7] Alcohol consumption is much higher in slum areas of Meerut, Indore, Mumbai, Nagpur, and Chennai. [8] Overweight is more prevalent among female, urban and high socioeconomic status (SES) groups. [9] The prevalence of overweight and obesity had increased slightly over the past decade in India, the prevalence of overweight in females increased from 5.9% to 7.4% and of obesity from 0.9% to 1.3% [10, 11]. The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) data for adults also showed a moderate increase in the combined prevalence of overweight and obesity between 2000–2001 and 2005–2006 among men (5.7% to 7.8%) and women (8.2% to 10.9%) in the rural population [12, 13]. Now days it is very important to aware peoples regarding such diseases related to our day to day activity. My aim to ensure the peoples at the middle age who don't have such non communicable diseases. If it was in early stage of that person we can overcome it in early stages that helps to peoples serve remaining life without pain.

Aim : Our aim was to create a pilot program for access to care in rural areas for NCD's. Study

Design: A community based observational study. (Pro Health Check Up Screening) Study **Sample: 173** consecutive samples as per inclusion and exclusion criteria of study.

Study Methodology:

Here we had used secondary data for this study. This community based pro health check up screening study was conducted from 01 October 2020 to 10 October 2020 in village Dawwa. Study samples were selected from adult of aged 18-90 years and irrespective of caste, religion & sex. These participants would be further investigated for Weight, Height, Pulse, Blood Pressure, Blood sugar, Body mass index, body fat percentage.

Methods:

This survey polled 173 respondents from Dawwa village, in Gondia District, Maharashtra, India. We investigated the incidence of hypertension, diabetes and obesity. Respondents signed consent forms and their health conditions were documented based on self-reported history of diabetes, hypertension and family history using a semi-structured questionnaire. Diagnostic tests; weight and height for body mass index, blood glucose, and blood pressure were performed.

Results:

More than 25(14.45%) participants were suffering from hypertension and only half of this was diagnosed earlier. Therefore on screening, it had been possible to diagnose over one hundred seventy three respondents, who were not previously aware of their health status. The respondents' BMI showed that near about half of them were obese or overweight and are at risk for diabetes, while 8.3% were confirmed their sugar levels greater than the normal range out of that 2% were newly detected.

Conclusion:

This study revealed that absence of screening programs for NCD's directly proportional to hypertension, diabetes and obesity in villages. This was very good awareness that peoples know about recent status of their health.

Research design and Sampling:

A retrospective observational survey was employed to elicit essential information from the respondents. Before the commencement of the survey, training was provided on a one to one basis to all research assistants selected to participate in the study, with the aim of enhancing their understanding of the research protocols and competence in administering the NCD's questionnaire. They were also trained to use the electronic machine to measure blood pressure and Glucometer for estimating blood glucose. The training helped to avoid biases or errors in the procedures employed and ensured their understanding and unified interpretation of basic terminologies that were used in thestudy. After the training, there was a pilot study which helped the team to have a foretaste of problems that might be encountered during the main survey and also to test the reliability, validity and applicability of the research instruments. A random sampling method was used to sample 173 household members across different socioeconomic background. The survey made use of a semi-structured questionnaire, while the units of analysis for the survey were households. The questionnaire included details regarding demographic and socio-economic characteristics like participant's self reported age, sex, educational status and occupational status. Health conditions were documented based on self-reported history of diabetes, and hypertension and family history for the conditions was also collected.

Body mass index, blood pressure/glucose measurements:

Body mass index (BMI) was calculated using the formula weight (Kg)/height (m2). Weight was measured with traditional weighing balance that was kept on a firm horizontal surface.

Height was measured with a calibrated pole to the nearest cm. Subjects were requested to stand upright without shoes with their back against the wall, heels together and eyes directed forward. Participant's blood pressure levels were measured in mmHg in a sitting position and after a rest of five minutes using a pre-tested electronic machine, while random blood glucose was determined using the Glucometer

Data quality control and analysis:

The survey made use of a semi-structured questionnaire, while the units of analysis for the survey were households. The questionnaire included details regarding demographic and socio-economic characteristics like participant's self-reported age, sex, educational status and occupational status. Health conditions were documented based on self-reported history of diabetes, and hypertension and family history for the conditions was also collected. In order to ensure quality control, credibility, reliability and precision of data collected, the research assistants were recruited among undergraduates with previous fieldwork experience. In addition, they had both written and spoken competence of the local and English languages, and good geographical knowledge of the village condition. To further enhance report, quality of information and report, interviews and discussions were conducted in Marathi language as was convenient for the participants. Completed questionnaires were checked on the spot and re-checked in the office for validation before data entry. Similarly, the electronic BP apparatus and Glucometer were validated. The Glucometer was calibrated every day with a standard provided along with the machine. Data was entered in MS-Excel and was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Window version 20.0. Tools: Screening form, Health check up card, BMI machine, Glucometer, BP apparatus.

Criteria for inclusion:

Adult having age between 18 to 78yrs and wish to participate in screening program for health check up.

Criteria for exclusion:

Patients with serious illness and not willing to participate in the study.

Observations and results:

In this study totally 173 individuals were recruited, among them 91(52.6%) were male while 82(47.4%) were female participants. Most of participants 110(63.6%) were having vegetarian food habit followed by 63(36.4%) were having mixed type of food.

Table 1: Age Wise Distribution of Participants

Age	No of Participants	Percentage%
>18-30	15	8.7
31-40	25	14.5
41-50	40	23.1
51-60	35	20.2
61-70	35	20.2
71-80	23	13.3
Total	173	100

Table 2: Distribution of BMI of Participants.

