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Title

Impact of Rural Conditions on Girls' Education

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From

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Principals:
Smt Rajkamal Baburao Tidke
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Impact of Rural Conditions on Girls' Education

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Abstract:-

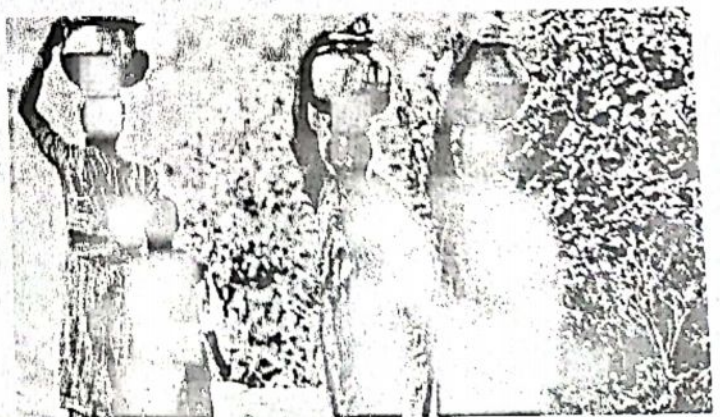
The main problem facing girls in rural areas is education, everyone needs to get education but girls are not allowed to get the required amount of education, because if girls are educated then there are problems in marriage, they have to go to city for higher education. Due to the lack of higher education facilities in rural areas, people are already getting married with less education, tuition facilities are also not available in rural areas, people in rural areas are not already well off, financial problems are created, tendency to teach small emotions is high Giving is considered secondary.

Key Words: - Education, Rural, Living, etc.

Introduction:-

The rural conditions in India are very poor, the standard of living is very poor, the parents who are working in the fields and the brothers who are with them are trying their best to get rid of the problem. Yes, but girls are still not allowed to express their views in the 21st century, so girls are not given the comfort they need today, Indian culture is considered to be very civilized Pavlo Pavli is convinced, so the girls do not get as much freedom as they want, the parents still consider the girls as a burden and once they grow up, they get out of the marriage, this is a common misconception about the girl child in the society. The reason why she wants to be educated is because she wants to get married in Pune.

The importance of women is unique in Indian culture and history, but in India you can see different cultures, different cultures teach this diversity, you can see the importance of the three in each religion, language, creed, caste in the society. However, after independence, their status has been degraded, but later on, girls have been tried to be socialist, manipulative, captivating.

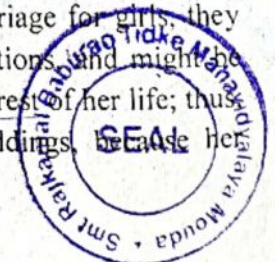


The social, physical, mental and moral exploitation of the girl child began to come, it also degraded the quality of education of girls By lowering the age of marriage for girls, they were forced to marry at an early age, she is subjected to many restrictions, and might be required to shave her head permanently, or to wear white clothes for the rest of her life; thus stigmatized, she is not allowed to enter in any celebration, e.g. weddings, because her

A-P Naik

Principal

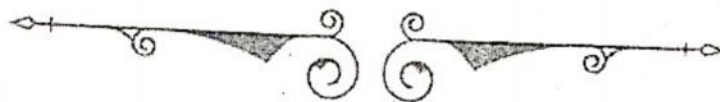
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Title

Humanism in the Short Stories of R. K. Narayan

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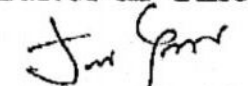
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Humanism in the Short Stories of R. K. Narayan

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Abstract:

This paper especially focuses on R. K. Narayan's contribution to Indian short stories as a short story writer. Probably he is the first Indian short story writer who has reached on world's literature platform. His unique style and the South Indian rural setting of his stories create the feeling of pure Indians. We see that the whole world has become materialistic and selfish. Now the people have become moneyed yet we find that they are so narrow mind. But what we find in the stories of R. K. Narayan that the protagonists are although poor, wretched yet they are philanthropists and compassionate towards the people like him or her. They treat the other persons as humans and endeavour to help them although they face the contrary consequences. But they never quit their pious path. Thus they show their humanism in them. Their humanism makes them extraordinary although they seem ordinary.

Keywords:

Stories, contribution, unique style, moneyed, selfish, protagonists, philanthropists, compassionate, endeavour, consequences, humanism.

Introduction:

Short story is one of the oldest genre of literary expression and an inseparable aspect of social development. We have experienced emotional purgation of happiness or sadness while listening to our grandmother's stories on cold wintry nights or summer afternoons and felt happy or sad. A story sometimes takes us to a world other than the one we are living in and are left fascinated by it. A short story gains popularity over other as it is easier to read and less time-consuming. But a short story is also perhaps harder to write as it has to create its effect in a limited space.

R. K. Narayan was born on 10 October 1906 in Madras (now Chennai). His father Rasipuram Venkatarama Iyer Krishnaswami Iyer. His mother was Gnanambal. His father was a person who had preferred modern ways and had come out of his orthodox family. He shortened his name as R.K. Narayan from Rasipuram Krishnaswami Iyer on Graham Greene's advice was an Indian author whose works of fiction include a series of books about people and their interactions in an imagined town in India called Malgudi. He is one of three leading figures of early Indian literature in English, along with Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao. He is credited with bringing Indian literature in English to the rest of the world, and is regarded as one of



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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON MSME SECTOR IN INDIA

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Sandhya Wankhede

Abstract: The COVID-19 has brought the entire world to a standstill and increasing a very serious threat to the Indian economy in many sectors particularly MSMEs. Most of the companies under MSME sector are largely dependent on raw material from Agriculture and various other countries. But due to complete lockdown has led to various issues like complete stoppage of production, non-availability of manpower, the uncertainty of consumption, and liquidity crunch in the market. In India MSMEs sector was already facing the problems demonetization, GST, economic slowdown and now, the COVID-19 lockdown. Due to this the sector has render many people jobless and closure of thousands of industrial units forever. This paper discusses the impact of Impact of COVID-19 on MSME sector In India.

Keywords: COVID-19, Indian economy, MSMEs, lockdown

Introduction: The ongoing crisis of COVID-19 has brought curbing on the dealing with the economic ramifications. The governments has imposed the complete lockdown has battered all sectors of the economy, particularly MSMEs among the worst-hit. The MSME is the important sector of the economy representing the 33.4% of India's manufacturing output and employ more than 120 million skilled and unskilled labour forces and have an important role in the export. It is a fact that due to pandemic outbreak and the consequent stoppage of economic activities resulted into businesses facing extinction risks.

[Signature]
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Dr. Sandhya Wankhede
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Dr. Sandhya Wankhede Arts & Commerce College, Khaparkheda



कोरोना १९ आणि समाजमनावर झालेला परीणाम

डॉ. दिलिप चव्हाण

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक

एस. आर. बी. टी. महाविद्यालय,

मौदा.

प्रस्तावना : भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला कुचंबुन टाकणारा एक विषानु. हा विषानु भारतीय नाही मात्र याचा प्रचार व प्रसार होण्यास वेळ देखिल लागला नाही याला कारन म्हणजे, भारतातील शासनव्यवस्था व प्रसारमाध्यमे आहेत. बर या विषानु चे नाव आहे कोरोना याला कोविड 19 असे बोलल्या जाते कारन डिसेंबर 2019 मध्ये वुहान शहरात हे चिन देशात आहे. याच प्रांतात सर्वप्रथम आला . म्हणजे सर्वात प्रथम या शहरात एक व्यक्ती मिळाला ज्याला ताप. नाक वाहने. खोकला होता व यावर उपचार करुन बरा होत नव्हता. यामुळे याचा परीनाम त्याच्या घरी. परीसर व तो व्यक्ती ज्या ज्या व्यक्ती बरोबर भेटला त्या त्या व्यक्तीमध्ये हि लक्षणे आढळली त्यावरुन तेथिल शास्त्रज्ञांनी त्याला नाव दिले कोरोना. चिन या देशात हि माहामारी अधिक प्रमानात वाढत गेली तेथिल वास्तव्यास असणारे इतर देशातील लोक आपआपल्या देशात पलायन करायला सुरुवात झाली काही लोक अमेरीका, आस्ट्रेलिया, इटली, पाकिस्तान, व इतर देशाप्रमाणे भारतात देखिल आले व आपल्या सोबत या महारीला घेउन आले त्यातुन याचा प्रसार होण्यास सुरुवात मात्र झाली. पाहाता पाहाता अख्या जगावर राज्य करावयास सुरुवात केली. यात इटली व अमेरीका तसेच इंग्लंड या देशामध्ये थैमान माजले. या कोविड 19 ला भारतात जास्त वाढू न देण्याचे आव्हान स्विकारुन भारतातील प्रधानमंत्री यांनी सर्वप्रथम देशाला लॉक करन्याचा निर्णय घेतला हा दिवस होता 24 एप्रिल 2020 सायंकाडी च्या सुमारास,

ज्या प्रमाने डिसेंबर 2014 मध्ये देखिल निर्णय घेण्यात आला होता आजपासुन आपल्या जवळील असलेली 2000 रु. 100 रु. रक्कम, नोटा आता चालनार नाही. यानंतर आपणास नोटा बदलुन मिळतील व त्या नंतर अनेक जे काही घडले ते देशाने पाहिले सकाळ पासून ते सायंकाळपर्यंत नोटा बदलून घेण्यासाठी बँकांच्या समोर रांगा च रांगा व त्यात गेलेले निष्पाप लोकांचे बळी. देशातील लोकांना लग्न समारंभ, दवाखाने, दररोज च्या जिवनावश्यक वस्तू खरेदि करण्यात अडचणि व त्यात अनेक अडथळे देशाने अनुभवले. त्यात देशातील लोकांना होत असलेला त्रास जानवत होता मात्र देशातील सरकार दररोज नविन नविन नियम व कायदे देउन लोकांना सात्वना देत होते. कि आम्ही जनतेच्या पाठिषि

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लोकसाहित्य — अक्षर वाङ्मय

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Handwritten signature and date:
Oct.-Nov. Dec.
2020

भूमिका :

या लेखामध्ये लोकसाहित्य हे प्राचीन काळापासून आजतागायत जनमानसात प्रभावीपणे टिकून असणारे कसे अक्षर वाङ्मय आहे. या दृष्टीने विचार मांडले आहेत. त्यासाठी आदिवासी साहित्य, संत साहित्य, प्राचीन व आधुनिक साहित्यात 'लोकसाहित्य' कसे आहे हे सिद्ध करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

प्रस्तावना :

आधुनिक काळामध्ये कविता, कथा, कादंबरी, नाटके, आदिवासी साहित्य आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य, संत साहित्य, लोकसाहित्य यांचा वेगवेगळ्या दृष्टिकोनातून अभ्यास व संशोधन केले जाते. इतर वाङ्मयाच्या मानाने थोड्याशा दुर्लक्षित असणाऱ्या लोकसाहित्याकडे काही संशोधकानी लोकसाहित्य हा किती महत्त्वपूर्ण साहित्यप्रकार आहे याकडे सर्वांचे लक्ष केंद्रीत केले.

व्याख्या :

डॉ. नांदापुरकर— "लोकवाङ्मय म्हणजे माझ्या दृष्टीने तरी लोकांनी निर्माण केलेले आणि मौखिक परंपरेने प्राप्त झालेले जे वाङ्मय तेच लोकवाङ्मय होय. त्याचा कर्ता लोकच. अर्थात लोक समाजातील अज्ञात अशा व्यक्ती. यास्तव लोकांनी तयार केलेले, लोकभाषेतील, लोकांच्या परंपरेबरोबरच चालत आलेले जे वाङ्मय तेच लोकसाहित्य होय. लोकवाङ्मयाच्या या प्रकारात लोककथा, कहाण्या, उखाणे आणि लोकगीते येतात. याचाच अर्थ असा की, लोकसाहित्यात आपणास लोकजीवनाचे, संस्कृतीचे आणि जीवन जगण्याच्या विविध पद्धतींचे दर्शन घडते."^१

लोक म्हणजे शहरी किंवा ग्रामीण भागात राहात असणारी जनता हा अर्थ लोकसाहित्यात अभिप्रेत आहे. ही जनता निसर्गाच्या सान्निध्यात राहून धर्म, पंथ, चालीरिती, विचार, भाषा, बोली, वंश, व्यवसाय अशा समान गोष्टीने एकत्र असतात. यांची संस्कृती समान असते. अशा समान विचारधारेतून परंपरेने साहित्याचा प्रवाह त्यांनी टिकवून ठेवलेला असतो. त्याला इंग्रजीमध्ये Folklore म्हणतात. त्याला 'लोकवाङ्मय', 'लोकतत्त्व', 'लोकविद्या', 'लोकवार्ता', 'लोकायन', 'लोकसंस्कृती' असे वेगवेगळ्या भाषा-प्रदेशामध्ये पर्यायी शब्द वापरले जातात.

