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Schiff's Base Hydrazone: Molecular Interactions and Polarizability constants in Water-Dioxane Mixture at 303 K temperature

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ABSTRACT

The ultrasonic velocity, density has been measured for the mixture of 2,4-hydroxy acetophenone-2,4,-dichlorobenzoyl hydrazone (H_2L^1) and 2,4-dihydroxy-5-nitroacetphenone-2,4,-dichlorobenzoyl hydrazone (H_2L^2) at different concentrations in dioxane at 303 K temperature. From the experimental data different acoustical properties like apparent molar volume, apparent molar compressibility, adiabatic compressibility, intermolecular free length (L_f), relative association (RA), acoustic impedance z etc. have been calculated. These parameter obtained have been interpreted in term of solute-solvent and solute-solute interactions. Molar refraction and polarizability constant for (H_2L^1) and (H_2L^2) at different percentage of dioxane have been calculated.

Keywords: Schiff base Hydrazones, Molecular Interactions, Polarizability Constants

1. INTRODUCTION

Hydrazone are versatile ligand having biological activity with use as reagent for selective chemical separation of metal ions¹, insecticides anticoagulants antitumor agent, antioxidant, plant growth regulators² antibacterial anti-inflammatory and enzymatic reaction inhibitors.³⁻⁷ The nature and relative strength of molecular interactions between the components of liquid mixture have been successfully investigated by the ultrasonic method.⁸⁻¹⁰ These interaction helps in better understanding the nature of solute and solvent i.e. whether solute modified or distorts the structure of solvent. The measurement of ultrasonic speed enable the accurate determination of some useful acoustic and thermodynamic parameters and their excess function which are highly sensitive to molecular interactions in liquid mixture.¹¹⁻¹² Ultrasonic velocity and adsorption studies in case of electrolyte solution have led to new insight into process of ion association and complex formation.¹³⁻¹⁴ Sondawale and Narwade^{15,16} have studied ultrasonic velocity of monochloro acetic acid and trichloro acetic acid in THF and dioxane-water mixture. The nature and degree of molecular interaction in different solution depends on several factors i.e. nature of solvent structure of solute and also extends of solvation taking place in solution. The present work reflects the molecular interaction studies of hydrazone in (H_2L^1) and (H_2L^2) water-dioxane mixture at constant temperature.

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

The solvent used was purified by standard procedure¹⁷ solution of different concentration were prepared by dissolving known weight of substance. All weighing are made on electronic balance. Density measurement was performed with a calibrated bicapillary pykometer. The accuracy in density measurement was found to be ± 0.0001 g-cm⁻³. The speed of sound waves was obtained using variable path, single crystal interferometer (Mittal Enterprises, Model IF-18) with accuracy of $\pm 0.03\%$ and frequency 1MHz.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The apparent molar volume ($V_{2,\phi}$) and apparent molar compressibility $K_{S,2,\phi}$ of a solution are calculated from densities (d_s) and adiabatic compressibility (s) of solution using the equation (1) and (2)¹⁸

$$V_{2,\phi} = \frac{M}{d_s} + \frac{1000}{md_s d_0} (d_0 - d_s) \quad (1)$$

$$K_{S,2,\phi} = \frac{1000(\beta_s \rho_0 - \beta_0 \rho)}{md_s d_0} + \frac{M \times \beta_s}{d_s} \quad (2)$$

Studies on Acoustic Parameters of Some Substituted Coumarin Complexes in different Solvents at 303K

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Abstract

The ultrasonic velocity, density has been measured for the mixture of 3-Chloro7-hydroxy 4-Methyl coumarin (CHMC) and 4,6-Dimethyl7-hydroxy coumarin (DMHC) at different concentrations in dioxane. From the experimental data different acoustical properties like apparent molar volume, apparent molar compressibility, adiabatic compressibility, intermolecular free length (Lf), relative association (RA), acoustic impedance z etc. have been calculated. These parameters obtained have been interpreted in term of solute-solvent and solute-solute interactions. Molar refraction and polarizability constant for (CHMC) and (DMHC) at different percentage of 20% THF and 70% dioxane Mixture at constant temperature have been calculated.

Keywords: Coumarin, THF, Dioxane

Introduction

Ultrasonic velocity and adsorption studies in case of electrolyte solution have led to new insight into the process of ion association and complex formation [1,2] Substituted coumarins, thiazoline Isooxazoles etc. fall in the class of aromatic compound and the unique structural features involving coumarin oxygen and thiazoline, trizine nitrogen sulphur makes them interesting ligand. Substituted coumarin are found to have good complexing nature. The nature and relative strength of molecular interactions between the components of liquid mixture have been successfully investigated by the ultrasonic method [3-4]. These interaction helps in better understanding the nature of solute and solvent i.e. whether solute modified or distorts the structure of solvent.



Study of Acoustical Properties of Lead Oxide Nanoparticle in Different Solvent Mixtures at 305 K by Using Nanofluid Interferometer

Avinash A. Ramteke,* Pradnya K. Chougule, Neeraj Prasad, Yogesh K. Vyawahare, Shivaji R. Kulal, and Amit R. Yaul

In the present paper, study the acoustical properties of lead oxide nanoparticles through the measurement of ultrasonic velocity and density of lead oxide nanoparticles as a ligand in 70% dioxane + water, 70% methanol + water, and 70% ethanol + water mixtures-based solutions has been carried out, this measurement is important for understanding the particle–particle, particle–solvent, and molecular interaction. The reported nanoparticles of lead oxide by using biological method such as using plant extract, but their acoustical properties of lead oxide nanoparticles are attracted the attentions of many researchers. Hence, the present investigation is focused on the study of acoustical parameters of lead oxide nanoparticles like adiabatic compressibility (β), acoustic impedance (Z), free length, and relative association by using the nanofluid interferometer. These measurements are carried out at frequency 2 MHz and temperature 305 K (at room temperature). The obtained results are helped to observe the behavior of ultrasonic velocity and acoustic properties at different concentrations range of ligand (i.e., lead oxide nanoparticle) such as 0.01, 0.05, 0.10, and 0.15 mol dm⁻³ reveal the presence of interaction between particle–particle, particle and solvent.

oxide nanoparticle is having extensive uses in the field of medical, chemical, and physical science due to these interesting uses, which has been attracted the attention of researchers toward the simple and more efficient synthetic methodology. Out of all the synthetic methods, biological method is so simple and efficient. Hence, the prepared the metal oxide nanoparticle by biological method but still acoustic properties is lacking behind; therefore, many researchers are interested to know the physical and acoustical properties of metal nanoparticles. In recent years, ultrasonic waves have acquired the status of an important probe for the study of structure and properties of matter in basic science. Acoustic means sound wave propagation arising from the high frequency acoustic irradiation of a fluid can generate considerable stresses at the free surface of the fluid leading toward its destabilization and subsequent breakup. Acoustic technique is best suited for physico-chemical studies of various systems.^{1–7}

1. Introduction

Nanomaterials are in performance and important role in the developing science and technology. Hence, their unique structural features, morphology, and size make them interesting ligands. They have wide application in the fields of medical science, physical science, chemical science, and biological science.^{1,2} The lead

molecular interaction studies on *n*-alkanols in cyclohexane with DMF at 303 K by Thirumaran and Jayalakshmi.⁸ The study of acoustical properties of silver nanoparticles⁹ and cupric oxide nanoparticles¹⁰ in aqueous solutions of various glycols.

An exhaustive literature review tells that the study of acoustical properties of nanomaterials still lacking behind. Hence, we have undertaken this study and focused on acoustical properties of

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A STUDY ON QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF ZOOPLANKTON AND PHYTOPLANKTONS OF RAJURA LAKE, DISTRICT AMRAVATI

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ABSTRACT:

The present study was carried out to study the qualitative and quantitative analysis of zooplankton and phytoplankton of Rajura lake of Amravati, District Amravati. The study was carried out for a period of 3 months viz. January, February and March 2012. In the present study 12 species of zooplankton and 10 species of phytoplankton were recorded. Out of 12 species of zooplankton 4 species belonging to protozoa, 4 species belong to rotifers, 4 species belong to crustacea. In case of phytoplankton out of 10 species, 4 species belong to Bacillariophyceae, 4 species belong to Chlorophyceae and 2 species belong to Myxophyceae. In the present study there were found monthly fluctuation in the number of zooplankton and phytoplankton. Maximum number of zooplankton and phytoplankton count was recorded in march month as compared to January and February.

Keywords: Zooplankton, Phytoplankton, Rajura.

INTRODUCTION:

Limnology is the study of inland water bodies (both saline and fresh) specially lakes, ponds and rivers (both natural and manmade) including their biological, physical, chemical and hydrological aspects. Plankton include all the microscopic organism which are suspended in water such as small plants (phytoplanktons), small animals (zooplanktons) and bacteria. The planktons occur in all the natural water as well as in the artificial impoundments like ponds, tanks reservoirs, irrigation channel etc. Many researchers have done the qualitative and quantitative analysis of zooplankton from various region of Maharashtra. Gharpure V and Bhatkulkar M (2015) have done the analysis of some zooplanktons with respect to seasonal variation from Vena River of District Nagpur. Kabra P D *et al.*, (2016) have also studied the quantitative analysis of zooplanktons of fresh

water ecosystem in washim town, District Washim. Tijare R V (2020) have done both qualitative and quantitative study of phytoplankton of Wainganga River, Markandadeo, District Gadchiroli. Khune CJ *et al.*, (2020) have also reported the status of phytoplankton in relation to physico-chemical characteristic of Siregaon lake, District Gondia. Joshi P (2011) have analysis the zooplanktons of Rajura lake of Buldhana district. Khan Rafiullah M and Pathan T D (2016) have studied the zooplankton diversity in Triveni lake at Amravati District.

The present study was carried out to study the qualitative and quantitative analysis of zooplankton and phytoplankton of Rajura lake of Amravati, District Amravati.



Content Of Uric Acid In Hepatopancreas And Foot Of The Slug, *Semperula Maculata* On Acclimation

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Abstract

The study in respect to content of uric acid in hepatopancreas and foot of the slug, *Semperula maculata* to acclimatize in changing natural environment at laboratory condition. The content of uric acid in hepatopancreas and foot of the slug, *Semperula maculata* on cold acclimation (15°C and 10°C) decreases while on warm acclimation (32°C and 36°C) increases. During warm acclimation, the catabolism of protein must be at higher degree than the cold acclimation. Hence the content of uric acid increased in warm acclimation than cold acclimation. This probably indicates the higher metabolic activity of the slug in warm acclimation than cold acclimation.

Introduction

The organism has to face a variety of environmental factors like water, organic food, oxygen, carbon dioxide, light, pressure, radiation, and temperature (Buckland, 1994; Diaz et al, 1998). Temperature is considered as a critical environmental factor in the ecology of most of the organism (Prechet et al, 1973). The terrestrial slugs and snails are in constant confrontation against exogenous factors for its survival. Biochemical contents, enzymatic reaction rates alter as temperature, oxygen and foodstuff changes.

In mollusca, hepatopancreas is an important digestive gland and storage depot which plays a very important role in physiological process. Certain metabolic reactions are also found in the foot. Hence these organs were taken for biochemical study. Study of living organisms would not be completed without probing their relationship with environmental entities. *Semperula maculata* is common slug found in vidarbha region and it is abundantly available in the field and garden.

Comparatively scant attention has been given to nitrogen excretion of terrestrial pulmonates (Bayne and Friedl, 1968). It was thought that a study of a physiology of excretion in the slug, *Semperula maculata* would yield interesting data. This work has been done on the role of temperature on the accumulation of uric acid in the hepatopancreas and foot of the slug.

Hence the present study deals with the uric acid accumulation in different tissues of *Semperula maculata* at different acclimated temperature. Considering the impact of the temperature on metabolism on terrestrial animals the present work is undertaken.

Material and Methods

Adult fully matured slugs, *Semperula maculata* were collected from city garden Paratwada and around Paratwada city, Maharashtra, India from July to September. The temperature of the soil at the time of collection varied generally from 26°C to 28°C. Slugs were brought to the laboratory and were maintained in the glass tough containing sufficient moist soil. They were fed once in a day with plant vegetation. Slugs were acclimated at room temperature (26°C to 28°C) for 3 to 4 days. For acclimation slugs were kept inside the BOD incubator at temperature 32°C + 0.5°C and 36°C + 0.5°C for warm acclimation and at temperature 15°C + 0.5°C and 10°C + 0.5°C for cold acclimation

A preliminary checklist of moths (insect : lepidoptera) of Karanja (Ghadge), District Wardha (Maharashtra) IndiaLokesh N Wankhade¹, Pushpanjali A Bidwai¹ and *Sagar T Dongre*¹Department of Zoology,
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E-mail: stdon7174@gmail.com**Received** : 01.08.2021; **Accepted** : 01.09.2021**ABSTRACT**

Diversity of moth species (Lepidoptera: Heterocera) was studied in the Karanja (Ghadge), District Wardha of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. A total 64 species of moths belonging to 14 families and 31 subfamilies were recorded from different sites. Family Erebidae (22 species) was found to be dominating taxon, followed by Geometridae (11 species), Cambridae (10 species) Noctuidae (07 species), Sphingidae (4 Species), Cossidae (3 Species) and 1 species each from family Eupterotidae, Pterophoridae, Saturnidae, Uranidae, Bombycidae, Lasiocampidae and Scythrididae.