BMI	No of Participants	Percentage%
<20 - 23.9	45	26.1
20-24.99	75	43.3
25-29.99	35	20.2
>30	18	10.4
Total	173	100

It was observed that 45(26.01%) participants were having BMI less than 20kg/m2, 75 (43.3%) participants were having BMI between 20-24.99kg/m2, 35(20.2%) participants were having BMI between 25-29.99 kg/m2 while very few 12(8.7%) participants having BMI more than 30 kg/m2.Overall mean BMI observed was 27.08.

Blood Sugar Level: In mass testing of random blood sugar level among all participants, most of participants 637(87.02%) were having less than 140 mg/dl and 95(12.9%) participants were having above 140 mg/dl.

Table 3: Distribution of HTN of Participants

Systolic	No of Participants	Percentage%
<130	117	67.7 %
>130	56	32.3 %
Total	173	100
Diastolic.	No. of participants	%
< 90	85	49.1 %
> 90	88	50.9 %
Total	173	100

In parameters blood pressure, 117(67.7%) participants were having systolic blood pressure less than 130 mm of Hg, while 56(32.3%) noted above than 130 mm of Hg.

In diastolic blood pressure, 85(49.1%) participants were having diastolic blood pressure less than 90 mm of Hg, while 88(50.9 %) noted above than 90 mm of Hg.

In this study out of 173(100%) participants 15(8.6%) participants were diabetic, 10(5.78%) participants were hypertensive and 6(3.46%) participants were having both diabetic and hypertensive.

Table 4: Distribution of Study Variables

Study Variables	Mean	S.D
Age	37.58	15.04
Weight	47.01	10.88
Height	153.2	8.278
BMI	27.09	99.31
Body fat %	30.57	8.869
Visceral Fat %	7.717	5.368
Blood Sugar	113.1	49.39
Pulse	75.19	8.995
Systolic BP	119.7	16.29
Diastolic BP	80.23	13.42

Discussion:

NCD's is a disease which is correlated with factors such as person's lifestyle, genetics or environment. Among these risk factors, maximum time non communicable diseases are as a result of poor and sedentary lifestyle choices such as drug abuse, alcoholism, tobacco, heavy diet, lack of exercise or stress. NCD's such as obesity, hypertension and diabetes are recognized. This should be nice experience to healthy peoples from Dawwa village. Awareness involves not only treating disease but also addressing the underlying social and living conditions of villagers.

The prevalence of obesity was highest in Chandigarh (31.3%) followed by Tamil Nadu (24.6%), Maharashtra (16.6%) and Jharkhand (11.8%).¢ Abdominal obesity, as measured by waist circumference, is considered to be a more significant predictor of morbidity and mortality as compared to generalized obesity, as measured by body mass index. ¢ Obesity, in addition to being an important NCD's in itself, acts as a major risk factor for other NCD's. The prevalence of NCD's was significantly higher among urban residents compared to rural residents. The ratio of newly diagnosed to self-reported hypertension was 3.8:1 suggesting that the 'rule of halves' for hypertension is still valid in India¢ Salt intake more than 6.5g/day conferred 1.4 times higher risk for Hypertension. ¢ Prevalence was higher in urban areas. ¢ The prevalence of Hypertension was highest in Tamil Nadu (27.6%), followed by Chandigarh (25.8%), Maharashtra (25%) and Jharkhand (23.8%). High blood pressure is ranked as the third most important risk factor for traceable burden of disease in India.

Conclusion:

This was first awareness program of NCD's in Dawwa Village. As a result of changes in the peoples' sedentary lifestyles. This type of study prevents NCD's in early stage for overcome economical burden in India. The burden of the NCDs will be unbearable to the developing countries like India. This study had provided setup on NCDs in rural areas for NCDs burden and their risk factors. The Indian Ministries of Health can develop priority based infrastructures and modules to prevent and control the NCD's at different state level at various stages. They can also develop village and state levels policies and plans of action.

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Effective Utilization of T. Q. M. for Reengineering in Academic Libraries in Higher Education System in India

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Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to present an overview of total quality management (TQM) in Digital Library and InformationSectors. Focusing on TQM implementation in Digital Library and Information Sectors, the experiences of libraries adopting this method are also reviewed. At last the authors explain the barriers to TQM implementation in Digital Libraries.

Key-words: - Library Management, Total quality management, Customer satisfaction, Components of TQM, Continuous Improvement Processes.

Introduction:

The concept of quality management originated in Japan and later moved into the USA and other countries industry. Since then, the theory of quality management has been growing fast. TQM was initially applied as a management philosophy in the manufacturing sector. This philosophy is increasingly being applied in the service sector, including libraries. Libraries can benefit from TQM in three ways: breaking down interdepartmental barriers; redefining the beneficiaries and library services as internal customers (staffs) and external customers (patrons) and reaching a state of continuous improvement. A library should always focus on providing the best services possible, and be willing to charge to service its customers Libraries adopt management techniques to give their best in the form of services and products to its users.

Definitions:

International organization for standardization describes "TQM is a, management approach for an organization, centered on quality, based on the participation of all its members and aiming at long term success through customer satisfaction, and benefits to all members of the organization and to the society." TQM basically aims to reduce variations from every process so that greater consistency of effort is maintained.

Features of TQM:

- TQM is customer- oriented.
- Everybody in the organization is involved in the process of quality improvement.
- Quality improvement is considered as a continuous process.
- There is good relationship with customers and suppliers.
- Staffs are properly trained and key performance indicators are identified to measure performance, assess improvements monitor customer satisfaction etc.
- Variations in the process are reduced and consistency in process is maintained.
- Quality problems are solved through teamwork.
- Internal barriers between sections and departments are removed.
- Standardization in processes and view that things should be done right the first time and that defects and waste is eliminated from operations.

TQM in Libraries

TQM in the context of digital libraries is to provide right information to the right user at the right place and time and also at the right cost. To maintain the quality in the service provision libraries has to develop new strategies to satisfy the needs of users in the changing environment TQM is a planned organizational change based on mission, goals and objectives and requires total involvement of library staff. It promotes teamwork, focuses on users and considers quality as a strategic priority. In order to improve the qualities of products and services libraries can use following principles of TQM.

