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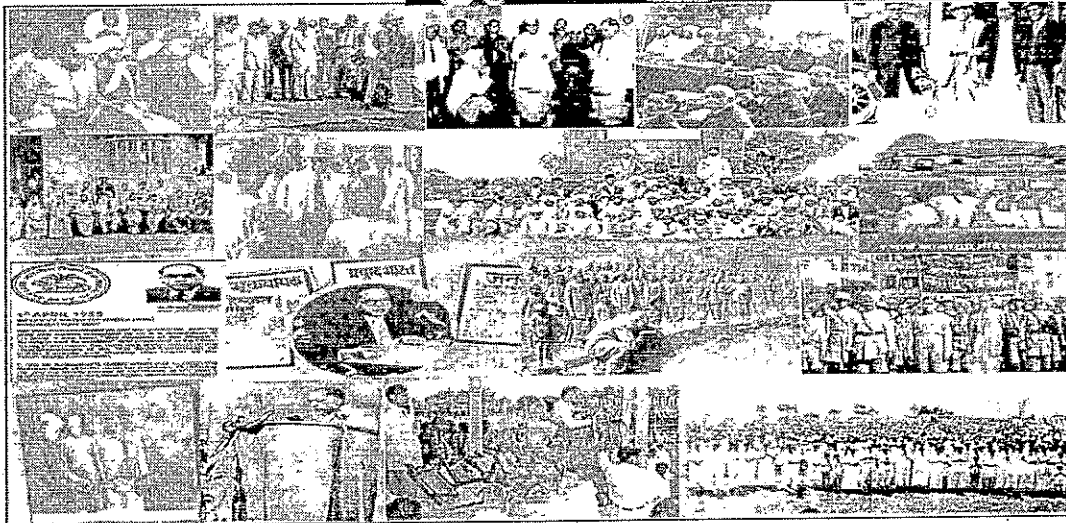
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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे सामाजिक विचार आणि कार्य

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मोबा. ९६०४६९३३३६

प्रस्तावना -

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे एक थोर विचारवंत, तत्वज्ञ, समाजसुधारक होते. त्याचबरोबर ते एक थोर राष्ट्रीय नेते ही होते. समाजकारण, राजकारण, अर्थकारण, शिक्षण इ. विविध क्षेत्रासंबंधी त्यांनी आयुष्यभर चिंतन करून मूलगामी विचार मांडलेले आहेत. त्यांचे हे विचार देशाच्या प्रगतीच्या दृष्टीने अत्यंत दिशादर्शक आहेत. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या सर्व विचारांचा आणि लिखाणांचा सूक्ष्म अभ्यास केला असता असे लक्षात येते की, त्यांनी संपूर्ण देशाला, देशातील समस्यांना समोर ठेवून लिखाण केले. धर्म, शिक्षण, राजकारण, अर्थ, शेती, परराष्ट्रधोरण, इ. विषयासंदर्भात त्यांनी मूलभूत स्वरूपाचे सिध्दांतन केले आहे. भारतीय समाजपरिवर्तनाचे महान असे कार्य त्यांनी पार पाडले आहे. हजारो वर्षांपासून पूर्वापार चालत आलेल्या अनिष्ट जातीव्यवस्थेचे त्यांनी समूळ उच्चाटन केले आणि नवसमाजरचनेचा पाया घातला. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी उभारलेला लढा हा अस्पृश्यतेविरोधी तर होताच; परंतु तो खऱ्या अर्थाने मानवमुक्तीचा लढा होता. स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता या मानवी मूल्यांचा तो शोधच होता. सार्वभौम राष्ट्रनिर्मिती, अखंड भारत, एकजिनसी समाज यातून मानवी कल्याणाचा शोध त्यांनी घेतला.

अभ्यास विषयाच्या मर्यादा -

सदर शोधनिबंधाच्या माध्यमातून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या सामाजिक कार्याचा थोडक्यात आढावा घेण्यात येणार आहे. त्यामुळे सदर शोधनिबंधातील शब्द मर्यादा लक्षात घेता काही निवडक घटकांचा समावेश सदरच्या शोधनिबंधात केला आहे.

शोधनिबंधाचे उद्दिष्ट -

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या मानवमुक्ती लढ्यातील सामाजिक कार्याचा संक्षिप्त आढावा घेणे.
संशोधन पध्दती -

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी प्राथमिक व दुय्यम स्रोताचा उपयोग केला असून सदरच्या शोध निबंधासाठी विविध संदर्भ ग्रंथांचा आधार घेतला आहे.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे सामाजिक विचार आणि कार्य -

१) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी स्थापन केलेल्या विविध सामाजिक संघटना व वृत्तपत्रे -

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी आयुष्यभर जातीव्यवस्थेवर आधारित समाजातील विषमतेविरुद्ध संघर्ष केला. तसेच त्यांनी त्यासाठी अनेक प्रकारच्या समाजसुधारणावादी चळवळी उभ्या केल्या व शिक्षणसंस्था स्थापन केल्या. भारताला स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्त होण्यापूर्वी बहिष्कृत हितकारिणी सभा, समाज समता संघ, समता सैनिक दल यासारख्या विविध सामाजिक संघटनांची उभारणी केली. तसेच समाज



प्रबोधनासाठी मूकनायक, बहिष्कृत भारत, जनता, समता इ. सारखी अत्यंत प्रभावी मुखपत्रे सुरू केली. उच्च शैक्षणिक दर्जाचे ग्रंथही लिहिले. स्वतंत्र मजूर पक्षा, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट फेडरेशन यासारख्या पक्षांची त्यांनी स्थापना केली होती. अशाप्रकारे विविध सामाजिक संघटनांच्या माध्यमातून तसेच त्यांनी समाजसुधारणांसाठी सुरू केलेल्या वेगवेगळ्या मुखपत्रांच्या माध्यमातूनही अस्पृश्यतेच्या समूळ उच्चनाट्याचे कार्य आधोरेखित होते.

२) हिंदू धर्मातील जातीव्यवस्थेबाबत डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे मत -

देशातील जातीयता, विषमता याविषयी आपले विचार मांडताना बाबासाहेब म्हणतात, 'वर्णव्यवस्थेतून जाती जन्माला आल्या, अस्पृश्यता हे जातीव्यवस्थेचे सगळ्यात कट्टर अपत्य आहे.' बाबासाहेबांच्या मते, हिंदू समाजाची ही जातीव्यवस्था व वर्णव्यवस्थेची रचना उतरंडीवजा आहे. हिंदू समाज हा एक मनोरा आहे. एक-एक जात म्हणजे एक एक मजलाच होय. पण लक्षात ठेवण्यासारखी गोष्ट ही की, या मनोरयास शिडी नाही. म्हणूनच एका मजल्यावरून दुसऱ्या मजल्यावर जाण्यास मार्ग नाही. ज्या मजल्यात ज्यांनी जन्माने त्याच मजल्यात त्यांनी मरावे. खालच्या मजल्यातला इसम मग जो कितीही लायक असो, त्याला वरच्या मजल्यात प्रवेश नाही व वरच्या मजल्यातला माणूस मग तो कितीही नालायक असो, त्याला खालच्या मजल्यात लोटून देण्याची प्रजा नाही. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या मते, हिंदू धर्माची ही उतरंडीवजा समाजव्यवस्था शास्त्रसंगत धर्मग्रंथावर अधिष्ठित आहे. त्यामुळे अस्पृश्यता व जातीव्यवस्था नष्ट करण्यासाठी चातुर्वर्ण्याच्या संकल्पनेवरच हल्ला करावा लागेल. त्यामुळे या धर्मावर व तिचा पुरस्कार करणाऱ्या धर्मग्रंथावर हल्ला करणे क्रमप्राप्त नव्हते, अत्यावश्यक आहे अशी त्यांची भूमिका होती. अशाप्रकारे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी हिंदू धर्माचा चिकित्सक पध्दतीने अभ्यास करून हिंदू धर्मातील जातीव्यवस्थेबद्दल आपले परखड मत व्यक्त केलेले पाहण्यास मिळते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा हा विचार अस्पृश्यांना बंड करून जातीव्यवस्थेवर हल्ला करण्यास प्रवृत्त करतो.

३) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची वैचारिक बंडखोरी -

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आपली वैचारिक बंडखोरी मांडताना असे म्हणतात की, सामाजिक परिस्थितीचे एकदरित सूक्ष्म अवलोकन केल्यानंतर अस्पृश्यांनी आपल्या धार्मिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय गुलामगिरीविरुद्ध बंड उभारणे जरूरी आहे, हे विचारांती बाबासाहेबांनी ठरविले. त्यामुळे अस्पृश्यता हा हिंदू धर्मावरील कलंक आहे असे म्हणणारे म्हणोत पण तो आमच्या देहावरील कलंक आहे आणि तो नष्ट केला पाहिजे अशी आत्मतेजाची जाणीव अस्पृश्य मानले गेलेल्या समाजात त्यांनी निर्माण केली. बाबासाहेब म्हणतात, 'रक्षिती भरलेल्या माणसापेक्षा तुमची (अस्पृश्यांची) स्थिती हीन आहे. या माणसाबद्दल लोकांच्या मनात सहानुभूती तरी असते. परंतु तुमच्याबद्दल सहानुभूती तर नसते. पण किळस मात्र असतो.' त्यामुळे अस्पृश्यांच्या उध्दारासाठी निकराची भाषा वापरताना बाबासाहेब म्हणतात, 'तिरस्करणीय गुलामगिरी नि अमानुष अन्यायाच्या गर्तेत पिचत पडलेल्या ज्या समाजात मी जन्मास आलो. त्या समाजाची गुलामगिरी नष्ट करण्यासाठी मी अपयशी ठरलो तर स्वतःला गोळी घालीन.' अशाप्रकारे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आपल्या समाजाला या अस्पृश्यतेच्या गुलामगिरीतून मुक्त होण्यासाठी शेवटी निकराची भाषा वापरताना दिसून येतात.

४) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा सामाजिक हक्क प्राप्तीसाठी सनदशीर लढा -

अस्पृश्यांना इतर समाजाच्या बरोबरीने हक्क मिळावा, समानतेचा दर्जा मिळावा अशी बाबासाहेबांची धारणा होती. अस्पृश्यांना स्वतंत्र अस्तित्त्व असून ते हिंदू समाजातील ब्राम्हणादि उच्च



वर्णियांच्या दर्जाचे आहेत. यासाठी त्यांनी सत्याग्रहाच्या शांततामय मार्गापासून ते कायद्याच्या सनदशीर मार्गापर्यंत प्रयत्न केले. पाण्यासाठी, मंदिर प्रवेशासाठी त्यांनी सत्याग्रह केले. तर भारतात आलेले विविध कमिशन व आयोग उदा. साऊथबरो कमिशन, सायमन कमिशन, क्रिप्स मिशन, इ. ना भेट देऊन आपल्या मागण्यांचे निवदेन त्यांच्यापुढे सादर करून कायदेशीर तरतुदींचा आग्रह त्यांनी धरला. मंदिर प्रवेश केल्याने, देवदेवतांची पूजा-अर्चा केल्याने अस्पृश्यांना मोक्ष मिळेल किंवा हिंदू समाजात त्यांना मानाचे स्थान मिळेल अशी बाबासाहेबांची समजूत कधीच नव्हती. तर अस्पृश्यांना मानवी हक्काची जाणीव व्हावी आणि ते हक्क मिळविण्यासाठी त्यांच्यात प्रतिपक्षाची सतत झुंजत राहण्याची चेतना प्रवृत्ती निर्माण व्हावी, हा त्याचा यामागील उद्देश होता. अशाप्रकारे याठिकाणी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी आपल्या समाजातील लोकांना सामाजिक व मुलभूत हक्क प्राप्त व्हावा यासाठी सनदशीर व कायदेशीर मार्गांचा अवलंब केल्याचे दिसून येते.

५) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी केलेले मनुस्मृती दहन -

मनुस्मृति दहनामागील त्यांची भूमिका म्हणजे निषेध दर्शविणारा एक मार्ग होता. तर इतरांप्रमाणे आम्ही ही माणसे आहोत आणि आम्हालाही माणुसकीचे हक्क या, याकरीता त्यांनी अबादेवी, पर्वती, नाशिक यासारखे मंदिर प्रवेश सत्याग्रह घडवून आणले. अशाप्रकारे मनुस्मृती दहनामागील व मंदिर प्रवेश सत्याग्रहामागील डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा उद्देश हिंदू धर्मातील सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट व्हावी व सामाजिक समता प्राप्त व्हावी हा होता.

६) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची वैचारिक लढाई -

केवळ विरोधाला विरोध किंवा विशिष्ट जातीचा धर्माचा बाबासाहेबांनी कधीच व्देष केला नाही. कोणतेही चिरंतर महत्वाचे काम हाती घ्यावयाचे तर त्याचा सर्व बाजूंनी विचार करावयाचा व आपणास नक्की जे काय सांगावयाचे ते निदान मुद्देसूद व साधार मांडायचे ही बाबासाहेबांची पध्दत होती. त्यांच्या विचारांना विरोध करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीसही ते अभ्यासपूर्ण अशी उत्तरे देत असत. परंतु त्यांच्या खंडणाचे किंवा समर्थनाचे स्वरूप हे नेहमी वैचारिक पातळीवरचे राहिले आहे.

बाबासाहेबांचा ब्राम्हण्याला विरोध होता ब्राम्हणांना नाही. ते म्हणतात, ब्राम्हणलोक आमचे वैरी नसून ब्राम्हणग्रस्त लोक आमचे वैरी आहेत असे आम्ही समजतो. ब्राम्हण्यरहित ब्राम्हण आम्हांस जवळचा वाटतो. ब्राम्हण्यग्रस्त ब्राम्हणतर आम्हाला दूरचा वाटतो. आमच्या सत्याग्रहात भाग घेण्यास कोणाही व्यक्तीस मोकळीक आहे. मग ती व्यक्ती कोणत्याही जातीतील असो. हे भांडण तत्वासाठी आहे. ते कोणत्याही एका व्यक्तीशी किंवा जातीशी नाही. आमच्या पवित्र कार्यात सहाय्य करावयास तत्वनिष्ठेने पुढे येतील त्यांचे आम्ही आभार मानू. यावरून असे म्हणता येईल की, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची लढाई एका व्यक्तीविरुद्ध, समाजाविरुद्ध नव्हती, तर ती एका प्रवृत्ती विरुद्ध होती. त्यामुळे सुरुवातीला आपली वैचारिक बैठक पक्की झाल्यानंतर त्यांनी यादृष्टिने मार्गक्रमण केले.

बाबासाहेबांनी अस्पृश्यामध्ये अस्मिता जागवून त्यांच्यात बंडखोरी निर्माण करून, मुक्तिसंग्रामाची खरी सुरुवात केली. लेखणी आणि कृतीने एका नव बंड निर्माण केलं आणि या समाजाला एक नवी दृष्टी दिली. युगानुयुगे, अस्पृश्य, अत्यंज, अतिशुद्ध गणलेल्या समाजाच्या ठायी आत्मप्रत्यय, आत्मतेज, आत्मविश्वास व स्वाभिमान म्हणजेच माणुसकीचे नवचैतन्य निर्माण केले. त्यामुळे आपल्या कार्याचे फलित सांगताना बाबासाहेब म्हणतात, गेली २५ वर्षे झगडून त्यांना (अस्पृश्यांना) सर्वस्वी सुखी करू शकलो नसलो तरी त्यांच्यात जाज्वल्य स्वाभिमान निर्माण केला आहे. अशाप्रकारे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या या वैचारिक प्रबोधनातून हा समाज जागा झाला व आपल्या न्याय, हक्कासाठी झगडू



लागला व शेवटी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी राज्यघटनेच्या माध्यमातून सर्व जाती-धर्मातील लोकांना मुलभूत हक्क प्राप्त करून दिलेले दिसून येतात.

निष्कर्ष -

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या एकंदरित विचारसरणीचा आढावा घेतल्यास असे लक्षात येते की, हिंदू समाजात असणारी विषमता आणि जातीभेद यांचे समूळ उच्चाटन करून अस्पृश्यांचा सामाजिक दर्जा उंचवावा, त्यांना सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय हक्क प्राप्त व्हावेत. तसेच त्यांच्या जगण्याला प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त व्हावी यासाठी ते आग्रही राहिले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची लढाई एका व्यक्तीविरुद्ध, समाजाविरुद्ध नव्हती, तर ती एका प्रवृत्तीविरुद्ध होती. हे सर्व हिंदू धर्माच्या चौकटीत झाले असते तर त्यास डॉ. आंबेडकरांचा विरोध नव्हता. पण त्यासाठी आवश्यक असा मनाचा मोठेपणा संकुचित वृत्तीच्या हिंदूजवळ कधीच नव्हता. आपल्यापेक्षा कुणीतरी खालच्या पातळीवर आहे, ही काहीशा विरंगुळ्याची भावना नेहमीच एकात्मतेच्या आड आली. त्यामुळे राष्ट्रीयतेतील हा प्रमुख अडथळा दूर करण्यासाठी आयुष्यभर कार्यरत राहिले.

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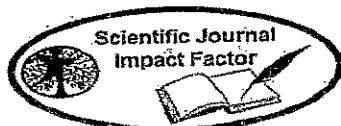
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Importance of Questionnaire for Research**Dr. M. A. Koli**

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Email- kolimahadevo@yahoo.com Mob.No 9423285900**Abstract:**

A set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers; devised for the purpose of a survey or statistical study- Oxford Dictionaries A Questionnaire is simply a 'tool' for collecting and recording information about a particular issue of interest. Questionnaires should always have a definite purpose that is related to the objectives of the research, and it needs to be clear from the outset how the finding will be used. Questionnaires can be used in a variety of survey situations, for example postal, electronic, face-to-face and telephone. Questionnaires are mainly used to collect factual information in order to classify people and their circumstances, to measure the satisfaction of customers with a product or service, to collect 'baseline' information which can then be tracked overtime to examine changes. A well-designed Questionnaire requires thought and effort, and needs to be planned and developed in a number of stages. The paper here explains the various stages in designing a questionnaire, different aspects that should be considered and describes how to use the questionnaire effectively in any research.

Introduction

A questionnaire is a useful tool for gathering information in face-to-face, postal mail, email and telephone settings. The questionnaire should focus on specific aims and objectives, including asking and collecting the right type of information and making sure each question is specific, objective and understandable. When a company, politician or non-profit group needs to find out how their stakeholders feel, they often create and implement a questionnaire. The results can lead to re-branding, decision-making and policy changes if the feedback is overwhelming. Making a questionnaire can seem very straightforward, but unless it is designed properly, the result can be skewed and worthless. Students are often very disappointed when the questionnaire or surveys they send out as part of their course have a very low response rate, and this may even affect the validity of their research. It is very important, therefore, that a questionnaire be well prepared and well constructed in order to minimize non-response.

Following are some of the important points which must be taken into consideration while preparing a questionnaire for research papers

Decide what you would like to learn from your questionnaire

This will help you come up with questions to ask and the order in which to ask them. Ask yourself how you will use the data you obtain and set goals from there.

Starts writing out questions that can help you reach your goals.

Keep the questionnaire and answers simple, using as few words as possible. Be careful not to lead your respondents into choosing an answer that doesn't truly match up with their beliefs. For closed-ended questions, give a list of possible answers. You can use the same scale with ranking importance, satisfaction or likeliness to do an activity. Yes or no questions also work well, as do true/false questions. For open-ended questions, make the questions as specific as possible so your respondent doesn't trample on when trying to give an answer. This type of question is good for getting clarification on a previous question or getting an opinion without taking the chance that you're leading the respondent to answer in a certain manner.

Design your questionnaire based on the method in which it will be delivered.

Surveys delivered over the computer, in person and by mail can utilize pictures whereas phone interview cannot. Respondents may be too shy to answer personal question in person or by phone. Decide if you want to give clarifications to your questions if the respondents doesn't understand something; only interview given by alive person can fit this need.

Start with interesting question

Just as a good introduction to an essay will grab the attention of the reader, so interesting, relevant initial questions will immediately involve the respondent in the questionnaire, and make it more likely that they will continue on through the whole thing. Save the more complicated ones for later. You could begin with one or two non-specialized personal questions, or maybe phrase questions in the third person rather than the first.

Put your questions in logical order

There should be a flow of questions; one question should logically follow the previous one. You could perhaps start with one or two general questions, and then become more specific.

Order the questions so that if a person says yes or no to a certain question, they bypass any questions that don't apply to them.

This will help keep the questionnaire focused and take less time to complete. Position your screening at the beginning so you are not wasting anyone's time. Asking personal questions or complicated question at the end helps you build a rapport with the respondent so they are more likely to be open and honest.

Ask questions that are very similar but worded differently.

This will help you avoid the respondent bias that inevitably presents itself with each survey and give you a better chance at finding the person's true opinion on a given topic.

Keep the questionnaire as short as possible.

Most people are busy. Certain companies and organization may also receive many other similar questionnaires and other requests from students around the country, or even internationally. If your questionnaire is long and complicated, it will greatly lessen the chances of receiving a response. Just stick to the essential or very useful information needed; discard any questions which relate to supplementary, secondary or unnecessary data.

Keep your language simple

Phrase your question in simple, unambiguous language, which will be instantly understood. Don't use any jargon or abbreviations which might be unknown to some of your target ample. Check over your grammar and spelling very carefully, and if necessary get someone else to do this as well. Mistakes look very unprofessional and give the impression that you are not very serious about what you're doing.

Consider the question of anonymity

Convince potential respondents that their answer will be confidential. If not, they will not respond.

Don't make it too formal or informal

If not an official document; just use "standard", neutral vocabulary and grammar, being careful, however, not to use colloquial language.

Avoid the use of open-ended questions

Open-ended questions require an original, personal response to a question. For example, what do you consider to be the most important qualities of a personnel officer? Answer to such questions obviously takes a lot more time than yes/no answers or rating scales. Open-ended questions are also more difficult to analyze and categorize.

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Test your questionnaire you begin surveying people

You may need to reword some things, rearrange questions. Make addition or delete question that don't help you reach your end goal. After you test, do a trial number crunch to ensure you can properly collect the data you need; if not, make more adjustments to the questionnaire.

Trial the questionnaire as much as possible.

Pre-testing may be with colleagues, is important to help you identify any problems with the format or wording of your questionnaire before you send out the final version. At this stage you can iron out any ambiguities, vagueness or inaccuracies, or add or delete questions.

Use follow-up reminders

Your target respondent may have every intention of replying but has got lots of other important things to do to, so a polite reminder may be necessary. This is probably best done by email or phone. Remember, however, the question of anonymity: it may be necessary to use codes to be able to track who has replied or not but you must make it clear that the link between codes and personal will not be used and will be destroyed.

Clearly introduce the questionnaire

Even if you have carefully elected your sample and maybe made initial contact with some or all of the potential respondents, it is still important to make it clear to the person opening the envelope or reading the email what it is all about. They need as much motivation as possible to spend their precious time filling in your questionnaire. So always include a short introduction which makes clear:

Summary

No survey can achieve success without a well-designed questionnaire. Unfortunately, questionnaire design has no theoretical base to guide the marketing researcher in developing a flawless questionnaire. All the researcher has to guide him/ her is a lengthy list of do's born out of the experience of other researchers past and present. Hence, questionnaire design is more of an art than a science.

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 वर्षाच्या

FINANCIAL INCLUSION FOR BANKS IN INDIA

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Abstract

The three major aspects of financial Inclusion are to make people access financial and credit markets and financial educations. Empirical evidence shows that economic growth follows financial inclusion. The benefits of financial inclusion are equitable growth, reduced poverty, inflating national income, easy and safe financial transactions and bundling of savings with financial services. Currently, India has the second highest number of financially excluded households in the world. The Reserve Bank of India set up Khan Commission in 2004 to look into financial inclusion and the recommendations of the commission were incorporated in the mid-term review of the policy (2005 -06). In January 2006, the Reserve Bank permitted commercial banks to make use of the services of non-governmental organizations (NGOs/SHGs), micro - finance institutions and other civil society organizations as intermediaries or business facilitators (BF) for providing financial and banking services..

Introduction

The Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have been making concerted efforts to promote financial inclusion as one of the important national objective of the country. Some of the major efforts made in the five decades include- nationalization of banks, building up of robust branch network of scheduled commercial banks, co-operatives and regional rural banks, lead banks scheme, formation of self-help groups, permitting BCs to be appointed by banks to provide door step delivery of banking services, zero balance accounts etc.

Financial Inclusion is described as the method of offering banking and financial solutions and services to every individual in the society without any form of discrimination. It primarily aims to include everybody in the society by giving them basic financial services without looking at a person's income or savings. Financial inclusion chiefly focuses on providing reliable financial solutions to the economically underprivileged sections of the society without having any unfair treatment. It intends to provide financial solutions without any signs of inequality. It is also committed to being transparent while offering financial assistance without any hidden transactions or costs.

Financial inclusion is the process of ensuring access to appropriate financial products and services needed by vulnerable groups at an affordable cost in a fair and transparent manner by mainstream institutional players. As banking services are in the nature of a public good, it is essential that the availability of banking services to the entire population without dis-crimination is the prime objective of public policy. It is estimated by the Reserve Bank of India that about 40% of Indians lack access even to the simplest kind of formal financial services.

Expectations of poor people from the financial system is safety of deposits, low transaction costs, convenient operating time, minimum paper work, and quick and easy access to credit and other products, including remittances suitable to their income and consumption. Taking into account their seasonal inflow of income from agricultural operations, migration from one place to another, and seasonal and irregular work availability and income, the existing financial system needs to be designed to suit their requirements. The major barriers to serve the poor, apart from socioeconomic factors such as lack of regular income, poverty, illiteracy etc., are the lack of reach, higher cost of transactions and time taken in providing those services. The existing business models do not pass the test of scalability, convenience, reliability, flexibility and continuity.

Objectives of Financial Inclusion

- Financial inclusion intends to help people secure financial services and products at economical prices such as deposits, fund transfer services, loans, insurance, payment services, etc.
- It aims to establish proper financial institutions to cater to the needs of the poor people. These institutions should have clear-cut regulations and should maintain high standards that are existent in the financial industry.
- Financial inclusion aims to build and maintain financial sustainability so that the less fortunate people have a certainty of funds which they struggle to have.
- Financial inclusion also intends to have numerous institutions that offer affordable financial assistance so that there is sufficient competition so that clients have a lot of options to choose from. There are traditional banking options in the market. However, the number of institutions that offer inexpensive financial products and services is very minimal.
- Financial inclusion intends to increase awareness about the benefits of financial services among the economically underprivileged sections of the society.
- The process of financial inclusion works towards creating financial products that are suitable for the less fortunate people of the society.
- Financial inclusion intends to improve financial literacy and financial awareness in the nation.
- Financial inclusion aims to bring in digital financial solutions for the economically underprivileged people of the nation.
- It also intends to bring in mobile banking or financial services in order to reach the poorest people living in extremely remote areas of the country.
- It aims to provide tailor-made and custom-made financial solutions to poor people as per their individual financial conditions, household needs, preferences, and income levels.

There are many governmental agencies and non-governmental organisations that are dedicated to bringing in financial inclusion. These agencies are focussed on improving the access to receiving government-approved documents. Many poor people are unable to open bank accounts or apply for a loan as they do not have any identity proof. There are so many people who live in rural areas or tribal villages who do not have knowledge about documents such as PAN, Aadhaar, or Electoral ID. Hence, they cannot avail many of the services offered by governmental or private institutions. Due to lack of these documents, they are unable to avail any form of subsidies offered by the government.

National Commitment

RBI has been taken multiple steps like nationalization of banks, priority sector lending requirements for banks, lead bank scheme, establishment of regional rural banks (RRBs), service area approach, self-help group-bank linkage programme, etc., to increase access to the poorer segments of society. Bank branches in rural areas of the country have expanded from around 8,000 in 1969 to more than 89,000 in 2011. Nonetheless, there is a wide variation across states. For instance, the ratio for the state of Kerala is as high as 89% while North Eastern States is marked by a low coverage of 21%. To achieve the ultimate objective of reaching banking services to all the 6,00,000 villages, the delivery model needs to be devised carefully so as to move from a cost centric model to a revenue generation model.

In order to achieve greater financial Inclusion, RBI has initiated the following measures:

1. Opening of no-frills accounts with nil or low minimum balance coupled with low charges and small overdrafts in such accounts.
2. Relaxation on know-your customer (KYC) norms for small accounts was introduced in August 2005. Applicant can submit letter issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India containing details of name, address and Aadhaar number. Engaging business correspondents (BCs) and business facilitators (BFs) as intermediaries for providing financial and banking services was permitted by RBI in January 2006. The BC model allows banks to provide doorstep delivery of services, especially cash in-cash out transactions, thus addressing the last-mile problem. With effect from September 2010, for-profit companies have also been allowed to be engaged as BCs.
3. Recognizing the use of technology possessing the potential to address the issues of outreach and credit delivery in remote areas in a viable manner, banks have been advised to make effective use of information and communications technology (ICT), to provide doorstep banking services through the BC model where the accounts can be operated by even illiterate customers by using biometrics thus ensuring the security of transactions and enhancing confidence in the banking system.
4. Adoption of EBT: Banks have been advised to implement EBT by leveraging ICT based banking through BCs to transfer social security benefits electronically to the bank account of the beneficiary and deliver government benefits at the doorstep of the beneficiary without time-lag thus reducing lowering transaction costs and chances of misappropriation.
5. GCC: General Credit Card With a view to helping the poor with access to easy credit, banks have been asked to consider introduction of a general purpose credit card facility upto Rs. 25,000 at their rural and semi-urban branches. The objective of the scheme is to provide hassle-free credit to banks customers based on the assessment of cash flow without insistence on security, purpose or end use of the credit. This is in the nature of revolving credit entitling the holder to withdraw up to the limit sanctioned.
6. Simplified branch authorization: To widen the spread of bank branches, in December 2009, domestic scheduled commercial banks were permitted to freely open branches in tier III to tier VI centers with a population of less than 50,000 under general permission, subject to reporting. Further banks have been mandated in the April 2011 monetary policy statement to allocate atleast 25% of the total number of branches to be opened during a year to unbanked rural centers.

Suggestions:- The obligations under financial inclusion need to be well-defined as part of the licensing condition of all scheduled banks by the RBI.* The IBA may explore the possibility of a survey about the financial inclusion coverage to assess the constraints and for initiating appropriate policy measures.

It may be useful for banks to consider franchising and forging linkages with other segments of financial sector such as cooperatives, RRBs (Regional Rural Banks), microfinance institutions, NGOs, and local communities so as to extend the scope of financial inclusion with minimal intermediation cost. Banks should institute systems of reward and recognition for personnel initiating, innovating and successfully executing new products and services in the rural areas. Banks should give wide publicity to the facility of nofrills account. The unbanked citizens must wield the power to choose the BC and Bank to spur real competition amongst them.

'Simple to use' cash dispensing and collecting machines akin to ATMs, with operating instructions and commands in vernacular would greatly facilitate financial inclusion of the semi urban and rural populace. *Banks must effectively leverage ICT solutions with

superior cost efficiency and penetrate the rural markets efficiently to cross-sell products and services. Mobile banking has tremendous potential and will ensure uninterrupted service delivery, consumer data protection, customized products, dissemination of information on credit options, and multiple financial products in local languages. In view of some moral hazards identified in the BC model, tie-up with telecom companies for mobile banking can be the next big revenue generator and will prove to be instrumental in realizing branchless banking by enabling low cost and real time transactions over secure networks.

Conclusion:-

To sum up, banks need to redesign their business strategies to incorporate specific plans to promote financial inclusion of low income group treating it both a business opportunity as well as a corporate social responsibility. Banks should prepare comprehensive plans to cover all villages, through a mix of branchless banking and bricks and mortar branch banking. They should speed up enrolment of customer's and opening of UID-enabled bank accounts which enables routing of all social benefits to bank accounts electronically as also seamless cash transfer to the poor, as and when the government replaces the age-old system of subsidy and public distribution system with cash transfers. It is important that adequate infrastructure such as digital and physical connectivity, uninterrupted power supply, etc., is available. All stakeholders will have to work together through sound and purposeful collaborations.