वैशिष्ट्ये :

१) 'लोकसाहित्य' हा शब्द अत्यंत व्यापक अर्थाने वापरला जातो. 'तोंडाने काढले व हाताने पेरले' यावर लोकसाहित्याची मुळ बैठक आहे. लोकसाहित्य हे सर्वसामान्य जनतेचे साहित्य असून त्यामध्ये लोक हे अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण आहेत. लोकशाहीच्या व्याख्येप्रमाणे 'लोकांनी, लोकाकरिता, लोकांद्वारे निर्माण झालेले साहित्य म्हणजे लोकसाहित्य होय.'



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Skill Development Programmed in Education

Dr. Gopal Zade
Associate Professor
S.R.B.T. Collage, Mauda.

Abstract

This article highlights the critical need for scaling up concerted efforts to enhance skill development in India, in the context of the country's transition to a knowledge based economy, through the creation of a professional skilled workforce. Governmental efforts, especially in the recent past, in the arena of skill development. And Education System to change the transfer knowledge of Education in rural area.

Introduction

India's transition to a knowledge-based economy requires new generation of educated and skilled people. Its complete edge will be determined by its people's ability to create, share, and use knowledge effectively. A knowledge economy requires India to develop workers knowledge workers knowledge technologists, who are flexible and analytical, and who can be the driving force for innovation and growth. To achieve this India needs a flexible education system: basic education to provide the foundation for learning; secondary and tertiary education to develop core capabilities and core technical skills; and further means of achieving lifelong learning. The education system must be attuned to the new global environment by promoting creativity and improving the quality of education and training at all levels. In a globalized economy, a large pool of skilled workers is indispensable for attracting industrial investment including foreign direct investment

Developing skilled workers enhances the efficiency and flexibility of the labour market; reduces skills bottlenecks. enables absorption of skilled workers more easily into the economy, and improves their job mobility. It is crucial to invest in quality secondary and tertiary education and in vocational education and training (VET) if India's economy is to develop and remain competitive in world markets the().

The 12th Five Year Plan document clearly states that there is an urgent need to mainstream skill formation in the formal education system, and at the same time for innovative Approaches for the skill creation outside the formal education system. Although the government's Coordinated Action on Skill Development has brought about a paradigm shift in addressing the issues of relevance in skill development, the gaps in skill development are to be identified so as to achieve the objectives in terms of quantity, quality, outreach, and mobility while building on the foundation. Further, some of the areas that merit attention, according to the Plan are (a) the challenge of reaching out to the non-formal sector; putting in place a National Skills Qualification Framework which lays down different levels of skills required by industry, which allows multiple points of entry and exit, which recognises prior learning, and which allows for mobility across different levels; (c) putting in place a permanent institutional framework, entrusted with the requisite authority and resources, and which is responsible solely for skill development in the country and support to students in terms of access to bank loans on soft terms that are linked to their placement. Thus, appropriate infrastructure needs to be created keeping in view the sheer numbers, sectorial division and spatial dispersal not only across the country but possible requirement in other parts of the world.

Meaning of skill

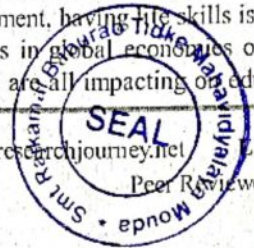
An ability and capacity acquired through deliberate, systematic, and sustained effort to smoothly and adaptively carry out complex activities or job functions involving ideas.

What Is Life Skills-Based Education?

Think of life skills as the building blocks or framework that allow students to apply the knowledge they acquire in school to real world problems and situations. Also referred to as Softs Skill in a professional context, the ability to think abstractly and approach problems from multiple angles to find practical solutions, and the skill to communicate clearly and effectively are just as important as technical knowledge in a particular field or academic subject.

"In a constantly changing environment, having life skills is an essential part of being able to meet the challenges of everyday life. The dramatic changes in global economies over the past five years have been matched with the transformation in technology and these are all impacting on education, the workplace, and our home life."

Principal
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Emerging Pension Market in India

Dr. Gopal Zade

Associate Professor & Head Department of Commerce,
 Smt. Rajkamal Baburao Tideke Mahavidyalaya, Mouda, Dist. Nagpur

Abstract

Pension market is the new emerging market of the emerging Indian economy. It accounts for near about 30 percent of total insurance market. It has several growth potentials as well as challenges due to heterogeneous financial market structure. The market has taken place new direction with the establishment of PFRDA that has resulted into an establishment of pension companies and foreign investment in the pension market. The paper has outlined in details regarding existing status of pension market, growth potentials and challenges.

Keywords: Pension market, emerging Indian economy, financial market, PFRDA, pension companies and foreign investment

Introduction

Pension market is the new emerging market of the emerging Indian economy. It has several growth potentials as well as challenges due to heterogeneous financial market structure. This is because, the entire financial system is divided into Banking, Insurance, Capital Market, Money Market etc. which all characterized by organized and unorganized structure. There have been in place several reforms for the organized growth in particular and creation of uniform financial system in general. Since the majority of working population is working in unorganized sector with unregulated financial transaction and saving. The challenges to protect them from uncertain events have been growing rapidly. Insurance plays a significant role for bringing entire population into mainstream of saving and investment but due to lack of their reach to large number of population and lack of significant awareness among the population regarding financial planning, the sector didn't see expected growth. Private players have brought out several new initiatives to tap the untouched market, resulted into development in the financial planning awareness among the masses. This has created a growth potential for post retirement planning products of insurance company. Initially all the life insurance company developed their strategies for creating awareness about during and post retirement planning and accordingly started selling pension products. In order to develop, promote and regulate the pension market, the government of India enacted PFRDA act and accordingly the new arms of insurance companies got established in the form of New Pension Companies during the last two years.

A vast majority of this population is not covered by any formal old age income scheme and they are dependent on their earning and transfer from their children or other family members. The pension budget of the Central Government and the State Governments is something like Rs. 65,000 crore per year. It is growing at an alarming rate of over 20 per cent per annum. Sooner than later, this burden on Government finances will become unsustainable.

So far as existing coverage of old age reforms system is concerned, only about 16 per cent (Government employees 4% & Non government employees 12%) of the total workforce is today covered by any formal social security system. The remaining 84 per cent do not have access to any formal scheme for accumulating wealth to sustain them after retirement.

Retirement Planning

In view of the changing nature of employment, changing life style and changing pattern of society, it is essential for every individual to have retirement planning. Government and their supporting organizations are in place to provide for assured income after retirement through various schemes. But due to lack of awareness of the financial management of personal financial resources, large number of people faces problems of income source for post retirement life. Those who are employed in Private sector and in self employment needs to take kind attention to source of income for post retirement life. Similarly due to low literacy and low growth of employment many of the people are not availing the various saving options. Pre liberalization of Insurance sector the government owned companies were not addressing the problem to the extent said above as they were in monopoly business. They were running their operation in 'lucky go happy' pattern. After opening of the economy to private players, many private Sector Insurance Companies have entered into Insurance Market and they introduced innovative life insurance plans





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Function of Reference Service

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Abstract

Reference service is considered as the heart of the library services. It is a service, facilitated by a reference librarian, which meets the information needs of users with desired information. Like many other library services, library reference service also has changed with the impact of emerging technologies and in par with changing social needs. The aim of this paper is to discuss some of these new trends of library reference services. These new trends are divided into four main areas named as: new trends of reference sources, new trends of reference interview, collaborative efforts on reference services, and non-library based information services.

Keyword: Reference, Library Service, Information.

Introduction

In this first decade of the twenty-first century reference and information services are changing part of the function and mission of the library institution. While the continually expanding availability of electronic resources and digitized materials has changed the nature of reference, the essential service remains central. Indeed, far from minimizing the need for reference services, the rise of the Internet, and with it the availability of a tremendous number of subscription and free online resources, makes this aspect of library service all the more crucial. Librarians and their users are constantly bombarded with a wide range of information choices that must be evaluated for authenticity and accuracy. Whether at home on their computers or wandering through the stacks, many people feel as though they are drowning in a sea of information. New media and technologies are like tributaries leading to this great new body of knowledge, and each stream makes the waters deeper and more perilous. Reference services are at once a life raft, map, and compass to those who feel adrift. In providing them with a combination of personalized service in a timely manner, libraries reaffirm their centrality as twenty-first century public institutions par excellence.


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ICT Is A Radical Changer In Higher Education

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Abstract

The present age can be called the age of computer internet to which we call (ICT) information and communication technology. Today ICT undoubtedly has made teaching and learning more interesting inspiring and interactive than it was yesterday. Today ICT undoubtedly has made teaching and learning more interesting inspiring and interactive than it was yesterday. With the help of ICT one can avail education even from distant places. The ICT has brought a great revolution in the field of education. ICT has been playing a vital role in enhancing learning in classroom and beyond. It is affecting every aspect of education from teaching-learning to assessment and evaluation. Overall it has improved the effectiveness of higher education. The world is moving rapidly towards digitization and the role of ICTs in higher education becoming more and more vital and it will remain the more vital if we have to make progress and development in the coming time. This paper is a sincere attempt to highlight various impacts of ICT on the present higher education. This paper also argues the role of ICT in bringing the radical changes in teacher-centered learning to contemporary based learning.

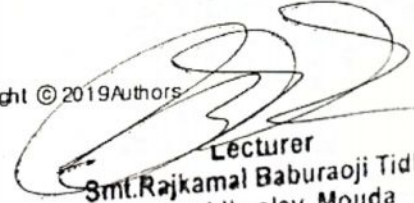
Key Words: ICT, higher education, teaching, learning, assessment, evaluation, digitization, development, radical.

Introduction:

Education has become the powerful weapon of progress and development of every human, society and of a country. Without education no nation can become powerful and progressive. in imparting education good teachers have to play an important role. Since the industrial and


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A Review of Frauds, NPAs and Stressed Assets in the Indian Banking System

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Abstract

The increasing banking related frauds in banking industry increases the need of management of NPA levels and recovery of bad loans in banks. Frauds in banking sector indirectly increases NPA levels and stressed asset numbers. Government of India and RBI has continuously issuing variety of guidelines, master circulars, provisions, legal and criminal legislations to fight NPA, bad loans, stressed assets, frauds, etc. However, need arises to introduce new rules to improve the prospects of recovery of loans. In recent past, the RBI has taken various regulatory measures to strengthen the lender's ability to deal with stressed asset such as framework for revitalising distressed asset, flexible structuring of project loans, strategic debt restructuring scheme, scheme for sustainable structuring of stressed asset, etc. However, now RBI has abolished all such past-outdated structures and new Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets is established to take strict control on banks fraudulent regulations.

The study is organised for such pros and cons prevailing in the banking system in recent environment. The study is secondary in nature and shows various provisions and measures by government and banks and RBI for resolution of stressed assets and the considerable loopholes resulting into various frauds in banking sector.

Keywords: NPAs, Restructured Loans, Stressed Asset, RBI, Resolution Plans, Banking Frauds.

Introduction

Banking sector is the most important sector for the growth and development of economy of every country. According to Sec 5(b) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, "Banking" means, the accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise, and withdrawal by cheque, draft, order or otherwise. Bank deposits are obligation to banks by using which banks can finance assets such as loans to individual or businesses. Loans are major source of revenue for the banks, hence, considered as Assets. In financial accounting, an asset is a resource with economic value that an individual, corporation or country owns or controlled with the expectation that it will provide future benefits. In terms of banking loan is a main asset. A loan is a debt provided by an entity (organisation or individual) to another entity at an interest rate, and evidenced by a promissory note which specifies, among other things, the principle amount of money borrowed, the interest rate the lender is charging, and date of repayment. There is difference between loan and credit. Credit means bank grants loan to someone who have ability to borrow while loan is actually the act of providing the debt.

Stressed Assets

So now here we will go for Stressed Asset, which is actually a powerful indicator of the health of the banking system. In simple words Stressed Asset = NPAs + Restructured Loans + Written off Assets.

Restructured Loans

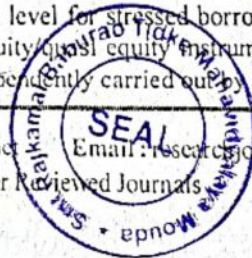
Loan restructuring means the process of reorganisation of a company's outstanding debts by decreasing the rates paid and increasing the time for repayment. It can be said as a new loan that replaces the outstanding balance on an older loan paid over longer period with usually lower instalment amount.

Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR)

Under this scheme, the banks, who have given loans to a corporate borrower gets the right to convert the full or part of their loans into equity shares in the loan taken company. The RBI in its "Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in The Economy- Guidelines on Joint Lenders Forum (JLF)" has suggested change of management as a part of restructuring of stressed assets. The circular also states that the general principle of restructuring should be that the shareholders bear the first loss rather than the debt holders.

Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Asset (S4A)

It conceives the determination of sustainable debt level for stressed borrowers by separating sustainable loans from unsustainable loans and converting these into equity quasi equity instruments. It is basically for bad loans of large projects at an inception stage. The scheme is independently carried out by an Overseeing Committee constituted



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On
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Role Effect And Strategy of Women Movement in India

Dr. Dilip Sawairam Chavhan

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Abstract

All we need is a concentrated effort focused in the all right direction that would rest only with the liberation of women from all the forms of evil. Women empowering socially, economically, educationally, politically and legally is going to be herculean task. This paper show the view on women at Mouda. from Shrimati Rajkamal Baburao Tidke Mahavidyalaya girls shared her view on women.

Keywords: Role Effect And Strategy Of Women Movement In India

Introduction:

The status of women has been the central concern of many reform movement before and after independence. Leader of Brahma Samaj and Arya Samaj were concerned with issues like sati, remarriage, divorce, female education, purdah system, polygamy and dowry. Justice Ranade criticized child marriage of widows, and non-access to education. Raja Ram Mohan Roy played an important role in getting the sati system is abolished. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Maharshi Karve pleaded for marriage of widows. Gandhiji took interest in the collective mobilization of women freedom as well as for their social and political rights.

Women participation in movement has been four major forms:-

- 1) For a social, economic and political rights of specific categories of people like tribal, peasants and industrial workers.
- 2) For improvement in condition of work and autonomy to work.
- 3) For equal remuneration for work.
- 4) In general social movements on issues affecting men and children like abortions, adoption of children, sexual, exploitation etc.

The liberal egalitarian ideology under the British Raj created conditions for a social awakening among Indian women several women's associations came into existence both at regional and national levels. Banga Mahila-Samaj and the Ladies Theosophical Society functioned at local levels to promote modern ideals for women.

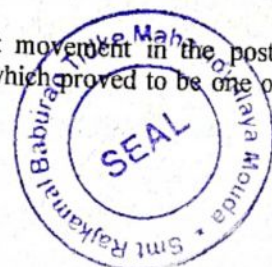
The Important National Organization Were:-

- Bharat Mahila Parish 1904
- Bharat Stri Mahamandal 1909
- Women's Indian Association 1917
- National Council Of Women In India 1925
- All India Women's Conference 1927
- Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust.

These organization took up issues like women's education, abolition of evil social customs (purdah, child marriage) equality of rights and opportunities and women's suffer age. Some women leaders with support of the congress party, demanded right of franchise and representation in legislatures.

The influence of the experiment of democracy on contemporary feminist movement in the post-independence period is as important as was the experience of colonial rule which proved to be one of

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६. शेतकरी आत्महत्या आणि त्यावरील प्रतिबंधात्मक उपाय

ईश्वर वाघ

सारांश

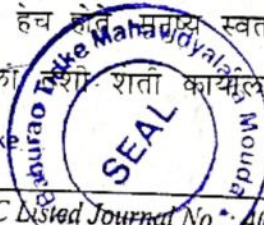
भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ही कृषीप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून ओळखली जाते. आर्यांनी भारत भूमीवर निवास करण्यास सुरुवात केल्यापासून कृषी हा अर्थव्यवस्थेचा आधारस्तंभ राहिला आहे. मानवाच्या सभ्यतेचा विकास शेतोमधून झाला आहे. नद्यांच्या सूपीक खोऱ्यात वसलेल्या वस्त्यांचे रुपांतर मोठ्या शहरामध्ये झाले. शेतीच्या ठिकाणी मोठ मोठ्या इमारती उभ्या राहिल्या. कृषीक्षेत्राची जागा हळूहळू औद्योगिक व सेवाक्षेत्राने घेतली. त्यामुळे औद्योगिकता व त्यावर आधारलेल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचे युग साकारले. स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या कृषी योजनांचा लाभ मोठ्या धनी शेतकऱ्यांना मिळाला. वाढती लोकसंख्या, अपुरी जमीन, अज्ञान, संघटीतपणाचा अभाव, महागाई, आधुनिकतेचा अभाव या सर्वांमुळे शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये व्यावसायिक उदासिनता वाढली. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये आत्महत्येच्या सत्राला सुरुवात झाली. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने विदर्भातील शेतकऱ्यांनी सर्वांत जास्त आत्महत्या केल्याचे दिसून येते. २००३ ते २०१३ या कालावधीत विदर्भामध्ये ८९७४ शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्याचे दिसून येते.

निसर्गाने अतिवर्षाव, अवर्षणासारखी संकटे लावून शेतकऱ्याला हतबल केले. परंपरागत ग्रामोद्योग हस्ताद्योग यांचा न्हास झाल्यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्था दिशाहीन बनली. दिवसेंदिवस वाढत चाललेला उत्पादन व्यय, कर्जबाजारीपणाच्या समस्या व शासनाचा उदासिन दृष्टीकोन यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये निराशावादाची भावना निर्माण झाली. याशिवाय शासनाने शेतमाल्याच्या आधारभूत किंमती, पिकविमा, जलसुविधांचा विस्तार याविषयी दिशाभूल केली. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येच्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाली. अशा परिस्थितीत शेतकऱ्यांना उचित दिशा मिळायला हवे. पोषणमुल्य असणारा आहार मिळणारे धान्य, उत्पादन फलोत्पादन व पैसा मिळवून देणारी शेती उत्पादने यांचे सामंजस्य असणारे नियोजन शेतीत व्हायला हवे. शेती + औद्योगिकता + बाजारपेठ + निर्यात धोरण + विकास कार्ये या सर्वांचा समन्वय साधणारी धोरणे बनवली पाहिजे. विदेशात शेती व औद्योगिकता जोडोने हातात हात घालून प्रगत होतात. मग भारतात या बाबींना का विरोध व्हावा? आज शेती व्यवसायाची संपूर्ण संरचना व मानसिकता बदलल्याशिवाय शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या थांबविता येणार नाही. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचा सर्पतोपरी विकास करण्याच्या दृष्टीकोन घेवून अर्थव्यवस्थेची वाटचाल करण्याची आज नितांत गरज आहे.

परस्तावन:

प्राचीन काळापासून तर वर्तमान काळापर्यंत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची ओळख कृषीप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून आहे. जेव्हा लोकसंख्या अत्यंत कमी होती किंवा आर्यांनी भारत भूमीवर निवास करण्यास प्रारंभ केला होता, त्यावेळेपासून लोकांच्या उपजिविकेचे साधन कृषी हेच होते. मनुष्य स्वतः शेत करून आपले व पशुंना पालन करत होता. जस जशी लोकसंख्या वाढत गेली तशी शेत करायला गती मिळाली आणि शेती

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संत एकनाथ व त्यांची भारुडे

डॉ. व्यंकटेश पोटफोडे

मराठी विभागप्रमुख.

श्रीमती राजकमल बा. तिडके महाविद्यालय,

मौदा, जि. नागपूर - ४४११०४

मो.नं.: ९४२२८२६६९७

Dr. V. K. Potphode
20/10/18

संत एकनाथ यांचा जन्म इ.स. १५३३ मध्ये पैठण येथे ब्राह्मण कुटुंबात झाला. त्यांच्या वडिलांचे नाव सूर्यनारायण आणि आईचे नाव रुक्मिणी असे होते. एकनाथ संत भानुदासांचे पणतू होते. एकनाथांच्या बालपणीच त्यांचे आईवडिल निवर्तले. त्यामुळे त्यांचे आजोबा चक्रपाणी यांनी त्यांचे संगोपन केले. वयाच्या बाराव्या वर्षी एकनाथांनी देवगिरी येथील जनार्दन स्वामींकडे जाऊन त्यांचे शिष्यत्व पत्करले. त्यांच्याकडे सहा वर्षे राहून त्यांनी संस्कृत ग्रंथांचे व ज्ञानेश्वरी सारख्या मराठी अध्यात्मग्रंथांचे अध्ययन केले. पुढे सात वर्षे त्यांनी तीर्थयात्रेत घालविली. तीर्थयात्रेनंतर त्यांनी गृहस्थाश्रम स्वीकारला. त्यांच्या पत्नीचे नाव गिरीजा होते. त्यांना हरिपंडित नावाचा एक मुलगा व गोदा व गंगा नावाच्या दोन मुली होत्या. पंडित कवी मुक्तेश्वर हा गोदाचा मुलगा होता.

संत एकनाथांनी आपल्या आचरणातून समाज जागृती केली. मुलगा हरिपंडित हा कर्मठ व सनातनी होता. म्हणून काही काळ त्याने आपल्या पित्याच्या सुधारकी आचरणाला विरोध केला. १५८३ मध्ये आळंदीस जाऊन नाथांनी ज्ञानेश्वरांच्या समाधीचा जीर्णोद्धार केला. त्या काळात अस्पृश्यांचा स्पर्श हा विटाळ मानला जात होता. एकदा एक अस्पृश्याचे मूल घर विसरले आणि रडत रडत रस्त्यावर फिरू लागले. त्या चुकलेल्या मुलाजवळ जाऊन नाथांनी त्याला आपल्या खांदयावर उचलून घेतले. ते अस्पृशांचे आहे हे माहित असूनही नाथांनी भूतदया हा खरा धर्म मानला आणि त्या मुलाला खांदयावर घेऊन महारावाड्यात त्याच्या घरी त्याला पोचवून दिले. शाश्वताला ब्राह्मण येईनात तेव्हा शिजवलेले अन्न त्यांनी अस्पृश्यांना खाऊ घातले. एक तहानलेले गाढव पाण्यासाठी तडफडताना त्यांनी पाहिले आणि त्याला गंगोदक पाजले. त्यांनी काम, क्रोध, इ. षड्विकारांवर विजय मिळवला होता. एकदा ते नदीवरून आंधोळ करून परतले तेव्हा एक व्रात्य मुलगा त्यांच्या अंगावर थुंकला. एकनाथांनी त्याच्याकडे पाहिले आणि काहीएक न बोलता नदीवर परत आंधोळीकरीता निघून गेले. ते परतत असताना तोच मुलगा त्यांच्या अंगावर परत थुंकला पण एकनाथ शिष्या न देता किंवा एक शब्दही न बोलता परत नदीवर निघून गेले. मुलाला याचे खूप आश्चर्य वाटले. नदीवरून महाराज परत येत असताना त्यांच्या शांतपणामुळे तो चिडलेला मुलगा परत त्यांच्या अंगावर थुंकला. तरी ते काहीच बोलले नाहीत आणि परत नदीवर गेले. जेव्हा ते परतले तेव्हा त्या मुलाने त्यांना साष्टांग नमस्कार घातला आणि परत परत क्षमा मागितली.

'चतुःश्लोकी भागवत' ही नाथांची पहिली रचना होय. सृष्टिमध्ये असलेल्या नारायणाचे व भागवतार्थाने निरूपण त्यात आहे. त्यानंतर नाथांनी आध्यात्मिक स्वरूपाची काही स्फुट प्रकरणे लिहिली आहेत. त्यांनी लिहिलेले 'रुक्मिणी स्वयंवर' हे भागवत धर्मातील पहिले आख्यानक काव्य होय. श्रीकृष्ण रुक्मिणीचा विवाह म्हणजे जिवाशीवाचे मीलन अशा रुपकाभोवती हे संपूर्ण काव्य रचलेले आहे. एकनाथी भागवत हा वारकरी पंथास आधाराभूत असलेला एकनाथांचा ग्रंथ होय. भागवत धर्माची परंपरा, स्वरूप, वैशिष्ट्ये, ध्येय आणि साधने यांचे विस्तृत विवेचन या ग्रंथात असल्यामुळे, त्याला या पंथाच्या धर्मग्रंथाचे स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले आहे.

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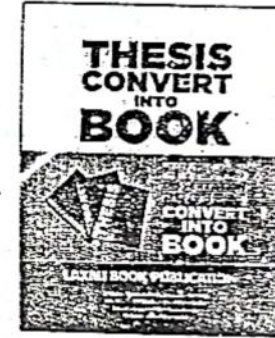
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संत तुकारामांच्या अभंगातील प्रतीकात्मकता

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प्रस्तावना

संत तुकारामांचे जीवनानुभव त्यांच्या अभंगातून व्यक्त झाले आहेत. त्यामुळे ते आपल्या अभंगातून अनेक स्वगते बोलतात. या सर्व स्वगतांचे एकत्रित रूप म्हणजे त्यांची गाथा होय. गाथा हे एक महास्वगत आहे. विंदा करंदीकर म्हणतात, 'भरलेल्या भीमेकडून । तुकोबांची माळ घ्यावी' म्हणजे जीवन ही भीमा असून तिच्यात तुकोबांचे अभंगमणी विखुरलेले आहेत. आपण ते मणी गोळा करून त्यांची माळ गुंफायची असते. यामुळेच प्रतीकात्मकता हा तुकोबांच्या अभंगांचा अविभाज्य शैलीनिशेष बनलेला आहे. या प्रतीकांमुळेच आधुनिक काळातही अभंगवाणी जीवनाला व्यापणारी चिरंतन स्वरूपाची बनलेली आहे.