Figures : 03

References : 12

Table : 01

KEY WORDS : Diversity, Karanja (Ghadge), Maharashtra, Moths, Vidarbha.

Introduction

Moths belong to order Lepidoptera of class Insecta. Many studies and survey have been carried out time to time by many researchers on moth fauna of Maharashtra state. Total 611 species of moths from Maharashtra have been reported⁸. From Nashik district of Maharashtra 70 species of moths from family Noctuidae (including Ereidae) have been recorded⁴. A preliminary checklist of moths has been reported from northern Maharashtra, wherein they have reported 245 species of moths⁵. In their further studies they reported total 405 species of moths from northern Maharashtra⁶. From Northern Western Ghats of Maharashtra 418 moth taxa from 28 families and 15 superfamilies was studied and also reported 11 species of moths from 5 families as a new record from India¹². A total 112 species of Moths from Marathwada region belonging to 88 genera and 15 families were reported¹¹.

Recently a preliminary checklist of 34 moth species were recorded from Ahmednagar College campus, Maharashtra and 200 moth's species belonging to 23

families and 13 superfamilies from Goa University campus^{1&7}.

Review of literature reveals that moth diversity from Maharashtra have been studied and their published data are available at some extent but no any attempt has been done to record diversity of moths from Wardha district of Maharashtra. Therefore, a small and very first preliminary attempt was made in the present survey to record diversity of moths from Karanja (Ghadge) of Wardha district of Maharashtra.

Material and Methods

The study was carried out from the month of February 2020 to January 2021. The moths observed during day in their natural environmental condition and during night near light in Karanja (Ghadge) of District Wardha were considered for the study. The moths observed during day in their natural environmental condition and during night near light were photographed with the help of mega plexus camera. The moths observed

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS : The authors are grateful to Dr. Sachin Arjun Gurule, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology and Research Center, K.T.H.M College, Gangapur Road, Nashik for his valuable taxonomical help during identification of moth species.

We are also thankful to Mr. Tushar Makh & Mr. Bhaskar Gadre, B.Sc. students for their valuable help during field survey and also like to express thanks to Dr. Gaurav B Pethe, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry for his valuable help during setting of the moths' photos.

STUDY ON BUTTERFLY FAUNA OF KARANJA (GHADGE) TAHSIL OF DISTRICT WARDHA (MAHARASHTRA)

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ABSTRACT: The fauna of butterfly species was studied from in and around area of Karanja (Ghadge) tahsil of Wardha District from period of July 2019 - June 2020. A total 41 species of butterflies belonging to 5 families were recorded. Maximum 18 species of butterflies were recorded from family Nymphalidae, followed by 10 species from family Lycaenidae, 7 species from family Pieridae and 3 species were recorded each from family Papilionidae and family Hesperidae. In the above study 2 species of butterfly recorded comes under Wild Life Protection Act 1972 of India. The butterfly species *Euchrysops cnejus* comes under Schedule II and *Euploea core* comes under Schedule IV of the Indian Wild Life Protection Act 1972.

KEYWORDS: Butterfly, Species, Karanja (Ghadge).

INTRODUCTION

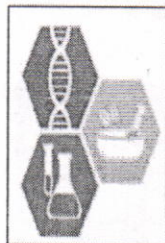
Butterflies belongs to Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera of Phylum Arthropoda, are known as important pollinating agent for various wild and crop plants. They help to pollinate more than 50 economically important plant crops¹. Butterflies are also known for good indicators of environmental changes as they are very sensitive to climate changes⁵. About 1,504 species of butterflies are found in India^{4,6,7}. In Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha region of Maharashtra about 177 species of butterfly have been reported². Ganvir and Khaparde³ recorded 69 species of butterflies belonging to 47 genera and 5 families from Sakoli talula of Bhandara District of Maharashtra. Tiple⁹ have reported 167 species of butterflies belonging to 90 genera and 5 families form Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. Tiple¹⁰ recorded 114 species of butterflies belonging to 6 families from

Bor Wild Life Sanctuary, Wardha, Maharashtra, Central India. However not a single study has been carried out on butterfly fauna of Karanja (Ghadge), District Wardha.

The present study will give idea about list of butterfly species in Karanja (Ghadge), Tahsil, since there was no any published data on the fauna of butterflies in the area of Karanja (Ghadge) tahsil of Wardha District (Maharashtra).

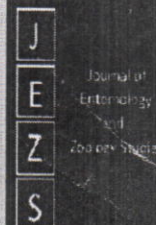
MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study has been carried out in Karanja (Ghadge) and nearby areas from period of July 2019- June 2020. The time selected for observation of butterflies is from 8:30 am to 12:00 pm and 4:00 pm to 6:00 pm. The butterflies observed in their natural habitat were recorded using photographic method by capturing the observed butterfly in a camera. The



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A study on the moth (Insects: Lepidoptera: Heterocera) diversity during rainy season from Tirora, District Gondia, Maharashtra

Lokesh N Wankhade, Pushpanjali A Bidwai, Rajkumar S Bhonde and Mayuri M Kadwe

Abstract

A study on moth diversity of Tirora, district Gondia, Maharashtra was carried out during rainy season. A field survey of 2 months from August 2021- September 2021 was done to prepare a list of moth species. A total 34 species of moths belonging to 8 families and 17 subfamilies were recorded from different sites of Tirora, district Gondia. Family Erebidae (12 species) was found to be the dominating taxon, followed by Crambidae (9 species), 4 species from Saturniidae, 3 species from Geometridae, 2 species each from Eupterotidae and Noctuidae and only 1 species was recorded each from family Pyralidae and Uraniidae. There found dominancy of moth species from family Erebidae as compared to other family while the very least moth species were recorded from families Pyralidae and Uraniidae.

The present study on the moth diversity with a checklist of 34 is the first study on moth in the Tirora of Gondia District of Maharashtra.

Keywords: Moths, diversity, Karanja (Ghadge), Vidarbha, Maharashtra

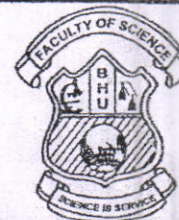
1. Introduction

Moths and butterflies belong to order Lepidoptera of class Insecta and is one of the largest order of insects. Many researchers have studied the diversity of moth fauna during their survey in different region of Maharashtra state. Hampson (1891) [8] have reported total 611 species of moths from Maharashtra. Gurule *et al.*, 2010 [4] have recorded 70 species of moths from Nashik district of Maharashtra from family Noctuidae (including Ereidae). Gurule and Nikam (2013) [5] have reported 245 species of moths from northern Maharashtra. Gurule (2013) [6] in his further studies reported total 405 species of moths from northern Maharashtra. Shubhalaxmi *et al.*, 2011 [13] have recorded 418 moth taxa from 28 families & 15 super families from Northern Western Ghats of Maharashtra and also reported 11 species of moths from 5 families as a new record from India. Pathre *et al.*, 2019 [12] have recorded total 112 species of Moths from Marathwada region belonging to 88 genera and 15 families. Ahire and Khobragade (2021) [1] recently reported a preliminary checklist of 34 moth species from Ahmednagar College campus. Gurule and Brookes (2021) [7] also recently recorded 200 moth's species belonging to 23 families and 13 superfamilies from Goa University campus. Many workers have studied the diversity of moth from different region of Maharashtra, but no data available on the diversity of moths from Tirora of Gondia district of Maharashtra. Therefore, in the present survey a first preliminary attempt was done to record the diversity of moths from Tirora, district Gondia of Maharashtra.

2. Material and Methods

A field survey was done from the month of August 2021 to September 2021 during rainy season. The moths observed in and nearby area of Tirora during day and evening in their natural environmental condition were considered for the study. The moths observed were photographed with the help of mega plexus camera. The moths observed were identified with the help of research paper and literature available (Sachin A Gurule and Santosh M Nikam (2013) [5], Sachin A Gurule and Ryan D Brookes (2021) [7]. Those moths which were not possible to identify at species level were identified at their genus level. The list of moth species sequence (super families and families) prepared was according to Nieuwerkerken *et al.* (2011) [11].

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Changes in the Total Lipid Content of the Foot and Hepatopancreas of the Slug, *Semperula maculata* with Reference to Thermal

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Abstract: *Semperula maculata* is most commonly found land slug in Vidarbha region and it is abundantly available in the field and gardens. It is an important species on earth. They play significant role in their ecosystem and serve humans in many ways. Acclimation refers usually to the compensatory change in an organism under maintained deviation of a single environmental factor (usually in the laboratory). Terrestrial animals are subjected to much greater fluctuation in the temperature and their body temperature is closely related to their water balance. Higher utilization of total lipid content in hepatopancreas and foot of the slug, *Semperula maculata* on warm acclimation (32°C and 36°C). Similarly catabolism and bioconversion of incorporated total lipid content in the hepatopancreas and foot was lowered down at cold acclimated (10°C and 15°C) than at warm acclimated temperature. The findings of total lipid content in the slug, *Semperula maculata* at cold and warm acclimated temperature suggests that the slug is capable of adapting changes in the environmental temperature by modifying content.

Index Terms: Acclimation, Foot, Slug, Thermal, Total lipid

I. INTRODUCTION

Slugs are members of the phylum mollusk. Mollusks are the animal, which have come on land but are still dependent on the moist environment. Study of living organism would not be completed without proving their relationship with environmental entities. Environment is the sum of many abiotic and biotic factors interacting constantly. The organism not only exists in this dynamic fluctuating complex but also it is a part and parcel of it (Crawford Sidebothen, 1972). A living organism is both structurally and functionally adjusted to the environment in which it is living. It must respond to external stresses in such a way that its internal environment is maintained in the optimum condition for the continuation of its metabolism reactions (Peters & Lovejoy, 1992). The organism has to face a variety of

environmental factors like water, organic food, oxygen carbon dioxide, light, pressure, radiation and temperature (Buckland, 1994). Temperature is considered as a critical environmental factor in the ecology of most of the organism (Ahmed & Raut, 1991). The organism has to face a variety of environmental factors like water, organic food, oxygen, carbon dioxide, light, pressure, radiation and temperature (Diaz et al., 1998). The terrestrial mollusks mainly face water scarcity problems in the environment of variable humidity and temperature. The slugs are the most successful Stylommatophora pulmonates as far as their adaptability is concerned (Kulkarni, 1970). The physiological and biochemical changes in the unfavorable conditions have been studied by Florin & Scheer (1972). The perusal of literature indicates that the study of changes in the lipid content in the hepatopancreas and foot of the slug, *Semperula maculata* with respect to temperature have great importance because now a day temperature of atmosphere goes on changing. It effects on land slug which play significant role in ecosystem. The rate of chemical reaction increases as the temperature rises (Getz, 1959). The nature of physiological adaptation of poikilotherms to constant temperature has been investigated to some extent by Bullode, 1955, Prosser, 1955, 1958. Biochemical correlation occurs with acclimated temperature (Rao, 1967). Animal expose to temperature disturb the physiological and biochemical process within the organisms. Exposure to different temperature affects biological constituents of slug (Kulkarni et al; 1992) and other terrestrial animals. And this is the current topic of interest because of changing ecological parameter day to day. Normally various sources of energy metabolism are required by the organism to encounter the stress (Horiguchi, 1956). Lipid is also a major source of energy after carbohydrate in animal, as it yields highest amount of energy (9.3Cal/gm), and which is more than double the energy obtained from carbohydrates and

Flowering Phenology, Pollen Production And Insect Behaviour In Some Crops Around Arvi, District Wardha

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Abstract

In present paper an account of flowering phenology, pollen production and the observation on insect visitors of *Brassica campestris* L. *Raphanus sativus* L., *Allium cepa* L., *Gossypium hirsutum* L. *Cajanus cajan* L. are given. All the plants cultivated as crops. In *Brassica campestris* Flowering starts from third week of November and peak period was first week of December and it lasts upto first week of January. *Raphanus sativus* Flowering starts from third week of November and full bloom was in second and third week of December and ends towards second week of January, *Allium cepa* flowering starts from second week of February and peak period was during third week of February to first week of March and it lasts upto third week of March, *Gossypium hirsutum* In flowering starts from second week of September and peak period was observed during third week of September and termination phase was observed during third week of January. In *C. cajan*, flowering starts from second week of October and full bloom was in last week of October and ends towards last week of December. The average pollen production per flower was found to be 14034 in *Brassica campestris*, 16093 in *Raphanus sativus*, 33940 in *Allium cepa*, 15175 in *Gossypium hirsutum* and 14928 in *Cajanus cajan*. In all plants the flowers open during the morning hours. The flowers are visited by the bees like *Apis indica*, *A. dorsata*, *A. florea*, beetles, butterflies, solitary bees etc. for nectar and pollen thereby bringing about the cross pollination. The number and frequency of insect visitors are found to be more in *Brassica campestris* and *Allium cepa*.