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शिवाजी विद्यापीठ मराठी शिक्षक संघाचे विद्वत्प्रमाणित

शिविम संशोधन पत्रिका

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वर्ष अकरावे : अंक एकोणतिसावा

जानेवारी-फेब्रुवारी-मार्च २०२२

१९९० नंतरची मराठी कादंबरी

● संपादक ●

नंदकुमार मोरे

● संपादक मंडळ ●

एकनाथ पाटील । शामसुंदर मिरजकर । गोमटेश्वर पाटील । मांतेश हिरेमत

● अतिथी संपादक ●

डॉ. व्ही. एम. पाटील

प्राचार्य, न्यू कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर

गुंडोपंत पाटील

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, न्यू कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर

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● प्रकाशक ●

प्रकाश दुकळे

अध्यक्ष, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ मराठी शिक्षक संघ, कोल्हापूर

द्वारा : 'शब्दगंध', प्लॉट नं. ३/ब, नृसिंह कॉलनी,

फुलेवाडी रिंगरोड, कोल्हापूर-४१६०१०

● मुद्रक ●

भारती मुद्रणालय

८३२, ई वॉर्ड, शाहूपुरी ४थी गल्ली, कोल्हापूर. फोन नं.: ०२३१-२६५४३२९

मूल्य : ३००/-

ही संशोधन पत्रिका प्रकाशक डॉ. प्रकाश दुकळे, यांनी शिवाजी विद्यापीठ मराठी शिक्षक संघ, कोल्हापूर यासाठी भारती मुद्रणालय, कोल्हापूर येथे छापून 'शब्दगंध', प्लॉट नं. ३/ब, नृसिंह कॉलनी, फुलेवाडी रिंगरोड, कोल्हापूर-४१६०१० येथे प्रकाशित केली. या पत्रिकेत प्रकट झालेल्या मतांशी संपादक, प्रकाशक व मुद्रक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही.

अंतरंग

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 ९. १९९० नंतरच्या मराठी कादंबरीतील विस्थापितांचे चित्रण
 १०. १९९० नंतरच्या मराठी लेखिकांच्या कादंबरीतील अविष्कारतंत्र
 ११. १९९० नंतरच्या कादंबरीतील स्त्री व्यक्तिरेखांचा मनोवैज्ञानिक अभ्यास
 १२. नवदोत्तरी ऐतिहासिक कादंबरीतील कर्तृत्ववान स्त्रियांचे चित्रण
 १३. १९९० नंतरच्या कादंबरीतील पर्यावरणीय संवेदन
 १४. नव्वदोत्तर मराठी लघुकादंबरी : संकल्पना आणि स्वरूप
 १५. १९९० नंतरची मराठी विज्ञान कादंबरी
 १६. १९९० नंतरची मराठी ग्रामीण कादंबरीतील बदललेले समाज जीवन
 १७. नव्वदोत्तर ग्रामीण कादंबरीतील परिवर्तन
 १८. चरित्रात्मक कादंबरी संकल्पना आणि स्वरूप
 १९. १९९० नंतरची मुस्लीम लेखकांची मराठी कादंबरी
 २०. '१९९० नंतरच्या स्त्रियांच्या कादंबरीतील स्त्रीवादी जाणीवा'
 २१. जागतिकीकरण आणि आदिवासी साहित्य
 २२. नव्वदोत्तरी भिन्न भाषिक कादंबऱ्यांचा तौलनिक अभ्यास
 २३. नव्वदोत्तरी आदिवासी साहित्यातील नायकप्रधान कादंबरी
 २४. मराठी ग्रामीण कादंबरीवरील जागतिकीकरणाचा प्रभाव
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- अनिल गवळी ७
- डॉ. नीता र. तोरणे १३
- डॉ. मोहन लोंढे २२
- डॉ. अशोक शिंदे ३१
- डॉ. सुनिता गोरख रोकडे ३८
- प्रा. डॉ. शिवाजी महादेव होडगे ४४
- डॉ. नीला गिरीश जोशी ४९
- प्रा. बापूराव पांडुरंग खडके ५६
- प्रा. अविनाश भोरे ६३
- प्रा. माधवी सुरेंद्र पवार ७१
- सौ. आश्लेषा सचिन कुंभार ७७
- डॉ. विजया प्रशांत पवार ८२
- डॉ. अरुण शिंदे ८७
- प्रा. गुंडोपंत पाटील ९३
- प्रविणसिंह बहादूरसिंह शिलेदार ९९
- डॉ. शहाजी ज.पाटील १०६
- डॉ. शिवलिंग मेनकुदळे ११०
- प्रो.डॉ.रमेश पांडुरंग पोळ ११५
- डॉ. आर. के. शम्भुदिवाण ११९
- डॉ. प्राजक्ता प्रल्हादराव निकम १२६
- प्रा. श्रीमती नंदा नामदेव मोळे १३१
- प्रा. जयश्री सुरेश बाबर १३७
- डॉ. कृष्णा महादू भवारी १४२
- श्री. लक्ष्मण धुंदा उमवणे/ १४७
- प्रा. बाळासो आण्णा सुतार १५२
- डॉ. अक्षय किशोर घोरपडे १५९
- डॉ. अनंता मच्छिंद्र कस्तुरे १६४
- श्री. रविंद्र भगवान पाटील १७०

जागतिकीकरण आणि १९९० नंतरची मराठी कादंबरी

प्रा. डॉ. शिवाजी महादेव होडेगे

महाशिवराव मंडलिक महाविद्यालय, मुराड, ता. कागल, जि. कोल्हापूर.

उद्दिष्टे :

१. जागतिकीकरणाची संकल्पना समजावून घेणे.
२. जागतिकीकरणाचा मराठी साहित्यामधील उमटलेले पडसाद अभ्यासणे.
३. जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी कादंबरीची चिकित्सा करणे.

प्रस्तावना :

जागतिकीकरणाचा ग्रामीण कादंबरीवर प्रभाव पडलेला दिसून येतो. १९९० साली गॅट करारावर भारताने सही केली. तेव्हापासून जागतिकीकरणाची प्रक्रिया अधिक गतिमान झाली. या जागतिकीकरणाच्या परिणामाने येत्या काही वर्षांत भारत सुखी आणि समृद्ध होईल, योतकऱ्यांची उत्साहाने जागृता जाऊन, सर्व काही अलंबले होईल, अशी स्वप्नमय चित्रे रंगविताना काही लोक दिसतात, उदासीकरण, खासगीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरणाच्या नावाखाली मांडवलदारांच्या माध्यमातून अमेरिका, जपान, चीन, रशिया या राष्ट्रांना सर्व जागावर सत्ता गाजवण्याची आहे. जागतिक स्तरावरील व्यापार-अर्थकारण, संस्कृती, राजकारण, दहशतवाद, यासारख्या घटकांशी सर्वसामान्य माणसाचे रोजचे जगणे, मरणे, विचार करणे, प्रतिक्रिया देणे वा काहीच न करता निष्क्रिय होणे किंवा एकाच आपले सगळे अस्तित्त्व यांच्याशी अधिक तीव्रपणे जोडले गेल्यामुळे या कालखंडाचा प्रभाव जीवनाच्या सर्वव क्षेत्रावर पडलेला जाणवतो. या वर्तमानाचे भान राहून आजच्या या गोंधळाच्या, विस्कळीत झालेल्या नव्या वास्तवाची मांडणी करणारी कादंबरीकारांची एक पिढी या दोन अडीच दशकांत पुढे आलेली दिसून येते. या काळातील बदलांचे मूल्यसंवेदन हे त्यांचे सामान्य माणसांच्या दैनंदिन सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक जगाथावर होणारे बरेवाईट परिणाम आस्थेवर्द्धकपणे समजावून घेऊन मराठी कादंबरीकारांनी आपल्या लेखनातून मांडलेले दिसून येते. या शोधनिबंधाचा विचार करत असताना प्रारंभी मराठी ग्रामीण साहित्याची पार्श्वभूमी, परंपरा याचा थोडक्यात परामर्श घेऊ

मराठी साहित्यात ग्रामीण, दलित, स्त्री, आदिवासी असे सकस साहित्यप्रवाह मराठीत उदयास आले. अर्थात त्याची पार्श्वभूमी एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस व विसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीस योभता येते. प्रत्येक साहित्यप्रवाहाच्या संगत, शब्दकोश, संकल्पना, विशेष वाटचाल या गोष्टी परिपूर्ण आहेत. भारत हा कृषिप्रधान देश आहे. जवळपास ७० टक्के लोक आजही कृषिव्यवसायात आहेत. या ग्रामीण जीवनावर होणारे शहरीकरणाचे परिणाम आनंद यादव यांनी ग्रामसंस्कृती या पुस्तकातून विद्रीशित केले आहेत. १९६० पूर्वीची गावाची, खेड्याची रचना आणि संस्कृती पाहण्याची इतरांच्या राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांची 'ग्रामगीता', श्री. ना. अत्रे यांची 'गावाडा', गा. नो. झाल्यास राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांची 'ग्रामगीता', श्री. ना. अत्रे यांची 'गावाडा', गा. नो. चाफेकर यांचे 'आमाचा गाव बदलापूर', वि. म. दांडेकर आणि जगताप यांचे 'गावरहाटी', ही पुस्तके उल्लेखनीय आहेत. म. फुले यांनी शेतकऱ्यांची स्थिती आपल्या लेखनातून समाजासमोर मांडली.

त्यांच्या 'शेतकऱ्यांचा आसूड', 'गुलामगिरी', 'तृतीयरत्न' नाटक अशा पुस्तकांमधून तत्कालीन ग्रामरचना, ग्रामसंस्कृती, शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्या यांचे चित्रण केले. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण साहित्याची पायाभरणी म. फुले यांनी केल्याचे लक्षात येते. मराठीतील पहिली ग्रामीण कादंबरी म्हणून आनंद यादव 'धनुष्ये' यांची 'मिराजी पाटील' या कादंबरीचा उल्लेख करतात. तर नागनाथ कोतापळे, कृष्णराव भालेकर यांच्या 'बळीबा पाटील' या कादंबरीचा उल्लेख करतात. म. गांधी यांची 'खेड्याकडे चला' ही घोषणा इत्यादी ग्रामीण साहित्याच्या प्रारंभीच्या वाटचालीतील ठळक नोंदी आहेत.

जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळातील वास्तववादी चित्रण करणा-या काही प्रातिनिधिक कादंबरीचा उल्लेख प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात केलेला आहे. रा. रं. बोरडे यांच्या 'पाचोळा' या कादंबरीत मराठवाड्यातल्या एका खेड्यातील गंगाराम आणि पारबती या शिंपी कुटुंबांची शोकांत कहाणी आहे. 'बरं चाळं व्हतं, कुनाचं एक न्हवतं का दोन न्हवतं' हे पारबतीचा तोंडचे पहिलेच कादंबरीतील वाक्य सूचक आणि वातावरण निसितीचा फापट पसारा न मांडता सरळ कथेवरच लक्ष केंद्रित करते. लातूरच्या शिंप्याकडून फॅशनबल कपडे शिबून मागविणारा राख पुराकरवी गंगारामकडे जुने धोतर दंड घालायला पाठविलो. हे काम नाकारतो आणि संघर्षाची ठिणगी पडते. 'गावात दुसरी मशीन आणून, तवाच दंड घालून धोतर नेसन!' या वृत्तेने राख दुसरा शिंपी आणून अर्धीच डबघाईला आलेला गंगारामचा व्यवसाय पूर्ण उद्ध्वस्त करतो. आनंद यादव यांच्या 'गोतावळा' कादंबरीत नाराबा नावाच्या शेतकऱ्याची व्यथा यादव मांडतात. 'कोल्हापूरचा पावण्या आला आणि मालकाच्या डोक्यात खूळ घालून गेला.' एवढा गोतावळा (म्हशी, बैल, पाडस, बकरी सारखे सर्व पाळीव प्राणी) बाळगण्यापेक्षा टॅक्टर ज्या. 'ज्या दिवशी मालकाच्या शेताला टॅक्टर आला त्याच दिवशी नाराबाला दिलेली भाकरी टॅक्टर झुंबकने खाऊन टाकली. यादवांनी सूचकपणे टॅक्टर आल्यामुळे कृषिसंस्कृतीचा न्हास कसा झाला हे सांगितलेले दिसून येते. याचिकीकरणांमुळे सामान्य माणसाचा संसार कसा उद्ध्वस्त झाला या पोटसमूहांचे वास्तव चित्रण बोरडे, यादव करतात.

राजन गावस हे मराठी साहित्यातील संवेदनशील लेखक वर्तमान समाजवास्तव वास्तवदर्शिनपणे आपल्या कादंबऱ्यांमध्ये चित्रित करणारे महत्त्वाचे कादंबरीकार म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहेत. जागतिकीकरणामुळे समाजजीवन कमाळीचे बदलून गेले. चळवळीचा न्हास, भौतिक साधन सुविधांची निर्मिती, विज्ञानाचा अचिंचेकी वापर, सत्ता स्पर्धा, माणसा माणसामधील संवेदनहीनता, यामुळे सर्वसामान्य माणसूच काय पण सर्व समाजच नैतिकतेला पारखा आणि परात्म बन् लागला, दुष्मंत गेला. संवेदनशील माणसाची कुचंबना होत गेली. अशा या गरारत्या समाजवास्तवाला भिडायचे कसे असे प्रश्न कलावंतांच्या मनात निर्माण झाले. अशा गरारून टाकणाऱ्या वास्तवात, साऱ्या समाजालाच एक प्रकारच्या दिशाहीनतेने ग्राहू लागले. अशा प्रकारचे अच्यंत अस्थिर आणि असुरक्षित वास्तव याद्विकित करणारे जे मोबके मराठी लेखक आहेत. त्यातीलच अघाडीचे नाव म्हणजे डॉ. राजन गावस हे होय. 'चौडकं', 'भंडारभोग', 'कळप', 'तणकट', 'धिंगाणा', 'ब-बळीचा' या त्यांच्या गाजलेल्या महत्त्वाच्या कादंबऱ्या-या, गेल्या दोन शतकांत समाजकारणातील, राजकारणातील दिशाहीनता, मूल्यभ्रंशता, अंधश्रद्धा यांचे वर्णन त्यांनी आपल्या कादंबरीतून केले आहे. निव्वळ स्वार्थाच्या एकलक्षी पूर्तिसाठी लागणारी अचिंचारी आक्रमकता आणि मूल्यविवेकाच्या जपासपातून जन्मणारी असहाय्यता यातील चिरंतन चिंतन द्वंद्व बाळासाहेब शेडवळे आणि कबीर या व्यतिरेका 'तणकट' या कादंबरीत जिवंतपणे साकारतात. या कादंबरीतून कागादी प्रसिद्धीच्या आधुनिक तंत्रातून निर्माण झालेल्या वेगळी नेतूळ रंजुश सत्तालोलुपता गावस यांनी दाहकपणे चित्रित केली आहे.

ब-बळीचा' या कादंबरीच्या माध्यमातून राजन गावस यांनी अनेकपदांनी आशय व्यक्त केला आहे. जागतिकीकरणानंतर नवा मध्यमवर्ग उदयाला आला. शिक्षण, नोकरी, शहरी जीवनशैली यामुळे तो आपल्या गावापासून गावच्या माणसापासून तुटला. त्याचे शेतीशी परंपरेने चालत आलेले नाते तुटले, श्रममूल्य कमी झाले, श्रमाची आणि शिक्षणाची फारकत झाली. माणसाचा भौतिक विकास झाला, जागणे चकचकीत पॅलिश केल्यासारखे झाले, पण असुस्थित आणि भयाने शासलेल्या शहरी मनाला सुख, समाधान, शांतता, प्रेम, करूणा अशा मूल्यना तिलांजली द्यावी लागली. परिणामी जागणेच भेसूर झाले. गरीब शेतकऱ्यांचे जागणे असाहाय झाले. शिक्षणाने आपल्या समाजाची प्राप्ती होईल असे वाटले होते. ते झालेच नाही. शिवाय हरितक्रांती येतीला विज्ञानाची जोड अशा बाबीमुळे परंपरेने चालत आलेला शेतीचा गाडा ओढणाऱ्या गरीब शेतकऱ्यांची कामकऱ्यांची उन्नती होईल असे वाटले होते. तेही झाले नाही. जागतिकीकरणामुळे भांडवलशाही व्यवस्थेने माणसाचे अचवे जीवनच अभ्यासप्रस्त, ताणतणावाचे करून टाकले. राजन गावस यांनी 'ब-बळीचा' या कादंबरीतील कल्याण कॅणकेरी, आडव्यापा, ताथळा अशा पात्रांच्या माध्यमातून वर्तमान प्राप्तजीवन तपशीलवार आणि परिणामकारणपणे व्यक्त केले आहे. कादंबरीतील आश्रय डावरी, पत्रे, नोंदी, चित्रपटाची पटकथा अशा माध्यमांच्या आधारे व्यक्त केला आहे. आजच्या समाजाव्यवस्थेत शेतकरी किंवा नोकरीदार, कोणीही असला तरी संवेदनशील, मूल्यनिष्ठतेने राहणाऱ्या माणसाला प्रस्थापित व्यवस्थेत कसे बळी जावे लागते, सर्वा पातळ्यांवर त्यांचे शोषण कसे केले जाते, आणि शोषणातून बळी पडून ही माणसे कशी परांता होतात, परात होतात, याचे प्रातिनिधिक चित्रण राजन गावस यांनी 'ब-बळीचा' कादंबरीत केले आहे.

जागण्याच्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात सर्वसामान्यांना कराव्या लागणा-या रोजच्या संघर्षांबाबत मराठी कादंबरीकार सामान्य माणसाच्या जाग्यावर आधुनिकीकरणामुळे होणा-या ब-यावाईट परिणामाकडे मानवावादी दृष्टिकोनातून पाहू शकत आहेत. रंगनाथ पठारे (रथ, चक्रव्यूह, ताम्रपट), दिनानाथ मनोहर (रोबो, मन्वंतर), विश्वास पाटील (झाडाझडती), शेषराव मोहिते (धुळेरणी), नामदेव कांबळे (राधववेळ), जी. के. देसाय (अभिसरण, रिबोट), सदानंद देशमुख (तहान, बारीमास), पुरुषोत्तम बोकर (मिड इन इंडिया), शंता गोखले (रीटा वेलीणकर), कविता महाजन (ब्र), रमेश झाले उत्रादकर (निशाणी डावा अंगाटा, सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य), कुष्णात खोत (गावठाण, रौद्राळा, झड-झिबड), आनंद विगाकर (अवकाळी पावसाच्या दरम्यानची गोष्ट) या कादंबऱ्यांमधून शिक्षण व्यवस्था, शेतीसंस्कृती, सहकार, जातीसंस्था, प्रशासन, इत्यादी समाजव्यवस्थांशी शोषक घटकांच्या डावपेचांमुळे नेटकुटीला आलेल्या सर्वसामान्य लोकांचा दैनंदिन जागणं जागताला चाललेला संघर्ष याचे चित्रण दिसून येते.

सिद्धार्थ रामटेके यांची 'भारत सेल होताना' या कादंबरीत 'पुत्रां' प्रकरणाच्या निमित्ताने पत्रकारिता स्वार्थासाठी कोकणचा कॅलिफोर्निया होणारे असे अतिशयोक्तीपूर्ण वर्णन करित असते. विरोधी पत्रकारिता, कंपन्यांचे व राजकीय स्वाधिन पितळ उघड पाडत असते. समकालीन ग्रामीण वास्तव सदानंद देशमुख यांच्या 'तहान, बारीमास' या कादंब-यातून आले आहे. सजय जोशी कापीट जगातील संघर्ष, अनंत सामंत 'एम टी अरब वा मार्ग' बोटीवरील समुद्री खलाशांचे साहसी व मुक्त स्वरूपाचे जीवन, अरविंद रे 'दसे वाघा गेलो' विद्यापीठातील तरुणांचे विश्व, कुमार अनिल 'सडास' दलित वर्गाचे होणारे शोषण, जी. के. देसाय 'रिबोट' महानगरातील गिणी कामगारांचे सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, लैंगिक व्यवहार, रफिक म 'रहबर' ग्रामीण भागातील

नवसाक्षर मुस्लिम समाजाची मानसिकता, राही अनिल बर्वे यांची -आदिमानवे उच्चशू वर्गाचे मुक्त व्यवहार, विश्राम गुप्ते 'नारी डॉट कॉम' सेक्स वर्करांविषयी विश्व, कैलास दौंड, असोक काळी कापूस, केळी पिकवणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्या, प्रा. शंकर सखाराम यांची 'एसईझेड' श्रेष्ठा या कादंबरीत ग्रामसंस्कृतीत गळा घोटायला निघालेला भांडवलदार त्यांना साथ देणारी राजकारणी व भ्रष्ट अधिकारी सामूहिक उतर देणारा गावाडा, दरीदी व अडाणी भूमिपुत्रांची केरी जाणारी गळचेपी, बलुतेदर व मसू कामगार यांच्यापुढे उभा राहणारा जीवन मरणाचा प्रश्न आणि एरुपाच 'सैबा' म्हणजे ग्रामजीवन मिळकत कणापा महाशिक्षक असून 'सरकार' हे खलपाय आहे. जिवंत प्रश्नकर्त्री अत्यंत संयमाने आणि कलात्मकता जपत लिहिली गेलेली ही कादंबरी आहे. यासारख्या कादंबऱ्यांमधून वेगवेगळ्या पोटसमूहांचे जागतिकीकरणच्या काळातील वास्तववादी चित्रण दिसून येते.

जागतिकीकरणाचा मराठी साहित्यावर परिणाम झाला आहे किंवा नाही? या संदर्भात समीक्षकांनी असमाधान व्यक्त केले आहे. अभिनाश सप्रे यांनी '१९८० नंतरची मराठी कादंबरी' (खेळ, दिवाळी अंक, २००७) या लेखाला जागतिकीकरणाचा मानवी जीवनावर संस्कृतीवर होत असलेला परिणाम समजून घेऊन सजुनशील लेखनात त्याचे रूपांतर करणारा कादंबरीकार दिसत नाही असे म्हटलेले आहे. हरिश्चंद्र धारात यांनीही गोत्या पंधरा वीस वर्षांतील मराठी कादंबरीचे स्वरूप (युगांतर, दिवाळी अंक, २००८) या लेखात भोवतालच्या वेगवान परिस्थितीतील मराठी कादंबरी कशी सामोरी जाते आहे, या प्रश्नाचा वेध घेतला आहे. त्यांच्या मते जागतिकीकरणामुळे आपल्या संस्कृतीवर झालेले आक्रमण या दृष्टीने पाहिले जाऊ लागले त्यातून भूतकालळ कुरवाळणारे कादंबरी लेखन उत्पन्न झाले. कालबाह्य सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक संघटनांच्या संदर्भात प्रश्न उपस्थित केले जात नाहीत. त्याचप्रमाणे कादंबरीकडे जागळे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन असावा लागतो याचीही जाणीव नाही, सप्रे आणि धारात यांचे असमाधान योग्यच आहे. तथापि वेध विजय तेंडुलकर (कादंबरी २), रथाम मनोहर (कळ), रंगनाथ पठारे (नामुक्किचे स्वगत), दिनानाथ मनोहर (मन्वंतर), मकरंद साठे (अन्युत आदवले आणि आठवण, ऑपरेशन यमु), राजन गावस (तणकट, कळप, ब-बळीचा), सदानंद देशमुख (तहान, बारीमास), कुष्णात खोत (गावठाण, रौद्राळा, झड-झिबड, धूळमाती) इत्यादी कादंबरीकार आर्थिक बदलाच्या पारदर्भूमीवर खेड्यातील जाग्यातील स्थित्यंतरे कृषिसंस्कृतीची पडझड, रूढी परंपरामुळे होणारे शोषण, मूल्यांच्या न्हास सडाल आणि गंभीर अन्वयार्थ मांडू पाहणारे दिसतात.

डॉ भालचंद्र नेमाडे म्हणतात त्याप्रमाणे गेल्या दोन-तीन दशकांतल्या सामाजिक स्थित्यंतरामुळे झपाट्याने कोलमडू लागलेली समग्र जीवन व्यवस्था सगळ्या समाजाच्या अंतःस्तरावरच्या सगळ्या जाणीवांनिशी कवेत येणारी बृहद कादंबरी निर्माण होणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. त्यासाठी समकालीन राहून डोळसपणे केलेल्या सामाजिक व राजकीय निरीक्षणंबरोबरच समाजशास्त्र, इतिहास, मानववंशशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान इत्यादी पुरक विद्याशाखांचा चिकित्सक अभ्यासही आवश्यक आहे. यादरमि भविष्यात जागतिकीकरणाच्या समग्र परिणामांचा वेध घेणारा एखादा महत्त्वाचा कादंबरीकार मराठीला मिळू शकतो असे म्हणता येईल.

सिद्धार्थ : जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी कादंबरी यांचा प्रातिनिधिक स्वरूपात धावता आढावा प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात घेतला आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील दुःख आणि दारिद्र्य यांनी पिचलेल्या तळागाळातल्या माणसांचे कण्हणं कादंबरीत ऐकू येवू लागलेले दिसते. सहकार क्षेत्रातील उच्चपदस्थ, शासकीय यंत्रणा व अधिकारी, राजकीय नेते यांचा यावर वाढलेला दिसतो. गावाबाहेरच्या भटक्या

जमती आणि प्राणी जीवनची सूत्रे हाती बाळगणारे सत्ताधारी अशा दोन्ही टोकांकडे यांत्रिकीकरणामुळे कादंबरीचे लक्ष वेधलेले दिसून येते. दुष्काळ, शेतकऱ्यांची आंदोलने, राजकारणाचे बदलते रंग, निवडणुकांच्या चित्तरकथा, नवजागत समाजाची शिक्षणाची ओढ, नवशिक्षितांची ओढाताण, बेकारी, सहकार क्षेत्रातील भ्रष्टाचार, माणूस आणि माती यांची ओढ जागवून सामूहिक नेणिवेला स्पर्श करणे, ग्रामजीवनातील निसर्गाचे स्थान, परिसर प्राधान्य, नक्षत्रीमंताकडून होणारे भूमिहीन मजुरांचे शोषण फारसदुःखाचा वाढत्या गदीत बार्, पिड्याचा विकास आणि भारतीचा विनाश, बदलेले प्राणी जीवन, अर्थव्यवहारातील महत्त्वाचे घटक असलेल्या कारपोरेट कंपन्या, रसायनातील आपापसातील जीवघेण्या स्पर्धा, अनैतिक व्यवहार, आजच्या गुंतारुंतीच्या काळात जगणाऱ्या माणसाच्या जीवघेण्या स्पर्धा, अनैतिक व्यवहार, आजच्या गुंतारुंतीच्या काळात जगणाऱ्या माणसाच्या दुभंगलेपणाचे आकलन, प्रसाराभाष्येने अशा कितीतरी गोष्टींमुळे जागतिकीकरणामुळे (लोकबलाच्या नावाने सामान्य माणूस नावावला जात आहे. अरिष्टास्त भाडवलाशाहीच्या हितसंबंधाने जाग्या अर्थव्यवस्थेची पुनर्रचना करण्याची प्रकिया चालू झाली आहे असे दिसून येते.

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Principal,
Mahavidyalaya,
Koliapur, 1980

श्रीलिखित मराठी कादंबरीतील श्रीप्रतिमा

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डी.आ.माने महाविद्यालय, कर्णाल

साहित्य हा सामाजिक दस्तাবেज असून विशिष्ट सामाजिक परिस्थितीला साहित्यिकाने दिलेला प्रतिवाद म्हणजे साहित्य होय. मराठीमध्ये १९६० नंतर अत्यंत गांभीर्यपूर्ण कादंबरी लेखन होऊ लागले. वेगाने बदलणारा भोवताल, वास्तव, मानवी वृत्ती-अवृत्ती, समस्या वगैरे अनेक गोष्टी कादंबरीतून विभ्रित होऊ लागल्या आणि कादंबरी या वाङ्मयप्रकारामध्ये सामाजिकतेला एक अपरिहार्य स्थान प्राप्त झाले. समाजाचे यथार्थ चित्रण करणे हे साहित्याचे महत्त्वाचे कार्य असून साहित्यात समाजाच्या वर्तमान स्थितीचे प्रतिबिंब पडलेले असते तसेच समाजाच्या वेगवान मनोवृत्तीची पडछाया पडलेली दिसते. कथात्मक साहित्य आणि समाज यांचा घनिष्ट संबंध आहे. साहित्य आणि समाज हे नेहमीच एक-दुसऱ्याला प्रभावित करीत असतात आणि एक दुसऱ्याने प्रभावित होत असतात. समाजातील परंपरा, धर्मा आणि परिस्थिती समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीवर प्रभाव टाकत असतात. मग साहित्यिक यापासून वेगळा कसा राहू शकेल? संवेदनशील साहित्यिक जे समाजात पाहतो ते आपल्या साहित्यातून अभिव्यक्त करतो म्हणजेच समाजाला साहित्यात प्रतिबिंबित करतो. समाज आणि समाजजीवन हाच तर मुळा कथात्मक साहित्याचा विषय होय. या पार्श्वभूमीवर श्रीलिखित मराठी कादंबरीतील श्रीप्रतिमा यांचा अभ्यास प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात करणार आहोत.

मराठी कादंबरीत शिष्यांच्या चित्रणाची परंपरा 'यमुनापर्यटन' पासून आजपर्यंत सशक्त स्वरूपाची आहे. मराठी समूह स्वीकारून यथोचितपणे मराठी कादंबरीतून आले असल्याचे प्रत्यक्षात येते. मात्र हे बहुतांशी चित्रण पुरुष दृष्टिकोणाने झाल्याचे दिसते. शिष्यांची शिरकर यांचा अपवाद वगळता १९८० पर्यंत शिष्यांनी लिहिलेल्या कादंबरीतील श्रीसुद्धा पुरुषसत्ताक व्यवस्थेच्या दृष्टिदृष्टीचे चित्रित झालेले आहे. या सर्व कादंबऱ्यांमध्ये लक्षानंतरची श्री विशेषत्वाने चित्रित झाली असल्याचे वर्तमान आपल्या समोर येते. लक्षापूर्वीचे आद्युष्य खाला नसते का? असा प्रश्न निर्माण व्हावा इशपर्यंत हे चित्रण एकांगी स्वरूपात अर्थव्यवस्थे दिसते. श्री लक्षानंतरच कादंबरीचे पात्र होणे यापाटीमागचे मानसशास्त्र तपासल्यास आपल्या हाती वेगळेच निष्कर्ष येऊ शकतील. लक्षानंतरची श्री आणि तिची कुल्ले, तिचे शोषण, तिचे क्लेशारी आद्युष्य, तिची सोशिकता, तिची बंडखोरी, कर्तृत्व या महत्त्वाच्या शिष्यांला कादंबरीत भरपूर अवसर मिळण्या पाठीमागे मराठी समूहमनाची कुटुंबपद्धती हेच कारण.

महात्मा जुले, महात्मा गांधी, सत्यशोधक चळवळ, ऑबेडकरी विचारप्रणाली आणि स्वातंत्र्यानंतरचे कल्याणकारी राज्याचे संकल्प यामुळे श्री प्रश्नांकडे अधिक प्रगल्भपणे पाहिले जाऊ लागले. १९७५ नंतर श्री सबलीकरण आणि श्रीचे आत्मसात जाणूत झाले. याबाबत महासाष्टात अनेक स्वयंसेवी संघटनांनी विविध चळवळी उभ्या केल्या. आणि श्रीवादाचे पारंपरिक लोकात्मस बदलण्यास सुरुवात झाली. अशातच श्रीमुक्ती यात्रा महासाष्टात पोहोचली आणि खळखळ करून का असेना श्रीच्या माणसपणाची भाषा बोलली जाऊ लागली. यादूनच शिष्यांचे प्रश्न, शिष्यांचे

दत्त सिमेंट प्राइव्‌टर्स अॅण्ड फॅब्रिकेटर्स

२२/२३ इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, मुक्तमाळ, तासगांव (जि. सांगली)
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वर्ष दहावे : अंक पंचवीस व सन्वीसावा
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लोकसंस्कृतीची आविष्कार रूपे

● संपादक ●

प्रा. (डॉ.) शिवकुमार सोनाळकर

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डॉ. तातोबा बदामे

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अध्यक्ष, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ मराठी शिक्षक संघ, कोल्हापूर
अनुराज, ७/ब सूर्यवंशी कॉलनी, सानेगुरुजी वसाहत, कोल्हापूर - ४१५ ०११

मुद्रक

देशमाने ऑफसेट,

औद्योगिक वसाहत, पलूस, (जि. सांगली) ४१६ ३१०, मो. ९२७०७००७५८

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ही संशोधन पत्रिका प्रकाशक डॉ. शिवकुमार सोनाळकर, यांनी शिवाजी विद्यापीठ मराठी शिक्षक संघ, कोल्हापूर यासाठी देशमाने ऑफसेट, औद्योगिक वसाहत, पलूस येथे छापून अनुराज, ७/ब सूर्यवंशी कॉलनी, सानेगुरुजी वसाहत, कोल्हापूर - ४१५ ०११ येथे प्रकाशित केली. या अंतिकेत प्रकट झालेल्या अतिथी संपादक, प्रकाशक, सल्लागार व मुद्रक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही.