राजकीय स्वरूपाची प्रतीकात्मकता :

बाईल चालली माहेरा । संगे दिघला म्हातारा ॥१॥
सिधा सामग्री पोटाची । सवे स्वारी बडलाची ॥४॥
जाता पाडिली ढोराने । शिव्या देती अन्योविन्ये ॥२॥
न सावरी आपणाते । नग्न सावले वरते ॥३॥
फजित केले जनलोकी । मेला म्हणे पडे नरकी ॥४॥
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तुका म्हणे जनी । छी: थू केली विटंबणी ॥६॥

संत तुकारामाची अभंगगाथा (अ. क्र. ४४७७)१

"बायको माहेरी जायला निघाली. तिचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी सोबत एका म्हातान्याला दिले. तिने जेवणासाठीची सर्व शिधा सामग्री घेतली. त्यांच्यासोबत एक बैलही होता. रस्त्याने जाता तिला बैलाने पाडले. तिला तोल सावरता आला नाही. तिने वाटेल तशा शिव्या दिल्या. तिचे लुगडे वर गेले होते व त्यामुळे ती नग्न झाली होती. ती चिडली आणि त्या म्हातान्याला म्हणाली की, तुम्ही सान्या लोकांमध्ये माझी फजिती केली. तुम्ही नरकात पडाल. माझी लाज गेली, मला तुम्ही असे का गांजता? तुकोबा म्हणतात की सान्या लोकात तिची विटंबना झाली.

या संपूर्ण अभंगातील प्रतीकात्मकता अगदी स्पष्ट आहे बाईल माहेरी निघाली म्हणजे जनतेला सुखासमाधानाचे जीवन हवे आहे आणि म्हणून तिला जायचे. बैल म्हणजे गावगुंड होत. ते जनतेची बेइज्जत करित असतात. असे होऊ नये म्हणून शासनाने अधिकारी नेमले आहेत. म्हातारा म्हणजे हे पोलीस व अन्य अधिकारी होत. पण ते तिचे रक्षण करायला असमर्थ आहेत कारण ते म्हातारे आहेत म्हणजे ते अक्षम, दुर्बल ठरले आहेत. याचा अर्थ असा की, "रक्षक कोणत्याही क्षेत्रातला असो, तो अकार्यक्षम म्हातारा नको. हे तत्त्व आधुनिक काळातही लागू पडणारे आहे."२

अशीच राजकीय प्रतीकात्मकता 'अधमासी तो अधम', 'आपुलिया वळी नवही बोलत' इ. अभंगातून आलेली आहे.

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महानुभवांचे लीळाचरित्र व अन्य चरित्रग्रंथ

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लीळाचरित्र :

लीळाचरित्र हा मराठी वाङ्मयातील पहिला चरित्रग्रंथ होय आणि त्याचे लेखक म्हाईभट हे आद्य मराठी चरित्रकार होत.

नागदेवाचार्य उपाख्य भटोबास हे सतत कशाचे तरी चिंतन करीत असायचे. एकदा म्हाईभटांनी त्यांना याबद्दल विचारले. तेव्हा आचार्य म्हणाले की मी स्वामींच्या लीळा आठवत असतो. कारण स्वामींनीच मला सांगितले होते की, हे ही एक स्मरणच आहे. त्यावर म्हाईभट म्हणाले की, तुम्हाला श्री चक्रधर स्वामींचा सहवास झाला होता. पण ज्यांचा सहवास घडला नाही त्यांचे काय? म्हणून त्यांच्याकरिता तुम्ही लीळा सांगा. मी त्या लिहून काढतो. ही लीळाचरित्राच्या लेखनामागची प्रेरणा आहे.

भटोबासांनी अनुकूलता दर्शवली आणि म्हाईभटांनी लेखन सुरू केले. वास्तविक म्हाईभट हा सराळे येथील एक गर्भश्रीमंत ब्राम्हण होता. तेलंगणात जाऊन तो विद्याभ्यास करून आला. त्याला आपल्या विद्वत्तेचा अति गर्व होता. तो श्री चक्रधरांची भेट घ्यायला डोमेग्रामला आला. स्वामींच्या निरूपणाने तो इतका प्रभावित झाला की त्याचे पूर्णतः गर्वहरण झाले. त्यानंतर तो स्वगृही परतला खरा पण त्याचे मन श्री चक्रधरांपाशीच गुंतून होते. तिथून तो रिद्धपूरला गेला आणि त्याने गोविंद प्रभूकडून महानुभावपंथाची दीक्षा घेतली आणि तेथेच तो गोविंदप्रभूच्या सेवेत मग्न झाला. आपली संपत्तीही त्याने गुरुसेवेप्रित्यर्थ लावली आणि राजमठभोवतालचा परिसर खरेदी केला. त्यांनी श्रीचक्रधर आणि श्रीगोविंदप्रभू यांची आमरण सेवा केली. दोघांच्याही लीळा लिहिण्याचे कार्य पूर्णत्वाला नेले. या कार्याविषयी त्याला आत्यंतिक तळमळ होती. ज्यांना ज्यांना स्वामींचा सहवास घडला आहे त्यांच्या त्यांच्याकडे जाऊन त्याने लीळा संकलित केल्या. या कामासाठी तो एकदा खेईभट नावाच्या स्वामींच्या भक्ताकडे गेला होता. खेईभट शेतावर काम करीत होता. खेईभटाच्या मागे मागे हिंडून त्याने त्याच्याकडून आठवणी गोळा केल्या. त्याचप्रमाणे तो पैठणला सारंगभटाकडे गेला असताना सारंगभटांनी त्याला जेवणाचे आमंत्रण दिले. तेव्हा म्हाईभटांनी त्यांना 'स्वामींच्या लीळा सांगत असाल तर मी आमंत्रण स्वीकारतो' अशी अट घातली आणि लीळा मिळवल्या. अशा कष्टाने म्हाईभटाने लीळांचे संकलन केले.

'लीळाचरित्रा'विषयी डॉ. शं.गो. तुळपुळे म्हणतात, "लीळाचरित्र हा ग्रंथ एकांक, पूर्वार्ध व उत्तरार्ध याप्रमाणे तीन भागात विभागलेला असून एकांक लीळा ७४, पूर्वार्ध लीळा ३५८ व उत्तरार्ध लीळा ४८८ आहे. म्हणजे संपूर्ण लीळासंख्या सुमारे साडे नऊशे आहे." त्याखाली दिलेल्या टिपेत ते म्हणतात, "वास्तविक एकांक हा स्वतंत्र भाग नसून श्रीचक्रधर चरित्राच्या पूर्वार्धाचा तो अविभाज्य भाग आहे."

डॉ.वि.भि. कोलते यांनीही 'एकांक हा स्वतंत्र भाग नव्हे' या मथळ्याखाली म्हटले आहे, "एकांक हा लीळाचरित्राचा स्वतंत्र विभाग नाही. पूर्वार्धाचेच ते अविभाज्य अंग आहे. पूर्वार्धाच्या भागात 'प्रतिष्ठान' येथील लीळांना (बाईसाच्या भेटीपासून) आरंभ होण्यासाठी 'एकांक' असे लिहिलेले असते, हे खरे आहे. पण ते केवळ स्वामींचा एकाकी कोळ संपल्या सांगण्यासाठी लिहिलेले आहे."



FEEDBACK AND PARTICIPATION OF STAKEHOLDERS: BOOST FOR STRENGTHENING HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract: *Since our country has come on the track of rapid progress and development, the higher education has become the utmost importance. The central and the state government have given the responsibility to the NAAC to check the state and the quality of higher education. The UGC and the NAAC have asked the institutions to establish the IQAC Cell to control various activities towards the higher education. The UGC has also assisted to establish in every higher education institution. The IQAC in the college keeps an eye on the various activities under the vigilance of the principal which would take the institutions towards the goal of higher education. The IQAC can enhance the quality of higher education with the feedback and the participation of the various stakeholders. This research paper focuses on the feedback and the participation of the stakeholders and how do they assist for strengthening the higher education.*

Keywords: Educational Institutions, Feedback, Higher Education, IQAC, NAAC, Stakeholders, UGC.

Introduction: As we all know that NAAC is an autonomous institute established by the UGC in 1994. The main agenda of NAAC is to assess and accredit institutions of higher learning with all objective of helping them to work continuously to improve the quality of education. The purpose of NAAC is to make know the institutions to know the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities through an informed review. The institutions can identify the internal areas of planning and resource

Allocations. The NAAC also encourages taking the initiatives to institutions into innovative and modern methods of pedagogy. Thus the NAAC gives the institute a new sense of direction and identity and this reputed information reaches to the society that this institution has been giving the quality education.

The basic purpose of establishment of IQAC as post accreditation quality sustenance measure is to develop a system for conscious, consistent and catalytic action to improve the academic and administrative performance of the institution and to assure all the stakeholders about the quality and capacity building. The Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) has a

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The Themes of Love and Sacrifice in the Short Stories of O. Henry

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ABSTRACT

O. Henry wrote almost 300 short stories mostly took place in New York. He wrote stories on various themes. The unique quality of his stories is his sudden twist in the tail which is liked by the people. And this is probably one quality which compelled people to like his stories. The hero and heroines in his stories are not supermen and superwomen. On the contrary mostly they are common people. In some of his stories which are very popular we find the two popular themes; love and sacrifice. O. Henry's famous stories *The Gift of Magi*, *The Last Leaf*, *The Loaves of Witches*, *After Twenty Years* and *The Furnished Room* which contain the themes of love and sacrifice which not only entertain the readers but also the two valuable life-values to the humans. This research paper will focus on some of his stories to find out the said aspect.

Keywords: unique quality, supermen, superwomen popular themes, love, sacrifice, life-values, entertain.

Introduction:

There is no doubt that the short story is favorite form of present day writing and also reading. Many famous novelists like **Arnold Bennett** and **Hugh Walpole**, have treated it as a sideline and Elizabeth Bowen has described it as the obvious medium for the unsuccessful poet. Its popularity can be accounted for in many ways, perhaps the chief being the many other demands upon the leisure of the modern reader the development of magazines and periodicals which contain so many stories helped lot to the development of the modern short stories. When we think of the entertainment of the ordinary readers, we remember the most work of this decade appeared in a series quite outside their influence -the world famous Sherlock Holmes detective stories by Sir Arthur Conon Doyle. W.W. Jacobs has been credited of writing some delightful

humorous tales. Since 1900 John Galsworthy, Joseph Conrad, D.H. Lawrence, Aldous Huxley and James Joyce have all written memorable short stories in addition to novels which was their real literary world. Walter de la Mare, A. E. Coppard, H.E. Bates and Rhys Davies have added the delicate touch and insight to the form, and are perhaps typical of all that is best in the short story of today. As Birjadesh Prasad has said about the future and scope of short story, "There seems no reason to doubt that the Short Story will long continue to meet the needs of authors and readers alike, and to find new material for its special purposes inconstantly changing world." (Prasad 229)

In the history of the short story as a literary form, O. Henry occupies a major place. O. Henry is a major presence not only in the history of the American short story, but in general the history of the short story as a literary form itself. O. Henry whose name was William Sidney Porter was born on September 11, 1862. O. Henry saw life in the raw as it were and translated it into literary creation. It was not the upper-class, luxurious social life like that of Henry James or William Howells that O. Henry lived. On the contrary, his was a life characterized by the common man's struggle or survival leading him to strange experiences of people and places. In terms of life-style there is nothing great about O. Henry. All his fortunes and misfortunes were those of a common man. What is uncommon about this common life is the way in which O. Henry translated this into his powerful talent as a short story writer. The powerful individual talent of O. Henry as a short story writer has of course to be seen into the context of the general tradition of the short story in America.

O. Henry widened the range of the short story, finding material in almost every aspect of common life. His brilliant narrative skill, innocent humor, skillful depiction of city type and dexterous use of ironical made his stories very interesting. A special feature of his stories was their unexpected endings which came to be regarded as the O. Henry's Twist. Most of O. Henry's stories are set in his own time. Many take place in New York City and deal for most part with ordinary people: clerks, policemen, waitresses etc. O. Henry had an inimitable hand for isolating some elements of society and describing it with an incredible economy and grace of language. His stories are known for their wit, wordplay, warm characterization and clever twist endings. O. Henry was called the American answer to Guy de Maupassant. Both the authors wrote with twist endings, but O. Henry's stories were much more playful and optimistic.

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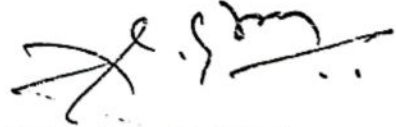
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पराठी विभाग प्रमुख, श्रीमती राजकमल बा. तिडके महाविद्यालय, मौदा, जि. नागपूर.