Principles of TQM:

Do things differently and record better processes to reduce variations and to have greater consistency of efforts.

- Design and redesign systems and procedures of the library in innovative way.
- Publish or create service and product brochures.
- Conduct the user surveys at regular basis.
- Maintain suggestion box at each section of the library.
- Collect the feedback from users and analyze it and use it for policy making and improvements in existing library services and products.
- Improvements are not one time effort. So library management should take the responsibility for continual improvement in quality and productivity.
- Teamwork is important for continual quality improvement. So the barriers between staff and different departments should be removed to foster interrelationship among them for high quality decision-making and functioning.
- To cope up with continuous changes and improvement in working environment of libraries, the library staff needs to be educated and retrain to learn new ways and means of doing things.
- Motivating library staff, building confidence in them and driving out fear from their mind is important to get best out of them.
- Provide letter avenues for career development and growth of library staff and better working environment.

The above principles will help to have TQM in libraries. TQM requires continuous improvement of all operations and activities in the library. In addition to that defect and waste has to be eliminated from operations.

Continuous Improvement Processes Consist Of Following Six Steps

- Identify the value of products and services offered by the library from user point of view.
- Map the processes used to produce and deliver products and services.
- Establishment how improvements in these processes can be made and setting up of standards to be achieved.
- Measure the effectiveness of the improvements made with the standards set.
- Communicate improved measure to the library staff, users and management of library.

Components of TQM

The major components of TQM in a service organization like libraries are.

Clear Purpose:

Library should define adequately the fundamental values and purposes of the services and articulate it into practice. Purpose of library can be clearly defined by the mission statement, which can be treated point for the implementation of TQM in libraries.

Vision:

The library should develop a clear vision about what they should be the librarian through leadership, has tom generate a good vision based on the hopes, aspirations and desires of employees and customers.

Team Work and Staff Involvement:

Team work and staff involvement in the process of TQM is very important as it enables librarian to use multiple skills and abilities of to solve a particular.

Customer oriented Design:

The service should have customer oriented design. It should be based on user's requirement. While designing service, it is necessary to considered what is to be delivered and how it is to be delivered.

Systematic Process:

The process carried out to turn the input into output should be systematic one. Each and every process should be identified and total performance of individual process should be measured with the basis of customer satisfaction.

Resources and Cost:

Resources input of the library have considerable effect on the ability of the library to deliver various kinds of services. Cost of resources should go beyond the level of quality.

Awareness about supplier:

Libraries and information services are largely based on the information sources supplied by the external suppliers. The quality of the information services (in terms of time) offered in the library is based on speed of supply, accuracy of transactions and added value of the supplier. Therefore libraries should be careful or awarded about the performance of supplier.

Benchmarking:

Benchmarking is the process of comparing the operations, products and services of one library with the library providing quality services in the same field. It can be used for measuring performance of library.

Monitoring performance:

Performance measurement and monitoring is one of the important activities of TQM. This is necessary to is identify problems and find out new ways of improving service and product.

Training and Education:

Training and Education to the staff is an important component of TQM. Training and education helps library staff to learn new skills and improve it to provide quality service.

There are certain problems associated with the implementation of TQM in libraries and information centers. The problems are

Problems:

- The library has less control over the factors affecting quality.
- As the services cannot be stored for later use, there is higher uncertainty in services.
- It is difficult to set quality standards as services are intangible.
- The expectation of customer about a service varies from customer to customer.
- A service quality is subjective, so its measurement is difficult.
- Difficulty to measure administrative and managerial performance.
- Difficult to change old practices.
- Resistance of staff against change.

Thus TQM philosophy of management is customer-centric which aims at continuous improvement to better satisfy the needs of customer in most economical way. It also involves all the members of an organization which increases the morale of library staff.

Conclusions:

The success of TQM is very from Library to Library as each library is different from the others. It is a process which focuses on understanding customer needs and improving customer's service and satisfaction. Libraries to set manageable goals based on quantitative performance indication, and to monitor progress towards those goals the realities of the current library situation indicates that quality improvement is essential not only for today but for facing major changes and growth required for the digital libraries of today and tomorrow.

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Electronic Consortia and Network for the Library and Information Science Domain in India

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Abstract:

The concept of library consortia and library networking to aid information resource sharing and support activities in libraries has become a real necessity in India. The present study briefly highlights some of the major library consortia and networks in India. The objectives, functions, services, future prospects and stages of completeness of these library resource-sharing networks are also discussed. The Indian information professionals, education specialists and scientists have realized that the time has come to share the information resources and to coordinate mechanisms. This has resulted in discernible change in the information scenario in India. A large number of library resource sharing networks like the Metropolitan Area Networks such as DELNET in Delhi, MALIBNET in Madras, BONET in Bombay, PUNENET in Pune, CALIBNET in Calcutta HYLIBNET in Hyderabad, ADNET in Ahmedabad, and countrywide ones like INFLIBNET (Universities and Research Institutions), ERNET (Educational and Research Institutions), and DESINET (Defence Laboratories), and sectoral ones like BTISNET (Biotechnology Networks) etc. are under various stages of conceptualization, design, development and implementation. The article draws its conclusion by briefly mentioning the obstacles to the development of these networks and library consortium.

Keywords: Library Consortia, Consortia management, Networking, E-resources.

Introduction

Library Consortia is the sharing of resources among the participant's libraries. A consortium may be a formal or in have enabled library consortia to expand both in formal agreement between two or more libraries based on a number and functions over their respected areas. Library-common principle. For example, a consortium library consortium development is rooted in the may be based on library type academic, Special, public etc.A history of library cooperative efforts for doing work. A regional and local consortium may be based also driven by the need to provide remote users on a geographical area. A consortium is "an agreement, common platform other goal, aiming to reduce costs per unit through or group (as of companies) formed to undertake formation of purchasing consortia. These national regional and an enterprise consortia will be the focus of member"

Definition of Consortia

A **consortia** is an association of two or more individuals, companies, organizations or governments(or any combination of these entities) with the objective of participating in a common activity or pooling their resources for achieving a common goal. Consortium is a Latin word, meaning 'partnership, association or society' and derives from consors 'partner', itself from con- 'together' and sors 'fate', meaning owner of means or comrade.