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महाराष्ट्रात व कर्नाटकात खंडोबाची अनेक पवित्रे क्षेत्रे प्रसिध्द असून तेथे दिनविशेष परत्वे यात्रा, उत्सव ही साजरे केले जातात, महाराष्ट्रात जेजूरी (जि.पूणे) पाली (जि.सातारा) इ. क्षेत्रे तर कर्नाटकात मंगसूळी (जि. बेळगाव) मैलारलिंग (जि. धारवाड) मैलार (जि. बेळगारी) इ. क्षेत्रे प्रसिध्द आहेत. रविवार, सोमवती अमावस्या चैत्री, श्रावणी व माघी पौर्णिमा तसेच चंपाषष्ठी हे दिनविशेष खंडोबाच्या उपासनेत महत्त्वाचे मानले जातात, बेल, भंडारा व दवणा ह्या वस्तूना त्याच्या पूजेत विशेष महत्त्व असून कांदा त्याला प्रिय आहे. त्याला मांसाचाही नैवेदय दाखवितात. खंडोबाच्या स्वरूपाविषयी शं. बा. जोशी, पांडुरंग देसाई, ग. ह. खरे, रा. चि. हेरे प्रभृती विव्दानांनी संशोधनपूर्वक विविध मते मांडली आहेत, खंडोबाला 'खंडोबा' आणि 'स्कंद' या दोन्ही नावांच्या सामंजस्यामूळे काही लोक स्कंदचा अवतार मानतात.

ल. रा. पांगारकर यांनी आपल्या मराठी वाङ्मयाच्या इतिहास दुस-याखंडात नाथांच्या वाघ्या मुरळीवरील भारुडांच्या निमित्ताने विषयी खंडेराव हा देवगडकर जाधवांच्याही फारपूर्वी झालेला एक शिवअवतार असावा, खंडेराय हा विख्यात वीर होता.

येळकोट ही खंडोबाच्या उपासनेतील गर्जना सर्वत्र रुढ आहे. येळू या कानडी शब्दाचा अर्थ 'सात' असा आहे. अर्थातच येळूकोटी म्हणजे सातकोटी मल्हारी मार्तंडात मार्तंड भैरवाचे सैन्य सातकोटी जणांचे असल्याने वर्णन येते. एककोटी तपोधन व 'एळकोटी महादेव' हे मैलार निर्देशक उल्लेख श्री. देसाई व श्री खरे यांनी निदर्शनास आणले आहेत.

वाघ्यामुरळीचे जागरण :-

अहं वाघ्या, सोहं वाघ्या, प्रेमनगरा वारी ख
सावध होऊन भजनी लगा कैवारी ख

असा उल्लेख नाथांनी केला आहे. गोंधळाच्यावेळी खंडोबाचा 'टाक' ठेवून पूजा केली जाते, शेजारी लंगर लावलेला असतो. पाच पावली करणे, कोटंब करणे, लंगर तोडणे, तळी उचलणे, असे विधी केले जातात. या पूजाविधीत भंडा-याला अतिशय महत्त्व असते. खंडोबाच्या नावाने भंडारा उधळला जातो. 'येळकोट येळकोट जय मल्हार' या नावाने उदोकार केला जातो, गोंधळाच्या कार्यक्रमात जसे आख्यान असते तसे जागरणामध्ये शेवटच्या भागात कथा लावली जाते. वाघ्या मुरळी या खंडोबाच्या उपासक आहेत.

खंडोबा हा कडक शिस्तीचा आहे प्रमुख म्हणून शिस्त असणे रास्तच आहे. ह्या खंडोबाची काही स्थाने जागृत मानली गेली आहेत. त्यात मणीचूळ पर्वत म्हणजे

आताचे जेजुरी, पाली - पेम्बर, नेवासे - पारनेर आणि मंगसुळी, खंडोबा हा सैन्याचा अधिपती असल्यामुळे युध्दकाळात रात्रीचे जागे राहणे खूप महत्वाचे होते. त्यासाठी रणवाद्य वाजवून रात्र जागती ठेवली जायची त्यातूनच जागरण - गोंधळ ह्या लोक-कलेचा उगम झाला. सेनापती खंडोबाला त्यामुळेच जागरण अतिशय प्रिय आहे. लग्न झालेलं नवीन जोडपं खंडोबाचा गोंधळ घालतात आणि त्याची कृपा प्राप्त करतात, ह्या प्रसंगी कडी लंगर तोडायची प्रथा आहे. कडी लंगर म्हणजे एक लोखंडी साखळी असते ती गोंधळात पूजेच्या ठिकाणी ठेवली जाते आणि गोंधळ समाप्तीच्यावेळी तोडली जाते. मल्हारी-मार्तंडाला बोली भाषेत खंडोबा म्हणतात कारण ह्याच्या हातात कायम खंड म्हणजे खड तलवार आहे खंडधारण करणारा म्हणून खंडोबा.

श्री. खंडोबा तथा मल्हारी मार्तंड या लोकदेवतांचे लोकमानसातील स्थान, त्यांची चरित्र कथा, त्यांचे उपासक, जागरण, गोंधळ या सगळ्यांचा संक्षिप्त उल्लेख शोध निबंधातून केला आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व जाती-जमातींच्या, कुळधर्म, कुळाचार या लोकदैवताला महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. खंडोबा बळीराज्याच्या राज्यातील महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्राचा अधिपती मानला आहे. खंडोबा दैवताने महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व भागातील जनसामान्यावर आपला प्रभाव गाजवून महाराष्ट्राचे कुलदैवत म्हणून प्रतिष्ठा मिळवली आहे. ब्राम्हणापासून ते माळी, कोळी-धनगर जातीतील सर्वसामान्यापर्यंत आणि मुस्लीम समाजातील मल्लखान किंवा अजमतखान यांच्या पर्यंत खंडोबाची उपासना केली जाते. अशा प्रकारे महाराष्ट्राचे कुलदैवत असणा-या खंडोबाला मल्हारी महात्म्यातील म्हणावे लागेल लोकदैवत म्हणावे लागले.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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विद्येविना मति गेली, मतीविना नीति गेली
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-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

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देण्याचे कार्य मात्र परराष्ट्र मंत्रालयाकडून होत असते.

परराष्ट्र धोरण निर्धारण व अंमलबजावणीच्या क्षेत्रात परराष्ट्र मंत्रालय हे केंद्रस्थानी असून विविध पातळीवरील व्यक्ति व संस्था यांच्यामध्ये समन्वय प्रस्तापित करण्याचे महत्वाचे कार्य हा विभाग करीत असतो. पंतप्रधान, कॅबिनेट मंत्रीमंडळाची राजकीय व्यवहार समिती, पंतप्रधानाचे सचिवालय, कॅबिनेट सचिवालय विविध मंत्रालय आणि परदेशातील वकिलाती यांच्या कार्याचा संबंध परराष्ट्र धोरणाशी असल्यामुळे त्यांच्यामध्ये समन्वय साधून परराष्ट्र धोरण विषयक कृतीमध्ये एकवाक्यता निर्माण करणारी संघटना या नात्याने परराष्ट्र मंत्रालयाकडे पाहिले जाते.

भारताच्या परराष्ट्र मंत्रालयात एक खास 'समन्वय विभाग' प्रिलई समितीच्या शिफारशीप्रमाणे निर्माण करण्यात आला आहे. १९६२ पर्यंत हा विभाग अस्तित्वात नव्हता. वरील प्रकारे परराष्ट्र धोरणाची निर्णय निर्धारण प्रक्रिया पार पडत असते.

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अर्जुनाचे एकलव्यायन : ग्रामीण

जीवनानुभवातून अंतःकरणाला

भिडणारे आत्मकथन

डॉ.शिवाजी महादेव होडगे

प्राध्यापक व प्रमुख, मराठी विभाग,
सदाशिवराव मंडलिक महाविद्यालय मुरगूड

'अर्जुनाचे एकलव्यायन' हे मुरगूड येथील सदाशिवराव मंडलिक महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. अर्जुन कुंभार यांचे हे आत्मकथन ग्रामीण जीवन अनुभवातून अंतःकरणाला भिडणारे आहे, तेजश्री प्रकाशन यांनी मार्च २०२१ रोजी हे प्रकाशित केले आहे. प्रस्तुत आत्मकथनाचा परामर्श घेण्यापूर्वी मराठी साहित्यातील काही आत्मकथनांचा निर्देश करणे महत्वाचे वाटते. मराठी साहित्यातील आत्मकथनांचे दालन सामान्यतः १९७५ नंतरच्या कालखंडात विशेष समृद्ध झाले आहे. दलित आत्मकथनांच्यामुळे हा वाङ्मयप्रकार विशेष लक्षवेधी व लोकप्रिय ठरला. १९८० नंतर च्या दशकात जीवनाच्या विविध स्तरातील व्यक्तीने मोठ्या प्रमाणात आत्मकथनाचे लेखन केले आहे. ही आत्मकथने तितकीच रंजक उत्सुकता वाढवणारी कुतूहलपूर्ती साधणारी, वाचकांना समाधान देणारी, रसिकांची जीवन कक्षा जाणीवेच्या अंगाने अधिक विस्तृत करणारी, त्यांची अनुभव सृष्टी अधिक समृद्ध करणारी अशी ठरलेली आहेत. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने निरंजन माधव (संप्रदाय परिमल), बाबा पद्मनजी (अरुणोदय उर्फ स्वलिखित चरित्र), शंकरराव खरात(तराळ अंतराळ), वि.द.घाटे (दिवस असे होते), गोदावरी परुळेकर (जेव्हा माणूस जागा होतो), प्र.के. अत्रे (कन्हचे पाणी), आनंदीबाई शिके (सांजवात), यशवंतराव चव्हाण (कृष्णाकाठ), महर्षी विठ्ठल रामजी शिंदे (माझ्या आठवणी), दया पवार (बलुत), प्र.ई.सोनकांबळे (आठवणीचे पक्षी),

माधव कोंडविलकर (मुक्काम पोस्ट देवाचे गोठणे), लक्ष्मण माने (उपरा), दादासाहेब मोरे (गबाळ), शरणकुमार लिंबाळे (अक्करमाशी), लक्ष्मण गायकवाड (उचल्या), आत्माराम राठोड (तांडा), सौ. बेबी कांबळे (जिपं आमचं), शांताबाई कांबळे (माझ्या जन्माची चित्रकथा), मुक्ता सर्वगोड (मिटलेली कवाडे), नरेंद्र जाधव(माझा बाप आणि मी), आप्पा कोरपे (मी तो हमाल), रा. ना. झोळ (रामप्रहर) या आत्मकथनाची नाळ ग्रामीण जीवनाशी बांधलेली आहे. आयुष्याची परवड, फाटका संसार, गावकुसाबाहेरच्या ग्रामीण दलित जीवनाचे चित्रण करणारी उपेक्षित जीवन या आत्मकथनातून प्रत्ययाला येते.

१९७५ नंतर आत्मकथने हा प्रकार लोकप्रिय आणि लक्षणीय ठरला आहे. या प्रकारची लोकप्रियता आणि न्यायविषयीची कुतूहल ओसगलेले नाही. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात झालेल्या शिक्षण प्रसारामुळे समाजाच्या सर्व स्तरात सुशिक्षित जागृत असा नवा वर्ग तयार झाला, त्यामुळे समाजाच्या विविध स्तरातून विविध उद्योग व्यवसायातून विविध जाती धर्मातून आत्मकथन लिहिणारे लेखक लेखिका पुढे आलेल्या दिसतात. 'अर्जुनाचे एकलव्यायन' हे अंतःकरणाला भिडणाऱ्या आत्मकथनापैकी एक आहे. या आत्मकथनाचा आशय पाहण्याअगोदर मराठी साहित्यातील काही प्रमुख आत्मकथनांच्या नावांचा निर्देश करणे महत्वाचे वाटते. त्यामुळे त्यांचा उल्लेख अगोदर केला आहे. डॉ.अर्जुन कुंभार यांचे आत्मकथन खडतर दारिद्र्याशी झुंज देत,

दुर्बिक जीवनातील प्रखर विरोधाचे हालहल पचवीत... तेशय प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीत जिद्दीने शिक्षण पूर्ण करणाऱ्या एका ग्रामीण तरुणाचे आत्मकथन आहे. आत्मकथनात आपल्या दारिद्र्याचे वर्णन करण्यापेक्षा इंग्रजी शिक्षणासाठी केलेली धडपड यामध्ये येते. मंगळवार मुरगूडच्या बाजारचा दिवस... दत्या इंग्रजी बोलायला लागलं.... ए बी सी डी. एक्स. वाय. झेड' असं इंग्रजी बोलायला लागलं. आमच्या घरात कागलचा पावणा आलाय तेनं शिकवलं... दत्यांन असं सांगून टाकलं.... आनंदराव अकोळकर गुरुजी उंच, टोकदार नाक, इनशर्ट आणि हसरा चेहरा. या गुरुजींनी सगळ्यांना एबीसीडी लिहायला शिकवली. माझ्या आयुष्यातील इयत्ता सहावी दिवाळी सुटीनंतर इंग्रजी शिकण्याचा तो

पहिला दिवस होता, मला दत्यापेक्षा वेगाने फाडफाड इंग्रजी बोलायचं होतं... अशा पुस्तकांच्या प्रारंभी शैलीतील शब्दकळा पाहिली की, आपल्या दारिद्र्याचे वर्णन करण्यापेक्षा इंग्रजी शिक्षण घेण्यासाठी केलेला आटापिटा या आत्मकथनातून दिसून येतो. हे आत्मकथन समजून घेताना लेखक ज्या काळात जन्मले तो काळ, ग्रामीण पार्श्वभूमी कौटुंबिक परिस्थिती, ज्या वातावरणात हे अर्जुनाचे एकलव्यायन घडते, ती परिस्थिती शैक्षणिक ठिकाणे, त्यांच्या जीवनाला आकार देणाऱ्या गुरुजन, गावकरी, मित्रमंडळी, कुटुंबातील आई-वडील अशा त्यांच्या जीवनात आलेल्या सर्वांचा परामर्श या आत्मकथनामध्ये आला आहे. हे आत्मकथन पारंपरिक आत्मकथनापेक्षा वेगळ्या प्रकारचे आहे. त्यांची बोलीभाषा, आशयाची मांडणी, व्यक्तिरेखा, निवेदनशैली, अधिक आत्मभावनाच्या अग्निदिव्यातून धगधगते अनुभवविश्व नव्या ग्रामीण ढंगातून आलेली दिसते. या आत्मकथनातील ओषवती भाषाशैली त्यांचे अस्सल जगणे मांडते. आई हा विषय मराठी साहित्यात अनेकांनी मांडलेले आहे, उपमा अलंकार देऊन अनेक साहित्यिकांनी आईचे चित्र साकारले, पण अर्जुन कुंभार यांनी मांडलेले आईचे कष्टाळू चित्र अतुलनीय असेच आहे. तिचे जीवन जगण्याची स्वतःचे तत्त्वज्ञान आहे, ती एक चाकोरी ठरवून घेते. या चाकोरीला ग्रामीण संस्कृतीची किनार आहे. हे जगणं हे केवळ लेकरांच्या आयुष्याला आकार देण्यासाठी असते. त्यासाठी हवे ते कष्ट सोसण्याची तयारी तिची असते. वैधव्याची दुःख पदसला बांधून मुलांच्या संगोपनासाठी अहोरात्र परिश्रम करणारी लेखकाची आई मुक्ताबाई परिस्थितीला शरण न जाता मुलांतलं सत्व जागे करते. स्वतःबरोबरच त्यांच्याही जीवनात उज्वल स्वप्ने पेरत राहते. अपेक्षाभंगाचे दाहक अनुभव घेतानाही, भविष्याची स्वप्ने पेरत राहते. आईचे हे काबाडकष्ट आणि तिच्या मुलांविषयी असणाऱ्या अपेक्षा हे अर्जुनचे ऊर्जा स्तोत्र बनते, आणि एकलव्यायन सुरू होते. यामध्ये त्यांच्यावर संस्कार करणारे श्री. अकोळकर गुरुजी, श्री. कल्याणकर गुरुजी, श्री. बाबर सर, खंडागळे सर यांचा प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव दिसतो. प्रा. शिंदे सर, बी.जी. देसाई, प्रा. मगदूम, प्रा. आडावकर, प्रा. जोशी सर, प्रा. लीला पाटील, प्रा. एम.के. पाटील,

डॉ. जयंत कळके, प्रा. माधवी कळके, डॉ.आनंद वास्कर, डॉ.राजन गवस, डॉ. विजय निंबाळकर, प्रा. चोत्रे सर, आडकेसर, ए. पी. देसाई सर या व्यासंगी शिक्षकांनी लेखकाला संस्कारशील बनविले आहे. याचा उल्लेख करणे महत्त्वाचे वाटते.

या आत्मकथनात कूर गावातील प्राथमिक, मडिलगे बुद्रुक येथील दौलत विद्यामंदिर, गारगोटीतील मौनी विद्यापीठाचे कर्मवीर हिरे कॉलेज, बी.एड कॉलेज (स्पेशल), इंग्रजी विभाग शिवाजी विद्यापीठ कोल्हापूर. तसेच जिथे नोकरीला गेले त्या दाभोळ, कासारवाडा, सरुड अशा ठिकाणची अनेक वर्णने आलेली आहेत. हैदराबाद येथील ग्रंथालय, गावच्या शिवारात जवळ असलेला बामनाचा मळा, बालपणीचे सवंगडी या सगळ्यांचे ओषवत्या शैलीतले चित्रण वाचनीय झाले आहे. कोणत्याही आत्मकथनात एकांगी स्वरूप, लपवाछपवी, संकोच, आत्मगौरव यांना थारा नसतो. प्रांजळपणा, निसंकोचपणा ही वैशिष्ट्ये आत्मकथनाची असतात. 'अर्जुनाचे एकलव्यायन' आत्मकथनात वस्तुस्थिती आणि सत्याची कुठेही तडजोड न करता वाचकांच्या डोळ्यांसमोर अगदी प्रांजळपणे उभे केलेले दिसून येते.

लेखकाने आपल्या जीवनात आलेले प्रेमाचे प्रसंग अतिशय रंजक शैलीत व्यक्त केल्यामुळे वाचकांच्या मनात अभिरुची निर्माण होते. उदा.पृष्ठ क्रमांक ३० वरील उताराकृ 'परीक्षा सुरू झाली माझ लक्ष पेपरपेक्षा माझ्या पुढील बाकावर नंबर पडलेल्या सुमनच्या पाठमोऱ्या आकृतीकडे आणि त्याच्या हेअर स्टायल कडे होतं. मध्ये मध्ये ती त्याच्या वेण्या मागे टाकत होती त्यावेळी त्या माझ्या पेपरवर पडत होत्या, ती आपला पेपर गांभीर्याने सोडवत होती आणि मध्येमध्ये मलाही उत्तर दाखवत होतीकृ मी प्रत्येक पेपरला सुमनची खोडी काढत होतो. मी प्रथम दोन्ही वेण्यांची रेबीनीची एकत्र गाठ मारली खरीकृ पण त्यावर ती चिडली नाही. तर माझ्याकडे बघून खुदकन हसली. माझ्या आयुष्यात एखाद्या मुलीनं दिलेला तो पहिला प्रेमळ प्रतिसाद होता. दुसरा पेपरला तर मी ठरवून मी हळूच तिचं चप्पल मागं घेतलं आणि माझं चप्पल तिच्या पायात ठेवलं... पेपर संपला आणि

आम्ही जायला उठलो तर माझं चप्पल घातलं आणि जी गंमत झाली ती अनेकांनी बघितली. तिन्ही ती खोडी खूप एन्जॉय केली, आणि मग उरलेल्या दिवसात तिचे चोरून कटाक्ष आणि स्माईल मला मिळत राहिले. अशा प्रसंगातून लेखकाची प्रेम कहानी दिसून येते पण भावजीवनात जास्त गुंतून न राहता आपले ध्येय काय आहे, याची लगेच त्यांना जाणीव झालेली दिसते.

कूर जन्मगाव ची पार्श्वभूमी, कुटुंब, कौटुंबिक परिस्थिती, लेखकाच्या जीवनात आलेल्या व्यक्ती, ज्या लोकांचे संस्कार झाले त्या सर्व गुरुजन, मित्रमंडळी वडीलधारी या सर्वांचा नामनिर्देश आत्मकथनात आला आहे, उदा. त्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने दत्या, रंग्या, सांरंग्याची चेदाकाकू, सात्याआसरा, तुकातात्या, संजू, शरीफ, सुणकीचे डॉ.सुखदेव नांगरे, केंगार मामा, शेळके मामा, रघु, धनाजी, धोंडीबा, बाळ, मोहन, मधू, अन्या, किशा, संभा, तानाजी, महादू, जगु, दीपक, जयवंत, सुधीर, संभाजी, किसन, शामा, विठ्ठल, प्रदीप, अशोक, तुकाराम भाऊ, कृष्णांआण्णा, पारूनानी, सखाराम, बापूकाका, धाकली आक्का, राजबा राजिगरे, थोरली बहीण बनुबाई, बिरंबोळे गुरुजी, अरविंद पाटील गुरुजी, काशिनाथ, डॉ. वसंत कुलकर्णी, एम. जी. शिंदे, कुलकर्णी सर, ए. पी. पाटील, मधुकर बारड, आनंदा नलगे, हिंदुराव सावंत, एल.डी. चौगुले, उदय पाटील, दिनेश सातपुते, हिंदुराव पाटील इत्यादी अनेक व्यक्तींच्या द्वारे नात्यातील परस्पर संबंध आत्मकथनात आलेला दिसून येतो.

या आत्मकथनात आपल्या कुटुंबाची चाहतात सांगण्यापेक्षा शैक्षणिक वाटचालीतील इंग्रजी शिक्षण घेताना न लाभलेल्या वाटा आणि स्वतः घेतलेली वळणे सांगितले आहेत. ती निश्चितच नवीन पिढीला मार्गदर्शक ठरणारी आहेत. मराठी शाळेत अर्जुनाला इंग्रजी चा परिचय नव्हता, हायस्कूलमध्ये इंग्रजी जमत नाही म्हणून तो नालायक ठरतो, ज्युनिअर कॉलेजमध्ये तर तो पुरता वाया गेला, इंग्रजी ही त्याच्या शैक्षणिक जीवनातील प्रगतीचा मोठा अडसर बनली होती, इंजिनियर आणि डॉक्टर होण्याची त्यांची स्वप्ने धुळीला मिळाली त्या अर्जुनाला पुढील आयुष्यात कर्तृत्व सिद्ध करण्यासाठी यश मान प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करण्यासाठी त्या इंग्रजीतच त्याला ओळखण्यासाठी

त्यांच्यातला एकलव्याने चार वर्षांच्या कॉलेज जीवनात अथक प्रयत्नांनी त्यांच्या हातात इंग्रजीचंच ब्रह्मास्त्र सोपविलं होतं. पीएच.डी., पदवी प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीत प्राप्त केली. याचा लेखकाला त्याच्या कुटुंबीयांना अभिमान वाटत होता. या आत्मकथनातून शेवटच्या भावनाशील परिच्छेदात म्हटले आहे, 'की मला मिळालेली पीएच.डी.पदवी कधी एकदा आईला देतो असं झालं होतं, लेखकाची पत्नी हेमानं पेढे दिले आणि आईला म्हणाली, तुमचा ल्योक डॉक्टर झाला. आईनं चमकून माझ्याकडे पाहिलं आणि म्हणाली, 'बरं झालं की, आता म्हातारपणी, घरातच आवशीदपाणी करायला मिळलं'. त्या बिचारीला कधी प्राथमिक माध्यमिक आणि कॉलेज शिक्षण फरक काळाला नाही. तर तिला पीएच.डी, डॉक्टर म्हणजे कसं कळणार होतं. अर्जुनानं आईच्या हातात पीएच. डी. पदवी ठेवली आणि नमस्कार केला. तिनं छातीशी धरलं आणि भावूक होत म्हणाली, "लेका लई अभ्यास केलास, रात-रातभर जागलास पांग फेडलासकू शिक्षण व्हतं म्हणून हे दिस बघायला आले नाही तर आम्ही गरिबांनी चिकोलच मळायला पाहिजे होता..'' तिचा कंठ दाटून आला डोळे पुसत पुसत ती म्हणाली, "बा असता तर हरकून पाणी झाला असता, पोरानी लय मोठं करायचा ह्यातू होता त्याचा..'' आमच्या दोघांच्या डोळ्यांतून आनंदाश्रू वाहत होते. हे पाहून सगळ्यांच्याच डोळ्यांच्या कडा पाणावल्या होत्या.या आत्मकथनातील शेवटचा भाग साध्यासोप्या ग्रामीण बोलीतील वाचताना मन भावूक होतं. निःसंकोचपणे, प्रांजळपणे ओघवत्या शैलीतील हे जीवनानुभव मांडणारे आत्मकथन सोशल मीडियामध्ये भरकटत जाणाऱ्या तरुणांना, निराशेच्या गर्तेतून बाहेर काढण्यासाठी 'अर्जुनाचे एकलव्यायन' सारखी आत्मकथने आवश्यक आहेत असे नमुद करावेसे वाटते. मराठी साहित्यातील आत्मकथनांचा इतिहास लिहीताना या आत्मकथनाची निश्चितच दखल घ्यावी लागेल.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ.

१) नलगे चंद्रकुमार, ग्रामीण वांडमयाचा इतिहास, रिया पब्लिकेशन कोल्हापूर, २९ऑगस्ट २०१३

२) कुंभार अर्जुन, अर्जुनाचे एकलव्यायन, तेजश्री प्रकाशन कबनूर, प्र.आ. १४ मार्च.२०२१

19

साहित्य आणि संस्कृती : अनुबंध

डॉ. सी.डी. कांबळे

मराठी विभागप्रमुख,

सी.बी. खेडगी कॉलेज, अक्कलकोट, जि.सोलापूर

प्रास्ताविक:

विसाव्या शतकाच्या कालखंडात व्यामिश्र स्वरूपाच्या सांस्कृतिक पर्यावरणाचा मराठी साहित्यातील सर्वच साहित्य प्रकारांवर प्रभाव पडलेला दिसतो. सांस्कृतिक पर्यावरण हे साहित्याच्या जडणघडणीला कारणीभूत असते. कोणत्याही काळाच्यावाडमयाचे स्वरूप पहावयाचे झाल्यास त्याकाळातील वांडमयाचा निर्माता लेखक असतो, त्याच्या मनावर त्या काळात कोणते परिणाम झाले किंवा संस्कार झाले, त्याने कोणत्या जीवनसृष्टीचा स्वीकार केला त्याचे मन कोणत्या वातावरणात घडले, इत्यादी घटकांचाही परिणाम संस्कृती प्रभावातून निर्माण झालेला दिसतो.

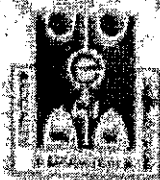
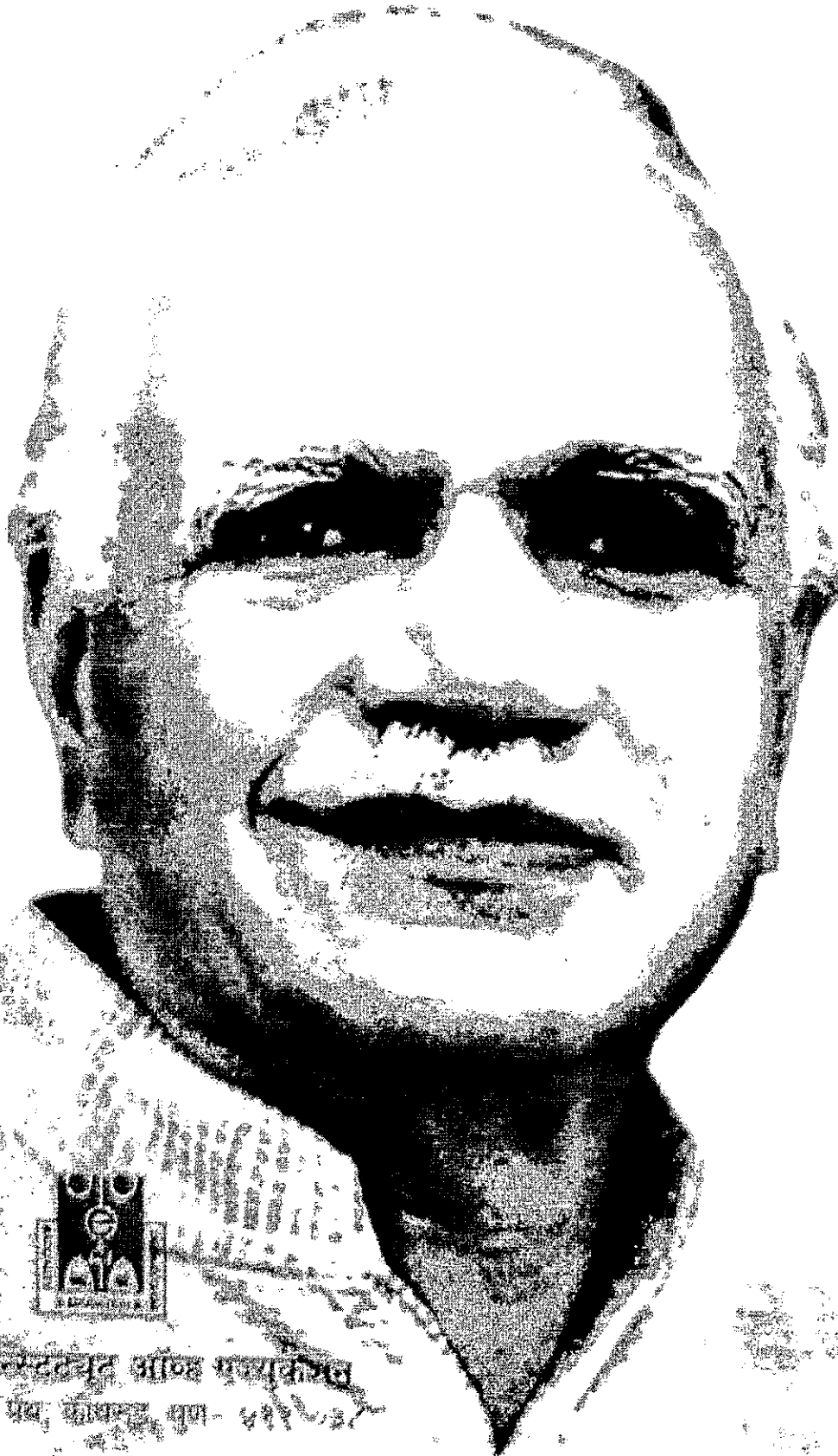
उपरोक्त विवेचनासाठी साहित्य आणि संस्कृती यांचा अनुबंध तपासणे गरजेचे ठरते. साहित्य आणि संस्कृती यांचा अनुबंध तपासण्याआधी संस्कृती म्हणजे काय? संस्कृती शब्दाचा अर्थ याविषयी प्राधान्याने विचार करावा लागतो. कृ म्हणजे 'करणे' या धातूपासून बनलेल्या या 'कृती' या शब्दाला 'सम' हा उपसर्ग लागून 'संस्कृती' हा शब्द बनला आहे. प्रकृती म्हणजे स्वभावसिद्ध निसर्गत्यात होणाऱ्या व विकारांवर ते विकृती होते आणि ही विकृती न व्हावी म्हणून प्रकृतीवर संस्कार केल्यानंतर बनते ती संस्कृती. संस्कृती संस्कारांशी संबंधित असते.१ असा संस्कृती शब्दाच्या अर्थाचा उल्लेख प्र. न.जोशी यांनी आपल्या ग्रंथात केला आहे.