संतांनी अध्यात्मविचार तर मांडलेच, शिवाय सांस्कृतिक, व्यावसायिक, आरोग्यविषयक आदी आणखीही अनेक विचार आपल्या काव्यातून व्यक्त केले आहेत. त्यात साहित्यविषयक, विचार प्रामुख्याने संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत तुकाराम आणि संत रामदास यांच्या वाङ्मयात आढळून येतात.

संत ज्ञानेश्वर

संत ज्ञानेश्वर म्हणतात की श्रीगणेश हे निर्गुण परमेश्वराचे सगुण रूप असून श्रीगणेशाचा देह म्हणजेच साहित्य होय. वेदांमधील निर्दोश अक्षरसमूह हीच गणेशाची काया होय. संपूर्ण वेदराशी हाच सुंदर वेश धारण केलेला गणपती होय. स्मृतिग्रंथ हे त्याचे अवयव असून आपल्या अर्थसौंदर्यामुळे ते जणू लावण्याची खाणच भासतात. अठरा पुराणे हे या मूर्तीचे रत्नजडित अलंकार होत. पुराणातील उत्तमोत्तम तत्वे ही या अलंकारातील रत्ने होत. छंदमय काव्यपंक्ती ही त्या रत्नाची कोंदणे आहेत. नेटके काव्यप्रबंध हे या मूर्तीचे सुरंगी वस्त्र असून काव्यातील अलंकार हा त्या वस्त्राचा मऊ तंतुसंगूह होय.

देखा काव्यनाटका। जे निर्धारितां सकौतुका।

त्याचि रुणझुणती क्षुद्र घंटिका। अर्थध्वनी ॥ ज्ञा. अ. १-७

“सहज कौतुकाने पाहता महाकाव्ये आणि नाटके ही गणेशमूर्तीच्या पायातल्या रुणझुणत्या जणू काही घाग-याच. त्यांचा सरस अर्थ हाच वेधक नाद होय.”^१ त्यात मोठ्या कौशल्याने गुंफलेले सिध्दांत शोधू जावे तर अनेक पदरत्ने हाती येतात. व्यास-वाल्मीकीची नवोन्मेशशालिनी प्रतिभा बुध्दी हा गणरायाच्या कंबरेस बांधलेला शेला असून त्याचे पदर कसे निर्दोषपणे झळाळत असतात. प्रसिध्द शब्ददर्शने म्हणजेच श्रीगणेशाच्या सहा भूजा होत. म्हणून तर त्यामध्ये एकमेकांशी विसंवादी भासणारी शस्त्रे धरली आहेत.

देखा शब्ददर्शने म्हणिपती । तेची भुजांची आकृति ।

म्हणैनि विसंवादे धरिती । आयुधें हाती ॥ ज्ञा. अ. १-१०

सांख्य, योग्य, न्याय, वैशेषक, मीमांसा व वेदान्त ही सहा दर्शने म्हणजे शब्ददर्शने होत. कणादावे अनुमानदर्शन हा परशू, गौतमाचे न्यायदर्शन हा अंकुश, वेदान्तातील ब्रह्मसिध्दांत हा मोदक, पातंजल दर्शनात खंडित झालेले बौध्दमत हा खंडित झालेला दात. सांख्यांचा सत्कार्यवाद हे पद्म आणि एक अभय देणारा अशी श्रीगणेशाच्या सहा हातातील सहा आयूधे आहेत. पूर्वमीमांसा व उत्तर मीमांसा हे श्रीगणेशाचे दोन कान आहेत.

याप्रमाणे श्रीज्ञानेश्वरांनी अनेक रूपकातून साहित्यविषयक विचार मांडले आहेत.

संत तुकाराम

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The Role of ICT in Higher Education for the 21st Century : ICT as a Change Agent for Education

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Abstract:

Information and communication technologies (ICT) have become commonplace entities in all aspects of life. Across the past twenty years the use of ICT has fundamentally changed the practices and procedures of nearly all forms of endeavour within business and governance. Within education, ICT has begun to have a presence but the impact has not been as extensive as in other fields. Education is a very socially oriented activity and quality education has traditionally been associated with strong teachers having high degrees of personal contact with learners. The use of ICT in education lends itself to more student-centred learning settings and often this creates some tensions for some teachers and students. But with the world moving rapidly into digital media and information, the role of ICT in education is becoming more and more important and this importance will continue to grow and develop in the 21st century. This paper highlights the various impacts of ICT on contemporary higher education and explores potential future developments. The paper argues the role of ICT in transforming teaching and learning and seeks to explore how this will impact on the way programs will be offered and delivered in the universities and colleges of the future.

Keywords: Online learning, constructivism, higher education

Introduction

Information and communication technology (ICT) is a force that has changed many aspects of the way we live. If one was to compare such fields as medicine, tourism, travel, business, law, banking, engineering and architecture, the impact of ICT across the past two or three decades has been enormous. The way these fields operate today is vastly different from the ways they operated in the past. But when one looks at education, there seems to have been an uncanny lack of influence and far less change than other fields have experienced. A number of people have attempted to explore this lack of activity and influence.

There have been a number of factors impeding the wholesale uptake of ICT in education across all sectors. These have included such factors as a lack of funding to support the purchase of the technology, a lack of training among established teaching practitioners, a lack of motivation and need among teachers to adopt ICT as teaching tools.

But in recent times, factors have emerged which have strengthened and encouraged moves to adopt ICTs into classrooms and learning settings. These have included a growing need to explore efficiencies in terms of program delivery, the opportunities for flexible delivery provided by ICTs the capacity of technology to provide support for customized educational programs to meet the needs of individual learners and the growing use of the Internet and WWW as tools for information access and communication. As we move into the 21st century, these factors and many others are bringing strong forces to bear on the adoption of ICTs in education and contemporary trends suggest we will soon see large scale changes in the way education is planned and delivered as a consequence of the opportunities and affordances of ICT. This paper seeks to explore the likely changes we will see in

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ABSTRACT

The passage of time, attempts were made to record the knowledge and information and manuscripts were written on tree bark i.e., Bhojpatra. With the advancement of Science and technology, printing technology came into existence and information were started to preserve permanently in the form of books. With the progress in printing technology, more and more literature was produced and the problem of their storage and retrieval on demand and at the need were aroused. Hence, libraries came into existence for storing, arrangement and retrieval of documents as and when required.

Broadly speaking, the libraries may be divided into four types- Academic, Public, Special and Private Libraries. In fact, the academic libraries are the libraries which really mould and form the foundation of the children's future and ultimate take part in determination of a nation's future. Academic libraries are further divided into school library, college library and university library. With the spread of literacy and higher education in India through the planning era, the importance of school, college and university libraries has gone up and the libraries have come to mean quite a different institution than they had been earlier, through the centuries.

Keywords: Law, Law Information, Legal Information, Law College.

Introduction

Today we are living in the age of information. A large amount of information is being generated every moment. However, the ability to collect, store and disseminate this large amount of information needs application of new technologies. Thanks to the advanced technology we have at our disposal, electronics, devices which could even re-arrange, select, marshal and transform enormous quantities of information at phenomenon speed. Information is dynamic and unending resource that affects all disciplines and all walks of life. In the present information enriched society access to Precise, pointed and reliable in information in scientific, technical, Commercial and managerial function at time to right in the mostly usable form, which can help in minimizing the wastage of resource. Further, the access to right information can trigger new direction in research development and managerial action. Thus helps in shaping socio-economic development of the community. But there is a spectacular increase in the volume and complexity of information.

Now a day the law college has become a unique indispensable educational institution in our society. The aim of the law college is to achieve the goals of law education. The educational ideas cannot be achieved without an effective and efficient library services. Thus librarians occupy a prominent place in the educational programmed of every nation. Recent technological advances in electronics have cast great impact upon modern society.

These advances have either provided capability previously not known or resulted in improved efficiency. Technologies, especially computer and telecommunication, have highly revolutionized the field of library and information services. They facilitate collection, storage, organization, processing. If the country is to develop, a qualitative growth of higher education, it requires comprehensive and economical access to global data and information, which can be provided only by information technology based regional law college library network.

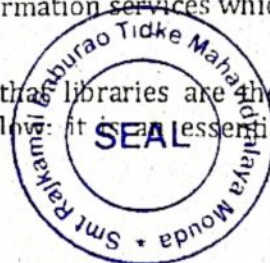
Library is essentially a service institution. The traditional function of Library service involves a variety of activities on the part of the Library. To achieve its goals and realize its policies, a library undertakes various services. The academic libraries are no exception to this. The library routine can broadly be studied under two heads work behind the screen, and work with the readers. The former is an indirect service involving book acquisition, classification, and cataloguing, binding reproduction of documents etc. which are broadly called "Technical services". The latter is a direct job which involves circulation techniques, reference and bibliographical services, documentation and information services which are termed as "Readers services".

Review of Literature

Guruswamy Naidu (1990) reported that libraries are the tools of information dissemination, which render a basic service in information flow: it is an essential ingredient in social and economic

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New Technology trends in libraries future

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ABSTRACT

Today, libraries are not only about lending books. They are creative spaces, not only for individuals, but also teams. They are economic incubators and learning hubs. Most of all, the libraries are the entry points to the digital world. They are the way to embrace technology and avoid digital exclusion. Therefore, to improve technological literacy of communities, libraries should be equipped with relevant technologies. The library has a critical role in the functioning of educational organisation. The technological changes in information processing and the choices that are now available make it critical for libraries to adopt strategies that will both improve existing delivery systems and recognize new emerging technologies. It is the purpose of this paper to examine the application of ideas, from influential theorists in strategic planning for information systems, to the library situation.

Keywords: Information, Technology, Application, Library.

INTRODUCTION

Information is a fundamental resource which is essential for survival in today's competitive and wired world. The information itself and way it is accessed have undergone changes owing to the developments in information and communication technology. It is a vital ingredient for socioeconomic and cultural development of any nation or individual. The value of information in every human endeavor cannot be overstressed. Quick and easy access to every required information is a supreme importance especially for libraries.

Information technology application and the techniques are being used by the libraries for information processing, storage, communication, dissemination of information, automation etc. Further, origin of internet and the development of World Wide Web revolutionized the information communication technology. Recognizing the advantages application of information technology the libraries are essential to provide the facilities to their user community.

"All knowledge, ideas, facts, data and imaginative works of mind which are communicated formally and or informally in any format". This information that is so vital to human life, where does it come from? An in-depth study of how information is generated would be a difficult task, but is it can be safely be concluded that research is one of the better known areas where information takes root. Most of what we know today is a result of research. The work of experts in the fields of science, technology, social science and the humanities continue to give birth to information that is beneficial to the whole society.

INFORMATION NEED

You must understand the needs of all kinds of users, not just 'typical' users. You also have to consider the needs of people who provide the service or support other users (for example, caseworkers, call centre agents, inspectors, lawyers and charity workers). When researching, focus on users who have problems using existing services or getting the right outcome for them. This will help you create a simpler, clearer, faster service that more people can use.

Information need has four levels

The conscious and unconscious need for information not existing in the remembered experience of the investigator. In terms of the query range, this level might be called the "ideal question" — the question which would bring from the ideal system exactly what the inquirer, if he could state his need. It is the actual, but unexpressed, need for information.

The conscious mental description of an ill-defined question. In this level, the inquirer has a conscious information need in the mind and might talk to someone else in the field to get an answer.

A researcher forms a rational statement of his question. This statement is a rational and unambiguous description of the inquirer's doubts.

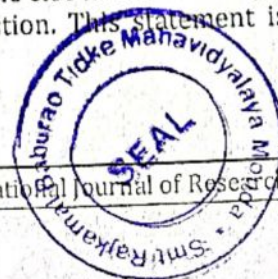
The question as presented to the information system.

Research Paper

Principal


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Scope for ICT Education in Rural Area : Special Reference of Nagpur District

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Abstract :

Information and communication technology (ICT) can be thought of as an umbrella under which there reside communication system, device and applications. Main importance of ICT is given to its ability to provide greater access to information and communication to the populations and the quality of service provided than the technological backbone required. Rural development includes economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation to eliminate poverty, ignorance and inequality of opportunities. In developing countries a large number of people are resident of rural area, thus rural development program is a necessary aspect. Use of information and communication technology can contribute a lot in socioeconomic development of rural area. In the current communication we have mainly focused on rural education, agriculture, health care facility, disaster and emergency response and E-governance facility in rural areas of developing countries.

History :

In India, use of ICT in education goes back to the colonial era of the British government. India aired its first radio broadcast in June 1923 by Radio Club of Mumbai. In the 1930s, British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) aired educational and cultural programs in India through broadcast radio. In 1937, All India Radio (AIR) broadcasted educational programs for school children. Since 2002, India's first educational radio station called GyanVani (Voice of Knowledge) has been on the air. This full-fledged educational radio station provides programs for different types of learners including adult learners.