What is Library Consortia?

Library consortia means to co-operation, co-ordination and collaboration between, and among, libraries for the purpose of sharing information resources. Libraries in developing countries have been working on consortia at national, regional and international level. However, some barriers such as poor technological and communication infrastructure, inadequate finances, culture and context, attitudes toward consortia and multiple efforts are reported to be limitations of consortia activities in developing in India.

Concept of Library Consortia

Library consortia concepts came first time from academic libraries formed consortia for the primary purpose of sharing printed materials. Recently, academic libraries are having consortia to provide common access to electronic resources across the Internet, and they are forming these consortia on a statewide basis Library This task is very difficult for a single library. However, by forming a consortium among libraries, it becomes possible to purchase information in stabilized and reasonable prices. Historically, the common platform of library co-operation was the sharing of union catalogue, document delivery services, storage facilities, collection development and human resources at local, national and regional level. Another form of co-operation was based on inter library loan services where cooperating libraries agree to share their resources among the member libraries. This form of cooperation enabled libraries to borrow books, periodicals and other reading materials which were not available locally. The sending of requests and delivery of materials through the postal, fax and courier services. However, the real drive for co-operation was seen after when more and more libraries started getting automated and used computers for libraries all housekeeping programs.

Objectives:

- To promote and support adoption of standards in library operations.
- To create databases for projects, specialists and institutions to provide online
- information services
- To improve the efficiency of housekeeping operations
- To coordinate with other regional, national & international network for exchange of
- information and documents
- To generate new services and to improve the efficiency of existing ones

Features of Library Consortia:

These are the features of library consortia following below.

- It provides each organizations and institutions with the capacity to share their resources without sacrificing the individuality of each member library
- The collections of the Consortium libraries enable each member library to support scholarly research for its users.
- Cooperative research and development in application of information communication and technology enhances service and realizes cost effectiveness.
- Staff development and interaction with quality of service.
- It is the cooperative task to reduce the cost of purchase consortia. As a result, end users can take benefits of more resources than would be available through one library.
- To advance library services are provided with an emphasis on access to new E- resources including databases and services offered through the internet and www.
- To expanding inter library searching at less cost is possible.
- Uncertainties in legal issues are handled with more confidence.

Advantages of Consortia:

Some of the important advantages of the library consortium are as following below.

- Consortia-based subscription to electronic resources provides access to wider number of electronic resources at substantially lower cost; Optimum utilization of funds.
- Facilities to build up digital libraries Helpful to provide better library services like CAS and SDI Cost Sharing for Technical and training support
- Electronic Journals demand neither library space nor shelling costs nor can they be stolen from the library
- The consortium have been offered better terms of licenses for use, archival access and preservation of subscribed electronic resources, which would not have been possible for any

Disadvantages of Consortia:

Some of the important disadvantages of the library consortium are as following below.

- Absence of a printed copy of Journals
- Require training of staffs in handling electronic documents etc.
- Consortia requires high initial investments in licensees and information and communication technology.
- Copyright problems
- Unreliable telecommunication links and insufficient bandwidth
- Lack of archiving and back files availability
- Internet Access id necessary
- Users are not accepting e-journals as per with the printed Journals

Functions

- **Agreement for establishment of a consortium –** A concrete agreement is needed to be established for participating libraries in consortia to achieve a common target.
- **Administrative of library consortium –** To run the total functions of a consortium smoothly a statutory body is very much essential to be formed taking chief librarian/chief information manager from every library/information centre.
- **Financial control –** Whether a consortium fund be created to subscribe to the core journals in different subjects in multiple copies at a discount rate.
- **Joint Work –** Prepare list of titles
  - Subscribe to Core titles
  - Prepare the union list of titles
  - TOC services
- **Evaluation –** After a certain period, the whole activities of a consortium, (i.e., individual as well as cooperative) must be evaluated on the basis of pre-determined objectives.

Need of Library Consortia-

- Academic and research users can now hope to have access to their learned journal articles in electronic form as electronic access is comparatively cheaper.
- Reduction in staff strength and cost savings for library budget.

- Able to change themselves and re-engineer their services and operations in such a way that they meet user-expectations better for less money.
- Rational utilization of funds of little more investment pays a lot.
- Qualitative resource sharing for effective document delivery.
- Growth in number of users, particularly in academic and research institutions.
- Increase in user demand for quality services.
- Emerging changes in the publishing industry as most publishing is now done in digital form.

Purpose:

- **Library Perspectives:** The general perception among libraries is that a consortium should enable libraries to purchase and provide access to more resources than they currently have, with lesser spending than what they currently spend and gain net savings in current spending.
- **Publisher Perspectives:** Publishers look at consortia as an instant mass-market opportunity to expand their market base in many times both in terms of client base and revenues.
- **True Perspectives:** Consortia models are still in an evolving phase, constantly affected by technological changes. Hence, consortia development requires an open dialogue between the two parties-libraries and publishers/vendors, in a spirit of partnership to help their common beneficiary, the end user, whose needs and usage alone can justify the sustenance of whatever new consortia models that publishers can offer and libraries can adopt.