मनुष्य व्यक्तिशः आणि समुदायशः जी जीवन पद्धती निर्माण करतो आणि जीवन साफल्यार्थ स्वतःवर व

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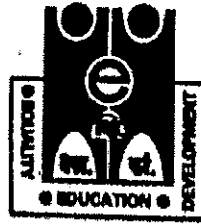
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ह्या धोरणास वाहिलेले त्रैमासिक



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बदलते शैक्षणिक धोरण आणि शिक्षकाची भूमिका

उदयकुमार शिंदे*

प्रस्तावना:

“कोणत्याही देशाचा दर्जा किंवा विकास हा त्या देशातील नागरिकांवर अवलंबून असतो. देशातील नागरिकांचा दर्जा किंवा विकास केवळ किंवा पूर्णतः नसला तरीही टीकात्मक दृष्ट्या त्यांना दिल्या जाणाऱ्या शिक्षणाच्या दर्जावर अवलंबून असतो व त्यांच्या शिक्षणाचा दर्जा किंवा विकास हा मुख्यत्वेकरून त्यांच्या शिक्षकांच्या दर्जावर अवलंबून असतो” शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणाबाबत अमेरिकन कमिशनचे हे मत वस्तुस्थितीदर्शक आहे. कारण शिक्षक हा समाजाचा चालताबोलता आदर्श असतो. तसेच ज्ञान प्रक्रियेचा मूळ स्रोतही असतो. याबरोबरच तो आजचे विद्यार्थी व उद्याच्या पात्र नागरिकांच्या वाढ व विकासासाठी योग्य दिशा दाखविणारा मार्गदर्शक असतो. थोडक्यात नमूद करावयाचे झाल्यास शिक्षक आजच्या शिक्षणव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. सुजाण मानवजातीचा निर्माता व समाजाचा रचनाकार म्हणून त्याच्याकडे पाहिले जाते.

जरी कालौघात शिक्षकांची भूमिका व कार्ये बदलत असली तरीही त्यांना नेहमी मानवजातीचा उपकारकर्ता म्हणूनच पाहिले जाते. त्यांचे कार्य हे एखादे राज्य, प्रदेशनिहाय किंवा देशाच्या सीमा अंतर्गत बंदिस्त करता येत नाही, तर या सर्व सीमांपलीकडे जाऊन वैश्विक स्तरांवर त्यांचे कार्य व भूमिका महत्त्वाची ठरते. त्याबरोबरच त्यांचे समाजघडणीतील योगदान हे एखादा महिना किंवा वर्ष एवढ्याच काळापुरते मर्यादित नसते तर ते सर्वकाळ आवश्यक ठरते. प्रसिद्ध विचारवंत अँडम्स एके ठिकाणी असे म्हणतात की, ‘शिक्षकांचा समाजावरील प्रभाव शाश्वत असून तो चिरकाल टिकणारा असतो.’

नवे शैक्षणिक धोरण व शिक्षकांची भूमिका:

आपणास ठाऊक आहेच की, नवीन ‘राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण’-२०२० जाहीर होऊन जवळपास दीडएक वर्षांचा कालावधी लोटला आहे. १९८६ च्या शैक्षणिक धोरणानंतर आज जवळपास ३४ वर्षांनी नवीन सर्वकष धोरण जाहीर होत आहे. राष्ट्रीय विकासासाठी सक्षम व चारित्र्यसंपन्न पिढी घडवण्याच्या पारंपरिक उद्देशाची सफलता यात अपेक्षित आहे. या धोरणाची आखणी करताना सध्याच्या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेसमोरील विविध समस्या, कालसुसंगत आव्हाने व गरजा यांचा सर्वांगीण विचार करून शैक्षणिक भवितव्यासाठी दिशादर्शक कालबद्ध कार्यक्रम आखण्याचा प्रयत्न यात केलेला आहे. ह्यत्तानुरूप अभ्यासक्रमातील अपेक्षित क्षमता मुलांनी प्राप्त न करणे, विद्यार्थ्यांची गळती, पुस्तकी ज्ञानाचा दैनंदिन जीवनाशी संबंध जोडता

*प्राध्यापक, सदाशिवराव मंडलिक महाविद्यालय, मुरगुड, ता. कागल, जि. कोल्हापूर.

न येणे, जीवनमूल्ये अवगत नसणे, बौद्धिक, मानसिक क्षमता पुरेशा विकसित न होणे अशी अनेक आव्हाने आजच्या शिक्षणव्यवस्थेत आहेत. शिक्षक हेच शिक्षण जगतातील आधारस्तंभ असल्याने ही आव्हाने स्वीकारून सकारात्मक शैक्षणिक परिवर्तन आणणे त्यांच्याच हाती आहे. परंतु विद्यार्थ्यांचा अपेक्षित क्षमताविकास न होणे, विद्यार्थ्यांची गळती, जीवन कौशल्ये व जीवन मूल्यांचा अभाव, बौद्धिक, मानसिक क्षमता पुरेशा विकसित न होणे अशी अनेक आव्हाने आजच्या शिक्षणव्यवस्थेत आहेत. शिक्षक हेच शिक्षण जगतातील मुख्य कणा. त्यांनी याबाबत अधिक संवेदनशील व उत्तरदायी असणे स्वाभाविक आहे. शिक्षकांनी ही आव्हाने स्वीकारून सकारात्मक शैक्षणिक परिवर्तन आणणे त्यांच्याच हाती आहे. परिणामतः बदलत्या शैक्षणिक धोरणातील विविध तरतुदींच्या संदर्भात शिक्षकांच्याबद्दल त्या भूमिकेचा विचार कारणे क्रमप्राप्त आहे.

धोरणांचा अंमलबजावणीकार:

शिक्षक हा वेगवेगळ्या पातळ्यांवर शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम राबवणारा मुख्य घटक आहे. त्यामुळे बहुतेक देशांचे शैक्षणिक धोरण आखताना असे मानले जाते की गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण हे केवळ समाधानी, प्रोत्साहित व ध्येयासक्त असणाऱ्या व विद्यार्थी व समाजाचे व्यापक हितसंबर्धन करणाऱ्या शिक्षकाद्वारेच दिले जाऊ शकते. शिक्षकांची मुख्य भूमिका ही जरी विद्यार्थ्यांना ज्ञानदान करणे व मार्गदर्शन करणे ही असली तरी त्याने संशोधन, प्रयोगशीलता व नवनिर्मितीची कास धरली पाहिजे. बदलत्या परिस्थितीमध्ये शिक्षकांची विस्तारकार्य व समाजकार्य यातील भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरली आहे. शैक्षणिक संस्था, शासन, स्वयंसेवी संस्था राबवत असणाऱ्या विविध शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम व सेवांच्या व्यवस्थापनात त्यांचा महत्त्वपूर्ण सहभाग असला पाहिजे.

ज्ञानकक्षा विस्तारक:

देशाचा विकास व सामाजिक परिवर्तनासाठी शिक्षण व्यवस्थेकडून असणाऱ्या अपेक्षांबाबत आज शिक्षकांना महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडावी लागणार आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन करणे व प्रोत्साहित करणे, आपली विद्याशाखा समृद्ध व संपन्न बनविणे याच बरोबर आपला संपन्न वारसा व सामाजिक उद्दिष्टांशी मेळ घालणारी नैतिक मूल्ये विद्यार्थ्यांच्यात रुजवणे याबाबत महत्त्वाची जबाबदारी शिक्षकांना पार पाडावी लागणार आहे. यात एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे ज्ञानाचे संचारण व संशोधन, चौकसता याद्वारे ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा रुंदावणे याचा देखील समावेश करावा लागेल. अभ्यासक्रमाची पुनर्रचना परीक्षा सुधारणा कार्यक्रम, सामाजिक पर्यावरण व सामाजिक गरजांनुसार नवीन कार्यक्रम आखणे व नवीन अभ्यास क्षेत्रे निवडणे यासारखे शैक्षणिक नवोपक्रम केवळ शिक्षकांना पुरोगामी व सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोन स्वीकारल्यासच यशस्वी होऊ शकतात.

सक्षम व नवनिर्मितीक्षम व्यक्तिमत्त्व:

शिक्षणावर प्रभाव टाकणारे वेगवेगळे घटक व त्यांचे देशाच्या विकासातील योगदान

यापेक्षाही शिक्षकांचा दर्जा, त्यांची सक्षमता व वैशिष्ट्ये ही निर्विवादपणे महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरतात. शिक्षक त्याचा व्यक्तिगत दर्जा, त्याची शैक्षणिक व संशोधनात्मक पात्रता, त्याचे व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण त्याच बरोबर त्याचे शाळा, महाविद्यालये व समाजातील स्थान या बाबी कोणत्याही शैक्षणिक व्यवस्थेच्या पुनर्रचनेत महत्त्वाच्या ठरतात. कोणत्याही शाळा किंवा महाविद्यालय यांचा नावलौकिक व त्यांच्या सभोवतालच्या एकूण समाज जीवनावरील प्रभाव हा निर्विवादपणे त्यामध्ये काम करणाऱ्या शिक्षकावर अवलंबून असतो.

केंद्र सरकारच्या शिक्षण मंत्रालयाने १९८५ मध्ये "शिक्षणापुढील आव्हाने: एक धोरणात्मक दृष्टिकोन" हा दस्तऐवज प्रसिद्ध केला. त्यामध्ये असे म्हटले आहे की, शिक्षण क्षेत्रात शिक्षकांची भूमिका ही निर्णायक आदान (Input) ठरते. शेवटी धोरणे कोणतीही असोत, शिक्षकांनी स्वयं उदाहरण व अध्ययन अध्यापन प्रक्रियेतून (Teaching - Learning Process) त्यांची अंमलबजावणी व स्पष्टीकरण करणे आवश्यक ठरते. १९८६ चे राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण असे सांगते की, शिक्षकाच्या दर्जा व व्यक्तिमत्त्वामध्ये समाजाची सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक मूल्ये प्रतिबिंबित होतात. तसेच कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला त्याच्या शिक्षकाच्या दर्जा व मूल्यांवरील पातळी गाठणे कठीण ठरते. शिक्षकांना रचनात्मक कार्य व नवनिर्मितीसाठी प्रोत्साहन व प्रेरणा देण्यासाठी शासन व समाजाने प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे व त्याला पोषक व अनुकूल परिस्थिती निर्माण करण्याची गरज आहे. थोडक्यात शिक्षकाला नवनिर्मितीचे व समाजाच्या क्षमतांशी सुसंगत असे कार्यक्रम हाती घेण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य असले पाहिजे.

आव्हानांचा स्वीकारक:

तथापि गेल्या दशकात विनाअनुदानित पद्धती, शिक्षणसेवक पद्धती, कंत्राटी शिक्षक अशी अशाश्वत सेवा परिस्थिती, शैक्षणिक व्यवस्थांचा झालेला विलक्षण प्रसार, शिक्षण प्रशिक्षणाचा घसरता दर्जा, शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण संस्थांवर गुणात्मक नियंत्रणातील उणिवा, समजाची बदलती नैतिक मूल्ये व या परिस्थितीत शिक्षकांकडून कर्तव्याबाबत केली जाणारी हेळसांड या प्रमुख कारणामुळे शिक्षकांचा दर्जा खालावला आहे. यासाठी योग्य क्षमतापूर्ण तरुण, ध्येयवादी व्यक्तींना या उदात्त पेशाकडे वळवून त्यांना समर्पित, उत्साही, आशयघन व नवोपक्रमशील बनवून शिक्षकांचा व्यावसायिक व सामाजिक दर्जा वाढवण्यासाठी सखोल व सातत्यपूर्ण प्रयत्न होणे आवश्यक आहे.

योग्य दृष्टिकोनातून, क्षमता व आवड असणारे काही मोजकेच लोक या पेशाकडे निःस्वार्थी भावनेतून सामाजिक बांधीलकी व शिक्षण प्रक्रियेवरील प्रेमापोटी आकर्षित होतात. अन्यथा बहुतांशी लोक उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन म्हणूनच त्याकडे पाहतात. शिक्षकांचा दर्जा खालावण्यासाठी कारणीभूत असणारे व वर चर्चा केलेले घटक दूर करून त्यांच्या वेतनाबाबतचे प्रश्न सोडवणे, त्यांना व्यावसायिक गुणवत्ता वाढीची संधी देणे, प्रभावी ज्ञानदानासाठी आवश्यक साधनसामग्री व कार्य परिस्थिती प्रदान करणे इत्यादी उपाययोजनाही शिक्षण प्रक्रिया निकोप व सुवृद्ध ठेवण्यासाठी उपयुक्त ठरतील.

तंत्रज्ञान स्नेही:

आज तंत्रज्ञानाने सर्वेध क्षेत्रावर अधिराज्य गाजवण्यास प्रारंभ केला आहे. शिक्षण क्षेत्रही त्याला अपवाद नाही. वर्ग खोल्यातील शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत क्रांतिकारी बदल होत चालले आहेत. दूर शिक्षण, ई-लर्निंग, व्हर्च्युअल क्लासरूम, इ. प्रकारचे बदल आता झपाट्याने प्रसारत आहेत. अशावेळी सक्षम, बचनबद्ध, नवोपक्रमशील तंत्रज्ञान आसक्त शिक्षक जोपर्यंत या पेशामध्ये येत नाहीत अथवा पेशातील शिक्षक जोपर्यंत हे बदल आत्मसात करत नाहीत तोपर्यंत ही शिक्षणव्यवस्था त्यांचा पेशाच्या विकासात सभाष्य व योग्य हत्यार म्हणून वापर करू शकत नाही.

परिवर्तनाचे हत्यार:

बदलत्या पर्यावरणात शिक्षकाची भूमिका आता पूर्वीइतकी सोपी व सरळ राहिली नाही. आजच्या शिक्षकाला युवा विद्यार्थ्यांबाबत दुर्दम्य आशावाद बाळगता आला पाहिजे. त्यांचे मानसशास्त्र समजून घेता आले पाहिजे. त्याबाबतची कौशल्ये त्यांनी आत्मसात करावयास हवीत. विद्वत्तेच्या व ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा रुंदावण्याबाबत त्याला योगदान देता यायला हवे. या परंपरागत व भविष्यातही कायम रहाण्याच्या कार्याबरोबरच त्याला नवीन दुहेरी भूमिका बजावावी लागणार आहे. एकीकडे अभ्यासक्रमांची पुनर्रचना, परीक्षा, सुधारणा कार्यक्रम, विद्याशाखेचा विकास, उपयोजित शिक्षण या शैक्षणिक परिवर्तनात महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडावयाची आहे तर दुसरीकडे न्यायाधारित समाजाच्या निर्मितीसाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा रुंदावणे, समाजकौशल्य पूर्ण करणे यासाठी आवश्यक मूल्यांची रुजवणूक व जोपासना करण्याचा निकराचा प्रयत्न शिक्षकाला करावा लागणार आहे. परिणामतः सामाजिक परिवर्तन व विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत शिक्षकाची भूमिका हे एक प्रभावी हत्यार होईल. आपल्या मूल्य पद्धतीतील बदलाचा शिक्षक हा एक निर्णायक घटक ठरेल.

विद्यार्थी विकासातील भागीदार:

“देशाचे भवितव्य वर्गखोल्यांतून घडत असून देश विकासाच्या व समाज परिवर्तनाच्या एकूण कार्यक्रमात शिक्षकाला महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावावी लागणार आहे.” असे केवळ म्हणून आपली जबाबदारी संपत नाही. प्रत्येक शिक्षकाला त्याच्या विद्यार्थ्यांबाबत महत्त्वाची व अग्रेसर जबाबदारी पूर्ण करण्याची वेळ येऊन ठेपली आहे. केवळ तास घेणे व अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण करणे एवढ्या मर्यादित परिघातच त्याला आपली जबाबदारी ठेवता येणार नाही. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासातील त्याला सक्रिय भागीदार बनावयास हवे.

सामाजिक उद्दिष्टांचा सफलकर्ता:

शैक्षणिक क्रांती कशाला म्हणता येईल? शैक्षणिक उद्दिष्टे, शिक्षणाचा आशय, शिक्षण पद्धती, शैक्षणिक उपक्रम, विद्यार्थी गटांचा आकार व रचना, शिक्षकांची तयारी व शैक्षणिक चंत्रणा यातील आमूलाग्र बदल म्हणजे शैक्षणिक क्रांती होय. प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याला

त्याच्यामधील सुप्त क्षमता, संभाव्यता व कौशल्ये यांचा पुरेपूर विकास करण्याची व्यापक संधी प्राप्त करून देणे हा शिक्षणाचा प्राथमिक उद्देश असला पाहिजे. प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी शाळा किंवा महाविद्यालय यामधून बाहेर पडताना आपल्या जाणिवा व उद्दिष्टांच्या संवेदना घेऊन, केवळ व्यावसायिकदृष्ट्या कौशल्यपूर्ण व्यक्ती म्हणून नव्हे तर समाजाचा समृद्ध व समर्पित घटक व लोकशाही, धर्मनिरपेक्षता व समाजवादी विचारसणीचा पाईक म्हणून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी आवश्यक ते सर्वतोपरी प्रयत्न शिक्षण प्रक्रियेद्वारा होणे गरजेचे आहे.

शिक्षण हे समाजाच्या जीवन पद्धती, गरजा व महत्वाकांक्षेशी सुसंगत ठेवण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून सामाजिक उद्दिष्टे सफल करण्यासाठी शिक्षकाने आपली जबाबदारी आनंदाने स्वीकारावयास हवी. यासाठी शिक्षकाने समाजविकास कार्यक्रम, प्रौढशिक्षण, विस्तार कार्य, सामाजिक व राष्ट्रीय सेवा, अभ्यासेत्तर व अभ्यासपूरक उपक्रम, अनौपचारिक शिक्षण कार्यक्रम, सामाजिक व राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता, उद्योग विश्वाच्या गरजांची जाणीव यासारख्या बाबतीत सक्रिय सहभाग घेतला पाहिजे.

उत्तम संवाददाता:

आता केवळ शिक्षणाचा प्रसारक ही शिक्षकाची भूमिका सयुक्तिक ठरणार नाही. त्यामुळे आपल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना योग्य मानसिक व शिकण्याच्या कला आत्मसात करण्यासाठी प्रवृत्त करणे हे शिक्षकासाठी महत्वाचे ठरणार आहे. थोडक्यात शिक्षकाची भूमिका बदलते आहे. म्हणूनच ज्ञानदानाच्या कार्याबरोबरच त्याने विद्यार्थ्यांच्या गरजा समजावून घेणे, त्यांना प्रेरणा देणे व त्यांनी संपादन केलेल्या ज्ञानाचे मूल्यांकन करणे इ. कार्ये पार पाडण्याची गरज आहे.

आता शिक्षकांकडून केवळ ज्ञान रुजवण्याची अपेक्षा केली जात नाही तर विद्यार्थ्यांना विचारप्रवण बनविणेही त्यात अभिप्रेत आहे. शिक्षक केवळ सल्लागाराच्या भूमिकेत न राहता त्यांच्याशी मोकळेपणाने संवाद साधता येईल असा जोडीदार झाला पाहिजे. विद्यार्थ्यांना शाश्वत व चिरंतन ज्ञानाची अनुभूती देण्याऐवजी संघर्षमय प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीतून मार्ग कसा काढावा याचे ज्ञान त्यांना द्यावे. यासाठी त्याने उत्पादक व नवोपक्रमशील गोष्टीसाठी अधिक शक्ती व वेळ खर्च करावयास हवा. विद्यार्थ्यांच्यासाठी शिक्षक हा चालताबोलता आदर्श असतो. तर डॉ. राधाकृष्णन यांच्या मते "Teacher is a man of good character from whom students take inspiration and motivation."

भविष्याचा निर्माता:

सध्या शिक्षकाला त्याची भूमिका बजावताना इतर कोणत्याही काळापेक्षा जास्त आव्हानांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. त्याला ज्या एका विशिष्ट सामाजिक चौकटीत काम करावे लागते ती चौकटच सामाजिक नीतिमूल्यांच्या घसरणीने उध्वस्त होत आहे. त्यामुळे त्याचे काम व पेशा हा अधिकच आव्हानात्मक बनला आहे. एक संवाददाता म्हणून शिक्षकाने विद्यार्थ्यांना अवगत असणाऱ्या ज्ञानात नवीन प्रयोग व ज्ञानाद्वारे भर घालावी लागत आहे.

समाज व विकास यातील योग्य मध्यस्थ म्हणून भूमिका निभावण्यासाठी त्याला विविध टप्प्यांवरील लोकांची आपल्या सभोवतालच्या जगाबाबत असणारी मते जाणवा व ज्ञान इ. नीट समजावून घ्यावे लागेल. शिक्षकाला आता योग्य मार्गदर्शक होण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मनात वस्तुनिष्ठ माहिती ठासून भरण्याऐवजी त्याला 'कसे शिकावे'; हे शिकवले पाहिजे.

शिक्षण प्रक्रियेतील निष्कर्षांची सुधारणा करण्यासाठी नवीन मार्गांचा व पद्धतींचा अवलंब करण्याचे आव्हान शिक्षकांसमोर आहे. चौकस दृष्टिकोन, काल्पनिक खेळ, नेमका दृष्टिकोन, संगणकीय सूचना व संकल्पित शिक्षणविषयक माहिती यासारखे नवीन सुधारित कार्यक्रम हाती घेऊन शिक्षकांनी आपली शिक्षणपद्धती अद्ययावत करणे आवश्यक आहे. याही पुढे जाऊन असे म्हणता येईल की, भूतकाळाचा उपभोक्ता की भविष्याचा निर्माता यापैकी कोणत्या भूमिकेत रहावयाचे हे शिक्षकांनी ठरवण्याची वेळ आता आली आहे.

सारांश:

आगामी नवीन आव्हानांना बेधडक सामोरे जाऊन आपली अर्थपूर्ण भूमिका निभावण्यासाठी शिक्षकाला ज्ञात व अज्ञात घटकांची जाणीव करून घेण्यासाठी, त्यांच्या स्वप्नांचा व महत्वाकांक्षेचा अर्थ शोधण्यासाठी व त्यांच्यातील परस्परसंबंध व व्यापक स्तरावर सामाजिक संबंधांचे स्वरूप ठरविण्यासाठी मदत केली पाहिजे. थोडक्यात शिक्षकांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना केवळ शिकण्याची कला न शिकवता, जगण्याची कला व समाजासोबत काम करण्याची जाणीव शिकवली पाहिजे की, जेणेकरून आपल्या हृदयाशी जपलेली स्वप्ने साकार करून उद्दिष्टांप्रत पोहोचणे त्यांना शक्य होईल. शेवटी शिक्षक आपल्या पेशाकडे केवळ चरितार्थाचे साधन म्हणून न पाहता एक व्रत किंवा पेशा म्हणून पाहत नाही तोपर्यंत त्याला नवीन आव्हानात्मक भूमिका व जबाबदारी समर्थ व समाधानकारकरित्या पेलता येणार नाही.

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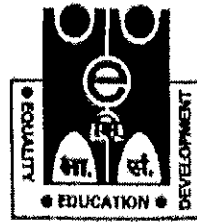
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शिक्षक नैतिकतेचे नवे परिणाम

उद्ययकुमार शिंदे

अफाट तांत्रिक प्रगती व नवनवीन शोधासाठी या तांत्रिक प्रगतीचा अमर्याद वापर यामुळे मानवी जीवनाचा सर्वकष विकास झालेला आहे. अवघे मानवी जीवन या तांत्रिक प्रगतीने व्यापल्याचे आपण पाहतो. मानवी जीवनावर या प्रगतीचा झालेला परिणाम सामान्यपणे दोन प्रकारे आढळतो. एका बाजूला आनंद, सुख, दीर्घायुष्य व सुरक्षितता प्राप्तीसाठी निसर्गावर श्रेष्ठत्व व विजय मिळवला गेला व दुसऱ्या बाजूला विपत्ती वेदना, द्वेष, मत्सर, मूल्यांचा न्हास, असुरक्षितता व अस्थिर जीवन या सर्व व्याधींनी मानवी जीवन व्यापून गेले. एका अर्थाने मनुष्य प्राण्याने संपादन केलेले हे अगाध ज्ञानाचे भांडार जीवनातल्या आनंदा गोष्टींना वाईट गोष्टींच्या परिघात बंदिस्त करू पहात आहे. किंबहुना असेही म्हणता येईल की मानवी जीवनाला भेडसावणाऱ्या अनेक समस्या ह्या त्यानेच संपादन केलेल्या ज्ञान भांडाराच्या चुकीच्या वापराने निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत.

वस्तुतः मानवाने संपादन केलेले हे ज्ञान मानव जातीच्या कल्याणासाठी वापरले जात आहे. परंतु पश्चिमेकडील काही देशांनी अंगीकारलेली उपभोगवादी संस्कृती व तत्काळ भौतिक लाभाची अपेक्षा ही उर्वरित जगातील नैतिक मूल्ये आदर्श व मानवतावादी संस्कृतीवर आक्रमण करताना दिसत आहेत. तसेच या अनुषंगाने केवळ कायदा, प्रशासन किंवा न्यायव्यवस्था यासारख्या महत्त्वाच्या क्षेत्रावर ह्या गोष्टींचा अनुचित प्रभाव पडत असून संवेदनशील मानल्या गेलेल्या शिक्षण क्षेत्रावर देखील त्याचे दूरगामी परिणाम होत असल्याचे आपण पाहतो. केवळ भारतासारख्या आशियाई देशांचा विचार केल्यास येथील शिक्षण संस्थांचे झपाट्याने व्यापारीकरण व औद्योगिकीकरण होत आहे. अनेक शिक्षण संस्था दुर्गुणांचे आगार बनल्या असून त्यामुळे संपूर्ण शिक्षण व्यवस्थाच गढूळ झाल्याचे दिसते.

जगाच्या पाठीवर केवळ शिक्षकी व वैद्यकीय पेशाच परोपकारी व दयाळू मानले जातात. विशेषतः शिक्षकी पेशाबद्दल बोलावयाचे झाल्यास त्याला प्रगत मानव जातीचा निर्माता व सुसंस्कृत समाजाचा रचनाकार मानले जाते. कोणत्याही शिक्षकाची शिक्षकी पेशातील भूमिका ही केवळ तो विद्यार्थ्यांच्या जिज्ञासा प्रज्वलित करून त्यांना शिकण्यासाठी प्रवृत्त म्हणून नव्हेत तर तो त्यांना योग्य दृष्टिकोन व नैतिक मूल्यांनी समृद्ध असा मानव प्राणी बनवत असल्याने निर्णायक ठरते. त्यासाठी शिक्षकाकडे व्यावसायिक सक्षमता, पेशाशी बांधिलकी, व्यावसायिक नीतिमत्ता व नैतिक मूल्यांचे मजबूत अधिष्ठान असणे आवश्यक ठरते. त्याच बरोबर दुसऱ्या बाजूला विद्यार्थ्यांचा पालक म्हणून शिक्षकाची त्यांच्यात भावनिक गुंतवणूक व त्यांच्या उज्वल भविष्याची तळमळ असली पाहिजे. तसे पाहिले तर शिक्षक हा

वाणिज्य विभाग प्रमुख, सदाशिवराव मंडलिक महाविद्यालय, मुरगूड, कोल्हापूर.

विद्यार्थ्यांसमोरील चालता बोलता आदर्श असतो. डॉ. राधाकृष्णन यांच्या शब्दात सांगावयाचे झाल्यास तो विद्यार्थ्यांसमोरील आदर्श व्यक्तिमत्त्व (रोल मॉडेल) असतो की ज्याच्यापासून विद्यार्थी प्रेरणा व स्फूर्ती घेत असतात. त्यामुळे शिक्षकांनी समाजात औपचारिक व अनौपचारिक रीतीने प्रस्थापित झालेली नैतिक मूल्ये, व्यावसायिक नीतिमत्ता याचे भान ठेवणे गरजेचे आहे.

परंतु याबाबत केवळ शिक्षकांच्या व्यक्तिगत स्तरांवर फार काही आमूलाग्र बदल अपेक्षित नाही कारण आज त्यांना एका विशिष्ट सामाजिक चौकटीतच काम करावे लागत आहे. त्यांच्या भोवती असणारी आजची सामाजिक चौकट ही स्वार्थ, लोभ व अभिलाषांच्या उच्छादाने मोडून पडली आहे. शिक्षणक्षेत्राच्या पराकोटीच्या बाजाराकरणांमुळे वेगवेगळ्या शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात कमालीचे अस्वस्थतेचे वातावरण निर्माण झाले आहे. परिणामतः प्रामाणिक शिक्षकाचे काम व पर्यायाने हा पेशाच संकटात सापडला आहे. वास्तविकरीत्या शिक्षक ज्या समाजात राहतो त्या समाजातील एक जबाबदार घटक म्हणून त्या समाजातील प्रस्थापित मूल्यांचा त्याला अंगीकार करावाच लागतो. परंतु आजचा समाज हा वेगवेगळ्या अपप्रवृत्तींच्या विळख्यात असताना शिक्षक आपली भूमिका निर्भयपणे कशी बजावू शकेल हाच खरा प्रश्न आहे. तसेच समाजातील सर्व घटकांप्रती सहानुभूती, सामंजस्य व सौहार्दता निर्माण करण्याचे त्यांच्या हातातील शिक्षण हे प्रभावी हत्यार आज राजकीय व्यवस्थेच्या चक्रात अडकून पडले आहे. या सर्वांचा परिणाम म्हणून शिक्षकाची हतबलता व अगतिकता दिवसेंदिवस वाढतच आहे.

अशा या अंधारलेल्या परिस्थितीत समाजातील अन्य कोणत्या तरी घटकाकडून आशेचा किरण शोधण्याऐवजी शिक्षकानेच आता मशालजीची भूमिका अंगीकारायला हवी. म्हणजे शिक्षकाने जबाबदारी आता केवळ चार भिंतीमधील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या पुरती मर्यादित न ठेवता व्यापक समाज हिताचा विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी शिक्षकाला आपली वैचारिक बैठक, नैतिक अधिष्ठान व व्यावसायिक नीतिमत्ता अधिक मजबूत करावी लागेल. या निमित्ताने असाही प्रश्न निर्माण होतो की, संपूर्ण समाजाचे वेगाने अधःपतन होत असताना केवळ शिक्षकी पेशालाच नैतिक मूल्ये व नीतिमत्ता यांच्या उद्धोधनाची गरज आहे का? व जर असे असल्यास समाजात खोलवर रुजलेल्या व समाजमान्यता पावलेल्या अपप्रवृत्तींशी तो एकटा सामना करू शकतो का? सामाजिक, नैतिक मूल्यांचा जहास केवळ शिक्षकी पेशातच आढळत नाही किंवा त्याची सुरुवात शैक्षणिक संस्थामधून झालेली नाही. त्याचे मूळ आपल्याला प्रस्थापित व परंपरागत सत्ताधारी वर्गाच्या प्रतिनिधीत आढळते. या लोकांनी आपआपली सत्तास्थाने अबाधित ठेवण्यासाठी समाजातील वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रांतील व संस्थांतील अपप्रवृत्तींना वेळोवेळी उत्तेजन दिलेले आहे किंवा त्याकडे सोईस्कर दुर्लक्ष केलेले आहे. पर्यायाने समाजातील मानवी मूल्यांची ही शिवण पापभीरु विवेकी शिक्षकांच्या पातळीवर उसवू लागली आहे. नैतिक मूल्ये व व्यावसायिक नीतिमत्ता जपणारे मोजके शिक्षक त्यामुळे अविवेकी व अनैतिक समाज घटकांच्या विळख्यात सापडलेले दिसतात.

शिक्षण आणि समाज


नैतिक मूल्यांचे अधःपतन हे मानवाच्या जीवनाकडे पाहण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातील बदल व समाजाचे अध्यात्मवादाकडून भौतिकवादाकडे हळूवारपणे होत असलेल्या स्थित्यंतराचे ते निदर्शक आहे. त्यामुळे समाजाचा एक महत्त्वाचा घटक असणारा शिक्षक सेवाभावी कल्याणकारी पेशात असून देखील तत्काळ भौतिक लाभाच्या अपेक्षेने उपभोगवादी संस्कृतीच्या पाठीमागे धावताना दिसतो. यात काही शिक्षक हेतूतः तर बहुतेक अजाणतेपणी अथवा निर्हेतूकपणे धावत आहेत. आज समाजातील उच्च नैतिक मूल्यांची पाठराखण करणे व ही मूल्ये विद्यार्थ्यांवर बिंबवून त्यांच्या मनात खोलवर रुजवणे ही बाब शिक्षकाच्या दृष्टीने सत्व परीक्षाच आहे. अशी मूल्ये केवळ पाठ्यपुस्तकांद्वारे किंवा प्रचलित व्यवस्थेमधून रुजवता येत नाहीत तर या मूल्यांचे जतन करणारे प्रामाणिक शिक्षक असतील तरच ही मूल्ये चिरस्थायी ठरतात व त्यांची भरभराट होते. असे शिक्षक आपल्या पेशासाठी व अखंड समाजासाठी मूल्य निर्मितीचा स्रोत म्हणून दीपस्तंभासारखे ठरतात.