In 1959 India acquired its first television set for an experimental television service in Delhi. Television gradually expanded to the urban rich. In 1961 Educational Television (ETV) was introduced in the secondary schools in Delhi. This was a pilot project by UNESCO and the Ford Foundations. As part of the project, lessons for physics, chemistry and English were televised to secondary school students. To develop the rural community through education, in 1975 an experimental project was implemented called Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) with the help of the USA. In 2000, a 24-hour educational channel was launched known as DD-GyanDarshan. In 2003, in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), a technology education channel was launched targeted to 1.5 million engineering and technology students.

Introduction :

Education is one of the most essential systems for today's society and growth in life. Education is an important instrument for change in developing and developed countries. It provides a better quality of life for any citizen for their living environment. The purpose of education is not only to train people for employment and train them to scope their lives for present and future. A scientific revolution began in the 1950s, bringing what have been called third wave changes. Third wave changes brought, fast, current, cheap and reliable tools for communication which changed the way people live, work and learn. The use of technology in education is one of the main challenges for education.



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ABSTRACT: In the context of India, A National Information Policy must necessarily be governed by and form an integral and harmonious part of the social, economic, educational, research and development and other related policies, which get formulated at various stages of our national development. Further, the Information Policy needs to be properly made compatible with Five Years National Plans of the Country. The concept of Library and Information Policy is new. Here, we are going to discuss, how the concept of "Policy" originated in the field of Library and Information Science. Today's society is known as an Information Society which require information at every step. In modern society, information is treated as a very important source in all areas of development whether it is social, political, economic, cultural etc. The progress of any nation depends on the information generation, disseminating it to the users, and putting it to work. Lack of information is going to adversely affect the development. It is because of the ever increasing demand for information from all walks of life that the need of a policy is felt. And since, this information is being imparted or disseminated via the Libraries, Documentation centres, Information Analysis and Consolidation Centres etc. they are the means for collecting, storing and organizing information. Thus the policy had to be formulated on libraries and information Systems. This paper focus on library and information policy that seeks to indicate the relation between library and information policy in India.

Key Words: Library, Information policy of India, Information technology, Library Policy.

Introduction:

Information policy became a prominent field of study during the latter half of the study 20th Century as the shift from an industrial to an information society transpired it has since then evolved from being seen as relatively unimportant to having a much more overarching strategic significance since it established the conditions "under which all other decision making, public discourse, and political activity occur." The growing awareness in the importance of information policy has sparked an interest in various groups to further study and analyzes its magnitude. The most common audience for information policy analysis includes undergraduate and graduate students, scholars, policymakers, policy analysis, as well as those members of the public who have taken an interest in understanding the effects of the laws and regulations involving information. Although information policy generally has a broader definition and encapsulates a multitude of components, its cope and impact can vary depending on the context. For example, in the context of an information lifecycle, information policy refers to the laws and policies that deal with the stages information goes through beginning with its creation through its collection, organization, dissemination, and finally to its destruction. On the other hand, in the context of public administration, information policy is the means by which government employees, institutions and information systems adapt themselves to an environment in rapid fluctuation and use information for decision-making.

Libraries in our country function under a variety of ownerships and jurisdiction. There is generally no coordination in their development. The progress of libraries has been very slow because neglect of library service during the British period, resource constraint in the post- independence era, Sole dependence on Government Funds for library development. Due to above said reasons and many more, the need for an integrated library system or policy for India was felt and in this direction, First step was taken by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. Father of Library science, in 1944. He suggested that "library edifice of postwar India should be so planned that primary libraries are attached to regional centres. Regional centres to provisional central libraries, these again to the national centre libraries of other countries and international centres." The Government of India made various attempts to improve library services, Under the National library of India Act, 1948. The Imperial Library was renamed to National Library. In 1951, Delhi Public Library was set up. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) was established in 1951. Five Year Plans included funnels for their improvement. In 1957, the advisory committee suggested library services "free to every citizen of India." To the library and information professionals, information policy deals with issues relating to contents of documents that carry all form of information, organizational mechanisms to





Aadhar Social Research & Development Training Institute, Amravati.

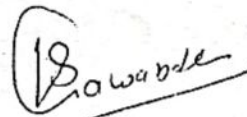
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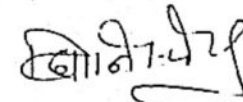
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६. संत कान्होपात्रा

W. Baburao
Date: 2019

प्रा. डॉ. व्यंकटेश पोटफोडे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, श्रीमती राजकमल बा. तिडके महाविद्यालय, मौदा, जि. नागपूर.

संत कान्होपात्रा हिचा जन्म अंदाजे शके १३९० मध्ये मंगळवेढे या इतिहासप्रसिद्ध गावी झाला. हे गाव बरपूरपासून सुमारे ३० कि.मी. अंतरावर आहे. याच गावी संत दामाजी हे प्रसिद्ध संत होऊन गेले. दामाजी हे मीदरच्या बादशहाच्या पदरी रखवालदार होते. एकदा त्या भागात प्रचंड दुष्काळ पडला. गरीब लोक भुकेने डफडून मरू लागले. दामाजीला ते पाहवले नाही त्याने दुष्काळात सरकारी कोठारातील धान्य गोरगरिबांकडून लुटविले आणि त्यांचे प्राण वाचवले. बादशहाने दामाजीला पकडून आणण्याचा हुकूम काढला. पण त्याच वेळी मंगळवेढ्याच्या विठ्ठल महाराने लुटवलेला पूर्ण धान्याची रक्कम सरकारात जमा केली त्यामुळे दामाजीने लुटविले नसून ते योग्य भावात लोकांना विकले व सर्व पैसा सरकारात जमा केला असा त्यातून अर्थ निघाला. "पंढरीच्या विठ्ठलानेच विठ्ठल महारांचे रूप घेऊन दामाजीपंतांचे प्राण आणि अब्रू वाचविली अशा भावनेने या प्रसंगावर काव्ये रचली गेली आहेत." १ आणि नाटकेही झाली आहेत. याच मंगळवेढ्यात संत चोखामेढ्या यांचा मृत्यू झाला. अशा मंगळवेढ्या या गावी कान्होपात्रा जन्माला आली.

कान्होपात्रा रूपाने अतिशय लावण्यावती होती. तिच्या आईचे नाव श्यामा नायकीन असे होते. श्यामा गणिका होती. कान्होपात्राएवढी सुंदर स्त्री त्यावेळी त्या प्रांतात दुसरी कोणीच नव्हती. कान्होपात्रा तारुण्यात आली तेव्हा एक दिवस तिच्या आईने तिला म्हटले, "आपण राजवाड्यात जाऊन राजाची भेट घेऊ. तू चांगली सुंदर आहेस. तारुण्याचा बहर तुझ्या शरीरावर कसा मुसमुसतो आहे. राजा तुला पुष्कळ द्रव्य देईल." यावर कान्होपात्रा म्हणाली, "आई! माझ्या योग्य असा पुरुष कोणीच दिसत नाही, हे तू जाणतच आहेस. जो पुरुष माझ्यापेक्षा अधिक रूपवान असेल त्याचीच मी माझा पती म्हणून निवड करीन."

'पती' हा शब्द ऐकताच श्यामा अस्वस्थ झाली. कारण गणिकेला विशिष्ट पती, धरदार, संसार हे काहीच असत नाही. कोणत्याही तरुणाबरोबर क्रीडा करावी, त्यातून भरपूर पैसे मिळवावेत आणि आयुष्यभर मौज करावी अशीच त्यांची धारणा असते. अर्थात आपला गणिकेचाच व्यवसाय पुढे चालवावा आणि जीवन मजेत घालवावे, संसाराच्या बंधनात तिने अडकू नये असेच श्यामाला वाटत होते आणि तिचे मन वळवण्याचा तिने अनेकदा प्रयत्नही केला होता. पण कान्होपात्राने तिकडे लक्षच दिले नाही. एवढेच नव्हे तर लग्न करून संसार थाटवा असेही तिला वाटेना. ती चिंतनशील होती. तिचे सेवादास्य करणाऱ्या हौसा या म्हातारीमुळे तिला परमार्थाचा ओढा लागलेला होता.

वर्म वैरियाचे हाती । देऊ नको श्रीपती ॥२॥

तू तो अनाथाचा नाथ । दीन दयाळ कृपावंत ॥२॥

वेद पुराणे गर्जती । साही शास्त्रे विकसती ॥३॥



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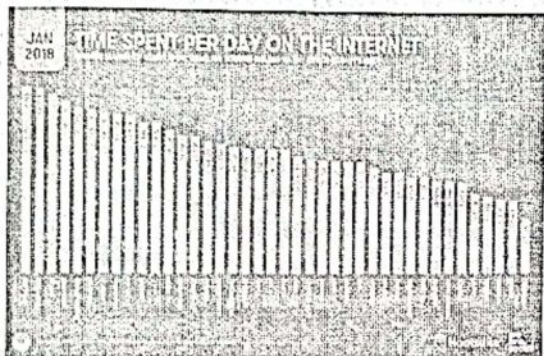
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Importance of Social Media in Our Life : Survey of 2018

Dr. Sandhya Wankhede
 Associate Professor,
 S.R.B.T.College, Mouda.

Sandhya Wankhede



The new 2018 Global Digital suite of reports from We Are Social and Hootsuite reveals that there are now more than 4 billion people around the world using the internet. Well over half of the world's population is now online, with the latest data showing that nearly a quarter of a billion new users came online for the first time in 2017. Africa has seen the fastest growth rates, with the number of internet users across the continent increasing by more than 20 percent year-on-year.

Much of this year's growth in internet users has been driven by more affordable smartphones and mobile data plans. More than 200 million people got their first mobile device in 2017, and two-thirds of the world's 7.6 billion inhabitants now have a mobile phone.

More than half of the handsets in use today are 'smart' devices too, so it's increasingly easy for people to enjoy a rich internet experience wherever they are.

Social media use continues to grow rapidly too, and the number of people using the top platform in each country has increased by almost 1 million new users every day during the past 12 months. More than 3 billion people around the world now use social media each month, with 9 in 10 of those users accessing their chosen platforms via mobile devices.

You'll find the key insights from this year's reports in our more detailed analysis below, but here are the essential headlines for digital in 2018:

The number of internet users in 2018 is 4.021 billion, up 7 percent year-on-year

The number of social media users in 2018 is 3.196 billion, up 13 percent year-on-year

The number of mobile phone users in 2018 is 5.135 billion, up 4 percent year-on-year



Just before we dig into those essential findings, we'd like to say a big thank you to the data partners making this year's reports possible:

- [GlobalWebIndex](#)
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- [Locowise](#)
- [SimilarWeb](#)

So, what does all of their valuable data tell us?

1. A billion years

It's not just the number of people using the internet that has increased this year; the amount of time that people spend on the internet has also gone up over the past 12 months.





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Prof. Dr. Mukunda Gopalrao Meshram
Smt. R. B. Tidke College Mouda, Dist. Nagpur.

भारतात लोकशाहीच्या प्रदीर्घ परंपरा नाहीत. येथील सामान्य माणूस जुलूम, जातीयता, गुलागिरी, असुरक्षितता, दारिद्र्य, निरक्षरता, अग्रोगती आणि सामाजिक, आर्थिक व सांस्कृतिक विषमता इ. भीषण अरीषांनी अगतिक आहे. हा विकास वंचित सर्वहारा समुदाय संसदीय पध्दतीमुळे उन्नत होवू शकतो. असा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा आशावाद होता. कारण संसदीय लोकशाही मानवी जीवनाच्या प्रवाही स्वरूपाशी सुसंगत ठरते. असा त्यांचा विश्वास होता. आपल्याला या समाजरचनेत मानाचे स्थान आहे, अशी भावना या पध्दतीत लोकांमध्ये दृढमूल होते, असे त्यांचे मत होते. घटना समितीसमोर भाषण करताना ते म्हणतात, " ही पध्दत तात्काळ स्वातंत्र्य, संपत्ती, सुख ही साध्ये संपादू शकत नसली तरी तिला विशिष्ट हेतु व दिशा निश्चितच असते. सर्वांना समान मताधिकार देण्यातून या पध्दतीचा प्रारंभ होतो. तसेच व्यक्तीच्या जीवनावश्यक गरजांकडे लक्ष पुरविल्याखेरीज ती यशस्वीही होत नाही. भारतात संसदीय लोकशाही यशस्वी व्हावी. या करीता त्यांनी काही उपाययोजना सुचविल्या आहेत. त्या पुढीलप्रमाणे -

1. आर्थिक विकास (Economic Development)

लोकशाहीचे अस्तित्व आर्थिक समतेवर विसंबून आहे. त्यासाठी आर्थिक विकेंद्रीकरण करून न्याय्य वितरणप्रणाली निर्माण करणे.