Keywords Flowering phenology; Insect behaviour; Pollen production.

Introduction

Floral biology is the science of flower life, a life begins with the ripening of one or other essential organs, such as the dehiscence of the first stamen or the attainment of receptivity by a stigma, and ends when stamens cease to be receptive¹. In the process of reproduction in flowering plants the pollinators and flowers mutually assured reproductive success. For the knowledge of mode of pollination, fruit setting and reproduction, it is necessary to study the pollination ecology. Insect play a dominant role in pollination. There is a dearth of information on important aspects of floral biology and pollination ecology of seasonal crop plants from this region. The plants with attractive flowers and high reward levels are visited by various insect species. The insect pollinators are much sensitive to floral rewards, floral phenology and floral diversity.

Objective of the Study

The foremost objective of this work is to know the role of insects in general and bees in particular in pollination in the crops cultivated around Arvi Dist Wardha. and thus, to enhance the yield. Another objective in focus is to record that in the absence of crops the wild vegetation provides sustenance to the pollinators and enabling them to live until the crops are grown. It is also intended to note the population of pollinators, their activity, behavior and their role in crop pollination.

Materials and Methods

During this investigation of the seasonal crop plants such as *Brassica campestris* L. *Raphanus sativus* L., *Allium cepa* L., *Gossypium hirsutum* L. *Cajanus cajan* L. were observed for flowering phenology, pollen production and behaviour of insect visitors. The crops were selected from different locality of this region. The dates of first and last flowering of these plants were recorded. The pollen production was done by taking the dehisced, mature anther of the flowers. The pollen production was evaluated as per the method of Nair and Rastogi². Mature, dehisced anthers were crushed in 5 ml of 50% glycerin and pollen

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Diversity and foraging behavior of insect pollinators of *Helianthus annuus* L.

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Abstract

The present investigations were carried out around Amravati (20°54' to 20°57' North Latitude and 77°43' to 77°48' East Longitude). The observations were taken from different cultivated fields around Amravati city. To investigate the pollinator community of *Helianthus annuus* L. (sunflower) and different aspects of behavior, activity and pollination effect of the insect pollinator community. The principle flower visitors were *Aips dorsata*, *A. florea*, *A. cerana indica*, *Trigona* spp., *Janoni aorthya*, *Danaus chrysippus*, *Catopsilia pyranthe*, *Xylocopa* spp., *Eristaline* spp. Visitors activity was more from 08.30 am to 01.00 pm, activities were slowed down from 01.00 to 03.00 pm again from 03.00 to 05.30 pm activity of visitors increases. The bees visited one to nine flowers in single bout and duration of visit was casting from 3 second to 80 second per flower. *Xylocopa* spp. visited two to four flowers in single bout and duration of visit was two to 80 seconds per flower. The butterflies visit the flowers frequently for nectar. The study also covered other aspects including visitation rate and duration of a single visit on flower heads. These also contributed significantly in increase of head diameter, total number of seeds per head, filled seeds, seed filling percentage and seed weight when compared with self-pollination. Presence of wild pollinators can help in increase of crop yields and their good seed potential due to improvement of crossing of gene pool.

Keywords: Foraging behaviour, *Helianthus annuus*, cross pollinated, *Aips dorsata*, Seed weight

Floral biology and pollination of *Coriandrum sativum* L.

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Abstract

The floral biology of *Coriandrum sativum* was investigated during the present investigations. Flowers observed for their orientation and developmental stages. Flower in terminal elongation racemes with white or pink pedicles 1-15 cm long with purple veins. Sepals up to 1 cm long. Calyx- tube campanulate, 2 - 2.5 mm long, teeth minute. Petals white or pink in colour, unequal, obovate, emarginated, those of the outer flower in the umbels. Styles spreading and produce pollen mass and nectar. Flowers are cross pollinated and pollination takes place only due to bee visits. Anther dehiscence and nectar secretion synchronizes with insect activity. Flower structure and pollination assure the gene flow through autogamy.

Keywords: Floral biology, *Coriandrum sativum*, cross pollinated, bee, dehiscence

Introduction

Family Apiaceae is one of the considerable economic importance as the plants in this family are the major crop plants, produces vegetables, oil, medicinal product. The plant *Coriandrum sativum* is economically important [1-3]. There has been no detailed study made on the floral biology of this plant species. Also the spread of genetic variability is controlled by the overall reproductive potentiality. *Coriandrum sativum* is a undershrub bearing short branches with dented leaves and produces white or pink flowers in umbels. Importance of flower visitors to increase the seed production has been suggested by Goyal and Atwal [4] and Patil [5] *Coriandrum sativum* is a cultivated plant propagated through seeds. The floral biology and pollinators behavior is studied during present investigation.

Studies on seed morphological and anatomical structure in *Cassia angustifolia* Vahl. of family Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

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Abstract

India is a leading exporter of medicinal plants. *Cassia angustifolia* Vahl. plant has high medicinal value. It is also known as senna or sonamukhi in local languages. Senna is an herb. Its parts like leaves, fruit, seeds have importance in Ayurveda and traditional system of medicine. Senna seeds also show specific morphological and anatomical features. Morphologically the seed is a complex and unique structure of spermatophytes. Spermoderm variation through SEM (scanning electron microscopy) is one of the most important modern identification techniques. The micro morphological characters of seeds were investigated through this special technique. The morphological and SEM observations of *Cassia angustifolia* Vahl. seeds shows creamy, fan shape, stalked characters. These are primary parameters but secondary parameters shows ridges and furrows with cracks, cellular variations at many places and waxy depositions are seen in them. The anatomical observations of transverse section of seedcoat of *Cassia angustifolia* Vahl. shows epidermis, palisade cells with light line deposition in them, mucilaginous cells parenchymatous and endosperm well developed. The cellular variations inside the seedcoat were well observed through anatomical study. Seeds when treated with water it develops mucilaginous substance. The secondary parameters like surface pattern variation at micromorphological level helps in solving various taxonomic problems related to surface of seeds. This secondary surface study is possible only through Scanning Electron Microscopy study (SEM). Due to high resolution power we can easily identified the magnified surface of seedcoat of *Cassia angustifolia* Vahl. Above observations helps to study the micromorphological characters and anatomical characters of the seedcoat. Seed shows diversified characteristic features. The chemical compositions of the seed coat also increase the medicinal value of senna seeds against several diseases. It increases the theruptic efficacy. The Both external and internal characters of seeds provide various valuable information for seed identification.

Keywords: Seed Morphology, Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), Seedcoat Anatomy, *Cassia angustifolia* Vahl., Fabaceae (Leguminosae).

A Detailed Study on Progress of Buldhana Urban Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.

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Researcher

Dr. Ravindra N. Sontakke
Research supervisor

Abstract

The non-availability of finance for tiny businessmen, traders, artisans and other people is a problem generally faced by them. All of them need finance either of their business houses or to meet daily needs. Nationalized banks do not pay attention particularly towards tiny and small businessman and artisans while granting loans. Therefore, they have to face the problem of finance. In order to overcome the problem, urban co-operative credit societies are formed by needy people. Over a period of time it is observed that the number of urban co-operative credit societies in the Jana city has been increased. They have been working in the city catering to the need of finance of their members at reasonable rates of interest. The societies are the dire need of the city for meeting the need of finance of their members who are scattered in various occupations.

Keyword: Finance, Traders, Artisans, Nationalized Banks, Urban Co-Operative Credit Societies.

Introduction

The Indian banking and financial System has seen comprehensive changes over the years. Indian banking sector is divided into different mechanism from which co-operative banking sector is one. "Co-operative banking means the retail and commercial banking which is organized on a co-operative basis". Co-operative banking institutions accept deposits and lend money in most parts of the world. The Co-operative banks have completed more than 100 years of existence in India. Co-operative Banks especially have testing times ahead having to compete not only with fellow co-operative banks but also with other private and public sector banks that have forayed into their customer segment.

A Critical analysis of progress of Buldhana Urban Co-operative Credit Society Ltd." (Amravati and Nagpur Region)

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Researcher

Dr. Ravindra N. Sontakke
Supervisor

Abstract

Indian economy is one of the rising economies of the world. The economy with its varied geography and demography has specific requirements in order to navigate to the next orbit and attain its full potential. Banks have to gear up to meet such necessities by redesigning their business strategies. It is estimated that despite the widespread expansion of the banking sector, about 40% Indians still not have access to even the simplest kind of official financial services.

Keyword: Indian Economy, Geography and Demography, Business Strategies.

Introduction

The significance of Urban Co-operative Banks in the managing an account framework has been underlined by the different boards of trustees which inspected their working every once in a while previously. The importance of urban co-agents banks as a foundation most appropriate to take into account the saving money and credit needs of people having restricted assets was initially perceived by the Maclagan Committee on co-operation in 1915.

Separated shape that, a Survey Committee of Urban Co-operative Banks (1957-58), a review assemble using a loan co-agent in non-horticultural part under the chairmanship of Shri V.P. Varde and Madhav Das advisory group selected by the RBI in 1977, had clarified the noteworthy pretended by Urban Co-operative Banks in the Indian saving money structure.

The characteristics of Urban Co-operative Banks:

Truth be told, it is hard to extend an unmistakable picture of Urban Co-operative Banks



Evidence of magnetic dilution due to unusual occupancy of zinc on B-site in NiFe₂O₄ spinel nano-ferrite

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ABSTRACT

The present article investigates the influence of Zn substitution on magnetic properties of Ni_{1-x}Zn_xFe₂O₄ spinel nano ferrite compounds. The materials were prepared via sol-gel auto combustion method followed by suitable sintering. X-ray powder diffraction pattern shows formation of cubic nanostructure for all values of 'x'. The magnetic measurement at room temperature shows the narrow M – H curve indicating the superparamagnetic behavior. Unlike normal tetrahedral occupancy of Zn ions in bulk ferrite, the Zn ions peculiarly preferred octahedral sites and led to dilute magnetization in prepared nano ferrite. The nano ferrite shows small value of saturation magnetization and coercivity. Mössbauer spectra were studied at room temperature which also confirms the existence of superparamagnetic phase in nano ferrites and well supports the fact that Zn replaces the Fe ions at the octahedral site. The substitution of Zn ions gives paramagnetic doublet and lead to weakening the magnetic interaction and decrease hyperfine field at A and B sites. The study also explains the effect of Zn substitution on Bohr's magneton, Yafet-Kittel angle, coercivity (H_c), remnant magnetization, magnetic susceptibility and Curie temperature.

1. Introduction

Ferrites, the composite Fe₂O₃ materials catch the recognition of many research scholars because of its distinctive microwave, electro-magnetic properties etc and are extensively utilized for high-frequency applications [1]. Amongst different ferrites the M-type Ba and Sr-hexaferrites possesses hexagonal crystalline structure allows the electronic equipment operating at frequency of 10¹² Hz and above for high-frequency applications without electro-magnetic intervention because of their instantaneous magnetic-dielectric losses and high resistivity [2]. The present research module is more curious and tempted about nano-structured spinel ferrites due to its exceptional physio-chemical properties, crystal structure, electric and magnetic significances which makes it a potential material for numerous applications [3].

Even though the spinel ferrites are magnetic materials but they exhibit excellent electrical properties. Spinel ferrites owed unique electro-magnetic properties and have applications in fields of biomedical viz.

drug carrier, hyperthermia, MRI, heating the cancer cells in human body etc. [4]. In general, the spinel ferrites have close-packed cubic structure that belongs to space group symmetry Fd3m [5]. The crystal structure formula of spinel ferrite is expressed as M²⁺Fe₃⁺O₄ and has two interstitial sites viz. tetrahedral sites (A) and octahedral sites (B) filled by metal ions [6,7]. The properties of spinel ferrites can be significantly altered on the substitution of various cations into these sites and motivate the magnetic materials to enhance its wide range of applications [8,9].

In the spinel family, nickel ferrites are eye-catching and extensively studied due to its distinctive and fascinating properties [10]. If the particle size is about or less than 28 nm then nickel ferrites can be superparamagnetic [11]. In defining the properties of ferrites, zinc plays a vital role, and hence by varying the concentration of zinc in given ferrites compositional changes can be carried out [12]. With the substitution of nonmagnetic ions like zinc or copper in nickel ferrite, its magnetic properties are drastically modified due to the redistribution of ions in A and B sites [13]. In Ni–Zn ferrites, even zinc and nickel have their strong

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Elastic Properties of Aluminum Substituted Lithium-Zinc Ferrite

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Abstract

Elastic properties of aluminum (Al³⁺) substituted Lithium-Zinc (LZA) Spinel ferrites with general chemical formula Li_{0.5(1-x)}Zn_xFe_{2.5-y}Al_{y-0.5x}O₄ were studied. A series of Li-Zn ferrites substituted by aluminum with x = 0.1 and y = 0.2 (S1C1), 0.4 (S1C2), 0.6 (S1C3) and 0.8 (S1C4) were prepared by using citrate sol-gel combustion method. The elastic parameters, stiffness constant (C₁₁), elastic wave velocity (V_m), bulk modulus (B), Young's modulus (E), rigidity modulus (G), Poisson's ratio (P), and Debye temperature (θ_D) were obtained from Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) data.