Main Consortium:

CSIR consortium:

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in India has 40scientific laboratories involved in basic and applied research in various disciplines. Many of the laboratories have well equipped libraries, and some of them act as the main information centers for different subjects, functioning as consultant libraries at the national level. Access to e-journals through the use of state-of-the art technology is possible in many of the libraries belonging to these laboratories. Each of the laboratories has a well-established library or documentation center. National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resource (NISCAIR), a constituent establishment of CSIR. To augment CSIR research and development activities, NISCAIR implemented an agency for providing access to globally available e-journals to the entire scientific and technical staff of CSIR and its constituent units through a consortia approach. As a first step, NISCAIR, on behalf of CSIR, has entered into an agreement with Elsevier Science to access its 1,500 e-journals and further intends to strengthen its information resource base by subscribing e-access of more and more journals published globally. The CSIR consortium extended its access by creating appropriate agreements on a consortium basis with the other providers of e-journals. The major focus is on emerging sectors such as, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, information/ communications/ entertainment (ICE) and financial services.

INDEST consortium:

INDEST is an open-ended proposition, and welcomes other institutions with the similar area of interest and who can join for sharing benefits. The INDEST

Consortium is the most ambitious initiative taken up so far in India in the area of engineering and technology disciplines. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has set up the Indian National Digital Library in Science and Technology (INDEST) Consortium. Institutions including the Indian Institutes of Science (IIScs), the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), the National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Regional Engineering, Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and a few other centrally funded government institutions through the consortium. Besides that, 60 government or government-aided engineering colleges and technical departments in universities have also joined the consortium with the financial support from the All India Council for Technical Education. In addition, a total of 26 other engineering colleges and institutions have also joined the consortium on a payment basis.

The electronic resources subscribed by the INDEST are as follows:

- Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) Digital Library.
- ASCE (American Society of Civil Engineering) journals.
- ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) journals.
- Elsevier's ScienceDirect.
- IEEE/IEE Electronic Library Online (IEL).
- ProQuest Science.
- Springer Verlag's Link.
- Indian Standards.
- COMPENDEX on EI Village.
- INSPEC on EI Village.
- J-Gate Custom Content for Consortia (JCCC).
- Math Sci Net.
- Sci Finder Scholar.
- Web of Science.

FORSA consortium:

The Indian Astrophysics Consortium called Forum for Resource Sharing in Astronomy (FORSA) is a typical example of a homogeneous group of members wherein the libraries have a common area of interest and establishing the consortium is slightly easier than in a heterogeneous type of members. The FORSA consortium consists of five members who joined together for negotiating licensing for astronomy journals and identified a subscription agent as a supplier of journals. Subscriptions for both print and electronic format are paid through their supplier. The agreement was originally meant for only astronomy journals, published by a particular publisher.

Network Development in India:

Some factors those are responsible for the development of library and information networks in India are:

- The report of the working group of the planning commission on modernization of library services and informatics for the seventh five year plan, 1985-90
- The National Policy on Library & Information systems document (1986) accepted by the ministry of HRD, Government of India.
- The report on national policy on university libraries prepared by the Association of Indian Universities (1987)
- The UGC report on information systems for science and technology under the Department of Science & Industrial Research (DSIR) Government of India has been Vigorously promoting an integrated approach to library automation and networking.

Types of Networks:

Presently, there are three types of computer networks:

- LAN
- MAN
- WAN

Local Area Network (LAN):

A LAN is a number of related computers and electronic devices that share information over a transmission media. A typical use of LAN is to tie together personal computers in an office so that they can all use a single printer and a file server. The LAN can be within a building or a campus wide network.

Metropolitan Area Network (MAN):

Attempts are being made to develop this type of network in metropolitan areas such Delhi, Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras, etc.

Wide Area Network (WAN):

A large-scale network, involving offices in different cities and countries is referred to as WAN, which is specially designed to interconnect data transmission devices over wide geographical areas.

Major Library Networks in India:

- DELNET
- CALIBNET
- MALIBNET
- MYLIBNET
- BONET
- PUNENET
- ADINET**.**
- INFLIBNET

Important International Networks

- The International Nuclear Library Network (INLN)
- WHO Library and Information Networks for Knowledge (LNK)
- International Association of Aquatic & marine Science Libraries & Information centeres (IAMSLIC)
- WorldCat of OCLC
- International Nuclear Library Network (INLN)
- Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD)
- STOU (Sukothai Thammitharat Open Univ)
- INASP
- HINARI
- AGORA
- JSTOR's Africa Access Initiative

Limitations in Network Development:

A network may fail in the early stages if there is not proper planning or if adequate funds are not available. Moreover, a common memorandum of agreement signed by the participating libraries at the institutional level is essential for the success of a network venture. On a more practical level, catalog data must be in a standard, machine readable form for it to be shared and exchanged. And, finally, a continuous flow of external assistance is crucial for the network's survival.

Following the launching of DELNET and CALIBNET, the library automation and networking movement in India is surely catching on. The objectives, which are:

• Better utilization of funds through sharing of resources by creation of commonly usable data-bases and communication between libraries.

• Automating the functions of individual libraries at a local level for effective and efficient services to the users.

A number of benefits are being offered to member libraries of the particular networks. First, one gets access to a very large volume of literature without increase in the library budget because of the sharing of resources among the members. Secondly, the library budget can now be diverted to acquire the most important (even if expensive) information required by an institution, the other peripheral information being available on the network. Third, one gets near real time access to about 1000 international databases apart from the electronic mail and remote log in facilities. There are plans of these networks to connect and share the resources in the near future. Nevertheless, the growth of these networks is slow. It is taking a long time to create and provide bibliographic databases of recognizable size, e.g., DELNET took already ten years in creating bibliographic databases of reasonably good size. Without the databases neither could networks be made effective to achieve the goals nor could resource sharing be effective.