2. शिक्षण प्रसार (Spread of Education) - लोकांच्या सर्वकष सहभागासाठी त्यांच्या जागृत अभिमुखता अहर्निश ठरतात. हे कार्य शिक्षणामूळेच शक्य आहे. म्हणून संसदीय लोकशाहीच्या यशासाठी शिक्षण प्रसार महत्वाचा ठरतो. त्यामुळे समस्यांची उकल करता येते. विवेकशील निर्णय घेता येतो.

3. जातीविरहीत समाज (Castless Society) - जातीनिहाय समाजामूळे वंशतत्वाला प्राधान्य मिळते. वरीष्ठ जातींना राज्यात सुख-सोने तर कनिष्ठ जातींना काहीही न मिळणे ही दुर्दैवी स्थिती लोकशाहीला मारक ठरते. कनिष्ठ जातीच्या क्षमता, सामर्थ्य व गुणांना अजिबात संधी मिळत नाही. तर वरीष्ठ जातींच्या अतिचारास बंदी नाही. यामुळे कनिष्ठ जातींच्या नशिबी असहाय्य लाचारी येते. ही स्थिती बदलविण्यासाठी जातीविरहीत समाज आवश्यक आहे. भारतीय मतदार जातीच्या आधारावर मतदान करणे, भार्यायाने जातीचे बहुमत भारतीय बहुमत ठरते हे घातक आहे.

संत नरहरी सोनार

प्रा. डॉ. व्यंकटेश पोटफोडे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख

श्रीमती राजकमल बा. तिडके महाविद्यालय, मौदा, जि. नागपूर-४४१ १०४

Handwritten signature and date: 17/12/2019

देवा तुझा मी सोनार । तुझे नामाचा व्यवहार ॥१॥

देह वागेसरी जाणे । अंतरात्मा नाम सोने ॥२॥

त्रिगुणाची करुनि मूस । आत ओतिला ब्रम्हरस ॥३॥

जिव शिव करुनि फुकी । रात्रंदिवस ठोकाठोकी ॥४॥

विवेक हातवडा घेऊन । कामक्रोध केला चूर्ण ॥५॥

मन बुद्धीची कातरी । रामनाम सोने चोरी ॥६॥

ज्ञान ताजवा घेऊन हाती । दोन्ही अक्षरे जोखित्ती ॥७॥

खांदा वाहन पोतडी । उत्तरला पैलथडी ॥८॥

नरहरी सोनार हरीचा दास । भजन करी रात्रंदिवस ॥९॥

संत शिरोमनी नरहरी सोनार यांचा जन्म श्रावण शुक्ल नवमी शके १११५ रोजी पंढरपूरला झाला. त्यांच्या वडिलांचे नाव अच्युत व आईचे सावित्री होते. ते सधन व श्रीमंत होते. एक प्रामाणिक सोनार म्हणून त्यांची ख्याती दूरवर पसरली होती. त्यांच्या भल्या मोठ्या प्रशस्त वाड्यातच मल्लिकार्जुनाचे म्हणजे श्रीशंकराचे मंदिर होते. एकदा योगी चांगदेव अच्युतच्या वाड्यातील मल्लिकार्जुन मंदिरात स्वतः आले. त्यांनी नरहरीला पाहिले आणि सांगितले की "हा मुलगा म्हणजे श्री रामप्रभू अवतारातील भक्त जांबवंत आहे. हा या कलियुगात मानवदेह स्वीकारून सुवर्णाची क्रीडा करील. ह्याच्या ठायी ईश्वरी अंश आहे!"

नरहरी पंधरा वर्षांचा झाला होता. तो सदैव शिवआराधनेतच मग्न असे. सावित्रीचे माहेर नाशिकचे होते. एकदा तेथूनच हे कुटुंब श्रंबकेश्वरला दर्शनासाठी गेले. श्रंबकेश्वरला मंदिरात त्यांची श्रंबकेश्वर निवासी सोनार श्रीपती यांच्याशी भेट झाली. श्रीपती आपली पत्नी व मुलगी गंगा हिला घेऊन दर्शनासाठी आले होते. श्रंबकेश्वरच्या ब्रह्मगिरी पर्वताच्या एका गुहेत श्रीगुरू गहिनीनाथ सदैव हे सहाहीजण दर्शनासाठी गहिनीनाथांच्या गुहेत येऊन पोचले. नरहरीने श्रीगहिनीनाथांच्या चरणांवर आपले मस्तक ठेवून त्यांना साष्टांग नमस्कार घातला. गहिनीनाथ त्यांच्याकडे पाहतच राहिले. त्यांच्या चेहऱ्यावर योग-सामर्थ्याचे तेज होते. तो अवतारी पुरुषासारखा दिसत होता. हे दृश्य गंगा कुतुहलाने पाहत होती. त्यांनी नरहरीला उपदेश देऊन योगमार्गाची संथा व दीक्षा दिली.

नरहरी आता अठरा वर्षांचा झाला होता. त्याच्या विवाहासाठी आईवडिलांनी मुली पाहायला सुरुवात केली. त्याने विरोध केला. कारण 'मी कोणत्याही स्त्रीला कामस्पर्श करणार नाही' अशी त्याने प्रतिज्ञा केली होती. आईवडील चिंतातूर झाले. याचा निर्णय गहिनीनाथांवर सोपवावा असे त्यांनी ठरवले. त्याप्रमाणे ते पथम नरहरीला घेऊन गहिनीनाथांकडे आले. त्यांच्यासोबत श्रीपतीही आले. आईवडील आले होते. गहिनीनाथ नरहरीला म्हणाले, "बेटा नरहरी कामस्पर्श आणि ब्रह्मस्पर्श एकाच मुद्रेच्या दोन बाजू आहेत. आमच्या मार्गात हा हातवडा नाही, तर संत नामदेव, गोरोबा, सावता, विसोबा खेचर इत्यादी

स्त्रियांना 'अडथळा' नव्हे, 'सहकारी' समजण्यात येते आणि लक्षात ठेव, येथे येतांना जे बरोबर आणलेस त्याला तू मुकशील आणि जे सोडून आलास त्याला तू मुकशील." याचा अर्थ कोणालाच लागला नाही. नंतर गहिनीनाथांना नमस्कार करून ते श्रंबकेश्वरला परतले. तेथे नरहरी आजारी पडला. काही केल्या ताप उतरेना. नरहरी चार दिवस बेशुद्ध होता. आजारपणात गंगाने त्याची खूप आणि मनोभावे सेवा केली. यानंतर नरहरी-गंगा यांचा विवाह संपन्न झाला.

नरहरी एक प्रहरभर ध्यानस्थ बसून 'ओम नमः शिवाय असा जप करायचा. गंगेला प्रथम पुत्र प्राप्त झाला. वाड्यात शहनाई वाजली. गर्भाधानाचा मुहूर्त आठ दिवसांनी येणाऱ्या शिवरात्रीचा ठरला आणि त्याच दिवशी अच्युत व सावित्री एकदमच मरण पावले. गहिनीनाथांनी म्हटल्याप्रमाणे नरहरी ज्यांच्यासोबत गेला होता ते आईवडील त्याला मुकले होते आणि गंगा त्यांच्यासोबत नव्हती, ती त्याला प्राप्त झाली होती.

वडील वारल्यावर नरहरीने सोनारी दुकान सांभाळले व त्यानेही अत्यंत प्रामाणिक सोनार सर्वदूर कीर्ती मिळवली. तो ध्यवसायात निष्काम कर्म करित होता. अतिशय कुशल कारागिर होता. पण गंगेच्या जीवनात एक फार मोठी उणीव होती. इतर स्त्रियांना मिळणारे पतिमुख तिला मिळत नव्हते. लग्न करूनही नरहरी ब्रह्मचारीच राहिला होता.

नरहरी निःसीम शिवभक्त होता. तेवढाच कडुर विठ्ठलद्वेषी होता. वारकऱ्यांनी केलेला विठ्ठल नामाचा गजर आपल्या कानांवर पडू नये म्हणून तो आपल्या दोन्ही कानात बोटे घालत असे. "ज्या काळात शिवभक्ती आणि विष्णुभक्ती यांच्यात अत्यंत तेढ निर्माण झाली होती असा तो काळ होता. विठ्ठलाच्या मूर्तीचे दर्शन तर बाजूलाच, परंतु विठ्ठल मंदिराचा कळस जो की त्यांच्याच पूर्वजांनी बांधला, तो पाहणे सुद्धा नरहरी निषिद्ध मानीत." गंगा शिवभक्त होती पण नरहरी सारखी विठ्ठलद्वेषी नव्हती. विठ्ठलाला 'काळ्या' म्हणून नरहरी हिणवत असे. यावरून या नवराबायकोत कडाक्याचे वाद होत असत.

नरहरीचा विठ्ठल द्वेष हा केवळ पंढरपूरपुस्ताच चर्चेचा विषय राहला नाही, तर संत नामदेव, गोरोबा, सावता, विसोबा खेचर इत्यादी



सत्यशाोधक साहित्य संमेलने झाली. मोहन हिवाळे (जालना), गणपत भिसे (परभणी), विलास सिंदगीकर (जळकोट), विठ्ठल भंडारे, संजयबु:मार मांजरमकर (नांदेड) यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली अण्णा भाऊ साठे साहित्य संमेलने घेतली जातात.

कालवशा गंगाधर पानतावणे यांनी आयुष्यभर अस्मितादर्श चळवळ सुरू केली. माधव गादेकर (लातूर) यांनी समतावादी साहित्य संमेलनाची चळवळ चालविली. भालकीच्या हिरेमठ संस्थानातर्फे महात्मा बसवण्यांच्या नावे साहित्य संमेलने भरविली जातात. फ.म. राहाजिंदे हे मुस्लीम-मराठी साहित्य चळवळ चालवतात. या आणि अशा अनेक परिवर्तनवादी चळवळी आज मराठवाड्यात सुरू असून या चळवळींतून साहित्यिकांना निश्चितच प्रेरणा मिळते. वर्ग-वर्ण आणि लिंगभेद मिटविण्यासाठी इथल्या कार्यकर्त्यांची धडपड सुरू असून, अशा धडगडीतूनच चळवळी उभ्या राहतात. जातिनिर्मूलन आणि स्त्रीमुक्तीसह सर्व प्रकारच्या शोषणाविरुद्ध चळवळी उभ्या राहिल्या पाहिजेत. तरच समाजातील भेदभाव मिटणार आहेत.

आज मराठवाड्यात पुन्हा एकदा जातीय अत्याचार, महिला आणि बालकांवरील, मजुरांवरील अत्याचारात वाढ होत असून, जातवादी समूह सक्रीय झाले आहेत. जागतिकीकरणाने चळवळी संपविल्याचा हा परिणाम आहे. साहित्यिकांसमोर हे सर्व बदलण्याचे आव्हान आहे. तत्त्ववेत्त्यांनी आपापल्या परीने जगाचा अर्थ सांगितले आहे. पुढा आहे तो जग बदलण्याचा असे मावसने सांगितले ते खोटे नाही. साहित्यिक आणि कार्यकर्त्यांनी मिळून हे जग बदलण्यासाठी हातात हात घालून लढण्याची वेळ आली आहे आणि मराठवाडा लढाईत नेहमी पुढे असतो, एवढे खरे.

□□□



Principa
Rajkamal Baburao Tike
Mahavidyalaya Mouda



संत परीक्षक - संत गोरा कुंभार

प्रा. डॉ. व्यंकटेश पोटफोडे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख,

श्रीमती राजकमल बा. तिडके महाविद्यालय,

मौदा, जि. नागपूर

गोरोबांचे वास्तव्य तेरदोकी या गावी होते. गोरोबांचा कार्यकाल इ. १२६७ ते १३१७ असा आहे. हे गाव पंढरपूरपासून सुमारे पंचेवीस कोसांवर मराठवाड्यातील उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यात आहे. आज तेथे संत गोरोबांची समाधी पाहायला मिळते. 'ज्ञानेश्वरादी संत मंडळीत गोरोबा सर्वात वडील होते आणि सर्वजण त्यांना गोरोबा काका म्हणत.'