Keywords: Citrate Sol-Gel combustion method, Spinel ferrite, Elastic parameters, Young's modulus, Debye temperature.

Introduction

The analysis of lithium ferrite nanomaterials has been studied in recent years because of their prime applications in various fields such as microwave devices, lithium ion batteries, gas sensors and CO₂ absorbent [1-4]. The crystal structure formula of spinel ferrite is M²⁺Fe₂³⁺O₄ and has two interstitial sites viz. tetrahedral sites (A) and octahedral sites (B) filled by metal ions [5].

Uniaxial grown Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate crystal by Sankaranarayanan-Ramasamy (SR) method and slow evaporation solution technique (SEST): A comparative Investigation

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Abstract

Uniaxial potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KDP) crystal oriented along $\langle 110 \rangle$, $\langle 010 \rangle$ and $\langle 100 \rangle$ plane, were grown by uniaxially Sankaranarayanan-Ramasamy (SR) method. The experiment involved a detailed investigation of the growth mechanisms and other parameters. Comparative investigations were studied with the vision to improve the properties of the crystal. The addition of L-valine amino acid improves the quality with transparency about 80%. The Vicker's microhardness led to the high toughness and excellent mechanical properties of the synthesized crystals of SR-method as compared to SEST grown crystal. The second harmonic generation (SHG) efficiency was found to be increased by dopant material into the mother solution. Also the growth rate was measured along $\langle 110 \rangle$, $\langle 010 \rangle$ and $\langle 100 \rangle$ direction was found to be 40- 50 mm with 1mm/day.

Keywords: crystal growth, metastable zone, organic compound, thermal properties, nonlinear optic materials, Mechanical Properties

Introduction

Non-Linear Optics is the branch of optics that describes the behavior of light in nonlinear media, that is media in which the dielectric polarization P responds nonlinearly to the electric field E of the light.

Biodegradation and Mechanical Properties study of 10% CEL + 7% PEG/LDPE Bio-composite film

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Abstract

Plastic material production has tremendously increased over the past 30 to 40 years. Plastic pollution is a worldwide environmental problem. In this study, a degradable composite thin film having thickness 15-30 μm based on low density polyethylene (LDPE) added with poly ethylene glycol (PEG) and Cellulose as filler were developed. The Cellulose (10 %) + PEG (7 %) added LDPE bio-composite thin films were synthesized by solution evaporation technique and buried in a compostable soil environment for 90 days (Three months). To study biodegradation of CEL+ PEG added LDPE bio-composite thin films were characterised by weight loss and weight loss percent, UTS and PEB measurements, SEM and XRD before and after 90 days of burial in a compostable soil environment. The bio-composite thin films of CEL/PEG/LDPE are noticed to be degraded and biodegradation initiated at the surface of films and make an environment friendly material in natural environment.

Keywords: Biodegradation, LDPE, PEG, CEL, Soil burial, XRD, SEM, UTS, PEB.



भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासात समस्या व संधी

डॉ. महेन्द्र पांडुरंगजी गावंडे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यपक

नारायणराव काळे स्मृती मॉडेल कॉलेज, कारंजा (घाडगे) जि. वर्धा

मो.नं. ९०४९९३९४७९

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प्रस्तावना—

कोणत्याही देशाचा आर्थिक विकास हा त्याच्या पायाभूत विकासाशिवाय शक्य होत नाही. आज देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाच्या मार्गात अनेक अडथळे दिसून येतात.

जसे—घटत्या जी.डी.पी. दराची समस्या, उद्योग क्षेत्राचे घटते उत्पादन, उपभोग क्षेत्राकडून सतत होणारी मागणीत घट, गुंतवणूकीमध्ये होणारी घट, रोजगारत होणारी घट, दळणवळण व संचार क्षेत्राच्या समस्या, आरोग्य सेवांच्या समस्या, वाढती लोकसंख्या, अविकसित कृषीक्षेत्र, वाढती बेरोजगारी, शिक्षणाच्या निकृष्ट व अपुऱ्या सोयी, ऊर्जाक्षेत्राचा अपुरा विकास, जनसहभागाचा अभाव, पर्यावरण प्रदूषण, घसरलेली नितीमूल्य, वाढता भ्रष्टाचार, अपूर्ण औद्योगिक व सेवा क्षेत्राचा विकास, कार्यक्षम जनसंख्येचा अभाव, अयोग्य पाणी पुरवठा सोयी, स्त्री-पुरुष असमानता, आर्थिक विषमता, दारिद्र्य, पर्याप्त वित्तिय सोयीचा अभाव, इत्यादी.

विकासमार्गातीलसमस्या—

कोविड—१९ पूर्वी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ही आपल्या दोन दशकातील सर्वात वाईट स्थितीत गेली. बाजार मागणी व विक्रीमध्ये घट होवू लागली होती. सरकार आर्थिक सवलती व उदारीकरण याद्वारे बाजारक्षेत्रात ऊर्जावस्था निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करत होते. जी.डी.पी. ४५ वर्षांच्या न्युनतमस्तरावर पोहचला होता. बेरोजगारी मागील ४५ वर्षातील अधिकतम स्तरावर होती. कृषीविकासदर व कृषी उत्पन्न मागील १० वर्षांच्या व ग्रामीण मागणी मागील ४० वर्षात खालच्या स्तराला गेले. बाजारात उपभोक्ता आत्मविश्वास घटत होता. एन.पी.ए. व वित्तीय घोटाळे वाढले होते.

थोडक्यात भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था फार नाजूक अशा स्थितीत होती. कोविड—१९ नंतर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था वित्तीय वर्ष २०—२१ पहिली तिमाही संघटीतक्षेत्रात २३.९ टक्के घटली होती. असंघटीतक्षेत्राचा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत ९४ टक्के हिस्सा असून देशाच्या एकूण उत्पादनात ४५ टक्के वाटा आहे. त्याची गणना केली जात नाही, फक्त संघटीतक्षेत्राच्या म्हणजेच ६ टक्क्याचा येथे विचार होत आहे. इतर विचार केल्यास तो भयावह आहे. खाजगी क्षेत्रातील ध्यशक्ती एकूण २६.७ टक्क्यांनी घटली तर स्थिर गुंतवणूक ४७.१ टक्क्यांनी कमी झाली.

कोविड—१९ च्या लॉकडाउनचा वाईट प्रभाव सर्वात जास्तहा असंघटीतक्षेत्रावर पडल्यामुळे सर्वात जास्त उद्योग, व्यवसाय, रोजगार असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील नष्ट झाला. लॉकडाउने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला मागणी व पुरवठा दोन्ही बाजूने प्रभावित केले आहे. कोविड—१९ आधीच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत मागणीत घट सतत होत होती, म्हणजेच मागणी सदृष्य मंदी निर्माण झाली होती. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात उत्पादन व रोजगारात सतत कपात सुरू होती, कारण अर्थव्यवस्थेत नवीन सुधारणेकरिता सरकारने नोटबंदी व त्यानंतर कर संरचनेत जी.एस.टी. प्रणाली लागू केली होती. त्यानंतर लगेच कोविड—१९ ने सुरुवात केली व एकूण सर्वच देशातील अर्थव्यवस्थांवर विपरीत परिणाम दिसू लागले. भारतात ही तिब्रता जास्तच होती. कारण कोविड—१९ च्या लॉकडाउने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला पूर्ण मागणी व पुरवठा आधारित मंदीच्या स्वरूपात परिवर्तित केले. त्यामुळे



भारतातील दारिद्र्य : कारणे, परिणाम व उपाय

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भारतामध्ये अनेक समस्यापैकी एक समस्या म्हणजे दारिद्र्य होय, निर्धनता, गरिबी, दारिद्र्य हे सर्व शब्द पर्यायवाची असून एकाच अर्थाने वापरण्यात येतात. मानवी समाजाचा एक असा घटक की, जो आपल्या जिवांना आवश्यक मुलभूत गरजाही पूर्ण करू शकत नाही, त्याचा संबंध दारिद्र्यासोबत असतो. तिसऱ्या जगातील देशांमध्ये जास्त दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण आढळून येते. तसेच युरोप व अमेरिकेच्या काही क्षेत्रातही दारिद्र्य दिसून येते. म्हणजेच दारिद्र्याचे स्वरूप वेगवेगळे असले तरी समस्या सारखीच आहे व यामध्ये समाजातील एक भाग आपल्या जिवांना आवश्यक गरजा पूर्ण करू शकत नसल्यामुळे हालाखीचे व दुःखी जीवन जगत आहे.

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध दुसऱ्या सामग्रीवर आधारित आहे.

दारिद्र्याची संकल्पना-

दारिद्र्य ही संकल्पना व्यापक व विविधांगी आहे. तसेच दारिद्र्य हे स्थल, काल, सापेक्ष आहे. दारिद्र्यातील लोकांना कमी क्रयशक्तीमुळे किमान जीवन जगण्याकरिता आवश्यक गरजा पूर्ण करण्यात अडथळे निर्माण होतात. दारिद्र्याच्या संकल्पनेसंबंधी अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांमध्ये मतभेद दिसून येतो. काही विचारवंतांनी 'किमान जीवनमान' विचारात घेवून तर काही विचारवंतांनी 'वाजवी जीवनमान' विचारात घेवून दारिद्र्य संकल्पनेचा विचार मांडला आहे. 'व्यक्ती अथवा कुटुंबाच्या मुलभूत गरजा पूर्ण करण्याची क्षमता नसने म्हणजे दारिद्र्य होय'. असे काहींचे मत दिसून येते. तर काहींच्यामते 'योग्य जीवनमान जगण्याची उत्पन्न क्षमता नसने म्हणजे दारिद्र्य होय'. विकासाबरोबरच गरजांचे स्वरूपही बदलत जाते, तसेच जीवनमानाच्या संकल्पना वेगवेगळ्या देशात वेगवेगळ्या असते. कारण प्रत्येक देशाची विकास पातळी ही वेगवेगळी असते. रॉबर्ट एस. मॅकनामाराच्यामते, "कुपोषण, निरक्षरता, आजारपण, बालमृत्यूचे अधिक प्रमाण व सरासरी कमी आर्युमान अशी स्थिती ज्याठिकाणी आढळून येते, ती अवस्था म्हणजे दारिद्र्य होय". योजना आयोगाने आहारासंबंधी गरज विचारात घेवून पुढीलमत मांडले, "ग्रामीणक्षेत्रातील एका व्यक्तीला दररोजच्या आहारात २४०० उष्मांकांची आणि शहरीक्षेत्रातील एका व्यक्तीला दररोजच्या आहारात २१०० उष्मांकांची आवश्यकता असते, एवढे उष्मांक मिळवून देणारे अन्न खरेदी करण्याकरीता जो खर्च येतो, ती राशी म्हणजे दारिद्र्य रेषा होय". अमर्त्य सेनच्यामते, "एखाद्या व्यक्तीला त्याने जोपासलेल्या मूल्यांप्रमाणे जीवन जगता न येणे म्हणजे दारिद्र्य होय." सी.टी. कुरीयन च्यामते, "दारिद्र्य ही अशी अवस्था आहे की, ज्यामध्ये देशातील उपलब्ध साधनसामुग्रीचा आवश्यकतांच्या पुर्ततेकरिता वापर न करता अमर्याद गरजांचा पाठलाग करण्यासाठी वापरला जातो."

भारतात दारिद्र्याला दोन भागात विभाजित केले जाते. त्यातील एक म्हणजे निरपेक्ष दारिद्र्य, यामध्ये ग्रामीणक्षेत्रातील एका व्यक्तीला दररोजच्या आहारात २४०० उष्मांकांची आणि शहरीक्षेत्रातील एका व्यक्तीला २१०० उष्मांकांची आवश्यकता असते, एवढे उष्मांक मिळवून देणारे अन्न खरेदी करण्याकरीता जो खर्च येतो, ती राशी समाजातील ज्या व्यक्ती खर्च करू शकत नाही त्यांना दारिद्र्य म्हटले जाते. दारिद्र्यरेषा वस्तु व सेवांच्या किंमतीवर आधारित असून, वस्तु व सेवांच्या किंमतीमध्ये बदल झाला की, दारिद्र्यरेषा बदलते. सर्वच विकसनशील देशांमध्ये निरपेक्ष दारिद्र्य कमी अधिक प्रमाणात आढळून येत असले तरी विकसीत देशात क्वचित आढळते.