Finally it appears that prospects are quite favorable for development of networks for better information services and resource sharing in India. In this direction lot of work has to be done. Some of the problems faced by other developing countries are common to India too, including financial constraints, inadequate communication, non-availability of equipments, less awareness of the value of information, reluctance to development and non-coordination of various kind of activities, resource building, resource sharing and exchange of information and ideas, non-standardization operational procedure, lack of dedication, motivation and knowledge on the part of available manpower

Network

- A library network is broadly described as a group of libraries coming together with some agreement of understanding to help each other to satisfy the information needs of their clientele.
- Alphonse F. Frezaa defines networking as:

"A formal organization among libraries for cooperating and sharing of resources, in which the groups as a whole is organized into subgroups with the exception that most of the needs of a library will be satisfied within the subgroups of which it is a member."

Advantages

- The networking of computers permits the sharing of computing resources available at geographically dispersed locations.
- Networking also provides stand by backup option to its nodes.

Library Network

- Continuously assess information requirements, create and improve necessary infrastructure including computer network support and to provide informatics based support and services to the specialized community of users working in various subject areas;
- Sharing of resources and services including inter-library lending of books, periodicals, bulletin boards, SDI service, on-line union catalogue of books, periodicals, preprints/reprints, document delivery, information retrieval and dissemination, exchange of materials and requests for photocopying;
- On-line access to foreign databases, subject to the user's willingness to pay the costs incurred;
- Building a low cost library information system which can possibly be used as a model for future expansion;
- Create understanding and confidence among professionals and authorities.

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Exploring Gender and Race in Jean Rhys's Wide Sargasso Sea

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Abstract:

This article delves into the social distinctions between English and Creole cultural identities, with a focus on race and gender, as depicted in Jean Rhys's novel "Wide Sargasso Sea." The story unfolds in a post-Emancipation West Indian colony, vividly portraying the inability of fragmented worlds to engage in mutual and innovative exchanges. At the novel's outset, the dominance of English culture is already firmly established and symbolically ingrained in the Caribbean islands, manifested through a patriarchal family framework.

The objective is to showcase how the characters' mindsets conform to the principles of racial essentialism and nativism. These notions propose the existence of a myth surrounding an identifiable and uniform inherent character. This perspective creates a dichotomy between the white and black races, assigning the roles of masters and subalterns to these two societal segments. This approach underpins the fact that both Whites and Blacks tend to describe each other using stereotypical and overly generalizing discourses. Furthermore, this study challenges the notion that Whites constitute a single homogenous racial entity. In truth, those hailing from Britain maintain their unwavering English identity throughout the narrative. Their birthplace bestows upon them a sense of superiority over other Whites whose birth in the West Indies immediately categorizes them as Creole.

This analysis also delves into the gender issue within the context of the patriarchal hierarchy imposed by imperialist ideology. It brings to the forefront the lives of two female characters: the white Creole protagonist and a woman of color. The former relentlessly endeavors to replicate dominant ideals, values, and conceptual frameworks. Conversely, the latter emerges as an agent of self-determination, a resilient subaltern who vehemently resists the oppressors' ideology. Her resistance takes on various forms, showcasing her defiance.

Introduction:

In 1966, "Wide Sargasso Sea" emerged, offering readers a glimpse into a post-emancipation West Indian community. The characters within the narrative hail from diverse racial and social backgrounds, and their trajectories are intricately shaped by complex interplays of relationships rooted in their unique histories and societal positions. This article undertakes a meticulous examination of the characters' attitudes and psychological landscapes, with a particular emphasis on the interwoven dynamics of race and gender. These dimensions, like threads interwoven in a fabric, constitute fundamental aspects of human existence, influencing various facets of life within society.

While their influence might vary in significance, the interplay between race, class, and gender often contributes to the complex tapestry of human experiences. Alternatively, race and gender can be seen as structural axes that society employs to establish hierarchies. These axes are leveraged as tools of dominance, with the extent of this dominance shaping the social relationships within the community. This, in turn, impacts not only individual perceptions but also the interactions of various groups and their access to power and privileges. This analysis takes a focused approach, examining the distinct impacts of race and gender on the characters inhabiting the world of "Wide Sargasso Sea." By dissecting these elements, the intention is to shed light on the shared oppression experienced by both black Creoles and white Creoles. This examination views the fictional West Indian community through the lenses of Black and White categories, aiming to elucidate the distribution of power, the roles of subordination, and the dynamics of authority.

"Wide Sargasso Sea" stands as a historical novel that intricately weaves the fabric of the abolition of slavery and the complex web of social interactions within the newly emancipated Caribbean community. The narrative finds its central point of reference in England. Examining its social context, it's widely recognized that even prior to the post-emancipation era, English dominance had already spread its roots across the globe, imprinting its own perspective on the territories it governed. This imprint framed the world according to its own values. Within this framework, black individuals were dehumanized, treated as commodities for trade. Similarly, women were ensnared in a web of dependence, legally and economically subordinated to their male counterparts. In essence, the colonizers perceived both black slaves and women as inherently inferior and reliant. On the textual front, "Wide Sargasso Sea" is meticulously crafted within the bounds of literary and historical discourse, with Europe—most notably England—as its originating point and constant reference. Anchored at the beginning by "Jane Eyre," the novel inherently carries the hallmarks of the English classical literary canon, which extols Western norms while often belittling non-Western values. At its core, the novel explores the intricate relationship between Creole individuals—whether black or white—and women, in their complex interplay with the colonizer. This dynamic underscore the ever-present issue of race, effectively shaping the narrative's essence.

Race and Gender

Embedded within the context of English referentiality, "Wide Sargasso Sea" introduces a distinct division of two races: the Blacks and the Whites. This dichotomy is an outgrowth of the prevailing nineteenth-century English belief that there exists an inherent connection between a state's geographical boundaries and the fundamental character of its national culture. This perspective, championed by English planters in Caribbean colonies, fosters the notion that Englishness forms a racially homogenous category, distinct from the Black Jamaican Creole population—a separate racial entity. To elaborate, this English assumption posits that an identifiable and cohesive national character can be discerned in designations such as Englishman and Creole. This characterization rests on socially codified behavioral norms and intrinsic physical and racial attributes. Effectively, this perspective reduces race to a construct rooted in essentialism and nativism. Furthermore, this perspective has deeply marked England's involvement in both the slave trade and the plantation economies entrenched in the West Indian colonies.