आज देशात शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणातील वेगवेगळ्या संविधानिक यंत्रणांनी प्रशिक्षणाची पुनर्रचना करण्यासाठी अनेक सकारात्मक पावले उचललेली आहेत. त्यांनी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणाच्या अभ्यासक्रम आराखड्यात सुधारणा करण्याचे काम प्राधान्याने हाती घेऊन ते अव्याहतपणे सुरू ठेवले आहे. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणात मूल्य उद्बोधनात्मक बदल करण्याचे रणशिग या निमित्ताने फुंकले गेले असले तरी देशातील राजकीय व आर्थिक सत्ता धोरणी व निर्दयपणे समाजातील व शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील अपप्रवृत्तींना चिरस्थायी बनवण्यात मग्न असल्याने आजचा शिक्षक मूल्य उद्बोधनाचा प्रसारक व त्यांचा रक्षक म्हणून कितपत कार्यरत राहिल याचीच शंका वाटते.

शिक्षकात सामाजिक जबाबदारी व नैतिक सचोटीची जाणीव निर्माण करून त्याद्वारे समाजात नैतिक मूल्य रुजवणे हे तेंव्हाच शक्य होईल जेव्हा एका बाजूला आपण शिक्षणव्यवस्थेचे बाजारीकरण व राजकीयकरण थोपवू शकू व दुसऱ्या बाजूला प्रचलित राजकीय व आर्थिक सत्तेचे आपण योग्य प्रबोधन करू शकू. यासाठी समाजाला दृढ निश्चयाने पुनर्जिवीत व प्रेरित करून समाजातील व पर्यायाने शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील सर्व अपप्रवृत्तींचे समूळ उच्चाटन करण्यासाठी कायदेमंडळ, प्रशासन, न्यायसंस्था, शिक्षणक्षेत्र याबरोबरच सामान्य लोकांनी सुद्धा संघटितपणे सज्ज झाले पाहिजे. तसेच यासाठी मोठी लोक चळवळ उभी राहणे निकडीचे असून त्याचे नेतृत्व देखील शिक्षकी पेशालाच करावे लागेल. यामुळे सामाजिक व्यवस्था अबाधित राहून अखंड मानव जातीचे कल्याण व प्रगती साधली जाईल. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर तमाम शिक्षक समुदायाकडून अशी अपेक्षा करणे अवाजवी ठरणार नाही. असे म्हटले जाते की, कोणत्याही देशाचा किंवा समाजाचा विकास त्या देशातील शिक्षकांच्या दर्जावर अवलंबून असतो. सुसंस्कृत समाजाचा निर्माता, आदर्श समाजाचा रचनाकार व मानवजातीचा उपकारकर्ता म्हणून शिक्षकाचे परंपरागत स्थान अबाधित ठेवण्यासाठी आता शिक्षकांनीच पुढे व्हायला हवे.

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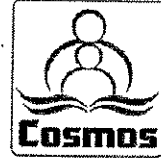
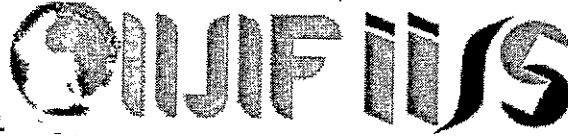
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Social Media and Indian Politics

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ABSTRACT

Over the years, Indian Politics have come a long way, and with time, many regional and smaller parties have time and again entered and changed the phase of politics. However, the two more prominent groups namely Congress and BJP which have dominated the politics throughout, remains the same. The concept of elections witnessed a drastic change after the technological developments. India witnessed a substantial positive change after the parliament passed the Information Technology Act in 2000. However, even then the advancements were slow to come, and people were not much aware of the social media.

It was during 2006 when Indian Citizens began using Orkut, the first social media site. From then on, social networking entered a new phase as many more applications like Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram and so forth. Began developing, and the young Indian minds quickly adapted to such sites. According to recent statistics, India emerged as the 7th largest market for social media sites. In the initial phases, social media was mainly used for mutual interactions and personal profiles. However, the changing dynamics have led people to discuss everything over the sites and fix their views.

Social media is changing the way political parties interact with voters bridging the gap like never before. Given today's era of increasing social media usage, and growing internet penetration due to increased usage of smartphone on the one hand and saturation of traditional mediums on the other, social media offers perfect platform for political parties to reach audiences worldwide. The first experimentation in this regard was done by the BJP government who mainly focused on social media campaigning during the 2014 Lok Sabha elections. Narendra Modi, the current Prime Minister, was one of the candidates in 2014 elections representing BJP and took use of these social media sites to grab the minds of youth. Will this social media and youth change the wave of Indian politics? This paper will cover these and some more issues related to Indian politics.

KEYWORDS

Social media, Media campaigning, Political campaigning, Indian Politics, Elections, Indian youth.

INTRODUCTION

Social Media has been the outcome of the developments of the world in the 21st Century. No one individual can be credited for the same as it is a resultant of significant support from all over the globe and people, from its inception has adopted the same readily. The Concept of Social Media is not new to the societies. The concept has been in existence from a very long time. However, the platform of Social Media as it exists today was not found in the earlier times. Social Media is wholly a newer concept now with technology playing an important part of the same.

Today, social networking sites have become an inseparable part in Human Life. The daily updates, news, discussions, etc. bring enthusiasm to people and thus, these sites have developed immensely over a short span. Socializing always played an essential role in society and interactions among people is a common phenomenon. However, with the advent of various social media sites, the interactions have changed its way, and it has become easier even to communicate with persons living away or in other countries and helps to maintain healthy relationship.

The scope of Social Media has not been restricted to information only. However, the same has also included the elements of Politics in it. Recently, throughout the world, many Politicians have taken the help of the platform to reach out to their people, and many campaigns have turned Social. Technology has accelerated such developments, and further, the number of users of social media have attracted these political parties to resort such means. Such are the effects of Social Media on the world.

What is Social Media ?

The term 'Social Media' is the result of two broader terms used together. The term 'Social' refers to anything which relates to a society or a community at large. On the other hand, the term 'Media' is a popular term suggesting means of communication to a larger group rather than individuals. Social Media together would mean a place where people can express themselves socially, however, not personally. The element of media makes it public and thus, the communication is not restricted to two individuals.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

Researcher would like to find out the role of social media in Indian politics and its significance in 21st century keeping these in view this study was undertaken titled as "Social Media and Indian Politics".

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To analyse the scenario of social media in India.
- 2) To study the importance of social media in political campaigning.
- 3) To study impact of social media on voter's behavior.

HYPOTHESIS

- 1) Social media is a 'Influential tool' in Indian Politics.
- 2) Social media impacts on major part of our society specially on Indian youth.
- 3) Social media changed the Indian political space.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Type of Research : Quantitative and Analytical Research

Data Collection Method : This study has been carried out with the help of secondary data only, all the Data has been collected from the various sources such as websites and reports and compiled as said by the need of the study.

Sources of Data Collection : The study is based on the published data. For the purpose of present study, the data was extracted from the various newspapers, journals, articles, websites.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY :

Significance of this study can be attributed to the rapidly growing internet and social media penetration all over the world and most specifically in India. It has urged everyone to be innovative to get benefitted. It all started with 2008 US elections and then there after whole world have time to time experienced the power of social media through various revolts etc. (e.g. Arab spring).

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Role of Social Media in Politics

Social media plays an important role in politics and on the reach of a politician to the voters and influencing them. Social media has become a significant part of everyone's daily lives and is the outlet through which they are informed about the on-goings of the world. As it is the source of contact with the public, it becomes vital for politicians to create a presence of their own on various social media platforms and promote their parties and views that they stand for. They also use it for calling onto supporters to vote or to protest against something. Social media is also the best way to connect with the youth of our country and earn their support. Since 65% of India's population is below the age of 35, who are devoted users of social media, having information on networking sites related to politicians and their activity becomes essential. Politicians in India have taken it upon themselves to create their presence on every social media sites and post about rallies and future plans.

Some examples of Indian politicians using social media :

- 1) BJP (Bharatiya Janta Party) has been using social media since before the 2014 elections which led to Narendra Modi becoming Prime Minister. Currently, the Prime Minister has 44 million followers on Twitter, which is a social media platform avidly used by Indians. BJP has been strategically using social media to get their word across the country, to target problems faced by the general public, to publicise the party, and Narendra Modi. In this way,

they have been able to reach many youths in the country and influence them for gaining support.

2) Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) also has a great social media presence that propagates their views and ideas to the followers. They used these media forms extensively to give information on their current activities, meetings, and also to get volunteers which were large in number. They used Twitter for trending activities being done by AAP which commented and shared by a large number of users. In this, they won the 2015 Delhi Legislative Assembly elections.

The Politicization of Social Media in India

The 2014 general elections—regarded as the “First Social Media Election” in India’s political history—kickstarted a social media revolution in Indian politics. Before the 2009 general elections, Shashi Tharoor, a Congress MP who had previously served as UN Under-Secretary-General, was the only Indian politician with a Twitter account. All major political parties significantly expanded their social media footprints ahead of the 2014 elections.

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)’s success in mobilizing India’s digital generation using social media platforms has forced contending parties to revamp their social media engagement. As a result, millions of politically motivated messages now flood India’s digital space, making elections susceptible to social media manipulation. The BJP reportedly operates around 200,000 to 300,000 WhatsApp groups and controls 18,000 fake Twitter handles. The party has developed an effective IT wing linked to disinformation and propaganda, both of which it uses to stoke communal divisions to reap electoral benefits. The spread of disinformation, and polarizing, BJP-led social media campaigns promoting Hindutva, deepen tensions among Hindu and Muslim communities. These combined threaten truth and India’s secular-democratic fabric.

Social Media—A Road way to reach out to Youth

Even though politicians for their campaign still use posters, cut-outs, fliers, graffiti and personal rally’s to reach and win over voters but with the social media changing the picture of urban India, political parties are becoming tech savvy and realizing that social media is the only way to reach out to the youth. A good example is Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, He was the main and first person who uses social media power in 2014 election and rise as a great leader in India, Indians love and blessed him through social media and his party became a major party in 2014 elections.

For 2009 general election social media usage in India was little. Today, however, Facebook has 294 million users and Twitter has an estimated 33 million accounts in the country. As per the LAMAI report 2013 this change for presence of social media could be observed as every political party participating in 2014 general election has set a 2-5% of its election budget for spending on social media. The report says that the leading parties Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) and Nation congress party has set this it 500 crores and 400 crores, respectively.

Social media and elections

Social media has emerged as an essential tool of communication and has created new ways of political mobilisation and encouraging social media users to engage in political activities; such as following their political groups by tweeting, status update, expressing support through blogs and videos on YouTube.

The youth of this generation is highly invested in politics and the ideas associated with it. Previously, there was no standard platform for individuals to voice their opinions and politicians had to take to the streets to gain popularity. However, now, social media has become a platform where people can freely express themselves. Politicians still use posters, cutouts, etc for their campaigns- but becoming digital and paying attention to their digital platforms has changed the picture. Platforms like Twitter are perfect for political organizations to broadcast information on a worldwide stream for either debates or discussions. With an estimated 53.1 million active users, (as per the census of 2015), India is

the third-largest user of Twitter. The number of people using this platform is huge and it is believed to be a great way of influencing elections and campaigns.

Thus, Indian political parties are utilising the internet and social media to connect with youth for their agenda and political events because they now know how and where to find them. All the political parties and their candidates have their respective social media pages and teams to run their campaigns vehemently, and greater resources are being invested in digital campaigning. Observing the famous 2014 general elections of India, social media was the battleground for various political campaigns and there was a tremendous flow of varied political opinions. The election proved that there was a great potential to influence the country's youth over social media through social media and political campaigns. A serious note was found in both the occasions: regional election as well as state election.

They used social media like never before. Conventional ways of sending messages, recording calls and public gathering became redundant. In 2014 the strategy inculcated by the parties was to first monitor the support through social media and then formulate better strategies to seek targeted votes from the people. This resulted in Narendra Modi gaining a following quickly. In India, the use of social media became more relevant and important following the Anna Hazare movement and the victory of Shri Narendra Modi in the 2014 Lok Sabha Election. Few examples of successful Social Media campaigns by the Political parties in times of elections are:

1. Aam Aadmi Party in 2013 and 2020 assembly election.
2. Bhartiya Janta Party and Indian National Congress in 2014 and 2019 Lok Sabha elections.

CONCLUSION

Nowadays social media has emerged as an important tool of communication and has created new ways of political mobilizing and encourage social media users in political activities right from joining their political parties by tweeting, status update, expressing supports through blogs and videos on YouTube.

The growing importance of social media in day- to-day life cannot be ignored. With the growing amount of users, the implication of online campaigns is rendering all political parties to integrate social media as a key strategy to mobilize public opinion. The new media has become the fertile ground for the political parties and leaders to manipulate public opinion. At the same time, its negative use can also be seen. The political parties can use the platform to manipulate the voters by providing misinformation. Hence, there should be some kind of restrictions to using it. Otherwise it can have negative impacts in the stability of the society. The misuse can lead to chaos and instability in a democracy.

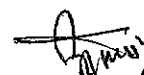
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छत्रपती शाहू महाराज यांचा शैक्षणिक विकासाच्या दृष्टीकोण आणि सामाजिक न्याय

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प्रस्तावना :

ज्या समाजात बहुजनंना शिक्षणापासून पूर्ण वंचित ठेवले जाते, त्या समाजात एक विशिष्ट वर्गाची मक्तेदारी समजावर दिसून येते. या वर्गाने शिक्षणाचे सामर्थ्य जाणून या शिक्षणावर आपले अधिपत्य निर्माण करतात कारण यामुळे समाजाच्या सर्वच क्षेत्रात खऱ्या अर्थाने 'सत्ता' राखता येते. महाराष्ट्रात १९ व्या शतका पर्यंत बहुजन वर्ग शिक्षणापासून पूर्णपणे वंचित ठेवण्यात तथाकथित अभिजांना यश लाभले होते. पण महाराष्ट्रातील ब्रिटीश सत्तेने शिक्षणाची दारे उघडी केली. त्याच वेळी महात्मा फुले यांनी शिक्षणाची गंगा बहुजन समाजा पर्यंत यावी यासाठी अथक प्रयत्न केले. त्यांनी ब्राह्मणांच्या विरोधाला न जुमानता ब्रिटीशांच्या सहकार्याने इंग्रजीचे ज्ञान संपादिले होते. ब्रिटीश सरकारला प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे व मोफत करण्याची मागणी केली. एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभी राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांनी महात्मा फुले यांचीच परंपरा पुढे चालवून आपल्या राज्यात व्यापक असे शैक्षणिक धोरण राबविले. ब्राम्हण वर्गाच्या मक्तेदारोबर पहिला प्रभावी व परिणामकारक प्रहार केला. ५०% आरक्षणाची भारतात मुहूर्तमेढ रोवली. शाहू महाराजांच्या विचारांचा, कर्तृत्वाचा व मनाचा केंद्रबिंदू होता आपल्या रयतेचे शिक्षण, आणि त्यातल्या-त्यात ब्राह्मणेतरांच्या शिक्षणाकडे स्वतः जातीने महाराजांनी लक्ष देऊन सामाजिक न्याय निर्माण केला आहे.

उद्देश:

१. राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांची शैक्षणिक विचारधाराचा अभ्यास करणे
२. राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांनी कोल्हापूर संस्थात केलेल्या शैक्षणिक कार्याचा अभ्यास करणे
३. राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांनी शिक्षणाच्या माध्यातून समाजात सामाजिक न्याय स्थापने साठी केलेल्या प्रयत्नाचा अभ्यास करणे.

राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांचे शैक्षणिक विकासाचा दृष्टीकोण :

राजर्षी शाहू महाराजा यांनी बहुजन समाजाच्या विकासासाठी आपले तन-मन-धन वेचून महात्मा फुलेपासून सुरु झालेल्या समाजपरिवर्तनाच्या चळवळीला खतपाणी घालून बहुजन समाजाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाला त्यांनी हातभार लावला आणि लोकांचा राजा त्यांची ओळख निर्माण झाली. शिक्षण काही ठरावीक वर्गाची मक्तेदारी नाही, असे सांगून राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी शिक्षणाचा प्रसार बहुजन समाजामध्ये अग्रक्रमाने केला. आपली प्रजा सुबुद्ध व्हावी, जागृत व्हावी, तिने राज्यकारभार करण्यास सहकार्य करावे. प्रजाजनांनी आपल्या उद्धारासाठी स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे रहावे, या हेतूने प्रेरित होऊन राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी बहुजन समाजामध्ये ज्ञानज्योत पेटविली. वस्त्र, वित्त, विद्या आणि स्वाभिमानाला मुकलेल्या अस्पृश्यांची गुलामगिरीतून मुक्तता करून त्यांना मानवी स्वातंत्र्याचे हक्क देणारी घोषणा हिंदुस्थानच्या इतिहासातच तोपर्यंत दुसऱ्या कोणत्याही राजाने आपल्या राज्यात केली नव्हती. अशा या पददलिताना, बहुजनंना माणुसकीस मुकलेल्या अस्पृश्यांना मानवी हक्क मिळवून दिले. जातिभेद मोडणे हे तर महाराजांचे खरे ध्येय होते. राजर्षी विचारात, आचरणात, कृतीत-नि-प्रचारात उद्धाराचा कळवळा महात्मा फुले यांच्या इतकाच जवळीकतेचा होता. (आढाव विलास : "माणसातील राजा, राजामधील माणूस", दै. सामना दिनांक २७-०६-२००२.)

राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी ध्येयवादी दृष्टिकोनातून व नियोजनपूर्वक केलेल्या बहुविध व सर्वकष सुधारणांमुळे कोल्हापूर संस्थानातील जनतेच्या जीवनावर दूरगामी परिणाम झाले आणि त्याचबरोबर महाराष्ट्रातील जनतेमध्ये देखील सामाजिक क्रांती घडून येण्यास सुरुवात झाली. त्यांनी प्रशासन, शेती, उद्योगधंदे, शिक्षण, आरोग्य आदी क्षेत्रात आमूलाग्र सुधारणा घडवून आणण्यास तातडीने सुरुवात केली. त्या सर्व सुधारणांमध्ये राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी शिक्षण क्षेत्राचे महत्त्व सुरुवातीपासूनच ओळखले होते. अपेक्षित सामाजिक परिवर्तन घडवून आणून ते चिरस्थायी करण्यासाठी शिक्षण हे एक अत्यंत प्रभावी माध्यम असल्याने त्याच्या विकासासाठी व ते सर्व जनतेपर्यंत पोहचवण्याचे कार्य त्यांनी हाती घेतले. त्यांनी शिक्षण क्षेत्रात आमूलाग्र बदल घडवून आणायचा व बहुजन समाजातील स्त्री-पुरुष, अस्पृश्य समाज यांना शिक्षणाचे द्वार खुले करून देण्यासाठी संस्थानाच्या माध्यमातून कार्य सुरु केले. त्यांच्या मते सर्वांगीण प्रगतीचा पाया, सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे माध्यम, प्रशासकीय सुधारणांप्रवीची आवश्यक बाब म्हणून शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व अधिक आहे. यादृष्टीने त्यांनी कोल्हापूर संस्थानात विविध प्रकारच्या व वेगवेगळ्या स्तरांवर रच्य़ा शिक्षण संस्थांची स्थापना करून नवनवीन अभ्यासक्रमांची सुरुवात करून आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना मुबलक प्रमाणात सवलती देऊन कोल्हापूर संस्थानात शिक्षण प्रसाराला चालना दिली. तसेच विविध जाती-जमातींच्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या राहण्या-जेवण्याची पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करून त्यांच्या शिक्षण घेण्याच्या मार्गातील अडचणी दूर करण्यासाठी कोल्हापूर शहरात विद्यार्थी वसतिगृहांची अभिनव मोहीम सुरु करणे आणि कोल्हापूर संस्थानाबाहेरील विविध प्रकारच्या शिक्षण संस्थांना आधिक व इतर साहाय्य देऊन त्यांना कार्यरत करण्यास सदैव मदत करण्याचे धोरण अवलंबले.

शिक्षणाबरोबरच "सर्वांगीण शिक्षण" ही संकल्पना राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी मांडली. समाजाच्या विविध गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी केवळ शिक्षण महत्त्वाचे नसून विविधांगी शिक्षणाची गरज असल्याचे लक्षात आल्यावर त्यांनी गायन, वैद्यकीय शिक्षण, चित्रकला, शिल्पकला, बकिली शिक्षण, मल्लविद्या, नाट्य शिक्षण, नृत्य शिक्षण, औद्योगिक शिक्षण यांसारख्या शिक्षणाच्या सोयी

निर्माण केल्या. यासाठी देशातील कानाकोपऱ्यातील तज्ज्ञांना करवीर नगरीत सन्मानाने बोलाविले. आज या करवीर नगरीला देशामध्ये मानाचे स्थान निर्माण झाले. या पाठीमागे राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचे विचार, कार्यपद्धती कारणीभूत आहे. शिक्षणाविषयीची तळमळ व त्यासाठी त्यांनी केलेल्या प्रयत्नामुळेच या परिसराचा मोठा विकास झाला आहे. शिक्षण क्षेत्रात कार्य करणाऱ्यांना तसेच राज्यकर्त्यांना छत्रपतींचे हे शैक्षणिक धोरण प्रेरणादायी ठरलेले आहे.

राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी केवळ वसतिगृह आणि शिक्षण संस्था उघडल्या नाहीत. त्यांनी शिक्षणाचा मूलभूत विचार महाराष्ट्राला दिलेला आहे. आर्थिक हलाखीतील लोकांच्या मुलांना फी माफ केल्याशिवाय शिक्षणप्रसार होऊ शकत नाही, हे राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी पूर्णपणे ओळखले होते. त्यासाठी २० मे, १९११ रोजी आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल असलेल्यांना फी माफ करण्याचे धोरण अवलंबिले. प्रत्येक शाळेतील शेकडा पंधरा मुलांना फी माफी देण्याची राजज्ञा केली. मुलांच्या शिक्षणासोबतच मुलींच्या शिक्षणाची सोय केल्याचे आढळून येते. १९१९ सालच्या ६ ऑक्टोबरचा पुढील आदेश, "तमाम लोकांस जाहीर करण्यात येते की, ज्यांच्यात पडदा पाळण्याची रीत नाही आणि ज्यांच्यातील मुलींना व स्त्रियांना शिक्षण घेण्याची इच्छा आहे, त्या-त्या विद्यार्थिनींची राहण्याची, जेवण्याची व शालेय फो-पुस्तकांची वगैरे सारी सोय सरकारी खर्चाने करण्यात येईल. चांभार, महार, मांग, ढोर आदी अस्पृश्य समाजातील मुलींना शिक्षण देण्यासाठी राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी एक सेविका नेमली होती. मुलींना शिष्यवृत्ती देण्याची राजज्ञा काढली. करवीर राज्यात १९२२ साली मुलींच्या ३३ शाळा असल्याचे दिसून येते. यात २००० मुली शिकत होत्या. उच्च शिक्षणापेक्षा प्राथमिक शाळांच्या शिक्षणाकडे राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचे अधिक लक्ष होते. बहुजन समाजात बौद्धिक जागृती करण्यासाठी शिक्षण हे प्रभावी साधन शाहू राजाने आमच्या हाती दिलेले आहे.

राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी बहुजन समाजातील मुला-मुलींसाठी वेगवेगळ्या शैक्षणिक मोहिमा राबविल्या. महाराजांनी सक्तीच्या प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा कायदा २९ सप्टेंबर १९१७ रोजी केला. गाव तेथे शाळा' सुरू करून शिक्षणाची गंगोत्री बहुजन समाजापर्यंत पोहचवाण्याचे कार्य केले. याचबरोबर होतकरू विद्यार्थ्यांना शिष्यवृत्ती देणे, त्यांना शिक्षणाचो मोफत सोय करून देणे, ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांना शहरात राहता यावे म्हणून वसतिगृह उपलब्ध करून देणे, मागासलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना नोकरीत आरक्षण देणे, या सर्व बाबींसाठी राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी "शिक्षण सुधार समिती" स्थापन केली होती. याचबरोबर ग्रंथालय परिपूर्ण शाळा, गाव तेथे शाळा ही मोहीम उघडली होती. केवळ सुरूच केली नाही तर तेथे प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकांची नेमणूक करून ग्रंथालय सुरू केले.

अशा प्रकारे राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी शिक्षण ही समतेची चाबी आहे, हे राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी पुणे ओळखले होते. त्याशिवाय व्यक्तीचा, समाजाचा व राष्ट्राचा विकास होणार नाही ही जाणीव त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक कार्यामागे होती. म्हणून त्यांनी शिक्षणावर जास्तीतजास्त खर्च केला. त्यांनी शिक्षणाची चळवळ अधिक गतिमान करण्यासाठी वेगवेगळे कायदे करून त्याची प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी केली. शाहू महाराज कोल्हापूर संस्थानात प्राथमिक शिक्षण मोफत व सक्तीचा करणारा कायदा केला. त्यांनी याद्वारे विशिष्ट वर्गाची मक्तेदारी मोडण्यासाठी, कोल्हापूर संस्थानात शैक्षणिक प्रसाराच्या माध्यमातून सामाजिक न्याय प्रस्थापित केली. सारांश :

सामाजिक न्यायापासून वंचित असलेल्या बहुजन वर्ग व स्त्रियांना शिक्षणाची संधी उपलब्ध करून देवून मुला मुलींना शिक्षण कालावधीत विद्यावेतन देणाऱ्या शाहूंचा मूळ उद्देश शिक्षणातून बहुजन समाजाचा आणि स्त्री-उद्धार हाच होता. त्यांच्या कार्यामुळे बहुजन व दलित समाजाला सामाजिक व्यवस्थेत सनमानाने जगणाऱ्याचा मार्ग प्राप्त झाला. मोफत शिक्षण, शिष्यवृत्ती व वसतिगृहाची उपलब्धी या सर्व बाबींमुळे सक्तीच्या प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचे धोरण बऱ्याचशा बाबतीत सफल झाले. ही बाब सामाजिक न्यायाच्या दृष्टिने महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. आज शिक्षणावर होणारा अत्यल्प खर्च पहाता कोल्हापूर संस्थानात एकूण उत्पन्नाच्या २३% इतका खर्च शाहूंनी करणे ही बाब वंचित घटकांना सामाजिक न्याय मिळवून देण्याच्या दृष्टिने अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण स्वरूपाची आहे. राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी अंगीकारलेल्या समताधिष्ठित, सामाजिक न्यायाने, समतोल, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक विकास या धोरणाची आजही देशाला गरज असल्याचे सद्य स्थितीत शिक्षणाच्या व्यवस्थेवरून प्रकर्षाने जाणवते.

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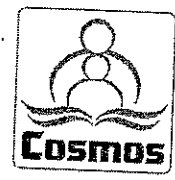
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Environmental Degradation and Responsibility of Human Being

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Abstract

The nature is an important factor in human life. But the man has not only brought the ruin but also the complete destruction by applying the environmental degradation. Eco-criticism by paying and drawing the attention towards the nature interprets the author, character or work in the natural system and it makes the individual as a member of ecosystem. The present research article throws light on the requirement of people to know the importance of nature and our responsibility towards it to save and enhance the natural resources.

Key words: Eco-criticism, Environment, Nature,

Environmental Degradation and Responsibility of Human Being

Man is closely connected with the Environment. The nature is an important factor in human life. Nature in every sense is trying all time to be the good friend of human being but the selfish attitude of the man has today completely changed him. From mere receiver now he is turned into the grabber. Though human being is worthless without the environment he is mercilessly molding it for his own purpose. Consequently, the changed role of the man has not only brought the ruin of himself but also the complete destruction of the world. The present paper is an attempt to study the environmental degradation and responsibility of human life with the special reference of the novel *Tahan* (Thirst) by Sadanand Deshmukh, an eminent writer in Marathi literature.

Environmental issues are defined as problems with the planet's systems (air, water, soil, etc.) that have developed as a result of human interference or mistreatment of the planet. Environmental problems are global warming, Deforestation, Air and Water Pollution, Overpopulation etc. Effects of environmental degradation are Soil erosion, Destruction of biodiversity, famine, flood etc. Today the singing nature is turned into the weeping nature due to the selfish attitude of the man. Nature and literature have close affinity. From early ages the literature is speaking about nature and its various aspects. Now the literary critics are analyzing the nature that is depicted in the literature by various writers through their literary works. They are paying attention on study and analysis of the strong bond between nature and society. Ecology and eco-criticism are the significant aspects for the literary study and research. Eco-criticism is a new critical movement that attempts to link literary criticisms and theory with today's ecological issues. It studies the relationship between literature and the science of ecology by applying ecological concepts to literature. Glotfelty defines in *The Eco-criticism Reader* is that "eco-criticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment", Glotfelty calls the "undervalued genre of nature writing". (Glotfelty, Cheryl and Harold Fromm (Eds). *The Eco criticism Reader: Landmarks in Literary Ecology*.) Lawrence Buell defines "eco criticism" ... as "...study of the relationship between literature and the environment conducted in a spirit of commitment to environmentalist praxis". (Buell, Lawrence. "Toxic Discourse." *Critical Inquiry* 24.3 (1998): 639-665). Eco-criticism pays and draws the attention towards the nature. It interprets the author, character or work in the natural system. This approach shifts critical focus from social relations toward natural relationships and view the individual as a member of ecosystem. Through this study the critics aim at making the people realize the significance of nature and our responsibility towards it to save and enhance the natural resources. India has received larger appreciation from the world because of its natural resources. It has given freely several natural resources like water, seas, oceans, all types of environment - winter, summer, rainy seasons, mines etc. Indians are not exception to it.

The select writer Sadanand Deshmukh is a postmodern versatile literary person in Marathi literature. He has to his credit eight collections of short stories and four novels. His

collections of short stories are honored with Maharashtra Sahitya Academy's G.L.Thokal Award, K.B.Rohamare Award, State Award by Marashtra Govt. etc. He is honored with the prestigious Sahitya Academy Award of 2004 for his novel 'Baromas'. Sadanand Deshmukh has succeeded in creating his special place in Marathi literature by exhibiting the country life in Maharashtra by using Marathi rural dialects through his literary works. The select novel 'Tahan' is a heartrending Marathi novel that speaks about the suffering in village life in the light of drought.

The select novel *Tahan* describes the significant role of water in human life. The shortage of water makes the human life full of disturbances. It becomes the cause of complete downfall of man. He reaches to his destruction from internally as well as externally, physically as well as morally. Sadanand Deshmukh himself says in the preface of *Tahan*,

“मूल्यहीन समाजव्यवस्थेत आपली जीवनमुल्ये जोपासणाऱ्यांना एक अटळ सर्वेष सध्याच्या विघटनकाळात करावा लागत आहे. त्यांचा हा सर्वेष सध्याच्या भयावह परीस्थीतीशी आहे तसाच तो भौतिक सुखाच्या मायावी मृगजळामागे धावून महाकाय शुन्य हाती येणाऱ्या सैरभैर मनोवृत्तीच्या तरुण पिढीशी सुध्दा आहे.
(Deshmukh Sadanand, Continental Publication, 2002, Pune)

Baban Shewale, a village youth, a farmer's son tries to collect money by exploiting his bulls. Once while facing the famine the village feels the deficiency of the water that causes several problems. While fulfilling the demands of the villagers for water he blindly applies the devilish way of using the bulls, Chabilya and Murlya. Even when no one dares to use tractor for bringing the water from the risky and difficult way Baban uses his bulls. The temptation of getting more and more money by selling water provokes him to behave like devil with the bulls. His negligence turns the bulls into just skeletons with no energy. Though his father, Raghoji Shewale has severally warned him to take care of the bulls Baban neglects towards it. Consequently when the government begins to provide the tankers to the village he realizes his mistake and tries his best to reform his mistake. But the time has gone and he finds his bulls, the only support of his family on death bed condition.

The present study has highlighted a horrible truth that nature is the friend of human being but the same friend becomes the enemy if she is disturbed. The anger of the nature causes environmental degradation and it follows with the destruction of human life. Sadanand Deshmukh has illustrated this fact by throwing light on several evils that occur because of environmental degradation. The select novel *Tahan* focuses on a variety of mishaps that enter with the famine.