दुसरे म्हणजे सापेक्ष दारिद्र्य, हे उत्पन्नातील विषमतेवर आधारित असून देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाबरोबर राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात वाढ होताना समाजामध्ये त्याचे समान वितरण होत नाही. त्यामुळे विषमता निर्माण होवून देशात उत्पन्ननुसार अनेक गट निर्माण होते. यातील सर्वात तळाचा गट

आत्मनिर्भर भारत : आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्याचे साधन

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प्रस्तावना

आत्मनिर्भरता हा शब्द सर्वप्रथम सन १९०५ मध्ये वापरण्यात आला या द्वारे जनतेला स्वदेशी वस्तु वापरण्याकरिता प्रेरित करण्यात आले. विदेशी वस्तुचा बहिष्कार व स्वदेशी वस्तुचा स्विकार करण्यावर भर देवून राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण व सत्याग्रह यांना महत्त्व देण्यात आले. त्यानंतर महात्मा गांधी यांनी सुध्दां स्वांताय लढ्याकरिता स्वदेशीला विशेष महत्त्व दिले. चौथ्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत (१९६९-७४) श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी यांनी आत्मनिर्भरतेच्या संकल्पनेवर भर दिला. १२ मे २०२० ला पंतप्रधान नरेद्र मोदी यांनी भारतीय लोकांना रोजगार उपलब्धी करण्याकरिता व कोविड-१९ च्या महामारीमुळे ज्या समस्या भारतापुढे निर्माण झाल्या, त्याचे निराकरण सहज करण्याकरिता आत्मनिर्भर भारत संकल्पनेचा वापर केला. याकरिता विविध योजना कार्यप्रवण करण्यात आल्या.

विकास प्रक्रियेकरिता महात्मा गांधींनी स्वावलंबनातुन परिपूर्णतेकडे वाटचाल करावी असे सुचवीले होते. स्वावलंबनातुन स्वांताय प्राप्त होते असे त्यांना वाटे. त्यातुन व्यक्ति, समाज व देशात आत्मनिर्भरता येते. स्वतःवर संयम राहतो व त्यागातुन विकास झाल्यामुळे समाजात, देशात व जगात शांतता राहिल, असे त्याचे मत होते. भारतीय संदर्भात त्यांनी स्वयंपूर्ण ग्राम ही संकल्पना मांडली आणि यामध्ये त्यांनी श्रमाला महत्त्व देवून विशेषीकरण व परस्परावलंबन मान्य केले होते. पण त्याण, सत्य व अहिंसा हे त्यांच्या विकासतत्वाचे अंग असल्यामुळे हे परस्परावलंबन शांततेत बाधा ठरत नाही. पण जागतीक स्तरावर देशाने स्वावलंबी व स्वयंपूर्ण असले पाहिजे असे गांधीजींना वाटे. तसेच ते वैयक्तीक दृष्ट्या सुध्दा स्वावलंबी तत्वाला महत्त्व देत होते, त्यामुळे ते स्वतःची सर्व कामे स्वतः करीत.

अॅडम रिमथने विकासाकरिता विशेषीकरण परस्परावलंबन या तत्वाचा विचार केला. अॅडम रिमथने परस्परावलंबनातुन विकास व विश्वशांती निर्माण होईल अशी कल्पना मांडली. पण भारताच्यासंदर्भात नास्त लोकसंख्या व देशात उपलब्ध संसाधने याचा विचार करता गांधीविचारच विकासाच्या दृष्टिने महत्वाचे ठरते. त्यामुळे आत्मनिर्भर भारताकरिता आपल्या देशाला प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात स्वतःवर अवलंबून राहावे लागेल, म्हणजेच परावलंबित्व सोडावे लागेल. त्याकरिता प्रत्येक वस्तूची निर्मिती भारतात कशी करता येईल या दृष्टिने प्रयत्न करावे लागेल. तसेच या मोहिमेचे मुख्य उद्दीष्ट भारतातील उपलब्ध संसाधनातुन तयार केलेल्या वस्तूंचा वापर करणे आहे म्हणजेच अनावश्यक उपभोगावर नियंत्रण ठेवावे लागेल, आपल्या देशाला अन्य देशांकडून कमीत कमी मदत घ्यावी लागेल, म्हणजेच स्वयंपूर्ण बनावे लागेल. याचा अर्थ असा होत नाही की सर्वच बाबतीत आपण स्वयंपूर्ण आहोत व इतर देशांशी काही संबंध ठेवायचे नाही तर बऱ्याच क्षेत्रात आपण आल्या क्षमतेनुसार व गरजांनुसार

नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२०: चिकित्सक अध्ययन

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कोणत्या ही देशात शिक्षण हे त्या देशाच्या विकासाची दिशा ठरवत असते. त्यामुळे शिक्षण क्षेत्रात आवश्यकते नुसार विविध परिवर्तने करण्याकरिता शैक्षणिक समस्यांचा आढावा घेवून शिक्षण व्यवस्था निर्माण करावी लागते. भारतात शैक्षणिक समस्यांचा अभ्यास करण्याकरिता स्वतंत्र्यपूर्व काळात तसेच स्वातंत्र्यानंतरही अनेक समित्या व आयोग नेमण्यात आले आहे, त्या पैकी भारतीय शिक्षण आयोग १८८२, भारतीय विद्यापीठ आयोग १९०२, कलकत्ता विद्यापीठ आयोग १९१७, विद्यापीठ शिक्षण आयोग १९४८, मुदलियार आयोग १९५२, भारतीय शिक्षण आयोग १९६४-६६, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक आयोग १९८५, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण २०२० अशा प्रकारे शिक्षण क्षेत्रात सुधारणा करून देशाच्या सर्वांगीन विकासाकरिता विविध प्रयत्न करण्यात आले.

भारतीय नागरिकांमध्ये शिक्षणाचा पुरस्कार करून देश विकास करण्याकरिता भारत सरकारने आखलेले धोरण भारतातील ग्रामीण व नागरी क्षेत्रातील प्राथमिक ते महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण कसे असावे याची आखणी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण २०२० हे करते. १९६८ मध्ये कोठारी आयोगाच्या शिफारसी लागू करून शिक्षण यंत्रणेत सुधारणाकरण्याकरिता त्यावेळच्या पंतप्रधान इंदिरा गांधी यांनी प्रथमतः राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण ठरविले तेव्हापासून त्यात वेळोवेळी आवश्यक ते बदल करण्यात आले. शासनाने २९ जुलै २०२० मध्ये नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाला मंजूरी देवून संपूर्ण देशात लागू केले.

नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणी ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये—

सुमारे ३४ वर्षांनंतर शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये बदल करण्यात आले असून भाषा शिक्षण, कौशल्य व व्यवसाय शिक्षण इत्यादी विषयामध्ये वैशिष्ट्ये पूर्ण बदल करण्यात आले.

- कोणत्याही विद्यार्थ्यांवर कोणतीही भाषा लादली जाणार नाही.
- 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' या उपक्रमांतर्गत इयत्ता सहावी ते आठवी पर्यायच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना 'भारतातील भाषा' या प्रकल्पामध्ये सहभाग घेता येणार आहे.
- विद्यार्थ्यांना माध्यमिक शिक्षण स्तरावर विविध विदेशी भाषांचा पर्यायदिला जाणार आहे.
- सुमारे ८ भारतीय भाषांमध्ये इ-कोर्सेस उपलब्ध होणार आहे.
- शिक्षण विभागाद्वारे पाली, पर्शियन आणि प्राकृत भाषांसाठी एक राष्ट्रीय संस्था उभारली जाणार आहे.
- पूर्वप्राथमिक शाळांकरिता NCERT कडून अभ्यासक्रम आखला जाणार असून हा अभ्यासक्रम संपूर्ण देशातील पूर्वप्राथमिक शाळांना लागू असणार आहे. त्याचबरोबर पूर्वप्राथमिक शिक्षण आंतरराष्ट्रीय दर्जाचे करण्याचा प्रयत्न आहे.
- ज्या ठिकाणी अंगणवाडी आणि पूर्वप्राथमिक शाळा नवीन अभ्यासक्रम राबविण्यात अपयशी ठरेल त्या ठिकाणी नवीन सर्व सोयी-सुविधा युक्त पूर्वप्राथमिक शाळा उभारली जाणार आहे.
- दिव्यांग विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी भारतीय सांकेतिक भाषा संपूर्ण देशात प्रमाणीत करण्यात येणार आहे.



संत तुकारामाच्या मनातील अंतर्बाह्य संघर्ष

प्रा.डॉ.गणेश भि. मोहोड

वाणिज्य भाषा प्रमुख

नारायणराव काळे स्मृती मॉडेल कॉलेज कारंजा (घाडगे) जि.वर्धा

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गोषवारा (Abstract)

महाराष्ट्र ही संतांची भूमी आहे. संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्राच्या व मराठी माणसाच्या मनावर अनेक शतकांपासून अधिराज्य गाजविण्याचे कार्य संतानी केलेले आहे. सांस्कृतिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक, धार्मिक व भाषिकदृष्ट्या महाराष्ट्राच्या व मराठी माणसाच्या जडणघडणीचा ताना आणि बाना विणण्यात वारकरी पंथाचे व वारकरी संतांचे व त्यांच्या अभंग वाडमयांचा सिंहाचा वाटा आहे. हे कोणालाही मान्यच करावे लागेल. संतांच्या साहित्याचा व विचारांचा जबरदस्त पगडा प्रत्येक मराठी मनावर आहे. “ज्ञानदेवे रचिला पाया, उभारिले देवालय ॥ तुका झालासे कळस । भजन करा सावकाश । या ओव्या बरेच काही सांगून जातात. वारकरी संप्रदायात संत ज्ञानेश्वरापासून सुरु झालेल्या सारस्वतांच्या या इमारतीचा कळस होण्याचे भाग्य संत तुकारामांना लाभले आहे.

ज्ञानदेव—तुकाराम यांचे सर्वच काव्य ही सुर्वण रत्नांची खाणच आहे. ज्ञानदेव—तुकाराम या थोर संतानी महाराष्ट्रात धार्मिक परिवर्तन करून जे भक्तियुग सुरु केले ते एक प्रकारचे क्रांतिकारक प्रबोधनयुगच होते. संत तुकारामांचे लौकिक जीवन, त्यांना करावा लागलेला कठोर भावनिक, मानसिक संघर्ष, संपूर्ण कुटुंबाची झालेली वाताहत, कुटुंबाची झालेली अन्नान्न दशा. नियतीने लवकरच त्यांचा सुखी संसार संपविला. अगदी विशी—बावीशीच्या आतच त्यांचे उध्वस्त झालेले प्रापंचिक जीवन, पत्नी, मुलाचा डोळयादेखत झालेला मृत्यू, भयंकर व दीर्घकाळ पडलेला दुष्काळ, यात झालेला कर्जबाजारीपणा, आत्मस्वकीयांनी तोडलेले संबंध या सर्वातून तुकाराम तावून सुलाखून निघाले. तुकारामच्या जीवनात आलेल्या या खाचखळ्यांमुळे त्यांना आलेले अनुभव त्यांनी आपल्या अभंगामध्ये अतिशय प्रभावीपणे व प्रभावी शब्दांमध्ये मांडलेले आहे. रात्रंदिवस आम्ही युध्दासारख्या प्रसंगाचा सतत सामना करीत आहोत असे ते म्हणतात.

बीजशब्द (Key Words)—

महाराष्ट्र, संतसाहित्य, वारकरी, संत, अभंग, तुकाराम, शब्दांचे, दुर्देवी, मौलिक, जीवन, रात्रंदिवस, लढा, तुकोबा, संसार, दुःख, प्रतिभा, कवित्वशक्ती, काव्य, अंतर्बाह्य, भूमी, सत्पुरुष, लौकिक.

प्रस्तावना—

महाराष्ट्र भूमीला संतांची फार मोठी परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. म्हणूनच महाराष्ट्राला संतांची “पवित्र भूमी” असे संबोधण्यात येते. या भूमीमध्ये होऊन गेलेल्या अनेक संतानी अतिशय सकस अशी साहित्य निर्मिती केलेली आहे. संतानी निर्माण केलेली साहित्य संपदा अजरामर झालेलीदिसून येते. अनेक शतकांअगोदर निर्मित झालेल्या साहित्य संपदेची गोडी इतकी अविट आहे की, जागतिकी—करणामध्ये जन्माला आलेल्या नवीन पिढीलाहीया संतांच्या साहित्याचे प्रचंड आकर्षण आहे, नव्हे ते मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिवसेंदिवस वृद्धिंगत होत आहे.

“संत या शब्दाचा सामान्य अर्थाने “साधुपुरुष” किंवा “सत्पुरुष” असा वापर समाजात आपण करीत असलो तरी त्या शब्दाचा विशिष्ट अर्थ वेगवेगळ्या संदर्भात वेगवेगळा असल्याचे अभ्यासाअंती आपल्याला दिसून येतो.