Within this frame of reference dominated by the English viewpoint, the narrative navigates the perception of the Blacks by the other racial group present in "Wide Sargasso Sea." This exploration delves into the lens through which the two races perceive and interact with each other, unveiling the complexities of power dynamics, social hierarchies, and the underlying ideologies that shape their interactions. By adopting the English vantage point, the novel embarks on a journey to uncover the multifaceted layers of racial perceptions and the consequential implications of these perceptions within the intricate web of colonial relationships. At the heart of the colonizer's racial ideology lie the pillars of essentialism and nativism. These concepts serve as foundational cornerstones that shape the beliefs and perceptions of the colonizers. Consequently, within the novel's narrative, the white characters view the black Jamaican population through this lens, resulting in a perception that attributes uniform physical, moral, and social traits to all black individuals. A poignant example of this perspective emerges when the novel recounts the fiery devastation of the Coulibri estate, as the adult Antoinette remarks about the black people:

Still, they were quiet and there were so many of them I could hardly see any grass or trees. There must have been many of the bay people but I recognized no one. They all looked the same, it was the same face repeated over and over, eyes gleaming, mouth half open to shout… (WSS 22) In this context, blackness assumes the role of an essential and foundational identity—a categorical bedrock. The black Creole population is portrayed as an undifferentiated and unreasoning collective, characterized by physical uniformity and permeated by a pervasive sense of animosity. This sweeping generalization is embraced by all white characters in the narrative, even extending to the younger individuals, including Antoinette herself. In a subsequent instance, the young narrator scornfully remarks about black Jamaicans in parentheses, stating, "'They' notice clothes, 'they' know about money." (WSS 5) Within this framework, the black individual is denied a distinct personal identity or a unique psyche; instead, they are reduced to being a mere fragment of an indistinguishable mass. The concept of "knowing" in this context deviates from cognitive processes or intellectual engagement. Rather, it signifies a primitive intuition, akin to animal instinct, devoid of cognitive analysis or a deeper understanding of relationships between elements. This portrayal underscores the dehumanizing impact of the colonizer's racial ideology, which strips black individuals of their individuality, relegating them to a collective identity devoid of agency and nuanced thought.

Mason, Annette's second husband, echoes a similar perspective when looking at the black population. His sweeping generalizations serve as more overt demonstrations of his essentialist and nativist convictions about race. In an attempt to console his wife, he asserts grandly about the former slaves, "They are curious. It's natural enough." (WSS 15). With this statement, he attributes uniform inherent characteristics to them, including traits like curiosity, but also laziness. This presumption leads him to further comment about the black Jamaicans, stating, "but the people here won't work. They don't want to work." (WSS 17). Indeed, within the narrative, the white plantation owners draw a parallel between formerly enslaved black individuals and emotions of animosity and perceived moral deficiency. This viewpoint is prominently showcased through the portrayal of the black Creole population during the fiery destruction of Coulibri, a pivotal event in the story. The depiction of this incident provides a stark illustration of the prevailing racial dynamics. The burning of

Coulibri serves as a metaphorical canvas upon which the racial ideologies of the white planters are vividly displayed. In this portrayal, the black Creoles are cast in a manner that reinforces the stereotype of hostility and inferior morality. Their actions and reactions during this calamity are distorted by the lens of prejudice, which perpetuates the notion of black individuals as morally deficient and prone to acts of hatred. This portrayal underscores the deeply entrenched racial biases of the white planters, further deepening the divide between the two racial groups and perpetuating the cycle of misjudgment and mistrust.

In "Wide Sargasso Sea," the British racial classification associates ex-slaves with poverty and economic deprivation. As a result, the White population employs racial prejudice as a rhetorical tool to marginalize individuals of lower socioeconomic status. The theme of poverty is depicted in the narrative through Tia's discarded dress, left near the pool and later worn by Antoinette on her way back home. This scene unfolds following their disagreement over the meager coins provided by Christophine earlier. The dress is incredibly worn and covered in dirt, causing Annette to feel a sense of revulsion when she witnesses her daughter clad in such a deplorable attire, which carries connotations of both race and a lower socio-economic status. Christophine serves as a symbol illustrating the prevalence of poverty within the black Jamaican community. Despite being comparatively affluent among her fellow black characters due to her ownership of a house generously provided by Annette, her dwelling itself reflects a state of profound destitution. Devoid of substantial furnishings, Christophine's residence lacks the comforts that signify material security. In her yard, beneath the shelter of a mango tree, she has no seating options other than a box. Inside her home, meager furnishings consist of only a bench and a pair of unsteady chairs. Adorning her bed, the same counterpane that Christophine has long employed remains, as she lacks the means to acquire a replacement. Antoinette observes and conveys the extent of the deprivation: "I trailed behind her into the house. The outer room contained a wooden table, a bench, and two dilapidated chairs… Still present was her vibrant patchwork counterpane." (WSS 18-19)

Rochester serves as another illustration of arrogance in the narrative. Being of English origin and freshly arrived on the island, he finds the setting and its inhabitants unappealing. His perspective is marked by hostility and a sense of dominance. The island's inhabitants fail to garner his favor due to their striking differences from the supposedly more civilized people and environments he is accustomed to. Rochester's viewpoint is filtered through a Eurocentric lens, which leads him to view his physical and social surroundings with disdain. He expresses his contemptuous realization: "Everything is too much, I felt as I rode wearily after her. Too much blue, too much purple, too much green. The flowers too red, the mountains too high, the hills too near. And the woman is a stranger. Her pleading expression annoys me." (WSS 42). In this way, Rochester's perspective reveals an ingrained sense of superiority and an inability to embrace the unfamiliar aspects of his new environment.