The major problem is conflict among the people. The select novel depicts the disturbed relationships that follow the drought. The select novel shows several clashes- clash between father-son, between mother-son, husband-wife and also the clashes among the friends and villagers. Raghoji Shewale who is a popular villager who takes care of bulls is always against Baban's use of bulls to bring the water. Several times he tries to fight against Baban to turn him away from the evil but the lust of money makes Baban to neglect at his father though in the end he agrees with his father but when the time has gone.

Similarly, easy way of getting money through water supply excites Baban's mother, Ramcore. Through utter excitement she insists him to repeat the trips. Even she rejects to see the suffering of the bulls and naturally her husband for whom his bulls are like his children. She prefers to enjoy the wealthy life and collects enough money and jewelry but she can't preserve her wealth as her own son, Baban steals the property to manage his affair with a slum dweller girl, Ratna. It disturbs the mother as well as the son. He feels very sorry to see the bad condition of his mother and his disloyalty towards her.

Moreover the tempting sight of flowing money spoils the love of Ramcore for her husband and she becomes the constant critic of Raghoji. She becomes such a nuisance to him that even when she suffers from high fever he rejects to call her and doesn't allow his daughter, Varsha to wake her because her waking will be continuation to the blaming to Raghoji.

The draught provokes the villagers for the hunger-strike and when the political leaders try to get the credit it excites the people gathered to attend the public meeting. Within a moment the public meeting turns into the riot against the draught which causes several people to have harm including Raghoji. Being the victim of the rebellion Raghoji gets his one leg plastered and he becomes dependent on others.

Along with the above mentioned evils the present study has focused its attention on one of the major evils that accompany drought i.e. corruption. While commenting on the corruption Sadanand Deshmukh comments,

“ . . . निसर्गाची . . . अवकृपा झालेल्या वैराण वातावरणात जगणा-या मानसांची मने रखरखीत आततायी होऊन किडुन जाणार नाहित काय पाणी टचायिच्या या दिवसात विविध पातळीवरील आपली तहान भागवण्याचा प्रयत्न करणारे अनेक महाभाग दीसून येतात . अभावग्रस्ताला अडचणीत पकडुन बनवावन्वी करून आपला स्वार्थ साधुन घेण्यासाठी असे टगे गावागावातुन नेहमीच धडपडत असतात .” (Ibid)

The anger of nature turns the innocent minds of people into a senseless one. During the drought unfortunately we are getting various evil people who try to satisfy their thirst at various levels by trapping the needy. Baban Shewale uses corrupt way to sell the water. When the government begins to provide the water to all the villagers the drivers, owners of the tankers apply the corrupt way by selling the water to the Dhabewales and mess owners. It is the water that provokes Ratna to accept illicit relationships with Baban. Varathe Guruji, the school teacher complains for spending half of his salary to buy the water.

It is a popular thought that “health is wealth” but the victims of drought can't mean the same. Without water no one can satisfy the thirst then how it is possible to expect hygiene awareness. The villagers in the select novel do not get the water for drinking naturally they do not take bath for several days. And when the government provides the water it is beyond the hygienic condition. It easily brings with it several diseases like typhoid. Then there starts the struggle of the villagers with the disease. They feel short of money to get medicine and treatment. The need of money still added in the bitter position of the villagers who begin freely to follow the evil way of stealing the kidneys and selling them. Moreover they turn towards selling the bones of the animals and for getting the bones they begin to keep an eye on the animals on death bed. So all these evils follow one another and the root cause of these evils and human destruction is the careless behavior of man towards the nature. Through the selfish attitude the villagers turn their attention towards the urbanization and reject to take care of the farm work. Moreover the deforestation adds in the troubles. Consequently, the river in the villager which once used to flow with full speed today is completely dry. Nature has always proved to be stronger than man. It is the master of man. By controlling the manpower through natural disasters like famine, drought, flood, earthquake it has proved the same. Man's life and nature are so interlinked with each other. But man's irresponsible actions cause irreparable damages to nature. Mahatma Gandhi said as it is quoted by Vidnod Dixit in his article, It's Our Responsibility to save the Environment “What we are doing to the forests of the world is but a mirror reflection of what we are doing to ourselves and to one another”. (<https://www.afternoonvoice.com/its-our-responsibility-to-save-the-environment.html>).

The nature has given us various gifts like water, sunlight, air, food etc. Saving the nature and environment is highly important for human being. We are wholly depended on the nature. It is our responsibility to take care of it. Moreover within last many years water, air and land have been grabbed and squizzed by man to gain more and more money. It has caused long term environmental losses. We need to help the environment and preserve and protect the nature's aspects. The select novel *Tahan* pictures the effect of natural calamity, draught on the humanity. Accordingly it throws light on one more bitter truth that along with environmental degradation man suffers through the cultural pollution.

It is the cycle of the nature that follows happiness after misery and then again happiness. Similarly the select novel states the misery and ruin of the villagers through the

drought but the end is suggestive of the regeneration of nature after prolonged torture and naturally joyful and happy life of the villagers. It is suggestive through Baban's and Raghoji's remembering the sights of flooded river, springs, green fields etc. The man can enjoy the life accompanied by the nature but the exploitation of nature is like digging the pit for self.

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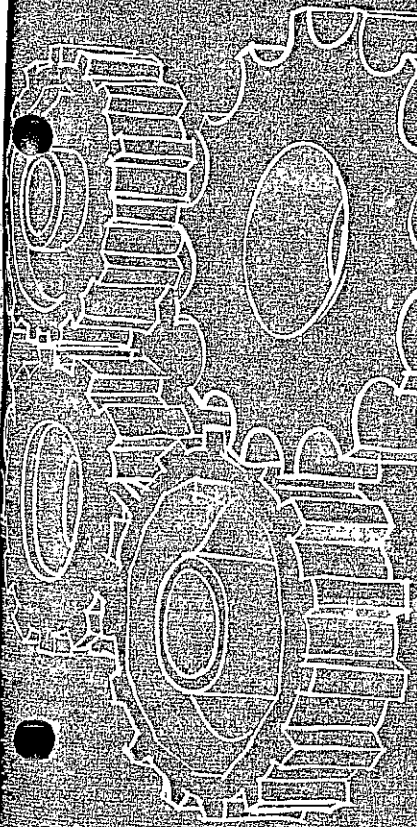


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15. Journey Inward: The Need of Young Adult Soul

Dr. Mrs. Patil Manik Shantinath

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Abstract

Human life is the mixture of happiness and sorrow. It makes the young adult pass through the agonies which may disturb the life. Journey Inward helps the young adult to relieve from the psychological pains. It is the longest and most difficult journey. It is the journey which is beyond the worldly things. Though complicated and longest it is most useful journey. This journey clears the obscure picture about the self-image as well as of others. By making this journey we can understand ourselves and also all humanity. Journey inward is painstaking process. Each and every one has to do the journey inward which is not an easy one. But it doesn't mean that one should quit from the game. One can successfully achieve the destination with the help of proper decision with proper approach at proper time and with the selection of proper person to listen him/her. Be kind, truthful and try to understand, whenever you can if not always, just listen properly and patiently and make others to listen then the journey inward is easier.

Key words: Journey, Inward, young adult, destination, emotional load

Journey Inward: the Need of Young Adult Soul

Human life is the mixture of happiness and sorrow, success and loss, ups and downs. In such situation the man, especially a young adult unknowingly passes through mental agonies which may disturb the life; may give restlessness in life. This restlessness creates a chaos in his life. The journey inward helps him to relieve from the heavy emotional load he carries. Hence present research paper is an attempt to interpret the journey inward: the need of Young Adult Soul. Considering the limited scope of the present research article the attempt is done to evaluate the journey in the light of Sarah dessen's *Just Listen*.

Various researchers have done various interpretations of the term 'journey inward'. An academic writer and linguist Mary Munro Hill defines 'Journey Inward' as, "In order to know oneself one has, figuratively speaking, to go within, to go inside oneself, to make the journey into one's interior, into one's mind and heart..."(<https://www.quora.com/Can-you-briefly->

explain-the-longest-journey-is-the-journey-inwards) The mobile dictionary states 'Inward Journey' as, "... going or directed towards the middle of or into something" ([https://mobilesdictionary.rever so.net](https://mobilesdictionary.rever-so.net)) Another interpretation is that it is the journey, "...of, relating to, or existing in the mind or spirit inward meditation ." ([https://mobiles dictionary.rever so.net](https://mobilesdictionary.rever-so.net))

Young adults are the beings who are in search of self and identity. They constantly grow and change from the state of childhood to that of adulthood. That period of life is called young adulthood. It is a unique part of life. It distinguishes the unique needs that are physical, intellectual, emotional, and societal in nature. Young adulthood is, intrinsically, a period of tension. On the one hand young adults have an all-consuming need to belong. But on the other hand, they are also inherently solipsistic; regard themselves as being unique, which for them is not cause for celebration but, rather, for despair. Young adult literature offers the readers an opportunity to see them reflected in its pages. The protagonist, adolescent in these novels travels through the cycle of birth, death and rebirth. He/she suffers a lot due to the undesirable actions but later with the strong moral attitude and support either of friends or relatives comes out of the situation and gets the rebirth of his soul.

The select novelist Sarah Dessen, the most ingenious American novelist has shown immense contribution in the enrichment of American literature by writing young adult novels. Through her literature she has thrown light on various issues that relate with the young adults. The select novel *Just Listen* (2006) is seventh published novel of Sarah Dessen. It is honored with A Book sense Top Ten Pic, An ALA Best Book for Young Adults, A New York Times Best Seller, A YALSA Teen's Top Ten. *Just Listen* is a fine amalgamation of several aspects of adolescent life. An adolescent protagonist of the novel, Annabel Greene is a T. V. Commercial and model has everything –fame and prosperity but with it she receives the gift of loneliness. She lives forsaken from her friends and relatives as she faces sexual assault on her. She tries to hide her agony but it disturbs her soul. Dessen makes her to relieve from the disturbance with the help of her friend, Owen Armstrong.

Journey Inward in the soul is the longest and most difficult journey. It is the journey which is beyond the worldly things. Though complicated and longest it is most useful journey. This journey clears the obscure picture about the self-image as well as of others. By making this journey we begin to understand not only ourselves but all humanity. According to, Deniese Neal Middlebrooks, "The journey inward pertains to our inner self."

(<https://www.quora.com/profile/Deniese-Neal-Middlebrooks>) Sarah Dessen is quite skillful in presenting the inward journey of the soul. Everyone in the novel experiences the memorable journey. The protagonist Annabel Greene lives with her family in house with front side made of glass. The family is very proud for the house. Everyone who passes from the house unknowingly peeps through the glass walls and feel envious of the happy sight inside. But Annabel knows chaotic, confused and inconstant side of it. So she becomes aware of the fact that even inside of the glass house, it is easy to hide secrets. It is easy to hide the fact that her mother is become a different person since her grandmother's death. That her eldest sister has moved away from modeling, leaving a gaping hole in the family. It is easy to hide the fact that her other sister is suffering from an eating disorder. She often thinks about what people see when they look in. She knows appearances are deceiving. On the surface, they look like any other normal family. From the outside no one would ever realize how far from normal they really are. Everyone in the family has complicated issues.

Annabel is a teenage girl having some problems in her life. In the beginning she is just a listener one who always considers the opinions of others. Just to satisfy her mother she accepts modeling though she dislikes it. She listens each and every one and just accepts their views whereas never considers about her own. She accepts the strange behaviors of her sisters. She accepts the friendship of Clarke and then later she accepts the friendship of Sophie. She can't deny Sophie's offers to go with boyfriends. Sophie causes great troubles in her life and in other people's lives. Sophie's one of the friends Willy Cash shows sexual assault on her which phie looks. But she misunderstands it as Annabel's fault and leading in it and the friendship turns into rivalry. Though Annabel suffers a lot she prefers to escape from the society. In the words of Annabel,

"...my self-imposed isolation during the summer had been more effective than I'd realized. Right after everything happened, I'd cut myself off entirely, figuring this was safer than risking people judging me. ...I didn't want to talk about what had happened, so it seemed safest not to talk about what had happened, so it seemed safest not to talk at all" (*Just Listen* 19).

It is our culture and surrounding that continuously teach us about what is accepted and what is rejected; what is loved and what is hated; what is liked and what is disliked by the society. Naturally he prefers the actions, feelings, speech which is liked and loved by the

society. If someone unfortunately goes through the experiences which causes the rejection from the society and friends he suppresses it in the mind, prefers to live isolated and live facing the discomfort in the life. But he can't do so for many days. One or other day he needs to open the inner mind as Annabel does. Annabel, the protagonist in the select novel goes through the similar burden in her life. But as it is all known reaction of the society that in such situation the society will not blame the bully but it will blame the victim. But she can't bare the heavy burden on her mind for many days. But she can't carry the load on her mind for long. Wendy Salazar says in an article *Inner Work: Reconnecting with the Soul's Purpose*,

"If the gap between their inner and outer state becomes too painful to bear, they may finally feel compelled to explore their inner world through some type of creative endeavor ... This type of inner work can lead to an inner transformation that creates a more balanced perspective." (<https://www.goodtherapy.org/blog/inner-work-connecting-with-souls-purpose-121813>)

Annabel can't tolerate the similar behavior of Willy in future and decides to open the secret which she could do with the help of Owen Armstrong. Annabel is trying to fix everything that is wrong with her own life and problems within her family. She cannot do it all on her own and she needs help; she needs someone to Just Listen. She has shared in the joys and sorrows of all the family members and now the whole family is with her to listen her. Annabel has always listened to her sisters and mother when they had a problem and when it comes time for her to talk about her problem, her entire family and more than them, Armstrong is there for her. She gets disturbed very much by the evil incident she faces at that particular night. She thinks she can get full cooperation of Armstrong in solving the problems in the life but she is rather doubtful how she can forget the evil memories of that night when Willy destroyed her. She says,

"My 'best friend' (Sophie) is spreading rumors about me. My family is slowly falling apart. It's turning into a long, lonely summer, full of secrets and silence. But I've this guy who won't let me hide away. He's one of those intense types, obsessed with music. He's determined to make me listen. And he's determined to make me smile. But can he help me forget what happened the night everything changed?" (Dessen Sarah, P.309)

Owen teaches her the game of true speaking. Through this game she becomes fearless. He teaches her to know what is important, and to speak the truth. She opens her black secret before her family and also Owen Armstrong. He releases her from the burden and prepares her to overcome the fear and face the truth. He makes her aware that the music also helps to tackle the problems. Owen has his own radio show that airs early Sunday morning. He likes music that a lot of people hate. With music, he makes Annabel to talk more and give her opinion. Actually this is the inner journey of Annabel. She could meditate and introspect and learned to speak truth freely. That is the moment when she is most enlightened and her journey inward is completed successfully. Wendy Salazar says in an article *Inner Work: Reconnecting with the Soul's Purpose*,

"I believe that turning our attention inward and doing our own soul work is our true purpose in life, which can lead us to experience a greater sense of wholeness and unity."(<https://www.goodtherapy.org/blog/inner-work-connecting-with-soulspurpose-121813>)

The present study shows the fact that journey inward is painstaking process. During the time one can be insane due to the frustration. He/she may wish to end the life or career as Annabel wishes to quit modeling. One must be cautious while leading on this path. Annabel once misses the path and rejects the friendship of Clarke and accepts the cruel Sophie as the best friend. She becomes the victim of the temptation and meets to the quite bitter incident. The study shows how once again she is going to miss the mark by not accepting friendship of Armstrong. But later she repairs the mistake and creates the mental bond with him as well as Clara who release her from the mental agony. Along with Annabel, all other characters in the select novel also experience the journey of the soul. Owen Armstrong, a music obsessed, broody boy, who is a lone, had anger problems in the past which caused him to go to Anger Management classes. The music provokes him to keep silence and listen the inner voice which gives him patience in life. In addition to it the study opens the inner journey of the parents of Annabel that make them realize to know the opinions of their children. They stop imposing their decisions on the children and begin to motivate them to do whatever they wish to do. As a result of inner journey Annabel's sister, Whitney who is said to be beautiful, and was also a model develops anorexia, weighing down the whole family. She becomes moody and distant,

but starts redeeming herself at the end of the novel as she explains her problem in time to her family. Thus the journey of the soul inward relieves all the characters from their problems.

The present research highlights the truth in human life that each and everyone has to do the journey inward which is not an easy one. But it doesn't mean that one should quit from the game. One can successfully achieve the destination with the help of proper decision with proper approach at proper time and with the selection of proper person to share. So one should be kind, truthful and understanding, whenever it is possible if not always. Just listen properly and patiently and make others to listen then the journey inward is easier.

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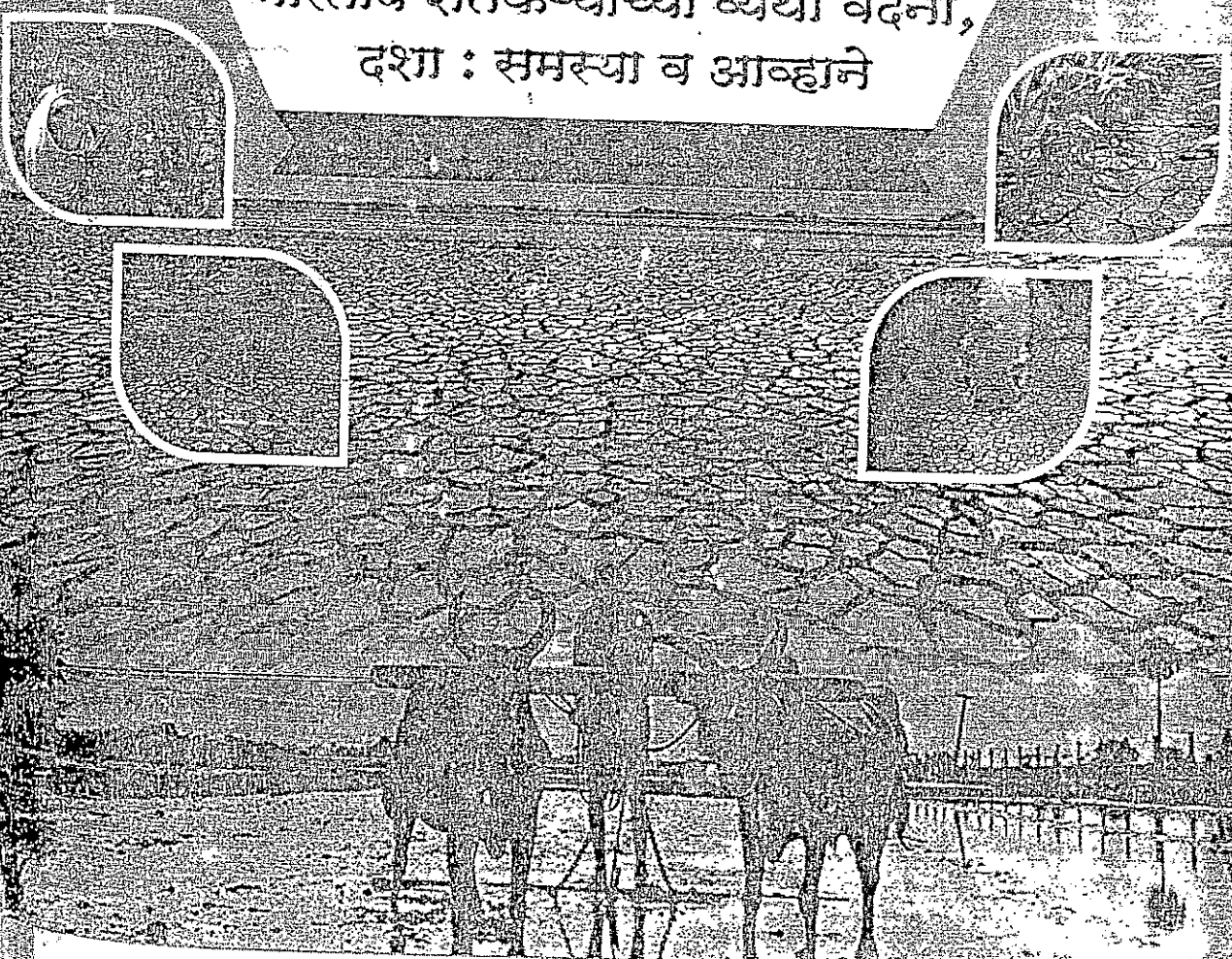

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The Efforts to Facilitate the Youth in Post-Pandemic Situation

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Abstract

The term COVID-19 is a world menacing term. Youth is a big group in the world who is suffering most in this pandemic situation. If certain systematic steps will be taken by various elements, the youth will not only come out of the chaos but he will be the leading aspect for the progress of the world. Indian education system needs the introduction and training of skill in critical thinking, creativity, communication, emotional skill to facilitate the youth. The feeling of living united with the world, updates in the skill and knowledge, liberal attitude of the companies and healthy support of family and Government are the right efforts to wipe out the negative feelings of the youth. It will assure the Indian youth about his bright future.

Key Words: post-pandemic, youth, creativity, critical thinking

The term COVID-19 is a world menacing term. It is a pandemic that is making the entire world weak and worrying. Youth is an enormous group in the world which is suffering most in this pandemic situation. According to Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), "Young people are less at risk of severe disease and death from COVID-19 but will be the most affected by the long-term consequences of the pandemic, which will shape the world they live and work in for decades to come..." (The pandemic has damaged youth employment. Here's how we can help) (<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/07/pandemic-damaged-youth-employment/>).

As everyone knows youth is the backbone of global scenario there is an urgent need to take care and protect this group from the intricacies and frustrations. If the proper efforts would not be taken, the youth will suffer for long, may be a whole decade will require bringing him out of this situation. Present research article is an attempt to facilitate the youth to cope the way in post pandemic situation.

Pandemic is also known as the corona virus pandemic. It is global pandemic of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Corona Virus that was very first found in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 moved the entire world. Even after the efforts taken through lockdown in Wuhan and other cities in Hubei province it spread with the speed of wind in all over the world. On 30th January 2020, WHO declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. It also declared the pandemic on 11th March 2020. Since 2021, variants of corona virus have spread in many countries. As of 25 August 2021, more than 213 million cases and 4.45 million deaths have been confirmed. This corona virus has proved as one of the cruelest pandemics in the world history.

The warning about the spread of corona virus was given to everyone but the carelessness and neglect of many countries, politicians and the common people made the entire world to suffer from all the directions. The young generation during the pandemic situation is in great distress. This generation is experiencing extreme insecurity at mental level, financial, physical as well as educational level. The youth from 18 to 29 are helplessly watching their future. The pandemic situation has damaged their academic career. Obviously, they are facing greater academic, employment, as well the business challenges. The declaration of complete lockdown to face the first wave of COVID-troubled the mankind but for the youngsters it became devastating. Companies, industries, small factories and also small businesses got adverse impact of it. One of the cruelest effects of COVID 19 is the unemployment. Presently several youths, especially in lower countries are

either left unemployed or working on very less salaries. According to the data, 255 million full-time jobs were lost around the world due to the pandemic. Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus reported, "Around the world in 2020, youth employment dropped by 8.7%. For adults the fall in employment was less severe, registering at 3.7%." (The pandemic has damaged youth employment: Here's how we can help) (<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/07/pandemic-damaged-youth-employment/>). In April 2020, the US experienced its highest rate of unemployment (14.8%) since records began.

Now in the post pandemic world it is the right time to take action to strengthen the youth. If various elements will take certain systematic actions, the youth will not only come out of the chaos but he will be the leading aspect for the progress of the world.

Government of India is taking several steps to ensure that we are well prepared to face the challenges and threats caused by COVID-19. Indian Government's policy like Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan has proved a great support to face the post-pandemic challenges. On 12 May 2020, our PM declared the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Self-reliant India campaign) through it he announced the Special economic and comprehensive package of INR 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10% of India's GDP -- to fight COVID-19 pandemic in India.

The stay home policy and safe distance policy is making the youth to follow on line education system. The online education has affected much on the poor students, the students without stable internet access at home. Several young girls who were coming in the flow of education have now stopped. They are now excluded from the education. Now everyone should accept one fact that we have to live along with Corona virus for long. So through online also the education should be imparted in such a way that the youth will get practical as well as theoretical knowledge. Here the government should take initiative to ensure the continuity in education by promoting applying normal speed internet which can be grasped through common cell phone. They may be provided with the paper-based distance learning materials. Several Indian students have taken and are taking education loan facility which according to the rule should be returned in time. But COVID 19 has created such a situation that India can't provide employment to all. Every year, 10-12 million Indian youth enter the workforce. Even before the pandemic, India was facing problem to provide these youths the proper employment opportunities. Post COVID is the more tough time for India to provide these students employment. Our pre-crisis unemployment figure was the highest in the last 45 years, and the highest loan NPAs were registered by banks in the education sector. In the post COVID-19 period the government should provide a loan relief package. India should provide the relief by postponing the loan repayment for unemployed graduates by at least two years.

Present education in India lacks proper skill. There is the need of change required in traditional education system in India. Indian education system needs the introduction and training of skill in critical thinking, creativity, communication, emotional skill. Farhan Petiwala, says in his article View: Indian youth can revitalise Covid-battered economy, "India is struggling to find employment for its youth, companies are struggling to find people with the right skills. For example, only 4.5% of the Indian population is skilled as against 68% of British and 75% of the German population." (<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/jobs/view-indian-youth-can-revitalise-covid-battered-economy/articleshow/76691975.cms?from=mdr>)

To cope up with the need India should study the skill-based education programs applied by other countries to face the post pandemic challenges. Germany was one of the countries which were facing the unemployment problem. It applied Vocational Education and Training (VET) program and successfully came out of it. The youth in India should be trained with the required skill again and again till getting the mastery in it. Also the youth should update himself in the respective skills. This will definitely help him to get the suitable

Moreover, Indian Government is offering various types of financial help to overcome the difficulties the people are facing. The quick and easy access to the common people will help them to settle quickly. Many families are facing the loss of earning person from the family. Several children are become orphan because of corona. Indian govt. is running the adaptation policy for these orphan children. Even the families of the people affected because of corona virus are getting financial help by the government. The compassion facility of the government is a great support for the family.

Along with the govt. various external aspects also can contribute in the uplift of the youth. Pandemic situation has brought the drastic change in corporate sectors. The companies are investing heavily in adopting automated business processes. To build a sustainable business that can be run even during the pandemic, the companies are always in search of proper workforce that is technologically and digitally advanced. Now it is the responsibility to grab the opportunity by remaining ready with proper skill and update knowledge of technology.

Further, to protect from the pandemic the lockdown was declared. Naturally it made the companies to apply the policy of work from home. Actually it was for time being. But it seems it will be long lasting process. Previously, the HRs preferred on sight campus for better understanding of the candidate. But now there is the requirement of change in traditional selection method. The HRs have to change the way and criteria of selection. Moreover the present scenario in education system is not correctly judging the brilliancy of the youth so the other ways to check the talent should be applied. The proper judging and rigorous training will provide required manpower to the companies. In addition to it, the broad attitude of the companies will pave the way of the family of COVID 19 victims. Some of the renowned companies have declared to give full salary to the family of the dead employee if he/she is died because of corona, till his retirement age. Tata Motors declared to pay 50 percent of the basic salary every month to the family of employees who succumbed to COVID-19 till the age of retirement.

Similarly the small businesses also should bring certain changes according to the need of the time. The stay home policy is motivating the customers to buy the necessary things in the life. They prefer to avoid going out in supermarkets for the safety. Various grocery shop owners are providing the consumers online grocery delivery. It should be applied by the retailer also. The digitalization of Kirana stores, hotels, general merchants, medical shops will strengthen them to remain stable in this crucial time.

There is greater role of the family to support the youth. During the pandemic period the youth has gone through greater stress. In the post pandemic period the parents have the responsibility to support the youth and create confidence in him. The parents should create a healthy relation with the youth. They should create the belief in the minds of the youth that they are not alone but united they will face the situation. The frank communication among the parents and children will release the tension from the mind of the youth. The happy and healthy atmosphere in the family has the power to face the biggest problem in the world.

The feeling of united with the world, updates in the skill and knowledge, liberal attitude of the companies and healthy support of family and Government are wiping out the negative feelings and giving the assurance to the Indian youth about his bright future.

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Cyberpunk in William Gibson's *Neuromancer*

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Abstract

Science and technology have been the major factors responsible to bring the change in human life. The utilization of the science and technology in the literature has caused to emerge the science fiction. Cyberpunk which is the post-modern genre of science fiction involves oppressive picture of futuristic computerized society. William Gibson's *Neuromancer* is the reflection of Cyberpunk which highlights on the breaking of computer systems in order to steal or change or destroy information as a form of cyber-terrorism. The study finds the truth that Science Fiction provides the clues for scientific research but at the same time it expresses a concern about future of human life. It states about incoming disaster. The knowledge is double-edged weapon. Its use is largely depended on its user. Cyberpunk creates fears about the relationship between Machine and Man, who is the Master. The development in the technology and science will not corrupt and damage the feelings of man like love, friendship which has great power. Thus the humanity will remain forever.

Key Words: science fiction, Cyberpunk, science and technology, double-edged weapon.

Science and technology have been the major factors responsible to bring the change in human life. Literature emphasizes about the time that is dreamed by the literary persons to come in future. The literature which applies science and technology for the same is Science fiction. It is the recent popular development in English literature. It is developed in such a way that now it is called as the separate branch of literature. According to Basil Davenport, 1955, "Science fiction is fiction based upon some imagined development of science, or upon the extrapolation of a tendency in society." According to Barry N. Malzberg, Science fiction is "that branch of fiction that deals with the possible effects of an altered technology or social system on mankind in an imagined future, an altered present, or an alternative past." It is one of the works of science fiction to talk of future, to give the readers idea of time to come and suggest them the ways to face it. Unlike scientists and futurologists the Science Fiction writers use the creative imagination and vision. The basic theme of science fiction consists of time travel, space travel, marvelous discoveries, life in other world. The Science Fiction was quite popular in Victorian era. One of the recent developments of

Science Fiction is Cyberpunk. The present paper is the sincere attempt of the researcher to analyze, interpret and evaluate the concept of Cyberpunk reflected in the novel *Neuromancer* of William Gibson.

Cyberpunk is a postmodern science fiction genre. Cyberpunk is a programmer who breaks into computer systems in order to steal or change or destroy information as a form of cyber-terrorism. In Cyberpunk the events take place partially or entirely within the "virtual reality" formed by computers or computer networks. It focuses on "high tech and low life."

According to David MacCarter Cyberpunk is "Technology in a science fiction setting. Generally involving computers and hacking." (David MacCarter Jan 18, 2004) It is "a sub genre of sci-fi usually with deep philosophical statements about the nature of freedom and reality. Cyberpunk is usually set in a de-humanized and futuristic society. The protagonist is usually paranoid or suspicious about society, and usually gets it right. loads of famous books, films, and comic can be considered cyberpunk, ..." (seeing-blind, Sep 10, 2005) The name Cyberpunk was originally coined by Bruce Bethke, as the title of his short story "Cyberpunk," published in 1983. Cyberpunk plots often center on a conflict among hackers, artificial

intelligences, and mega corporations. These novels generally speak about future but about near future and not far-future such as Isaac Asimov's *Foundation* or Frank Herbert's *Dune*. The settings are usually post-industrial dystopias. The primary exponents of the cyberpunk field include William Gibson, Neal Stephenson, Bruce Sterling, Pat Cadigan, Rudy Rucker, and John Shirley. In some cyberpunk writing, much of the action takes place online, in cyberspace, blurring the border between actual and virtual reality. A typical trope in such work is a direct connection between the human brain and computer systems. Cyberpunk depicts the world as a dark, threatening place with networked computers dominating every aspect of life. Protagonists in cyberpunk writing usually include computer hackers, who are often patterned on the idea of the lone hero fighting injustice, such as Robin Hood.

Probably the first novel which spoke about cyberspace was John M. Ford's *Web of Angels* (1980). The science-fiction editor Gardner Dozois is generally acknowledged as the person who popularized the use of the term "cyberpunk" as a kind of literature, although Bruce Bethke coined the term in 1980 for his short story "Cyberpunk," which was published in the November 1983 issue of *Amazing Science Fiction Stories*. The term was quickly appropriated as a label to be applied to the works of William Gibson, Bruce Sterling, Pat Cadigan and others. Science-fiction writer David Brin describes cyberpunk as "the finest free promotion campaign ever waged on behalf of science fiction." Among these writers William Gibson (born March 17, 1948) is one of the greatest contributors in Cyberpunk.