साक्षात्कारी सत्पुरुष, समाजाला अज्ञानाच्या अंधकारातून बाहेर काढणारा, समाजाला सतत मार्गदर्शन करणारा अधिकारी सत्पुरुष, संप्रदाय प्रवर्तक सत्पुरुष, वेगवेगळ्या संप्रदायाला उर्जित तत्त्वज्ञान देणारे सत्पुरुष, ग्रंथलेखन करणारे, मध्ययुगीन कालखंडात वाडमय निर्माण करणारे साक्षात्कारी अशा सत्पुरुषांना “संत”हा शब्द वापरण्यात येतो. महाराष्ट्रातील वारकरी संप्रदायात तर संताची मोठीच मांदियाळी निर्माण झालेली दिसून येते. संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत नामदेव, संत



बालमजूर : एक समस्या

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प्रस्तावना

विकसनशील व अविकसित देशामध्ये बालकामगारांच्या समस्येने रौद्र रूप धारण केले आहे.वाढती लोकसंख्या हे बालमजूर असण्याचे महत्वाचे कारण होय. वाढती लोकसंख्या या एका समस्येतून अनेक समस्या निर्माण होण्यास कारणीभूत ठरल्या.त्यामुळे शहरीकरणाची समस्या,सामाजिक जगण्याची किंमत वाढणे आणि भारतासारख्या देशात तर अकुशल अशिक्षित कामगारांची संख्या खूप जास्त आहे,हा वर्ग खेड्याकडून शहरांकडे वडतो.त्यामुळे शहरांवर तांन वाढतो.एका अंदाजानुसार २०२५ पर्यंत जगातील एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ८०% लोकसंख्या विकसनशील देशात असेल. जगात २६ शहरे अशी असतील की त्याची लोकसंख्या १ करोड पेक्षा जास्त असेल .त्यापैकी २२ शहरे ही विकसनशील देशात असतील त्यापैकी १८ शहरे आशिया खंडात असतील. त्यातून शहरांची नागरी व्यवस्था कोलमडून पडते.शहरात पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात त्यांना सामावून घेण्याची क्षमता नसते.त्यांना शहरात पुरेशा प्रमाणात रोजगारही उपलब्ध होत नाही.त्यामुळे हा वर्ग गरीब राहतो. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या घरातील लहान मुले/मुली यांना जगण्यासाठी काम करणे अपरिहार्य होऊन वसते. बालमजूरीमुळे दुहेरी मार रोजगार निर्मितीवर पडतो एकतर वयस्क कामगारांना काम मिळत नाही आणि बालकामगार अल्प मोबदल्यात अधिक काम (दिवसाला १२ ते १६ तास) करवून घेतल्या जाते. बालकामगार समाजात असणे म्हणजे तो समाज गरिब असणेच होय.

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हे खालील गृहत्काच्या आधारे करण्यात आले आहे.

- १)गरिबी, अशिक्षा हे कारण बालमजूरीच्या संदर्भात राहत आले आहे.
 - २)विकसित राष्ट्रांच्या किंवा देशांच्या तुलनेने विकसनशील व अविकसित राष्ट्रांमध्ये किंवा देशांमध्ये बालमजूरांची समस्या सर्वाधिक राहत आली आहे.
 - ३) भारतासारख्या देशात तर संघटीत व असंघटीत क्षेत्रात तसेच ग्रामीण आणि शहरी या दोन्ही क्षेत्रात बालमजूर आढळून येतात.
 - ४)संविधानिक व कायदेशीर तरतूदी पुरेशा असल्या तरी त्याची अमलबजावणी व्यवस्थित पद्धतीने होत नसल्यामुळे समस्यांचे निर्मूलन होण्याएवजी ही समस्येने रौद्र रूप धारण केले आहे .
- संविधानिक व कायदेशीर तरतूदी-

SOCIETY, CLASS AND CULTURE

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Abstract:

Society is an organized group of persons associated together for religious, benevolent, cultural, scientific, political, patriotic or other purposes. It has its own rules and regulations which are nearly compulsory for living in the same intellectual domain. However, this society has been classified for certain purposes to complete the needs of the society. It is necessary to have some distinction. It is called as a class and later on every society has a certain culture. It means this society bounded by some living ethics, rules, traditions and regulations for smooth functioning of society.

Keywords: Society-Class- Culture- beliefs- social status- classification

Man is a social animal. If we try to understand history of human beings, it is necessary to study ancient history of a man. Man doesn't know what society is? He lives like an animal wandering here and there. He totally detached from social life. Even primary needs like food, shelter cloth was not easily accessible to them. He eats fruits, roots, seeds and animal flesh. He prepared huts made from bamboo sticks and grass for shelter. If the primary needs are too away then think of other basic necessities of life. They were too away from all these. Though Man lives in a group, he knows that it is impossible for them to live alone. Man feels need to live in a company. He feared from deadly animals in the jungle. Unity is strength. As they faced number of problems living life, they understand the importance of society. Mankind made a rampant progress in every field. Later on, the situation improved largely in habits and culture. The roots of the term society can be found in Latin. Social which means companionship and friendship.

According to Aristotle, philosopher and thinker, man is social animal, is true as, it is impossible for anyone to live without society. Only gods and ghosts live in loneliness. It is a nature of man to be associated with others. It is impossible to live without the company of others. According to psychologist, if man has no friends when he had in difficult situation at this time, he has no way to

conclude his life. If he has friends, he can share his problems and difficulties with others and his life can be saved. According to McIver "society is a web of relationship." Outside family, there are other relations, just as we have some social responsibilities also. Comradeship, intimacy and association of any kind or degree would be impossible without some understanding of each other. According to Pertierra, society can be seen as the collection of individual members perusing their interest in the context of formal rules administrated by individual and implemented by the state, Man feels need of language for communication. He cannot express his emotions of anger, fear, love, hatred of anger, sympathy, pity, and terror without words. They felt so many problems in their daily life. They started to live in groups. It became impossible to live without each other. This society consist of many traditions, culture, superstitions, beliefs about mythology and religion. There was no classification of society into different classes in this early period. But a certain culture was existed then also. Primitive people acknowledged some rules and regulations for the advancement of the society. A group of people cans not live without culture. Each society has its beliefs, tradition and culture also. It is true that people were not literate and follow such unhealthy practices which were totally harmful for social welfare. It was good or bad, though, became an integral part of their life. Class distinction was also existed then also, but it was not too severe as it was seen in later age.

Society, class and culture are interrelated terms having relation with each other. It is clear that there are differences of class, caste, religion, race, culture, sex and tradition. Man is an intellectual animal. He has a unique quality of thinking. As per social strata, a classification of society has been done, as per economic, political, historical, geographical, traditional and social ethics and values. Though, it is true that real classification is depends on economic condition of any society, but social status of a group of people shows their living standard. Class of any society, sometimes, by geographical conditions also. Climate and environments compel them to live in same locality.

**The human predicament and meaninglessness in the novel of Arun Joshi****'The Foreigner'****Mohan Sudhakar Mendhe**

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Novels are usually related to social problems deeply rooted in society. It happens with all the novelist of India. It may be the novelist of pre-independence or post-independence era. Theme of human predicament and meaninglessness is a dominant one in all the novels of Arun Joshi. His novels depict the pen picture of urbanized and industrialized modern civilization with its dehumanizing impact on individual. Joshi's male characters lonely despairing separated not only from society but also from friends and relatives.

Sindi Oberoi is the protagonist of the novel, Indian orphan brought up in Kenya, is now studying in the United States. He finds himself an uprooted young man living in later half of the twentieth century who became separated from everyone. His loneliness uprooted in himself. It is not depending on geography or nationality. Possession delivers pain to him. His generalization based on his own experience during the course of his affair with Anna, 35 years old minor artist separated from her husband with whom she has his first sex experience. He gives her up for more attractive woman Kathy who when the infatuation is over, leaves him for her husband in order to preserve the sanctity of marriage. Sindi totally disregarded values of human relations, naturally leads obsession with detachment and non-involvement. He always asks a question to himself, when he returns to India after losing two meaningful relationships of his life. She was an American girl June, whom he loses to Babu, his best friend, because of his inability to return her love suitably. It is totally wonderful that he himself makes his life too difficult by too much of brooding introspection. According to him, marriage is more often a lust for possession than everything else. People, he believes get married just they buy new cars and gobble each other up.

Arun Joshi experiments with the medium of literature for studying man's predicament particularly in the light of motives responsible for his action on his psyche "My novels" says Joshi "are essentially attempts towards a better understanding of the world and of myself..... If did not write, I would use some other medium to carry on my exploration";

In the moment of extreme passion, he totally forgets his ideal of detachment. He doesn't want hurt to June. She has pretty and graceful like a cat, still lying beside him. She does not arouse him sexually, yet he wants to possess her. Her body shivers with passion, desire rises within him like a water behind a broken dam. He cries with lust for her. He enjoyed physical relations with her but when June expects a marriage with her proposal of marriage. He accepted to June that marital life was impossible for them.

June, is one of these rare persons who have capacity to forget themselves in somebody's trouble. She has such a complicated personality that she never soothes a person who left her, rather changes her choices. This is what she exactly does with two Indian students in the United States..... Sindi and his friend Babu. She likes a different people especially from Asia. To her, they are gentler and deeper than others. Babu is a person who can reach to any height for his love when June does not have any hope to get married to Sindi, she turns to Babu who physically seems to be fit for her. Babu is a kind of snob that he can do anything for June. He makes his decision fast, and never think of its result. Babu would not get what want in June. It is a fact only known to Sindi. June knows that she had married to a kid. Fed up with excessive dependence of Babu, June relaxes in the arms of Sindi.



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Identity Crisis in the novels of Arun Joshi

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Abstract

Arun Joshi deals with various fictional themes such as alienation, east-west encounter, human predicament and meaninglessness, existentialism. In his novels, the protagonist are always victims of their own identity though it may be Sindi Oberoi in 'The Foreigner', Billy in the strange case of Billy Biswas, Ratan Rathor in Apprentice, Som Bhaskar in The Last Lybrinth and Grand Master in The City and the River. All the protagonist of his novels wanders in the realm of their own identity. They are alienated from themselves, though they possess material wealth. Man struggled for his own existence throughout his life. He loses his self-importance as he always busy in gaining material accumulation. He loses harmony, peace of mind and satisfaction following the footsteps of personal benefits and own selfishness. It is rightly said by the famous poet Thomas Gray the paths of glory but leads to the grave. This is not a problem relating to the life of protagonists of Arun Joshi but it becomes a common phenomenon of our everybody's life. So, Arun Joshi focus light on this theme through his novels.

Key words: alienation, isolation, detachment, predicament, existence .

Arun Joshi is one of the Indo-English authors who gave new direction to his writing by travelling on the untrodden path. Man struggles throughout his life for identity. He strived his best to have a remarkable place in his life. Everyone has specific hereditary roots so firm from beginning. We pine for achieving special status, name and fame throughout our life. Arun Joshi's protagonist searches their status, but they are entangled in such an intricate web of their habits as it became impossible for them to get out from it. His novels are better attempt to understand the world and himself. Sometimes, it seems that his own experience of living abroad has been described by the writer.

It is day today's phenomenon that society is full of such issues. Literature is a mirror of society reflecting such issues. All the protagonist of Arun Joshi's novels are victims of such psychological,

social and cultural problems. They found themselves in the clutches of such unavoidable circumstances. Their life is full of misery and restlessness, doubts and hopeless longings, changing and divided thoughts as well as hunger of the body and a hunger of the soul. Though there was technical progress, rapid growth in technology and science, but materialistic views are still existing in then society and it was depicted by the writer. Alvin Toffler has spoken of the modern man "as the new nomad uninterested in putting down roots nowhere." (Toffler: 1970: 74-94). All the protagonist living life in isolation, alienation and deprived life. They were only fighters with their own destiny. All their dreams and visions are futile as they are infatuated by single dominating idea hovering in their mind. We feel sympathy and pity on their plight.

**डॉ. आंबेडकर आणि पत्रकारिता**

प्रा. वंदना ह. तागडे

नारायणराव काळे स्मृती मॉडेल कॉलेज, कारंजा (घा.), जि. वर्धा

डॉ. आंबेडकर हे सर्व जगाला घटनातज्ञ, कायदेपंडीत, अर्थतज्ञ अशा अनेक अंगांनी परिचित आहे. हे पत्रकार देखील होते. पण पत्रकारसृष्टीने पत्रकार म्हणून डॉ. आंबेडकरांची देखिल घेतलेली दिसून येत नाही. त्यांची पत्रकारिता ही खरपांगी, पोटभरु नव्हती तर त्यांच्यासमोर देशातील तमाम जनतेच्या प्रगतीची दृष्टी होती. हे त्यांचे महत्वाचे उद्दिष्ट होते. म्हणूनच त्यांच्या पत्रकारितेमध्ये राष्ट्रउध्दाराचा ठासून उल्लेख केलेला दिसून येते. ही त्यांची राष्ट्रउध्दाराची तळमळ त्यांच्या लेखनातून दिसून येते.

डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी ४ वृत्तपत्रांना जन्म दिला. भारतातील तमाम पददलितांच्या समस्या, त्यांची अवस्था चव्हाटयावर आणण्याकरिता पत्रलेखन फार महत्वाचे आहे. म्हणूनच त्यांनी १९२० मध्ये 'मूकनायक', १९२७ मध्ये 'बहिष्कृत भारत', १९३० मध्ये 'जनता', १९५६ मध्ये 'प्रबुध्द भारत', ही पाश्चिमे काढली. 'मूकनायक' व 'बहिष्कृत भारत' या पत्रांचे संपादन त्यांनी स्वतः केले, तर 'जनता' व 'प्रबुध्द भारत' या पत्रांचे संपादन आपल्या सहकाऱ्यांकडून केले. बहिष्कृत भारतच्या संपादनात डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी अतिशय दृष्टीने लक्ष घातले. बारिक-सारिकगोष्टींकडे लक्ष दिले. यासंबंधी डॉ. आंबेडकर म्हणतात, "बहिष्कृत भारताच्या संपादकास मदत करण्यासाठी दुसरा एखादा संपादक ठेवण्याइतपत पत्राची सांपत्तिक स्थिती नव्हती. तसेच स्वार्थ त्यागी असा दलितांमधील माणूस सुध्दा मिळाला नाही. बाहेरचा लोकांचाही पाठिंबा न मिळाल्यामुळे 'बहिष्कृत भारत' मधील बरेच लिखाण मला करावे लागले." बाबासाहेब निस्वार्थ हेतूने आपले पत्रकारितेचे कार्य करित राहले.