In Wide Sargasso Sea, the portrayal of the white race is far from being a united and homogenous entity. Rather, it exhibits a profound division that separates the group into two distinct factions: the British individuals originating from England and those born on the island, referred to as the white Creoles. These two segments exhibit contrasting perspectives on life, leading to a notable disparity in their social interactions. Their relationships are not characterized by equality; instead, they are marked by power dynamics and a sense of superiority bestowed upon those originating from England. Consequently, these relationships are tainted with a sense of contempt, particularly when it flows from the group born in England to the white Creoles. This division within the white race underscores the complexities of colonial dynamics, where hierarchies and prejudices are deeply entrenched, shaping social connections and attitudes.

Christophine emerges as a formidable figure challenging the patriarchal norms within the society. Positioned as a resilient character in an imperial and male-dominated environment, Christophine defies the expectations imposed upon her and operates as a self-determining force. Unlike Antoinette, Christophine possesses a keen understanding of the prevailing dominant ideology. However, she consciously chooses not to conform her life to the dictates of a society controlled by men. Despite the enactment of the Emancipation Act, Christophine perceives that meaningful change remains elusive. The ex-slaves, in her view, remain far from being truly liberated. Their lives are still marred by oppression, and the promised freedom remains elusive. Christophine's perspective on the new community is succinctly articulated in the novel, exemplifying her viewpoint: "No more slavery! She had to laugh! 'These new ones have Letter of the Law. Same thing. They got magistrate. They got fine. They got jail house and chain gang. They got tread machine to mash up people's feet. New ones worse than old ones – more cunning, that's all." (WSS 11). Her insight reflects her astute awareness of the perpetuation of control and domination, despite the ostensible legal changes. Christophine's resistance serves as a compelling exploration of the struggle against systemic inequalities in a post-slavery era. Christophine's initial act of defiance against the prevailing hegemonic ideology takes the form of a resolute refusal to adopt the language of the white oppressors. Her choice to communicate in the local patois is not due to her lack of proficiency in proper English or French; rather, it is a deliberate decision. Although she possesses the ability to converse fluently in standard English and French, Christophine consciously opts to align her speech with that of the black creoles. This deliberate linguistic choice goes beyond mere avoidance of isolation from the local community. It serves as a strategic and symbolic rebellion against the dominant discourse.

Christophine's adoption of patois serves as a calculated means of resistance, aiming to undermine one of the foundational pillars upholding the existing power structure. Her linguistic divergence is not just a reflection of her solidarity with the black Jamaican population; it is a tactical challenge to the language hierarchy established by the colonizers. By refusing to speak in the language of the oppressors, Christophine seeks to disrupt the power dynamics embedded in language. Her linguistic counter-discourse functions as a subversion strategy, unraveling the hegemonic hold that language has in perpetuating the dominant order. Christophine's choice to speak patois is thus a conscious and strategic act of revolt against the linguistic domination imposed by the white colonizers. It embodies her determination to challenge the mechanisms that uphold the dominant ideology, setting the stage for her broader resistance against the oppressive structures of her society. Christophine's rebellion against the entrenched phallocentric power dynamic is further evident in her response to the silencing of the subaltern by the white characters. Within the narrative of the book, the black characters are portrayed as profoundly subjugated, denied agency, and stripped of the ability to express their thoughts. This portrayal renders them as mere shadows, devoid of individual identities or voices. This narrative representation is shaped by the fact that the story is predominantly told through the perspectives of two white characters, resulting in the omission of the external events that have led to the ongoing plight of the black characters.

The narration tends to align itself with the perspectives of the white Creole characters, particularly at the expense of the colored individuals. This approach effectively obscures the responsibilities of the white Creole class in the history of slavery while overlooking the significant actions undertaken by the black characters to confront and resist oppression. The text, in essence, privileges the white planter class, suppressing the voices of those who could be implied as victors in the broader context of power struggles. However, an in-depth examination of the subtext reveals Christophine as one of the true victors within the narrative. Her struggle against being silenced emerges as a central theme when Anna, the white character, requests that Christophine find a new dress for the young Antoinette, given that the current dress was intended for Tia. This scene captures a heated exchange between Christophine and Anna, showcasing Christophine's formidable personality and determination not to be stifled or marginalized. By refusing to accept the silencing imposed by the dominant white characters, Christophine becomes a symbol of resistance and empowerment. Her outspokenness and insistence on being heard challenge the prevailing power dynamics and phallocentric control, making her a beacon of defiance and agency within the narrative. Christophine's actions reveal her as a victor in her own right, standing up against the forces that seek to relegate her and others like her to the margins of history and society.

Conclusion:

Jean Rhys's novel "Wide Sargasso Sea" paints a vivid picture of a West Indian society where social interactions among characters are entirely shaped by the intersections of race and gender. These two intertwined dimensions serve as the bedrock for a system of control that bestows power upon the White group while subduing the Black individuals who are relegated to subaltern status. The narrative draws heavily from the context of England and the racial assumptions prevalent in the nineteenth century, resulting in a portrayal of races from an essentialist and nativist standpoint.

The colonialist discourse inherent in the narrative is further bolstered by a deeply ingrained patriarchal ideology, elevating men to positions of dominance over women. Within such a social framework, tensions and frustrations are inevitable, hindering the possibility of mutual comprehension and harmony within the community. The prevailing colonialist and phallocentric structure fosters an environment where conformity to established norms and conventions becomes a choice for some characters, while others demonstrate defiance and resilience in the face of these constraints. In the midst of this intricate interplay between colonialism and patriarchy, some characters opt to navigate within the confines of the established order, while others challenge and resist it. In this conflict, it is not necessarily the end result that holds the most significance, but rather the intentions behind the characters' actions. The novel underscores the struggles and complexities inherent in a society shaped by these power dynamics, where characters' choices and actions reflect both their internal motivations and the external pressures of the prevailing social and historical forces.

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