William Gibson is an American-Canadian speculative fiction novelist who has been called the "noir prophet" of the cyberpunk subgenre. Gibson has written more than twenty short stories and ten critically acclaimed novels (one in collaboration), and has contributed articles to several major publications and collaborated extensively with performance artists, filmmakers and musicians. Gibson's early works are bleak, noir near-future stories about the effect of cybernetics and computer networks on humans—a combination of lowlife and high tech". Gibson coined the term "cyberspace" in his short story *Burning Chrome* (1982) and later popularized the concept in his debut novel, *Neuromancer* (1984). He is also credited

with predicting the rise of reality television and with establishing the conceptual foundations for the rapid growth of virtual environments such as video games and the World Wide Web. Then Gibson became an important author of another science fiction sub-genre, steampunk with the 1990 alternate history novel *The Difference Engine*, written with Bruce Sterling. In the 1990s, he composed the *Bridge* trilogy of novels, which focused on sociological observations of near-future urban environments and late capitalism. His thought has been cited as an influence on science fiction authors, design, academia, cyber culture, and technology.

Neuromancer is a 1984 novel by William Gibson, a seminal work in the cyberpunk genre and the first winner of the science-fiction the Nebula Award, Philip K. Dick Award, and Hugo Award. It was Gibson's debut novel and the beginning of the *Sprawl* trilogy. The novel tells the story of a computer hacker who is punished severely, and then later rescued from the hardships and addictions by a fraud expecting the same to be done at big level.

Henry Dorsett Case is a low-level hustler (a person who gains money by dishonest way) in the dystopian underworld of Chiba City, Japan. Once this talented computer hacker, Case, is caught stealing from his employer. As the punishment for his theft, Case's central nervous system is damaged with a mycotoxin. As a result Case becomes unable to use keyboard skills to access the global computer network in cyberspace, a virtual reality data spaces called the "Matrix". Case became unemployable, frustrated, addicted to drugs, and wishes to commit suicide. Case desperately searches the Chiba black clinics for a miracle cure. Case is saved by Molly Millions, an augmented (to make it larger) "street samurai" and mercenary (a man who is paid to fight who is from other country) who works for a shadowy ex-military officer named Armitage. He offers to cure Case in exchange for his services as a hacker. Case jumps at the chance to regain his life as a "console cowboy," But neither Case nor Molly know what Armitage is really planning. Case accepts the proposal and Case's nervous system is repaired using new technology. Armitage offers the clinic as payment, but he soon learns from Armitage that sacs of the poison that first crippled him have been placed in his blood vessels as well. Armitage promises Case

that if he completes his work in time, the sacs will be removed; otherwise they will dissolve, disabling him again. He also has Case's pancreas replaced and new tissue grafted into his liver, leaving Case incapable of metabolizing cocaine or amphetamines and apparently ending his drug addiction. Meanwhile Case develops a close personal relationship with Molly. Molly suggests Case to search Armitage's background. Meanwhile, Armitage assigns them their first job to steal a ROM module that contains the saved consciousness of one of Case's mentors, legendary cyber-cowboy McCoy Pauley, nicknamed "Dixie Flatline." is needed by Armitage wishes to acquire Pauley's hacking expertise. But the ROM construct is stored in the corporate headquarters of media conglomerate (a large firm consisting of several companies)Sense/Net. To divert the attention a street-gang named the "Panther Moderns" who are hired do the attack on Sense/Net. The diversion allows Molly to enter the building and steal Dixie's ROM. Meanwhile Case and Molly discover the real identity of Armitage. Formerly, he was Colonel Willis Corto, a member of "Operation Screaming Fist," which planned on insightful and disrupting Soviet computer systems from an ultra light aircraft dropped over Russia. The Russian military got this information before hand. They installed defenses to render the attack impossible; but the military went ahead with Screaming Fist, with a new secret purpose of testing these Russian defenses. As the Operation team attacked a Soviet computer center, EMP weapons shut down their computers and flight systems, and Corto and his men were targeted by Soviet laser defenses. He and a few survivors commandeered a Soviet military helicopter and escaped over the heavily guarded Finnish border. Everyone was killed except Corto, who was seriously wounded while landing the helicopter. After some months in the hospital, Corto was visited by a Government military official and then medically rebuilt to be able to provide what he came to realise was fake testimony, designed to mislead the public and protect the military officers who had covered up knowledge of the EMP weapons. After the trials, Corto snapped, killing the Government official who contacted him and then disappeared into the criminal underworld.

In the epilogue, Molly leaves Case. Case finds a new girlfriend, resumes his hacking work, and spends his earnings from the mission replacing his internal organs so that he can continue his previous drug use. Wintermute/Neuromancer contacts him, saying that it has become "the sum total of the works, the whole show," and has begun looking for other AIs like itself. Scanning old recorded transmissions from the 1970s, the super-AI finds a lone AI transmitting from the Alpha Centauries star system. In the surrounding substance. Case hears inhuman laughter, a trait associated with Pauley during Case's work with his ROM construct, thus suggesting that Pauley was not erased after all, but instead worked out a side deal with Wintermute/Neuromancer to be freed from the construct so he could exist in the surrounding substance.

In the end, while logged into the matrix. Case catches a glimpse of himself, his dead girlfriend Linda Lee, and Neuromancer. The implication of the sighting is that Neuromancer created a copy of Case's consciousness when it previously tried to trap him. The copy of Case's consciousness now exists with that of Linda's, in the matrix where they are together forever. Ultimately, Case realizes that it is Neuromancer, a far-fetched intelligence for whom he is working. The novel ends with case's realization that he has been controlled by the very technology he uses.

One of the cyberpunk genre's prototype characters is Case, from Gibson's *Neuromancer*. Case is a "console cowboy," a brilliant hacker who had betrayed his organized criminal partners. Robbed of his talent through an injury wreaked by the merciless partners, Case unexpectedly receives an opportunity to be healed by expert medical care but only if he participates in another criminal project with a new team.

Like Case, many cyberpunk protagonists are manipulated, placed in situations where they have little or no choice. Although they can see the dangers of it, harm of it the situation is created before them in such a way that they can do nothing and can't come out of it. They are helpless. Cyberpunk throws light on such anti-heroes—"criminals, outcasts, visionaries, dissenters and misfits" and provokes the readers to see the reality minutely. This emphasis on

the misfits and the misuse of science is the major part of cyberpunk.

Neuromancer is a perfect piece of Cyberpunk. It centers the theme on a conflict among hackers, artificial intelligence, Case and Armitage and Wintermute and Neuromancer. The novel speaks about the fear of computer hacking and the destruction of computer system. It is the fear of the contemporary days about the future. Today the several countries are under the fear of the cyber attack. Everybody worries about the data store and their much of the energy is involved in preserving the data. The setting is dystopian underworld of Chiba City, Japan. The world we see in this novel is underworld, dark where AIs like Wintermute and Neuromancer dominate. Case, an intelligent hacker also is dominated by them. We see the devilish ambition of AI, Wintermute to be the supreme AI. Protagonist, Case is a computer hacker one who defrauds others for the sake of own and then for Armitage later.

The deep study of the present article has drawn the attention of the scholars at certain facts that the science fiction expresses a concern about future of human life. It states about incoming disaster. The punishment of Case i.e. the damage of central nervous system is so severe that he loses his job and becomes unemployed. The frustrated Case involves in drug addiction and even thinks about the suicide. Not only this but the stealing of ROM module that contains the saved consciousness of one of Case's mentors, legendary cyber-cowboy McCoy Pauley is worrying aspect.

The present study brings ahead the truth that attraction of technology and science are ever increasing aspect of modern man. Day by day many more scholars and experts are involving in it. But many brains are caused harm to the society, nation and self due to the misuse of science. Case's central nervous system is damaged. He suffers from unemployment. Frustration brings the suicidal feelings in him. Case gets the chance of survival but once he is trapped forever trapped.

The study highlights one significant fact that the knowledge is double-edged weapon. Its use is largely depended on its user. Case has excellent skill to use keyboard to access the global computer network in cyberspace but he utilizes his knowledge for destruction first for own self by spreading virus

and later for Armitage by stealing the ROM module that contains the saved perception of one of his mentors, Pauley. But here is the suggestion that the same skill and knowledge may be utilized for human welfare.

The study puts forth the relationship between Machine and Man. There is the great fear that the machines which are created by man, for man, may gobble up the man in its giant wheel in future. Then Machine will be the master of Man. Wintermute and Neuromancer both are the AIs, human creations having different capacities but the Wintermute desires to mingle with Neuromancer so that it can get the power of Neuromancer and can become a supreme power. For it searches the lock of Neuromancer where it fails. However, a very beautiful truth that consoles us that whatever the technology may be, however the science may develop, it will not end and damage the feelings of man like love, friendship which has great power. Thus, the humanity will remain forever. Though Molly works for Armitage the feeling of friendship provokes her to help Case to search the real identity of Armitage and the friendship wins where Armitage is found as Colonel Willis Corto, a member of "Operation Screaming Fist" who later mixes with underworld. Similarly, Case repents over his negligence at the feeling of love of his girlfriend Linda Lee. In the end he realizes this love when he looks the copy of Case's consciousness created by Neuromancer which now exists with that of Linda's, in the matrix, where they are together forever.

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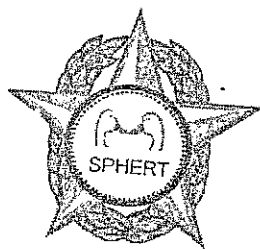
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Resilience: Way to Cope with Complexities in an Adolescent Age**Dr. Mrs. Patil-Manik-Shantinath**

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Abstract:

Each phase of human life is multifaceted. Adolescence is a major step in the human life. It is mixture of positive and negative emotions. Resilience is such a power that makes the adolescent to compromise and cope the way from difficulties, problems. It is the mental ability to recover quickly from depression, illness or misfortune. It turns the stress and difficulty into an opportunity. Resilience theory stresses not only on the adversity but on the efforts how one faces it and copes with it. Resilience requires promoting factors as well as resources. The promoting factors help the adolescent to avoid negative effects of risks. All the adolescents have the power of resilience but it is more or less. The study shows that the adolescents who have strong sense of promoting factors and resources can have strong resilience that help them to lead in the life successfully.

Key words: Adolescence, Resilience, Promoting Factor, Cope

Resilience: Way to Cope with Complexities in an Adolescent Age

Adolescence is a major step in the human life. This phase makes the child to have confused state. Sometimes an adolescent is considered still as a child whereas sometimes he is warned in such situation to behave with maturity as now he is grown up. Consequently he doesn't understand his application of behavioral way. Naturally he is always caught in problems. Adolescence is a delicate phase. While facing the complexities in the life it is resilience that helps them in life. Present research article is an attempt to observe the Resilience as the way to cope with the complexities in an adolescent Age. Considering the limited scope of paper the focus is given only one select novel of Deborah Ellis, *Bread Winner* also known as *Parvana* (2000).

Each phase of human life is multifaceted. It is full of joys and sorrows, happiness and miseries, tensions and worries, success and failure, positive and negative emotions, plus and minus aspects etc. All the adolescents go through the similar experiences. Each moment gives them new experience, expression, reaction, action, movement and emotion. No one can predict about next moment. Everyone gets variety of experiences. Several times the frustration, feelings of hopelessness and pain may be stronger than the positive, fresh and happy feelings. This state of mind creates heavy burden on the mind. In such situation an adolescent either accepts

escapism through which even he can commit suicide or face the problem courageously and comes out of it successfully. The factor that helps the adolescent to get the solution for the problem is resilience. Resilience is such a power that makes the adolescent to compromise and cope the way from difficulties, problems. It is the mental ability to recover quickly from depression, illness or misfortune. Moreover it turns the stress and difficulty into an opportunity.

The word Resilience has been interpreted in different ways by different scholars as 'Ability to bounce back', 'Effective Coping', 'It is a trait, an ability and a skill', 'Capacity for adapting psychologically, emotionally, physically, 'Post traumatic growth'. All these interpretations conclude that resilience is an ability to bounce back from adversity. Resilience theory argues that it's not the nature of adversity that is most important, but how we deal with it is important. In the adverse situation, frustrated mood resilience helps him bounce back. It helps him survive, recover, and even flourish in the life.

The select writer Deborah Ellis is a Canadian fiction-writer and activist. Her themes are often concerned with the sufferings of persecuted children in the Third World. Much of her work as a writer has been inspired by her travels and conversations with people from around the world and their stories. She has held many jobs advocating for the peace movement and the anti-war movement. She has to credit more than thirty. The select novel *Bread Winner*(2000) was shortlisted for the Trillium Book Award in 2001. It won a Rebecca Caudill Young Readers' Book Award in 2004 and the Middle East Book Award in 2002. The English-language edition of the book has had a run of 39 editions. The novel was adapted into an animated film, directed by Nora Twomey that was released on November 17, 2017. Deborah Ellis whose was working hard for peace and women's issues, made several trips to Afghan refugee camps in Russia and Pakistan. During one of her trips she listened heart rendering experience by mother and sister of a girl who had lived in Kabul. Parvana in the novel is this girl who inspired Ellis to speak the suffering of Afghan women during the Taliban rule. The girl was one of many who cut her hair and dressed as a boy in order to move freely in the Afghan marketplace. Ellis writes, "For most of Parvana's life, the city had been in ruins, and it was hard for her to imagine it another way. It hurt her to hear stories of old Kabul before the bombing. She didn't want to think about everything the bombs had taken away, including her father's health and their beautiful home. It made her angry, and since she could do nothing with her anger, it made her sad."

The select novel describes the thrilling experiences of the adolescent in an adverse situation. The central figure Paravana is an eleven years old girl who suffers a lot. After enjoying happy and comfortable life with an educated family suddenly the disturbed social and political atmosphere in Kabul brings shocking change. The small girl who is a part of liberal family, who always looks sweet dreams about her and her family future becomes shatters in no moment. When Taliban attacked on Kabul in Afghanistan there came drastic change in the life of educated, the people who have learnt from foreign universities and especially. The female life remains no normal at all. According to Taliban government the women in Kabul have no right of getting education, earning money and moving freely without the purdah. Only they are allowed to come on the road with either a man or a small boy or they have to stick a note on their purdah

or mantle. Also the women are not allowed to come out of house for the household chores like fetching water. In case if they fail to do so they get severe punishment. The novel describes the pathetic, heart rendering story of Paravana's efforts to earn the money and run the house. Till the presence of Paravana's lame father Paravana faces no problem in going in the society. She goes out in her purdah with her Abba as the support to him for earning money. But once the Talibani soldiers arrest her father and jail him, there remains no way than to accept her the sole responsibility of the house. The situation makes the family to apply different tricks to earn money. According to the idea of her mother and aunt Mrs. Weera, Paravana disguises herself as a boy. She cuts her hair and wears male dress. Then the journey of struggle to run the house begins as Kasim, not as Parvana.

The present article examines the role of resilience in adolescents in the novel. Resilience functions at Psychological as well as Physical level. Psychological resilience is the ability to mentally or emotionally cope with a crisis or to return to pre-crisis status quickly. Psychological resilience exists in people who have strong psychological and behavioral capabilities. It enables to control them on their feelings and helps to remain calm during the critical situations. The select novels reflect the psychological resilience. The protagonist of the novel *The Bread winner*, Pravana is caught in difficulty because of political disturbance in Kabul. She faces financial crisis as her parents lose their jobs, changing the houses that causes because of insecure condition, bomb blasts, torture of Taliban soldiers that causes her father to lose his one leg and later his arrest and in addition to it ruthless treatment to the females. It is the power of resilience that makes her to tolerate all the calamities and overcome on the difficulties. Under the shadow of fear, she searches various ways of earning money. She moves here and there disguising herself as a boy, naming as Kasim. But always there is a fear in her mind that someone will recognize her real identity and that moment will be her last moment. She continues her father's source of income as drafting and reading the letters of the people and also selling the things from the house; then she along with her friend, Shauzia, who has applied similar way of disguising herself as boy, digs out the human bones, scalps and skeletons from the graves and sells them. Each day of Paravana is full of terror. By selling the bones she gets more money and buys a tray and cigarettes, chocolates to sell. Many times it seems she will not survive but her inner strength will power and motivational force of her father succeed her to remove all the problems. She faces several problems but each problem trains her to strengthen her will power. Her sole effort not only makes her to stimulate her power but trains her to defend herself from negative aspects. "We have to remember this," Parvana said. "When things get better and we grow up, we have to remember that there was a day when we were kids when we stood in a graveyard and dug up bones to sell so that our families could eat." (P.94). The author creates the picture of Taliban governing system. It kindles the fire among the adolescents that how one should be optimistic.

During last twenty to thirty years many scholars and researchers have focused their attention on resilience. It is a process of overcoming the negative effects of risk factors. Resilience theory stresses not only on the adversity but on the efforts how one faces it and copes with it. In the adverse situations resilience helps to bounce back. Resilience requires risk as well

as promoting factors. The promoting factors help the adolescent to avoid negative effects of risks. These promoting factors are assets, strengths and strong points and resources are external factors like parental or social support. An adolescent with the help of strong connection with friends, family, and community groups face the problems. For Parvana her parents and her aunt are the strong forces of connection. Her aunt inspires her not to give up the fight. Her father is great motivation to him. He always used to narrate the stories of brave girls from history to Parvana and her sisters. He used to say, "The lesson here, my daughters, is that Afghanistan has always been the home of the bravest women in the world. You are all brave women. You are all inheritors of the courage of Malalai." (p. 26) Her mother is a strong sense of inspiration for her. In the critical situation when Taliban soldiers are moving everywhere with a terror especially to the educated one, her mother decides to write a book on Taliban torture. She decides to send it to Pakistan so that the whole world will realize the factual situation of Afghanistan. Paravana gets one more external resource i.e. her aunt, a Physical Education teacher. Her mother is a strong sense of inspiration for her. In such critical situation when Taliban soldiers are moving everywhere with a lot torture to Afghani, especially the educated one, She decides to write a book on Talibani torture. She decides to send it to Pakistan so that the whole world will realize the factual situation of Afghanistan. Paravana gets one more external resource i.e. her aunt, a Physical Education teacher, Mrs. Weera. She is very strong by nature. She never gets fear of Taliban even after losing her whole family in the Taliban attacks. When Paravana's family feels helpless after the arrest of her father, her aunt suggests her way to get solution. As no man remains in the house Paravana's family gets a big problem that who will go outside to earn money. In such situation her aunt suggests Paravana to disguise as a boy and go outside for earning money.

Dr. Ginsburg, a pediatrician and human development expert has explained seven aspects those cause someone for being resilient- competence, confidence, connection, character, contribution, coping and control. Competence is the ability to know how to handle stressful situations effectively. It requires having the skills to face challenges, and practicing the skills. Next aspect is Character. The children with "character" enjoy a strong sense of confidence. They live in touch with their values and are comfortable sticking to them. Parvana is grown under the training of her father so she is very much brave. Another aspect is coping. The adolescent who have the great skill of managing the issues are able to cope more effectively and are better prepared to overcome life's challenges. Though just eleven years, old Parvana as well as Shauzia who is fourteen years old always get themselves busy in earning more money. They handle various situations successfully. An important aspect that is needed for resilient is control. The adolescents get control over their decisions and actions. Even they are able to give preferences for the situations. Parvana has quite controlled nature. Though her sister Nooria insults her severally she neglects towards it and concentrates on running the house. She faces several problems but each problem she tackles very skillfully. The problem of her father's arrest, mother's illness, searching various ways of earning money and all family's absence etc. in each problem she behaves confidently and proves her competence. Rajbir Singh and Lokesh Gupta

says in the article 'Resilience: Relevance to Military Context', "Recovery, sustained purpose and growth are three cardinal features of resilience." (*Positive Psychology- Applications in Work, Health and Well being* P. 150)

The select novel shows one more character, 'Shauzia', friend of Paravana who applies the same way of Paravana to earn the money. Actually they are business partners, in cigarette selling, human bones selling etc. Shauzia also shows strong sense of resilience. Only difference is that she wants to run away from her family to other country and live free life. Whereas Paravana earns to run the whole house. Paravana and Shauzia have great confidence about their survival that both make a pact to meet with each other 20 years later in France, at the top of the Eiffel Tower. Contrary to this the select novel refers one more adolescent character which never comes before. She accepts the Taliban rules and lives hidden in the house. Just she always throws something at Paravana to show her appreciation. But one day Paravana listens the crying voice of her as if someone is beating her. This adolescent is very weak by nature.

The select novel shows the strong nature of Paravana and Shauzia. Whatever the problem comes Paravana never stops and moves away from her destination. After every problem she restores to her previous level and every time she performs better. With the growing problems she becomes more and more mature. But her all the actions show her so wise. She never behaves with quick action and foolish emotions. She knows in this Taliban reign how much patience she has to keep. So she always gives first priority to her safety. Now the study arises one question whether Paravana is the representative of all the adolescents? The answer is all the adolescents have the power of resilience but it is more or less. The study shows that the adolescents who have strong sense of promoting factors, will power and resources like strong parental and external supports can have strong resilience that help them to lead in the life successfully.

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Inferiority Complex the Hurdle in the Progress of an Adolescent

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Abstract

Inferiority complex is a psychological term. It is state of mind that makes someone feel inferior to all. In this state the people get lack of confidence to face anything and anyone. It makes the adolescent to feel himself not capable of having the required standard. Various reasons are responsible to develop inferiority complex- childhood experiences, mental health that carries negative attitude, physical deficits, socio-economic status, over strict parents, extreme peer pressure, teasing, sibling rivalry, and other experiences in childhood that can cause a young person to feel weak, helpless, and insufficient. With the help of self-confidence, self-esteem and self-love the adolescents can free themselves from the complex. Then the whole world becomes favorable. It enhances the capacities of the adolescent and advances him to lead successful life.

Key words: **Inferiority complex**, confidence, self esteem, self love, adolescent

Inferiority complex is a psychological term. It is state of mind that makes someone feel inferior to all. In this state the people get lack of confidence to face anything and anyone; they dislike to mix in the society and prefer loneliness. Alfred Adler, the Australian psychologist first described inferiority complex in the early 1900s. A renowned psychiatrist Nereida Gonzalez-Berrios explains in an article, "What Does It Really Mean To Have An Inferiority Complex?", "An inferiority complex is an intense feeling of personal inadequacy that stems from a belief that the person is deficient or has certain limitations as compared to others," (<https://www.mindbodygreen.com/articles/inferiority-complex>) Sometimes the victim is aware of his problem. Present research article is an attempt to evaluate the inferiority complex as the hurdle in the progress of an adolescent. Considering the limited

scope of the study the evaluation is done only with the help of one select novel of Sarah Dessen, Keeping the Moon.

An inferiority complex is a multi-layered disorder that generally has more than one cause. Various reasons are responsible to develop inferiority complex- childhood experiences, mental health that carries negative attitude, physical deficits, socio-economic status, over strict parents, extreme peer pressure, teasing, sibling rivalry, and other experiences in childhood that can cause a young person to feel weak, helpless, and insufficient.

The select author Sarah Dessen, New York Time's Best Selling Author is one of the most prolific Young Adult novelist. The select novel, Keeping the Moon (1999), is a picture of psychological journey of Colie, an adolescent girl of fifteen years. She suffers from inferiority complex caused by initially heavy weight and then because of the rumors of promiscuousness about her. That makes her to lose her self-respect and confidence

and gets frustration. She prefers to live lonely life considering that she deserves the insults and comments from everywhere. She comes out of this psychological trauma with the help of her parents, peer and friends. It is honored with An ALA Best Book for Young Adults and Quick Pick, A School Library Journal Best Book of the Year, New York Library Book for the Teen Age, 2000, International Reading Association Young Adult Choice, 2001.

Inferiority complex is always followed by the lack of self-esteem that leads young people to negative, risk seeking behaviors as Colie leads towards the negative behavior accepting the ill comments. Her approach to look at her own becomes negative and unknowingly she applies the dark and unattractive clothes, lip ring and clumsy hairstyle. Inappropriate to her age, she lives with no use of cosmetics and applies no beauty tips. She feels envious to see beautiful and slim girls around her and wishes to look beautiful. Colie's character has close resemblance with the writer Sarah Dessen always used to compare her look with other beautiful girls in the school and used to feel nervous.

One of the reasons behind this complex is inferiority complex of the surrounding people. It is always waiting for a chance to satisfy the complex then there may be insult of other. Saif Farooq states, as it is quoted by Alfred Adler in his article Life and Psychology: Inferiority and Inferiority Complex, "...the feeling of inferiority develops due to the innate human tendency of striving for superiority..." (www.lifeandpsychology.com/2009/02/inferiority-andinferiority-complex.html?e=1). Other side of superiority complex is that it makes the man uncomfortable of losing the value. So he applies the best way to overcome this inferiority complex by making others feel inferior and thus

become superior. Carolina Dawes, classmate of Colie offends Colie in Colby by spreading the rumor about her being slut. Colie gets constant disregard to her existence by Isabel never misses a chance to torture Colie. But Colie doesn't bother of it.

Present study shows one of the reasons of inferiority complex as willing surrender to the assumption. Colie keeps a strong belief that others will not accept her as normal. Wendy J. Glenn calls it as her "self-fulfilling prophecy". While narrating the impact of inferiority complex Dessen narrates the enduring habit of the victims. In the words of Colie, "It was like I wore a permanent "Kick Me" sign, not only at home and school but out in the rest of the world, too" (Keeping the Moon 26). Colie continues to keep a belief in her mind that she deserves for the being outcast. She gets comments from surrounding as "hole-in-one" and having loose character. She gets her lip pierced, cuts her hair with nail scissors and dyes it red. She stops dancing, rejects to apply makeup, stops mixing with other friends and thus loses her confidence which she seems impossible to gain back. In her words,

"I had cheekbones, muscles, a flat stomach, clear skin, just like my mother. But something was missing, something that made us different. I could build muscle, but not confidence. There was no exercise for that" (Keeping the Moon 6).

Inferiority complex is much harmful for everyone, especially adolescents. One has to strive hard to remove this complex. It is not an easy task. Several factors collectively take efforts to release someone from this complex. One of the significant reasons behind inferiority complex in the adolescents is the friends or relatives or people who

disgrace them; who constantly discourage them and criticize them. According to Peter Wallace, a counselor for mental health awareness, says in an article 'How to Overcome Inferiority Complex: 5 Simple Ways, "Look for people who are positive, who uplift you and who bring out the better version of yourself. Take efforts to develop a relationship with them." (<https://www.psychreg.org/inferiority-complex/>) In the process of removal of inferiority complex, Dessen provides various people to help Colie. Colie's mother, Kiki Sparks, her aunt, Mira, Isabel and her teacher are the significant forces to believe her from the complex. Initially, a disdainer, Isabel, later becomes a sincere friend of Colie to gain the confidence. Isabel teaches her to face the humiliating situation boldly and react it harshly with full confidence. She makes her aware of the self-respect. She directs Colie, "Self-respect, Colie. If you don't have it, the world will walk all over you ... believe in yourself up her and it will make you stronger than you could ever imagine" (Keeping the Moon 88). She applies certain beauty tips on Colie and helps her to gain her confidence. But then thereafter she begins to lead her life with self-respect and confidence. In the Chick Party Isabel guides her to keep her self-respect by saying, "Walk with your head up high, shoulders back. Don't smile. And don't look at anyone" (Keeping the Moon 154). It is the creation of self-respect that is essential step in removing the inferiority complex. As Colie follows it she begins to get freedom of inferiority complex.

Moreover self-love is important way to remove inferiority complex. Peter Wallace suggests, "There is absolutely no need to be harsh on yourself. Practice self care. Love yourself. Be kind to yourself." (<https://www.psychreg.org/inferiority-complex/>)

complex/) Isabel guides Colie to: "Believe in yourself up here and it will make you stronger than you could ever imagine" (160). According to the suggestion of Isabel, Colie becomes ready for her first date with Norman where she finds her own portrait reflecting a beautiful girl. This portrait melts all the bias from her mind about her ugliness and she becomes the completely confident girl. Wendy J. Glenn supports to the same through following words:

"What we believe about ourselves weighs more heavily than an external reality or the views of others. When we are confident and trust in whom we are, this power of perception allows us to be strong even when others see us as weak." (Keeping the Moon 59)

Present study suggests to look at the similar sufferer. The similar sufferers severally prove as the strength of each other. Aunt Mira, an overweight, like a friend, contributes in solving the riddle of Colie with the high tone but with quite strange way. Though Colie and Mira both suffer the comments of people, both have different attitudes to handle the situations. Colie loses her confidence whereas Mira neglects towards it. Mira presents the repair metaphor that helps Colie realize that standardized perfection is too much to expect from anything or anyone. Her example is the lesson to all adolescents to compromise in life. Mira guides Colie that she must do the compromises with her self-image and accept the fact and instead of feeling hurt she must accept it heartily. Once the complex is removed the adolescent not only feels relaxed and fresh but he feels enlightened to help others. The confident Colie now is ready to make others happy, especially the victims of situation. Colie enlightens the life of Mira, her aunt. The study enforces the strength of the

adolescents that works like virus. Colie's removal of inferiority complex not only makes her happy but also to Mira and also Norman. Norman wishes to prove himself as an artist but unfortunately his father doesn't believe in his strength. Colie by sharing his grief relieves him from the heavy load of grief. The present research article puts forth the conclusion that by accepting ourselves and keeping self confidence, self esteem and self love the adolescents can free themselves from the complex. Then the whole world becomes favorable. It enhances their capacities and advances them to lead them successfully on the path of life.

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03

**Emotional Attachment among the Females, a New Trend
in Young Adult Fiction**

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Abstract

All the forms of literature flourish according to the arrival of a variety of trends in it. The literature and the trends are reciprocal to each other. Sometimes the literary writing molds according to the contemporary trend and sometimes the writing creates the trends. Young Adult Fiction is continuously focusing on various aspects of adolescents. Young Adult Fiction points out to the psychological, social and physical aspects of Young Adults. Young Adult Fiction of the post modern age brought various new trends like, sister-sister bond, mother-daughter bond, use of technology, drug addiction, divorce, teenage motherhood etc. While evaluating these issues it is searched that in an adolescent age, very often there is very good bonding between two females. Along with various other issues strong female bond is one of the most spoken issues of adolescents. The present research article here shows the truth that there is very fine emotional connection between females then it may be in the form of sisters, between mother and daughter or between two female friends. The adolescents get much help of their female relations with whom they are closely associated. This emotional support of this relation helps them to lead happy and normal life.

Key words: connection, Young Adult Fiction, Adolescence, postmodern, emotional support

Introduction

Emotional Attachment among the Females, a New Trend in Young Adult Fiction

Young Adult Fiction is comparatively a new genre that has reigned in the twentieth century. It stands firmly on the substance of emotional need of adolescents and also adults. It mirrors adolescent issues along with their solutions. The debut of several researchers and thinkers in the field of YA Fiction has enriched this field by opening various issues of adolescents. Adolescence is a major and significant phase in human life. It is a fine blending of rejoices and anguishes. According to Diana E. Papalia and Sally Wendes Olds, "Adolescence is a developmental transition between childhood and adulthood. It begins with puberty, a process that leads to sexual maturity, when a person is able to reproduce" (335). The scholars and researchers in literature termed an adolescent as Young Adult.

All the forms of literature flourish according to the arrival of variety of trends in it. The literature and the trends are reciprocal to each other. Sometimes the literary writing molds according to the contemporary trend and sometimes the writing creates the trends. The Present research article is an attempt to take review of the new trends in Young Adult Fiction. Considering the limited scope, the study is centered on the Emotional attachment among the Females, a New Trend in Young Adult Fiction in the light of Sarah Dessen's select novels, *That Summer*, *Someone Like You* and *Dreamland*.

Young Adult Literature, "...is generally described as books written for an audience of 12-20 year olds. It may also include books primarily written for adults but which have appeal to younger readers." (https://csulb.libguides.com/YA_literature) Young Adult Fiction is, fiction written, published, or marketed for Young Adults. It is also labeled as Juvenile fiction. Basically, it is just literature for and about teens. It aims to bridge the gap between children's and adult's books. Etymologically, Young Adult Fiction points out to the psychological, social and physical aspects of Young Adults. Many scholars and writers have shown their interest to study and highlight the variety of issues of the Young Adults.