बाबासाहेबांची पत्रकारिता जाणून घेण्यासाठी 'मूकनायक' व 'बहिष्कृत भारत' मधील पत्र त्यासाठी आधारभूत आहे. या पत्रांमधून बाबासाहेबांच्या पत्रकारितेचे संपूर्ण दर्शन घडते. "काय करू आता धरुनिया भीड । निःशंक हे तोंड वाजविले ॥ नव्हे जगी कोणी मुकीयाचा जाण । सार्थक लज्जून नव्हे होत." या ओळीने बाबासाहेबांनी 'मूकनायक' पत्राला सुरुवात केली. मुक्या असलेल्या समाजाला त्यांच्या या पत्राने बोलके केले. पाश्चिमांच्या पहिल्या अंकात डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी आपल्या पाश्चिमांचे सुबोध, सरळ, जोरदार व स्पष्ट भाषेत उद्देश स्पष्ट केले. ते म्हणतात 'हिंदूस्थान हा देश म्हणजे केवळ विषमतेचे माहेरघर आहे. हिंदू समाज हा मनोरा आहे व एक एक जात म्हणजे एक एक मजला आहे. पण या मनोऱ्यास शिडी नाही. एका मजल्यावरून दुसऱ्या मजल्यावर जाण्यास मार्ग नाही. ज्या मजल्यात ज्यांनी जन्मावे, त्यांनी त्याच मजल्यात मरावे. खालच्या मजल्यातील मनुष्य कितीही लायक असो त्याला वरच्या मजल्यात प्रवेश नाही. वरच्या मजल्यातील माणूस कितीही नालायक असो त्याला खालच्या मजल्यावर लोटण्याची कुणाचीही छाती नाही. युगानेयुगे चालत आलेले हास्य, दारिद्र्य हयापासून बहिष्कृत वर्गाची मुक्तता करण्यासाठी आकाशपाताळ एक केले पाहिजे," त्या काळात वृत्तपत्राचे दोन उद्देश असल्याचे दिसते. एक स्वातंत्र्याच्या आंदोलनाला गती देणे आणि दुसरे म्हणजे समाजसुधारणा करणे. पण बाबासाहेबांची पत्रकारिता ही संपूर्ण मानवजातीच्या हितासाठी होती. वरवरची सुधारणा त्यांना मान्य नव्हती. मूकनायकच्या एका लेखात ते म्हणतात, "भारत स्वतंत्र होण्यानेच सर्व कार्यभाग साभेल, असे नाही, भारत हे एक राष्ट्र बनले पाहिजे की, ज्यात प्रत्येक नागरिकाला धार्मिक, आर्थिक आणि राजकीय हक्क सारखे असून व्यक्तिविकासाला प्रत्येक नागरिकास वाव मिळेल. ते म्हणतात की, राजकीय स्वातंत्र्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणारे नेते दुसरीकडे या देशातील माणसाला माणसासारखी वागणूक द्यायला तयार नाही. तेव्हा माणसाला माणूसकीचे निसर्गदत्त हक्क मिळवून देण्याचा येथील लोकांना त्यांच्या हक्काची जाणीव करून देण्याचा प्रयत्न डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी आपल्या पत्रातून केला.

त्यांच्या लेखातून प्रचंड विद्वत्तेचे दर्शन घडते. त्यांचे लेख म्हणजे प्रचंड कोटीचे तत्वज्ञान होते. त्यांची पत्रकारिता आक्रमक पण तितकीच संयमी होती. ते म्हणतात, "एखादी जात अवनत

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे आर्थिक विचार

डॉ. उल्हास रामजी रठोड

नारायणराव काळे स्मृती मॉडेल कॉलेज, करंजा (माडग) जि. कां.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा जन्म १४ एप्रिल १८९१ साली झाला. त्यांचे शिक्षण गुरूवातोत्रा दापोली, सातारा व मुंबई येथे झाले, त्यांच्या जडणपडणीमध्ये महाराज सयाजीराव गायकवाड यांचा मोठा वाटा आहे. अमेरिकेतील कोलंबिया विद्यापिठात व इंग्लंडमधील लंडन स्कूल ऑफ एकॉनॉमिक्स मध्ये त्यांनी अध्ययन करून एम. ए. ते डी. एस्सी. या पदव्या प्राप्त केल्या. प्रो. सेलिंगमन हे अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ त्यांचे मार्गदर्शक होते तर इंग्लंडमध्ये त्यांना प्रो. एडविन कॅनन हे मार्गदर्शक होते त्यांचे तिन पैकी दोन प्रबंध त्याकाळी प्रकाशित झाले आणि चांगले गाजले. वयाच्या २४ व्या वर्षी त्यांनी 'Administration and Finance of the East India Company' हा शोध निबंध १९१५ ला लिहला व तो आंबेडकर साहित्यामध्ये पुढे प्रकाशित झाला. १९२३ मध्ये D.Sc. या पदवी करिता 'The Problem of the Rupeeits Origin & Solution' हा प्रबंध प्रकाशित झाला. तर 'The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India' हा प्रबंध १९२५ मध्ये प्रकाशित झाला. १९१८ सिडनेहॅम या अमेरिकेतील महाविद्यालयात त्यांची अर्थशास्त्राचे प्राध्यपक म्हणून नियुक्ती करण्यात आली. त्यांच्या आर्थिक विचारात शेती, उद्योग, चलनविषयक विचार, आर्थिक नियोजन, कामगार विषयक विचार इत्यादी दिसून येतात.

आर्थिक विचारामध्ये योगदान—

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या पुस्तक रूपामध्ये प्रकाशित झालेल्या प्रबंधमध्ये वेगवेगळ्या विषयाशी संबंधीत मुद्द्याचा उदापोह करण्यात आला आहे. तसेच दलित शोषितांच्या समस्यांना केंद्र गृहित धरून त्यांनी इतर आर्थिक विषयावर सुध्दा मते प्रदर्शित केले आहे. श्रमिकांचे प्रश्न, शेतीच्या समस्या, समाजवादी विचाराची चर्चा या दलित शोषितांच्या संदर्भाशिवाय पूर्ण होत नाही. भारतीय अंदाजपत्रके आणि घटनेवरील भाषणे, इंडिपेंडंट लेबर पार्टी आणि शेडयूल्ड कास्ट फेडरेशन यांचे जाहिरनामे यातून प्रामुख्याने त्यांचे आर्थिक विचार व्यक्त झाले दिसते. त्यांच्या प्रबंधामधील आर्थिक विचार—

१. शोध निबंध

१९१५ मध्ये 'ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे प्रशासन आणि वित्त' या शोध निबंधात त्यांनी ब्रिटीश राजवटीचे भारतातील योगदान आणि शोषण या दोन्ही बाजूचा विचार एक चिकीत्सक म्हणून केला. यामध्ये इंग्रजांनी भारताला दिलेली गोष्ट म्हणजे शांती, पाश्चिमात्य शिक्षणाची सुरुवात करून त्यांनी एका पुरातन सुसंस्कृत राष्ट्राला आधुनिक संस्था व जिवनाच्या संपर्कात आणले. त्यांनी दिलेले प्रशासन सदोष असूनही सशक्त व परिणामकारक आहे, परंतु आर्थिक विपन्नावस्थेच्या तुलनेत केवळ गुंरांची शांती जास्त पसंत करायची का? हा जाचा त्याचा प्रश्न आहे. भारताने इंग्लंडला जितके दिले त्यामानाने इंग्लंडचे योगदान काहीही नाही, असे आंबेडकरांचे मत होते.

२. प्रादेशिक वित्त—

१८३३ पासून वित्तीय व्यवस्थेचा विकास कसा झाला याचा शोध या प्रबंधात घेतला आहे. ब्रिटीशांची वसाहतवादाची रचना, नोकरशाही आणि देशातील प्रतिगामी धोरणे यावर चिंतन केले. इंग्रजांच्या शासनामुळे भारतामध्ये झालेली प्रगती मान्य करून, सुख शांती करिता गुलामगिरीत आनंद मानणारे भारतीय लोक काही मुकी जनावरे नाहीत, याची जाणीवही त्यांनी करून दिली. इंग्लंड मधील उत्पादक व उद्योग यांचे हित लक्षात घेवून भारतीय धोरण आखणी केली जाते, त्यामुळे भारतामध्ये लोकांना हालअपेष्टा सहन कराव्या लागते असे मत डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी प्रतिपादन केले.

३. रूपयाचा प्रश्न—

भारताचा रूपया व इंग्लंडचा पौंड यांच्या संबंधाचा अभ्यास करतांनी त्यांनी किन्स सारख्या अर्थशास्त्रज्ञावर सुध्दा टिका केली. भारतीय सुवर्ण विनिमय प्रारूपाच्या शास्त्रीय आधाराचे विश्लेषण करण्याचा प्रयत्न किन्सने केला होता. परंतु किन्सच्या विचारावर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी आक्षेप घेतले. कारण किन्सने आपल्या विश्लेषणात एका मुलभूत तत्वाकडे दुर्लक्ष केले होते. ते म्हणजे जो पर्यंत रूपयाच्या सामान्य क्रयशक्ती समानता येत नाही, तो पर्यंत हे चलन स्थिर होणे शक्य नाही. त्यामुळे हे उपाय रोम बरा करण्याऐवजी वाढवत आहे. कारण रोगा ऐवजी लक्षणावर उपाय होत आहे. या स्वर्ण विनिमय प्रमापामुळे भारतामध्ये सुवर्ण विनिमय प्रमापाला विरोध करणारे अनेक होते. पण उपाय—योजना कोणती असावी या संबंधी मतभेद होते. इतरांना रूपयाची सुवर्णात परिणामकारक परिवर्तनीयता असणे हा स्वैर्याचा उपाय वाटत होता, तर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना निर्गमनाची निश्चित मर्यादा असलेला अपरिवर्तनीय रूपया हाच स्थिर असू शकतो यावर भर दिला. इतरांना फावूलर समितीच्या सुचना स्वैर्य निर्माण करणार असे वाटत होते, पण डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी या सुचनांच्या अंमबजावणीमुळे गोधळ निर्माण झाला असे मत दिले. रूपया आणि पौंडचा संबंध भारतावर भार टाकणारा तर ब्रिटनला लाभ देणारा होता. त्यामुळे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी अशी भूमिका घेतली की,



भारतीय जातीव्यवस्थेचे सामाजिक जिवावर परिणाम

प्रा.डॉ.उल्हास रामजी राठोड

(समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख)नारायणराव काळे स्मृती मॉडेल कॉलेज कारंजा (घा.)

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भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था ही जगातील इतर समाज व्यवस्थेपेक्षा वेगळी आहे. याचे कारण म्हणजे भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेची रचना जातीव्यवस्थेनुसार झालेली आहे. 'जात नाही ती जात' या पासून तर समान कुल गोत्र, आचारधर्म असलेल्या व्यक्तींचा समुह म्हणजे जात. रीस्ले हा समाजशास्त्रज्ञ जातीची व्याख्या अशी करतो. पुराणकाळातील दैवी किंवा मानवी पूर्वजांचा वंश म्हणून सांगणारा, परंपरागत एकूणच व्यवसाय करणारा, एक विशिष्ट नांव धारण करणारा, अनेक कुटुंबांचा एकजिनसी गट म्हणजे जात होय. जातिची व्याख्या करणे तसे अवघड आहे. परंतु त्या व्यवस्थेची वैशिष्ट्ये वेगवेगळ्या विचारवंतांनी वेगवेगळ्या पध्दतीने मांडली आहे.

प्रत्येक समाजाचे विभाजन व स्तरीकरण हे व्यावसायिक किंवा आर्थिक घटकांवर अवलंबून असते तसेच सामाजिक स्तरीकरण हे सामाजिक नियंत्रणासाठी आवश्यक आहे. स्तरीकरणातून सामाजिक नियंत्रण प्रस्थापीत होवून समाजात शांतता व सुव्यवस्था निर्माण केल्या जावू शकते पण हिंदू समाजाचे विभाजन हे पितृक आधारावर आहे. हिंदू समाज हा चार वर्णांमध्ये विभाजित असून ते ब्राम्हण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य आणि शुद्र असे आहेत. सुरुवातीच्या काळात आर्यांमध्ये कोणतेच विभाजन नव्हते पण जेव्हा भारतात आले आणि अनार्य त्यांच्या संपर्कात आले तेव्हा हा आर्य समाज दोन भागात विभागल्या गेला ते विभाग म्हणजे —

(१) वेदांना जाणणारा आर्य समाज

(२) वेदांना न जाणणारा अनार्य समाज.