संत गोरोबा हे महाभगवद्भक्त होते. येता जाता, उठता बसता, कामधंदा करीत असतानाही पांडुरंगाचे नामस्मरण करणे हा त्यांचा नित्यक्रम होता. माती तुडवताना प्रेमानंदाने नाचाव हा त्यांचा परमार्थ होता. एकदा गोरोबा माती तुडवत असता त्यांची बायको संती तेथे आपल्या रांगत्या मुलाला तेथेच ठेऊन पाणी आणायला गेली. ते मूल रांगत रांगत जाऊन मातीच्या आळ्यात पडले. ब्रह्मानंदी टाळी लागलेल्या गोरोबांनी मातीवरोवर ते मूलही तुडवले. काही वेळाने संती पाणवळ्यवरून आली आणि पाहते तो मूल कुठेच नाही. सगळ्या धिखल रक्ताने लाल झालेला होता. मूल मातीत तुडवले गेले हे तिच्या लक्षात आले. तिने रडून रडून आकांत केला. 'आज लागला अशा भजनाला' असे म्हणून ती गोरोबांवर गायली. नामस्मरणात अडथळ झाल्यामुळे गोरोबाही तिडके आणि चाक घेऊन तिला शिक्षा करायला तिच्या जगावर धावले. आता तो आपल्यालाही मारणार हे तिच्या लक्षात आले. ती पुत्रविरहाने आधीच दुःखी झाली होती. ती म्हणाली, 'माझ्या अंगास हात लावाल

system but for that there should be effective mechanism for implementation.

11) Social awareness, formation of infrastructural facility, training to tax officer, co-ordination between central and state government is important. So that proper steps should be take in this regard.

Significant Challenges of GST in Future :-

- Impact of prices
- Non Harmonization of Tax rates
- Lack of automation.
- Lack of procedural manuals.
- Poor quality of tax returns.
- Lack of cross verifications with other tax Administration.
- Lack of mechanism to control evasion.

Apart from various challenges GST is good opportunity for Indian Tax structure economy.

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13

IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX (GST) ON END CONSUMERS OF MANUFACTURING

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Abstract :

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is an Indirect tax levied in on India the sale of goods and services. Goods and services are divided into five tax slabs for collection of tax - 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. Petroleum products and Alcoholic drinks are taxed separately by the individual state governments. There is a special rate of 0.25% on rough precious and semi-precious stones and 3% on gold. In addition a cess of 22% or other rates on top of 28% GST applies on few items like aerated drinks, luxury cars and tobacco products.

The tax came into effect from July 1, 2017 through the implementation of One hundred and first amendment by the Government of India. The tax replaced existing multiple cascading taxes levied by the Central and state governments. The tax rates, rules and regulations are governed by the Goods and Services Tax Council which comprises of finance ministers of cent and all the states. GST simplified a slew of indirect taxes with a unified tax and is therefore expected to dramatically reshape the country's 2 trillion dollar economy.

Keyword :- GST, Manufacturing Goods.

Introduction

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is a

EVALUTION STUDY OF "IAY" INDIRA AWAS YOJANA IN NAGPUR DISTRICT

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Abstract :

The rural housing scheme was implemented since 1996-97 as per the guideline of the scheme prescribed by GOI. Poorest of the poor as per data of the BPL survey 2010-2012 are given priority for assistance under the scheme. The main aim of the scheme is to provide shelter to SC/ST, freed bonded labourers and also to non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line free of cost. Presently the assistance under IAY provides Rs.48500 for new construction and Rs.15000 for up-gradation of the houses. In this chapter we understand why there is a housing gap in the state, if the IAY assistance is sufficient for its beneficiaries and given the current operational framework of the scheme in the state when can we expect full coverage of the scheme to take place.

Keyword : IAY

INTRODUCTION :

The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) was launched in May 1985 as a sub-scheme under newly started Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), thus the major cause of the lack of shelter in rural areas and lack of wage employment in rural areas, under which housing was to be a key activity.

The scheme was made part of the wage employment scheme as the construction of house was also expected to generate greater employment. While wage employment programmes has so far focused on creating public assets, the IAY was designed to create personal or private assets (house) for Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and freed bonded labour. The focus was on these sections and communities as they were considered disadvantaged in terms of access to personal assets. At the beginning the idea was to create group housing, where people could live together in clusters.

In April 1989, the IAY was transferred to the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), which was constituted by merging the two employment programmes in the country, the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the RLEGP. The budgetary share of the IAY was fixed at 6% of JRY funds.

On 1st January, 1996, the IAY was made an Independent Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSP) with 80:20 share in the budget by the center and state respectively. During this period it has been further extended for the selection criteria of the beneficiaries. widow families belonging to defense services or paramilitary force killed in action, exservicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces, displaced persons on accounts of development project and physically challenged persons were also given consideration as long as they meet basic eligibility criteria.

STUDY SCOPE:

This evaluation study determined the tangible and intangible benefits of the scheme indicating output and outcome. It also identified the bottlenecks/hurdles in implementation of the scheme to suggest appropriate remedial measures. It reviewed the physical and financial progress under IAY.

OBJECTIVE :

The primary objectives of IAY is to

e first line we come across the word 'Sex' follows this. Disgrace is full of Sex. All the sex that we witness in the novel is not about mutual or consensual but it is forced or dominated or rape. Lucy's rape; David's pursuit of prostitutes and of Melanie; Bev's invitation to David are some of the illustrations of sex that occurs in Disgrace.

CONCLUSION

To Conclude, J.M. Coetzee has produced a great novel, in relation to his own country. He has shown in his novel the true picture of his own country. The themes, that has been discussed make a true attempt of trying to bring the detailed analysis of the novel, "Disgrace".

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ART OF CHARACTERIZATION IN THE STORIES OF O. HENRY

- Narendra L. Gadge

Abstract

The present paper titled as Art of Characterization in the Stories of O. Henry chiefly focuses on the art of characterization and it specially focuses on O. Henry's brilliant skill presenting an ordinary character in an extra-ordinary manner. The protagonists in his stories are either poor or middle classes people. His stories are having the setting of New York City for he lived and died there. His unique style of surprising people at the very end of the story liked very much by the American poor and middle classes people of America in general and of New York in particular. Like R. K. Narayan, Raja Rao and Mulk Raj Anand who wrote about the poor people in India; likewise O. Henry also wrote about the sorrows and sufferings of the poor and ordinary people.

Keywords : Characterization, Ordinary, Protagonists, Unique, Surprising, People, Sorrows, Sufferings,

Introduction:

Whenever we pronounce the term the short story we do remember the name of O. Henry. His original name was William Sydney Porter. He was born in a middle class family. In the history of the short story as a literary form, O. Henry occupies a major place. O. Henry is a major presence not only in the history of the

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facturing companies in profiling the green consumer by understanding such significant parameters with regard to consumer's perception that are ultimately going to affect his actual buying behaviour.

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Rural and Urban Dynamics and Poverty

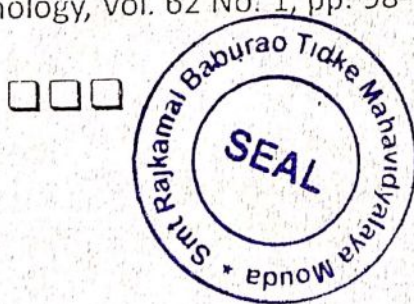
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Abstract :

The rural and urban sectors of an economy are interconnected economically, financially, and socially. Ideally, resources such as capital and labor should move freely between these two sectors. In an undistorted economy, marginal returns to production factors should be equal. As a result, labor productivity and consequently per capita income should be the same. Many have argued that there should not be any distinction between rural and urban sectors. Indeed, there has been a growing interest in the development literature on the linkages between rural and urban development

However, the relationship between urban and rural sectors in many developing countries is still characterized by an economic dualism, in other words, by the coexistence of a modern urban sector and a traditional rural sector. This duality arose because many developing countries, including China and India, pursued a heavy industrialization development strategy based on the transfer of resources and labor surpluses from the traditional (or rural) sector to the modern (or urban) sector. This development strategy largely favored the development and growth of the urban sector at the expense of rural areas. China initiated its reform in agriculture in the late 1970s and India began its macroeconomic reforms in the early 1990s. In both countries, these reform policies



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work with highly talented, interesting, varied and inspiration athletes and coach; arch tapestry of personalities that many other medical professionals could never collaborate with as colleagues in the traditional medical world. We should run close to the athlete and coach, managing health, optimizing performance and leading the way in collaborative, balanced, evidence- and preference-based, individualist healthcare.

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04

Change in Management for Libraries

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Abstract

Change management includes the top management, leaders at all levels and every member of staff, as well as the users and the library's parent institution. Understanding the components of the change process will help provide the background for how people react to a disruption in the workplace. Knowing how to build trust during the change process will help increase the chances for a successful outcome. Since libraries – academic as well as public – have to face constant change this chapter gives a short overview of the need for change management in libraries as well as the structure of this book. This includes not only theoretical aspects of change management but also several case studies of academic and public libraries which have had to face a deliberate large-scale change recently.

Keywords: Library Management, Academic library, Change management, Leadership

INTRODUCTION

"Technology is easy, people are hard." This is the first thing that I tell my students as I begin every new class on library technology at the University of Washington Information School. As you can imagine, I get skeptical looks from some of the students as they enrolled in my class because they believe that library technology is the difficult part of that equation. And from other students, I get the distinct impression that the reason they wanted to take my class was so that

ICT in Academic Libraries

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Abstract :

IT connotes an ensemble of technologies which are capable of transmitting information to distances. Information technology covers all aspects of arts, or science of processing data to produce information. Information is the key factor of any kind of research and development.

The information itself and way it is accessed have undergone changes owing to the developments in information and communication technology.

Effectiveness of a library services is now largely depends upon the information and Communication Technology (ICT). This study attempts to explore the gradual advancement of modern technologies in libraries distinguishing old and new technologies. The study endeavors to identify various components of ICT which are used or being used in libraries and information systems. The study identifies exact reasons to use computer and related technologies in libraries. It also delineates the functions, impacts and challenges of ICT based library system.

Introduction :

The concept of information technology (IT) as a universal information technology is the new science of information collection, storage, processing and transmission. However, IT connotes an ensemble of technologies which covers computer and storage technologies, to store and processing information known as information processing, connected together with telecommunication technologies, which are capable of transmitting information to distances. Information technology covers all aspects of arts, or science of processing data to produce information. This information processing, storing and dissemination with the assistance of computer is called the information technology (IT)

Information is the key factor of any kind of research and development. Information is a fundamental resource which is essential for survival in today's competitive and wired world. The information itself and way it is accessed have undergone changes owing to the developments in information and communication technology. It is a vital ingredient for socioeconomic and cultural development of any nation or individual. According to Kemp "Information is considered as the fifth need of man ranking after air, water, food and shelter". The value of information in every human endeavor cannot be overstressed. Quick and easy access to every required information is a supreme importance especially for libraries. Information technology application and the techniques are being used by the libraries for information processing, storage, communication, dissemination of information, automation etc. Further, origin of internet and the development of World Wide Web revolutionized the information communication technology. Recognizing the advantages application of information technology the libraries are essential to provide the facilities to their user community.

Information Need :

The Librarian's Thesaurus defines information need as "that need which library services or materials are intended to satisfy"

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The Role of Information Technology in our Life

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ABSTRACT

It is obvious that learners may use the technology for information related purposes during learning processes in the class rooms. Teachers need to adopt new teaching methodologies to make sure that educational objectives and student's deep learning could be achieved together. It is therefore critical to adopt a balance approach. Applications such as WhatsApp, Face book, Instagram. It is therefore important to understand the impacts of their behavior. Also, the researcher is interested that how this behavior of students effects the teaching methodologies of the teachers and how this could be balanced when teaching in class rooms.

Key words: Information, Technology, Database.

Introduction

Today we are living in the age of information. A large amount of information is being generated every moment. However, the ability to collect, store and disseminate this large amount of information needs application of new technologies. Information Science in 1959 and 'informatics of Russian origin in 1966.

The first definition is of "information technology". Information technology is the technology used to store, manipulate, distribute or create information. The type of information or data is not important to this definition. The technology is any mechanism capable of processing this data. IT is the area of managing technology and spans wide variety of areas that include but are not limited to things such as processes, computer software, information systems, computer hardware, programming languages, and data constructs. In short, anything that renders data, information or perceived knowledge in any visual format whatsoever, via any multimedia distribution mechanism, is considered part of the domain space known as Information Technology (IT). Some students use this technology for the purpose of information only. However, it was noted that others use mobile phone to receive messages through different. On the other hand, the use of mobile technology effects the teaching strategies.

Technology supports us to get information of all types very easily, this is in our hands and if I am not wrong; information of any kind is into our pockets, with the help of Smartphone, fast internet speed, and social media awareness.

The internet and the web constitute the technological infrastructure of the global network society and the understanding of their logic is a key field of research. Digital communication technology that is already a second skin for young people, yet continues to feed the fears and the fantasies of those who are still in charge of a society that they barely understand.

IT professionals perform a variety of functions (IT Disciplines/Competencies) that range from installing applications to designing complex computer networks and information databases. A few of the duties that IT professionals perform may include data management, networking, engineering computer hardware, database and software design, as well as management and administration of entire systems. Information technology is starting to spread farther than the conventional personal computer and network technology, and more into integrations of other technologies such as the use of cell phones, televisions.

Need of Information Technology

With the advancement of Science and technology, printing technology came into existence and information were started to preserve permanently in the form of books. With the progress in printing technology, more

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