असे दोन विभाग झाले आहे. नंतर कार्याच्या आधारावर ब्राम्हण जे शिकवते व शिकते आणि धार्मिक कार्य करते ते लोक समाविष्ट करण्यात आले. क्षत्रिय यामध्ये युध्द आणि शासन करणारे लोक समाविष्ट होते वैश्य या मध्ये व्यापार व शेती करणारे लोक समाविष्ट होते शुद्र यामध्ये अनार्य व अन्य तीन वर्गांची सेवा करणारे लोक समाविष्ट होते सुरुवातीला या व्यवस्थेला वर्ण व्यवस्था संबोधल्या जायचे व वैदीक काळापर्यंत ही चातूर्वर्ण व्यवस्था लवचिक होती कारण हा कर्मावर वर्ण बदल करणे शक्य होते. तसेच शुद्र सोडून अन्य सर्व वर्णांमध्ये परस्पर संबंध होते कार्याच्या आधारावर अधिकार सुध्दा परिवर्तित होत होते. वैदिक काळानंतर वर्णव्यवस्थेचे समर्थन धर्म व तर्क या आधारावर केल जावू लागले पुरुषसुक्तामध्ये असे म्हटले आहे की, ईश्वराने आपल्या शिलेतून ब्राम्हण, भुजांमधून क्षत्रिय, कटिकेमधून वैश्य आणि चरणातून शुद्रांना जन्म दिला कपीलने या वर्णव्यवस्थेचे समर्थन मानव आणि निसर्गाच्या विधीन आधारावर केले आहे. यामध्ये अनेक सात्विक गुणांनी युक्त व्यक्तीला ब्राम्हण संबोधले राजस गुणांनी युक्त व्यक्तीला क्षत्रिय व वैश्य आणि तामस गुणांनी युक्त व्यक्तीला शुद्र संबोधले. तसेच तर्काच्या आधारावर सुध्दा या व्यवस्थेचे समर्थन केले आहे. आत्म्याच्या आवा—गमणाच्या सिध्दांतानुसार आत्मा वेळोवेळी जन्म घेतो त्यामुळे प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचा वर्ण हे मागील जन्माचे कर्म—कर्माचे फळ आहे. त्यामुळे प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने आपल्या धर्माचे पालन केले पाहिजे.

आर्यांची चातूर्वर्ण व्यवस्था उदारता व व्यावहारिक उपयोगीतेवर आधारित असून त्यावेळी विजयी व्यक्ती पराजयी व्यक्तीला नष्ट करत होता किंवा दास बनवत होता भारतीय आर्यांना मात्र

प्रा.डॉ. उल्हास रामजी राठोड

नारायणराव काळे स्मृती मॉडेल कॉलेज कारंजा (घा.), जि. वर्धा
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प्रस्तावना—

महात्मा गांधीजींचा जन्म 2 ऑक्टोबर 1869 मध्ये ‘पोरबंदर’ गुजरात येथील वैष्णव कुटुंबात झाला. त्यांच्या वडिलांचे नाव करमचंद व आईचे नाव पुतळीबाई होते. गांधीजींचा विवाह वयाच्या 13 व्या वर्षी कस्तुरबा बरोबर झाला. त्यांनी 1887 मध्ये मॅट्रीकची परीक्षा पास केली. 1891 मध्ये बॅरीस्टरची पदवी प्राप्त केली. पोरबंदरच्या एका व्यापाऱ्याने एक वर्षाच्या करारावर 1893 मध्ये दक्षिण आफ्रिकेला नेले. वर्ष संपत असतांनाच हिंदुस्थानावरील अन्यायाविरुद्ध लढा सुरू केला. जवळपास 20 वर्षे दक्षिण आफ्रिकेला वास्तव्य करून 1915 मध्ये दक्षिण आफ्रिकेला कायमचा रामराम ठोकून मुंबईला परत आले. त्यांचे दक्षिण आफ्रिकेतील कामाच्या प्रसिध्दीमुळे भारतात जंगी स्वागत झाले. हरीद्वारच्या कांगडी गुरुकुलाच्या आचार्य श्रध्दानंद यांच्या कडून महात्मा पदवी प्राप्त झाली. (रविद्रनाथ टागोर यांनी महात्मा पदवी दिली) 1917 मध्ये ‘चंपा’ आरण्यातील शेतकऱ्यांचा प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी लढा तसेच भारतीयांनी मित्र राष्ट्रांना मदत करावी असे आव्हान केले. 1918 मध्ये खिलाफत चळवळीला पाठिंबा दिला. रॉलट टॅक्ट विरुद्ध सत्याग्रह केला. 1920 मध्ये 6 एप्रिलला देशभर हरताळ, 1920 मध्ये नागपूर काँग्रेसच्या अधिवेशनात असहकाराचे आंदोलन सुरू ठेवण्याचा प्रस्ताव, तसेच खिलाफत चळवळ सुरू ठेवण्याचा ठराव करण्यात आला. त्यामुळे ब्रिटीश सरकार अडचणीत आले.

असहकार म्हणजे काय ?

‘साधारणतः असहकार शब्द एखाद्या कार्यात एक व्यक्ती किंवा संघटना दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीचे किंवा संस्थेचे सहाय्य, सहकार्य किंवा सहभाग घेवू इच्छित असेल तर दुसऱ्याने तो न देणे, या अर्थाने वापरला जातो. म्हणजेच एखाद्या व्यक्ती किंवा संघटना इतरांकडून सहकार्य घेवून आपला मनोवांछित उद्देश पूर्ण करण्याच्या प्रयत्नात असेल अशा वेळी दुसऱ्याने तसे करण्यास सहाय्य न करणे म्हणजे असहकार होय.’ परंतु भारतामध्ये या शब्दाचा अर्थ हा राजकीय आंदोलनाशी निगडित असल्यामुळे त्याचा अर्थ हा वेगळा घेतला जातो. कारण भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्य संग्रामातील असहकार हा एक महत्वाचा टप्पा होवून गेला आहे. असहकार, बहिष्कार, कायदेभंग या नावाने भारतातील स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनाच्या घटना निगडित असल्यामुळे या शब्दाचा अर्थ वेगळ्या अर्थाने घेतला जातो. असहकार व बहिष्कार या गोष्टी बऱ्याच वेळा जवळ जवळ एकच आहेत असे म्हणता येईल, पण या व्यतिरिक्त आहे असे म्हणावे लागेल अर्थात असहकार व कायदेभंग या दोन्हीही क्रिया प्रस्थापीत सत्ता व निचे कायदे यांच्या विरुद्ध बंड करण्याकरीता वापरण्यात येत असेल. यातील असहकार म्हणजेच सौम्य स्वरूपातील प्रस्थापीत सत्तेविरोधी विरोध ठरतो. तर कायदेभंग हे उघड-उघड सत्तेविरोधी एक पुकारलेले युद्धच असते. गांधी विचारातून असहकार आंदोलनाला विशेष महत्व होते. कारण, सत्य व अहिंसेचे पुजारी होते. म्हणून त्यांनी असहकार आंदोलनाचा पुरस्कार केला व भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यात ही एक महत्वपूर्ण घटना आहे.

असहकार आंदोलनाची पार्श्वभूमी—

राजकीय क्षेत्रात स्वकीयषासनाशी असहकार करता येते किंवा परकीय सरकार विरुद्ध हे शस्त्र उपसता येते. भारतात ब्रिटीश सत्तेविरुद्ध राजकीय स्वातंत्र्यासाठी जवळपास सव्वासे वर्षे लढावे लागले. इ.स. 1857 च्या उठावापासून ब्रिटीश सरकार विरुद्ध गुप्तपणे तयारी करून सशस्त्र लढाई करण्याच्या योजना अनेक क्रांतीकारकांनी आखल्या होत्या. परंतु इ.स. 1885 मध्ये ‘इंडियन नॅशनल काँग्रेस’ ची स्थापनाझाली त्याआधीही बॉम्बे असोशिएशन, मद्रास नेटीव्ह असोशिएशन, इंडियन असोशिएशन अशा काही संस्था अस्तित्वात होत्या, पण काँग्रेसच्या स्थापनेनंतर या संस्थांचे महत्व फारच कमी झाले. तथापी पूर्वीच्या त्या छोट्या संस्था आणि इ.स.

जागतिकीकरण व ग्रामीण विकास

डॉ. उल्हास रामजी राठोड

नारायणराव काळे स्मृती मॉडेल कॉलेज कारंजा(घा.), जि. वर्धा - 442203

प्रस्तावना :

1991 च्या काळात भारतावर आर्थिक संकट आल्यामुळे त्या स्थितीतून मार्ग काढण्यासाठी नवीन आर्थिक निती स्वीकारण्यात आली. त्यामध्ये जागतिकीकरण, खाजगीकरण व उदारीकरण या तीन घटकांना विशेष महत्व प्राप्त झाले. या घटकाच्या माध्यमातून देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाचा वेग वाढविण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करण्याच्या दृष्टीकोणातून काही पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास करून भारतातील असलेल्या समस्यांवर मात करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात आले. त्यामध्ये प्रमुख लक्ष्य म्हणजे ग्रामीण विकास, रोजगार वाढ, दारिद्र्य निर्मुलन करून जीवनमानात वाढ करण्याचे उद्दीष्ट ठेवण्यात आले. त्याकरीता जागतिकीकरण करणे हा प्रभावी उपाय योजल्या गेला. त्याकरीता जागतिकीकरण करणे हा प्रभावी उपाय योजल्या गेला. त्याकरीता जागतिकीकरणाचा अर्थ पाहणे आवश्यक आहे.

जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे काय?

“जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे, “जागतिक बाजारासाठी देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था खुली करून देणे होय”. यामध्ये देशाला अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठेत स्पर्धा करण्याची शक्ती प्राप्त करावी लागते. म्हणजेच देशाचे उत्पादन व्यापार आणि वित्तीय व्यवहार या संबंधी विकसित देशाशी होणारी आंतरक्रिया म्हणजेच जागतिकीकरण होय. जागतिकीकरणामुळे विकसनशील देशाला प्रगती करण्याच्या अनेक संधी प्राप्त होतात. त्याच बरोबर आव्हानेसुद्धा उभी असतात. त्यांना यशस्वीपणे तोंड द्यावे लागते. विकसनशील देशाला स्पर्धला समोर जाण्यासाठी क्षमता वाढवावी लागते.

जागतिकीकरणामध्ये व्यापार, वित्त, रोजगार, तंत्रज्ञान, दळणवळण, विदेशी स्थलांतरण, पर्यावरण राहीणमान, शासन, समाजव्यवस्था, संस्कृती अशा सर्व क्षेत्रामध्ये रूपांतरण घडून येत असते. वित्ती व भांगवल यांच्या मालकीत बदल होतो. बाजारात स्पर्धा घडून येते. संशोधन व ज्ञान यांना संलग्न तंत्रज्ञान निर्माण होते. नव-नव्या वस्तुद्वारा उपभोग व राहणीमानाचे आधुनिकीकरण घडून येते. संपूर्ण जगाविषयी जाणीव निर्माण होते. राजकीय संलग्नता वाढते. जागतिक जिवनमानाची क्षमता व व्यवस्थापना या सर्वांवर प्रभाव पडतो. अशाप्रकारे जागतिकीकरण हे आर्थिक, राजकीय व सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रांना व्यापून टाकणारे असते. आंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधीच्या मते, जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे वस्तु, सेवा व आंतरराष्ट्रीय भांडवल प्रवाह अतिजलद व प्रसरण पावणारे तंत्रज्ञान यांचे वाढते प्रमाण तसेच विविधता यांच्या सहाय्याने जागतिक देशामध्ये सतत वाढत जाणारे परस्परावलंबन होय.

आय.एम.एफ. चा मुख्य उद्देश जागतिक शांतता व सुव्यवस्था निर्माण करणे असून संघर्षरत देशांना परस्परावलंबीच्या माध्यमाने शांततेच्या मार्गावर आणणे हे होते. जागतिकीकरणाची कल्पना नवीन नाही. रामायण, महाभारतासारख्या महाकाव्यामध्येसुद्धा इतर देशाशी होत असलेल्या व्यापाराचा उल्लेख आढळतो. आधुनिक काळात 1970 च्या काळापासून सिथिलीकरण व उदारीकरणाला सुरुवात झाली. बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्या व अमेरिकेच्या पुढाकाराने आंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधी व जागतिक अधिकोश यांच्या अर्थसाहय देण्याच्या क्रियेतून उदारीकरणाची कार्यवाही करण्यात येत आहे. सरकारी क्षेत्राचे स्वरूप बदलले, सरकारने शिक्षण, आरोग्य व मानव विकास या क्षेत्राकडे लक्ष देवून उत्पादक, निर्माणक उद्योग स्थापणे व चालविणे हे खाजगी क्षेत्राकडे द्यावे आणि खाजगी क्षेत्राला संपत्ती व रोजगार वाढविण्यास प्रोत्साहन