Young Adult Fiction of the post modern age brought various new trends like, connection among parents and young adult children, mother-daughter attachment, use of technology, drug addiction, divorce, teenage motherhood etc. While evaluating these issues it is searched that in an adolescent age, very often there is very good bonding between two females. The study is further carried with the help of Sarah Dessen's novel, *That Summer* (1996). *That Summer (1996)* the first novel of Sarah Dessen reflects the disturbed state of a fifteen-year-old girl, Haven, protagonist of the novel. Dessen portrays the emotional uproar of adolescent Haven who is the victim of parental divorce. The novel shows the close emotional attachment between the sisters. Initially, there is a misunderstanding of a sister about another sister as she is responsible to loss the happiness of the house. Haven experiences her sister, Ashley's involvement in many boyfriends, father's remarriage and best friend's fickleness etc. that follows by the parental divorce. As a result she loses her trust in fidelity in human relations. She loses faith in the relations, friendship and connectivity. She begins to live away from her parents and sister. As a result of it she becomes the victim of loneliness. But the little Haven earnestly remembers her past happy life with her family. She wishes the same past happy picture of her house. Then starts the futile efforts of Haven to bring back lost happiness from the house with the help of Ashley's ex-boyfriend, Sumner. She thinks Sumner as the better solution for it. But her sister helps her to remove this incredulity by showing the reality of Sumner. She helps Haven to look at the world with rational approach.

In the select novel, *Someone Like You* Dessen pictures the strong connectivity among the female characters through three pairs- Halley (Julie's mother) -Julie, Julie-Halley (Julie's daughter) and Marion-Scarlett. Dessen keeps Julie-Halley (Julie's daughter) and Marion-Scarlett pairs contrast to each other considering mother's role. Julie, Halley's mother is a therapist, an expert of adolescent behavior. She has written two books, attended dozens of seminars and done many talk shows advising parents on how to handle *The Difficult Years*. She is very strict, caring and keeps watch on Halley's actions, collects information about her school activities, friendships and also crosschecks her daughter. She looks more protector than a mother. Dessen reflects the change in nature according to the change in relation. Julie, who is quite strict and strong towards her daughter when she goes into the role of daughter, becomes very much sensitive. She wants to take each and every care to keep her child away from the danger. But in this process she doesn't understand that she is weakening Halley to face the challenges of the world. On the other hand, according to the need of growing age, Halley wishes her independence with no interference of her mother, whereas Julie still wants to have control on Halley's life. The contrasting urges naturally create the conflicts which are seen worldwide. With the intention of bringing the improvements Mintle in the article, *15 Insights on Improving Mother-daughter Relationships* provides a key through following words:

"One of the key principles in sustaining healthy and satisfying marriages is to repair damage quickly. Healthy couples don't avoid conflict. They realize conflict is inevitable and they deal with it head on. This applies to mother and daughter relationships, too" (<https://psychcentral.com/lib/15-insights-on-improving-mother-daughter-relationships/>).

Excess care, protection and the restrictions make Halley to feel disgust for her mother. Halley is the voice of all the adolescents who dislike the interference of their parents in their own life.

Scarlett and Marion is another pair of mother-daughter relationship which is uncommon. In the words of Wendy J. Glenn, "The relationship between Scarlett and Marion embodies the reversal of role expectations; mother behaves as daughter and vice versa" (51). Marion is an uncaring, neglecting mother whose priority is personal enjoyment. She is heavy drunk, reads vogue, wears revealing clothes, chain-smoker, fashionable lady who regularly brings men to her home. Whereas Scarlett used to be busy in cleaning the house, clothes, paying the bills and she used to get the help of others to control her drunken mother. Once given the birth Marion continues to enjoy her own life. Since five years of her age Scarlett has behaved like the caretaker of her mother. As a result of

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it Scarlett is quite independent from her early childhood with no special place for mother in her life. She never calls her as 'mom', instead calls her by name, Marion. Though herself a teenage mother, Marion can't interpret the feelings of her teenage pregnant daughter. She decides to abort the child but Scarlett with the help of Halley flees from the hospital. Though Scarlett has no good opinions for her mother in some cases she appreciates her. She appreciates Marion's view about life, "Better to be safe than sorry" (*Someone Like You*-220). Marion accepts her failure as a good mother, as a poor maternal example and changes her. Scarlett insists on keeping the baby and Marion has to accept it as Scarlett worries her that she will leave the house if she is forced to abort the child. So she brings forth another option of adoption of the child. Lack of communication is a common challenge before mothers and daughters. Scarlett and Marion are rarely in close communication which creates the gap between them. So, again Marion changes herself with the acceptance of her daughter's decision. She willingly embraces and accepts her daughter and grand-daughter.

In the third select novel *Dreamland* Dessen describes the connectivity between mother and daughter. The novel shows the release of poor Caitlin from drug addiction and the bullying boyfriend, Rogerson with the help of love and care of the family. Her mother though initially looks neglecting towards her pays much attention towards her release from drug addiction. It is the assumption of Caitlin that her mother does not pay attention towards her because Caitlin is inferior to her sister. So she goes very close to Rogerson, an addict and surpasses all the boundaries. She becomes the victim of his bullying and becomes complete drugs addict. Here only Caitlin can see the affinity of her mother towards her. Her parents admit her in rehabilitation center and gets the help of police to save Caitlin from the clutches of Rogerson. Caitlin realizes how her mother very brilliantly organizes the visitors' schedule at the rehabilitation center, how she takes care of her. When she seems to be coming out of the shock at the center, she finds her mother very good person and very good woman, not someone expecting a lot from the children.

There is a one more trend that is frequent seen in post modern era i. e. is close bonding between two female friends. *Someone Like You* (1998) second novel of Sarah Dessen is a mesmeric Young Adult novel that speaks about the significant place of friendship in the life of the adolescents. Halley and Scarlett's friendship is a beautiful model for the adolescents. Walking a line between childhood and adulthood, the two girls turn to each other instead of their families for support. Together they explore the meaning of love, sex and responsibility. Scarlett shares her secret of pregnancy, her boyfriend, Michael's death, and her restlessness during the pregnancy, her labor pains, her happy moments with Michael and then during pregnancy with Cameron, everything with Halley. In the words of Halley, "All I knew was that she needed me and I was here. And for now, that was about the best we could do" (*Someone Like You* 21). Through Halley Dessen introduces the importance of friendship in the lives of adolescents in following words: "...life is an ugly, awful place to not have a best friend" (*Someone Like You* 23). When Halley for the first time visits Scarlett by getting the news of Michael Sherwood's death, she doesn't understand what she should do. But in such situation she offers her own shoulder to shed her tears and wraps her arms around Scarlett. She knows that this is the best act of consolation to relieve Scarlett from the grief. She wants to see her friend happy so when Scarlett begins to live in the company of Michael, by looking her happiness, Halley remains away from Scarlett. Actually being a sincere friend she would have better made her cautious but by watching the happy face she neglects at it. Halley repents over her failure in paying attention to Scarlett. Dessen has executed this character in the role of true friend with utter sincerity. Halley gives full support to Scarlett and respects her decision of keeping the baby. Also she decides to be the father of baby though she is frightened by the future of Scarlett's life during the pregnancy and also after the delivery. She becomes the friend, husband, lover and caretaker of Scarlett. Dessen creates such a character in the form of Halley that fulfills all the ideal images and expectations of a friend. Her words are quite assuring for Scarlett, "I'M here, aren't I? I've been holding your head while you get sick and bringing you saltiness and letting you crab like crazy at me. I'm doing everything a husband or anyone would do for you" (*Someone Like You* 138).

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Even she presents the plan of baby's nourishment and the financial provision. But the same courageous Halley can't hold her courage to see the pains of her dear friend, Halley's support matters much to Scarlett as she names her baby as Grace Halley.

Dessen's picture of friendship that is painted on the canvas of *Someone Like You* is not one sided. Similar to Halley Scarlett also better knows her responsibility towards her friend. Scarlett is much sensitive and sincere regarding her friendship. When she finds the fake and selfish love of Macon which is just lust not love for her friend, Halley, she tries her best to make her aware of the true nature. At the same time she makes her aware of the strengths of Halley. She plainly and directly warns her, "Don't be a fool. Don't give up something important to hold onto someone who can't even say they love you" (*Someone Like You* 221). She tries Halley to drive away from going on the wrong path. When Halley goes beyond the understanding very perceptively Scarlett instructs her for the precautions. It is the love and care of Scarlett and the wisdom of Halley that saves her from any mishaps on New Year's Eve.

In the novel, *Dreamland* (1999) Dessen presents this color of connection between sisters more powerfully. *Dreamland* is an effective picture of a sensitive teenager, sixteen year old Caitlin, disturbed by her sister's elopement and mother's unwanted excitement of her daughters' school career. As the contrasting effect of it, Caitlin loses her interest in cheer leading then their upswings detestation about the school activities. In the attempt of going away from the society she finds herself easily caught in the net of quirky and hardhearted boyfriend, bully Rogerson who introduces the world of addicts. The novel shows very good bonding between two sisters, though initially it looks as the color of jealousy later it shows as love. The novel opens with the shocking news of elder daughter, Cass, Caitlin's elder sister's plight with her boyfriend shatters the complete house into pieces. Coincidentally, this is the day of sixteenth birthday of Caitlin but the spoiled atmosphere in the house doesn't notice this though Cass herself keeps a book with the letters written on front, 'Dream Journal', a dream recorder, as the gift of Caitlin's birthday. Through this journal she assures Caitlin, "I'll see you there" (*Dreamland* 5). This incident leads headfirst to narrate the fusion between the sisters.

The novel begins in a real sense with Cass, her similarity with Caitlin, her specialty, her influence and suggestions to Caitlin. As there is just two years gap between them, they are more friends than sisters. Caitlin seeks birthday present to each of her birthday from Cass. The absence of sister brings a great whirlwind in the life of Caitlin. She comes in the trap of a drug dealer, Rogerson and becomes the victim of his bullying and herself becomes drug addict. Once she sleeps with the pains in her room, she sees Cass in her dream. Actually, Cass is the need of Caitlin but now the dream journal that is given by Cass as the birthday gift, takes place of Cass. It becomes the sharer of her grief. Through it she addresses her dear sister, Cass the reason behind accepting the brutality of Rogerson. Dessen words the feelings of Caitlin in the following words:

My boyfriend, Rogerson, hit me tonight. It wasn't the first time. I know you can't believe I'd let this happen: I can't either. But it's more confusing than you'd think. I love him. That sounds so weak and pitiful, but lately, it's been enough for me to forgive anything (*Dreamland* 161).

In the post-modern era Young Adult Fiction while depicting the significance of the blood relation finds the delicacy in mother-daughter bond. Sarah Dessen's literature is an intelligent analysis of mother-daughter relations. If the child suffers from the problem, it is the mother who always comes ahead to rescue the child from the problem. In the novel *That Summer* Haven's mother thinks a lot for Haven and lives with her even after the divorce. Haven's friend Cassy as well as Gwendolyn's mother both come ahead to rescue their children through nervous breakdown. Gwendolyn, the famous teenage model who is actually the role model for many new models, when comes before the society as a drug addict, she becomes an evil person for all the parents as she spreads ill message for the children. Everyone hates her for her drug addiction but the mother supports her fully.

Young Adult Fiction affirms that the parents, family as well as the peer company are the distinguishing aspects that show great impact on the adolescent. The present research article here shows the truth that there is very fine emotional connection between females then it may be in the form of sisters, between mother and daughter or between two female friends. The adolescents get much help of their female relations with whom they are closely associated. This emotional support of this relations helps them to lead happy and normal life.

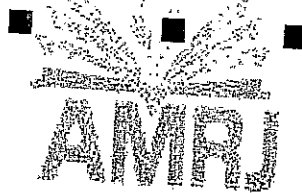
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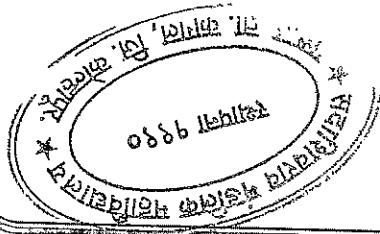
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Income Tax Authorities and Their Powers



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Abstract

For effective financial management it is imperative to understand the functioning, the powers and the limitation on the powers of tax authorities. This proves to be of even more relevance in the light of the current scenario in India. This paper explains in a simple manner the various tax authorities established under the Income Tax Act, the Central Board of Direct Taxes and its powers, the powers of other Income Tax authorities, the jurisdiction of the Income-Tax Authorities, and a conclusive analysis of the same with the objective to enable a comprehensive understanding of the functioning of tax authorities for the purpose of financial management.

Key Words: Tax Authorities in India, Central Board of Direct Taxes, Powers of Income Tax Authorities

Introduction

Income tax is one of the effective instruments of reducing unequal distribution of wealth between the rich and the poor. The importance of income tax has increased considerably in the present days because it has become a major source of revenue to the Government to be utilized for the social and economic development of the country.

Every person with an income in excess of a prescribed limit has to pay a tax. Such tax charged on excess income is called income tax. Income tax is an important source of revenue to the Government. Income tax is a direct tax as the incidence of this tax falls directly on tax payer. Hence continuous efforts are being made for rationalizing the tax structures with a view to minimize the hardship to tax payers. Income tax is an important and significant source of revenue of a tax government. In the present age its importance has increased much on account of the policy of the Government to bring about economic equality in the community. It is an important tool to achieve balanced socio-economic growth by providing incentives and concessions in income tax for various developmental purposes.

Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the present study are-

1. To Study the income tax act-history
2. To know and understand income tax act
3. To study the structure of income tax authorities

Brief History of Income Tax in India

The British rules incurred some expenditure to suppress the freedom movement started in India in 1857. In India this tax was introduced for the first time in 1860 by Sir James Wilson in order to meet the losses sustained by the Government on account of Military Mutiny of 1857. There after servants amendments were made in it in 1863, 1867, 1871, 1873 and 1878. At last in 1886 a new bill was introduced in the legislative Assembly as a result of which income tax became a permanent feature of the Indian tax system. This Act remained in force up to 1917 with various amendments from time to time. In 1918 a new Income tax Act was passed but as a result of the passage of Government of India Act 1919 income tax became a central subject and consequently a new Income tax was passed in 1922. Under this Act the central board of revenue was established in 1924. This Act remained in force up to the assessment year 1961-62 with numerous amendments that were

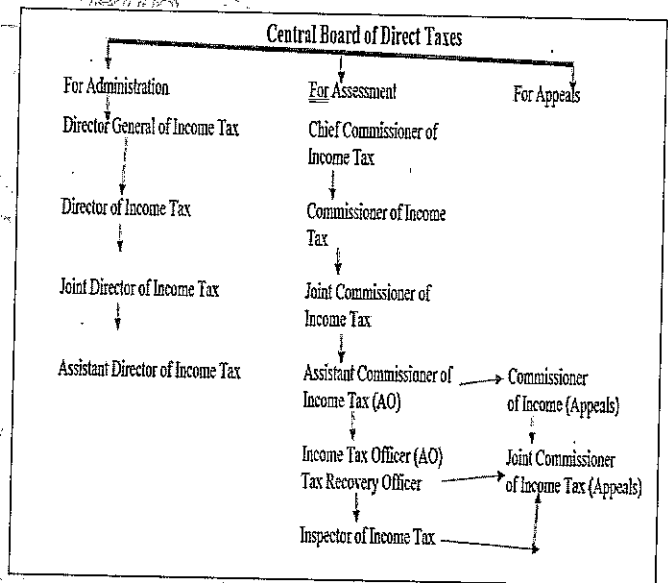
made in it from time to time. In 1939 this Act was improved by considerable and significant amendments, which were passed in the form of Indian tax (Amendment) Act of 1939. This income tax act of 1992 had become very complicated on account of innumerable amendments. The government of India therefore referred it to the law commission in 1956 with a view to simplify and prevent the evasion of tax. The law commission submitted its report in September 1958 but in the meantime the Government of India had appointed the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee to suggest measures to minimize inconvenience to assesses and to prevent evasion of tax. This committee submitted its report in 1959.

The Central Board of Revenue appointed a committee of its senior officers to consider the reports of the law committee and direct taxes administration enquiry committee. It examined the reports in consultation with the ministry of law and finally the Income tax bill 1962 was introduced in the parliament on 24th April 1961. On 1st May 1961 this bill was referred to a select committee headed by Sri M.C. Dubey whose report was placed before the parliament on 10th August 1961 and the Income tax act 1961 was passed by the parliament in September 1961. The Income Tax Act 1961 has been brought into force with effect from 1st April 1962. It applies to the whole of India. (Including Jammu & Kashmir). Since then several amendments of far reaching nature have been made in the Income Tax Act by the finance Act of every year. Besides this amendments have also been made by various Amendments Act. As a matter of fact the Income Tax Act 1961 which come into force on 1st April, 1962 have been amended and the amended more often and more drastically during the twenty two years of its existence than the 1922 Act was amended during the forty years of its existence.

The Direct Tax Laws committee headed by Shri C.C.Choksi submitted its final report in October 1978. Its main recommendation are to simplify and rationalize the Laws relating to Direct Taxes in a number of ways. It has also

recommended to simplify laws in regard to charitable trust depreciation amalgamation of industrial units under section 72A of the Income Tax Act, taxation of casual incomes additional income tax on undistributed profits, assessment, procedure registration of firms advance tax, settlement of cases, appeals and revisions and acquisition of immovable properties. Some of the recommendations have been implemented by the Gove of India.

Income Tax Authorities



1. Central Board of Direct Tax (CBDT)

Height executives authority of department of Income - Tax. It works under the ministry of finance of Central government.

Powers of Board

- a) The board may from time to time issue such orders, instructions and directions to other income - tax authorities as it may deem fit for the proper administration of Act
- b) The board may issue from time to time general or special orders in respect of any class of incomes or class of cases setting forth directions in respect of principles or procedures to be followed by Income tax authorities in the work relating to assessment or collection of revenue or imposition of penalties. This is done for efficient management of work of

assessment and collection of revenue.

- c) The board may authorize any income tax authority to not being a commissioner (appeals) to admit an application or claim for any exemption, deduction refund or any other relief under this Act after the expiry of specified period.

2. Direct General or Chief Commissioner

They are appointed by Central Government and are subordinates to the board.

Powers

- i) To appoint income tax authorities below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner
- ii) To issue order conferring power of AO on a Deputy Commissioner
- iii) To transfer cases from one AO to another AO working under him.
- iv) To exercise power of a court for making any enquiry or investigation into concealment.
- v) To make a survey or an enquiry.

3. Commissioner of Income Tax (CIT) or Director of Income Tax (DIT)

They are appointed by Central Government to head the Income Tax administration of specified area.

Powers

- i) Registration of charitable trust or institution
- ii) Appointment of (Class II) income tax officers and income tax inspectors.
- iii) Instruction to subordinate authorities.
- iv) Assigning jurisdiction and functions to inspecting assistant commissioners and income tax officers.
- v) Power of transfer of cases.
- vi) Power regarding discovery production of evidence
- vii) Power of search and seizure.
- viii) Power to requisite books of account.
- ix) Power to make any enquiry.
- x) Power to award or withdraw recognition to provident fund.
- xi) Power to reduce or waive off penalty in certain cases.

4. Commissioners (Appeals)

The commissioners of Income Tax (Appeals) is an appellate authority appointed by central government.

Powers

- i) Power regarding discovery of evidence (sec. 131)
- ii) Power to call for information. (Sec.133)
- iii) Power to inspect register of companies Sec.134)
- iv) Disposal of appeals
- v) Imposition of penalty.
- vi) Set off of refund against tax remaining payable.

5. Joint Commissioners

They are appointed by Central Government. Their main duty is to detect tax evasion and supervise subordinate officers.

Powers

- i) Instructions to income tax officers
- ii) Powers regarding discovery, production of evidence.
- iii) Search and Seizure
- iv) Power to call information
- v) Power to survey
- vi) Power to inspect register of companies
- vii) Power to make enquiry.
- viii) Imposition of penalty
- ix) Power to exercise power of Income tax officers.

6. Income Tax Officers (ITO)

The income tax officers of class I service are appointed by the Central Government where as Income Tax officers of Class II service are appointed by commissioner of Income tax.

Powers

- i) Discovery and production of evidence.
- ii) Search of seizure.
- iii) Requisition of books of accounts.
- iv) Call for information
- v) Power to survey.
- vi) To inspect register of companies.
- vii) Allot permanent account numbers.
- viii) Make assessment.
- ix) Impose penalties
- x) To issue direction for getting the accounts audited
- xi) To re-assess escaped income
- xii) Rectification of mistakes.
- xiii) Approval for deduction of tax at source at lower rates.
- Xiv) Demand advance payment of Tax.
- xv) To grant refund.

7. Inspectors of Income Tax (IIT)

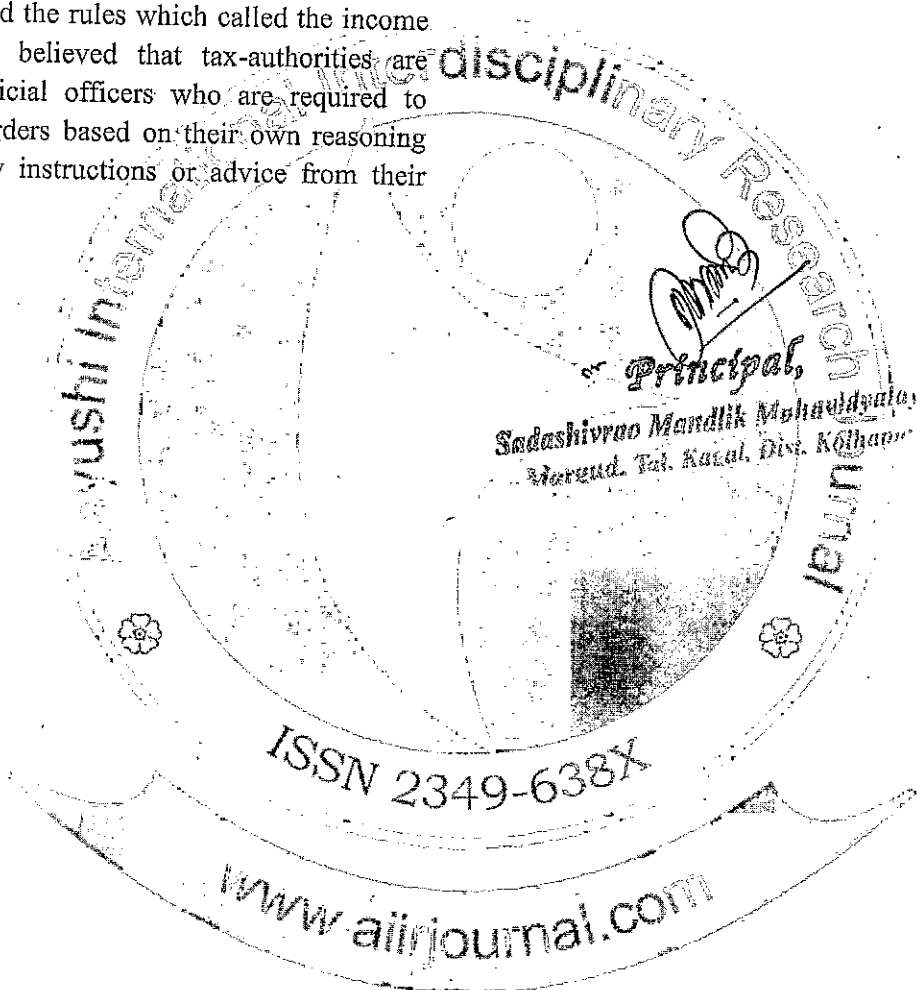
They are appointed by commissioner of Income Tax. They are subordinates to Income tax officers and other higher authorities.

Conclusion

The Central board of Direct Taxes which is the supreme authority in the income tax department has been empowered to frame rules subject to control of the central government. According the Board has framed the rules which called the income tax rules. It is believed that tax-authorities are independent judicial officers who are required to pass reasoned orders based on their own reasoning un-influenced by instructions or advice from their superior officers.

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Paper Title: Cryptography: Symmetric Vs Asymmetric Encryption

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Cryptography: Symmetric Vs Asymmetric Encryption

Mr. Vinayak. S. Mane

ABSTRACT

Cryptography is the study of utilizing science to encode and unscramble information. Cryptography empowers you to store touchy data or communicate it across unreliable networks (like the Internet) with the goal that it can't be perused by anybody aside from the planned beneficiary. While cryptography is the study of getting information, cryptanalysis is the study of analyzing and breaking secure correspondence. Traditional cryptanalysis includes an interesting mix of logical thinking, utilization of numerical instruments, design finding, persistence, assurance, and karma. Cryptanalysts are additionally called aggressors. Cryptology embraces both cryptography and cryptanalysis. A cryptographic calculation, or code, is a numerical capacity utilized in the encryption and unscrambling process. A cryptographic calculation works in blend with a key — a word, number, or expression — to scramble the plaintext. The equivalent plaintext scrambles to various cipher text with various keys. The security of encoded information is altogether subject to two things: the strength of the cryptographic calculation and the mystery of the key. On account of symmetric encryption, a similar key is utilized for both scrambling and decoding messages. Since the whole instrument is reliant upon keeping quiet — implying that it should be imparted to the beneficiary in a protected manner so no one but they can utilize it to decode the message it doesn't scale well. Asymmetric encryption utilizes a couple of related keys — a public and a private key. The public key, which is open to everybody's, utilized to scramble a plaintext message prior to sending it. To decode and peruse this message, you really want to hold the private key. The general population and the private keys are numerically related, yet the private key can't be gotten from it.

Keywords: Cryptography, Cipher Text, Symmetric, Asymmetric, Encryption, Decryption.

INTRODUCTION

Cryptography is the science of using mathematics to encrypt and decrypt data. Cryptography enables you to store sensitive information or transmit it across insecure networks (like the Internet) so that it cannot be read by anyone except the intended recipient. While cryptography is the science of securing data, cryptanalysis is the science of analyzing and breaking secure communication. Classical cryptanalysis involves an interesting combination of analytical reasoning, application of mathematical tools, pattern finding, patience, determination, and luck. Cryptanalysts are also called attackers. Cryptology embraces both cryptography and cryptanalysis. Information that can be perused and perceived with practically no unique measures is called plaintext or then again clear text. The technique for camouflaging plaintext so as to conceal its substance is called encryption. Encoding plaintext brings about garbled rubbish called ciphertext. You use encryption to ensure that data is stowed away from anybody for whom it isn't expected, even the individuals who can see the encoded information. The cycle of returning cipher text to its unique plaintext is called unscrambling. The following figure shows this process.

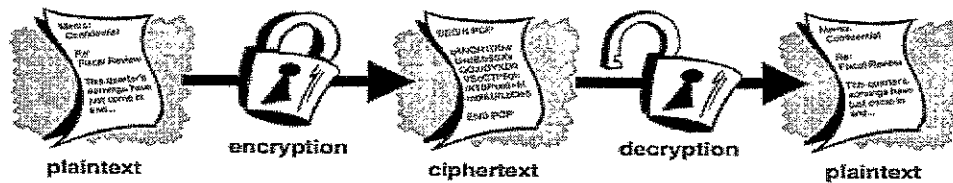


Fig. 1. a simple block diagram to understand Cryptography

Plain Text: Emit message or data which is coherent and will be encoded. Figure Text or Encrypted Text Information get subsequent to encoding the data with the assistance of a key is known as Plain text.

Key: A word or worth is utilized for encryption of plaintext and unscrambling of figure text.



Encryption: It is the strategy of changing over the information into scrambled structure for example in non-understandable design with the assistance of key is called encryption

Decryption: it is the strategy of changing over the scrambled information in plain text for example in reasonable arrangement with the assistance of key is called unscrambling.

“There are two kinds of cryptography in this world: cryptography that will stop your kid sister from reading your files, and cryptography that will stop major governments from reading your files. This book is about the latter.” —Bruce Schneider, *Applied Cryptography: Protocols, Algorithms, and Source Code in C*

Cryptography can areas of strength for be frail, as made sense of above. Cryptographic strength is estimated in the time and assets it would expect to recuperate the plaintext. The consequence of solid cryptography is cipher text that is extremely challenging to interpret without ownership of the fitting deciphering apparatus. How troublesome? Considering all of the present computing power and accessible time — even a billion PCs doing a billion checks a second — translating the aftereffect of solid cryptography before the end is beyond the realm of possibilities of the universe. One would think, then, at that point, areas of strength for that would hold up fairly well against indeed, even a very resolved cryptanalyst. Who's truly to say? Nobody has demonstrated that the most grounded encryption realistic today will hold up under tomorrow's computing power. Nonetheless, the solid cryptography utilized by PGP is the best available today. Carefulness and traditionalism will safeguard you better, notwithstanding, than claims of invulnerability. In ordinary cryptography, likewise called secret-key or symmetric-key encryption, one

key is utilized both for encryption and decoding. The Data Encryption Standard (DES) is an illustration of an ordinary cryptosystem that is generally utilized by the U.S. government. The accompanying figure is a delineation of the ordinary encryption.

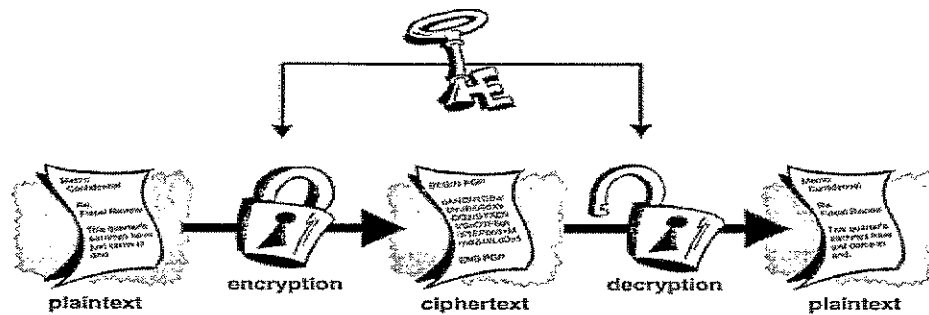


Fig. 2. ordinary Cryptography

Caesar's cipher: A very straightforward illustration of ordinary cryptography is a replacement figure. Are placement figure substitute's one snippet of data for another? This is generally frequently finished by balancing letters of the letters in order. Two models are Captain Midnight's Secret Decoder Ring, which you might have claimed when you were a youngster, and Julius Caesar's code. In the two cases, the calculation is to balance the letter set and the key is the quantity of characters to balance it.

For example, if we encode the word "SECRET" using Caesar's key value of 3, we offset the alphabet so that the 3rd letter down (D) begins the alphabet.

So starting with ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

And sliding everything up by 3,

You get DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC

Where D=A, E=B, F=C, and so on.

Using this scheme, the plaintext, "SECRET" encrypts as "VHFUHW." To allow someone else to read the cipher text, you tell them that the key is 3.

Objective of cryptography

1. Verification: This instrument works with to lay out evidence of characters. This technique guarantees the beginning of the message is appropriately known.
2. Access Control: This standard states that who have the command over the access of information.
3. Accessibility: The standard of accessibility expresses that assets should to be out there to endorse clients.
4. Classification: This Principle states that main source and beneficiary would be able process the substance of message or data.
5. Trustworthiness: This component guarantees the information or data compasses to beneficiary will continue as before.
6. Nonrepudiation: This instrument alludes to the capacity to guarantee that client can't keep the sending from getting information or on the other hand message that they start.

What is Asymmetric Encryption: In symmetric encryption there is only one key which is otherwise called private key which is utilized to encode and unscramble text. In these days period this individual or symmetric key can be a progression of numbers letters in order and individual Ex.AsddErTY8944.

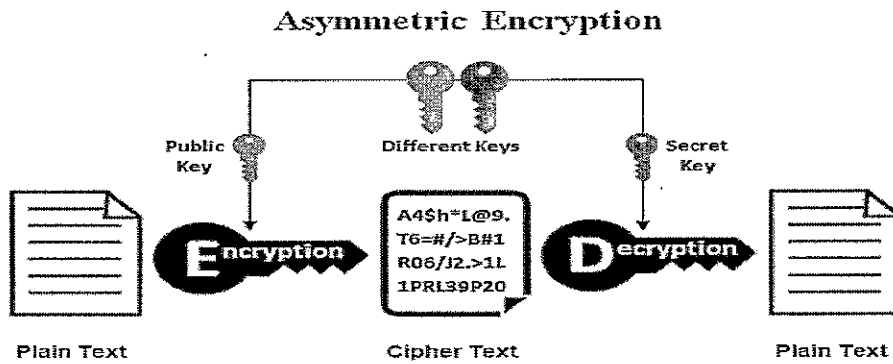


Fig: 3. Asymmetric Encryption

What is Symmetric Encryption:- When using symmetric algorithms, same key is used for encryption and decryption by both the parties. Key cryptographic calculation incorporates a class of calculations for cryptography that utilizes same cryptographic key with the end goal of encryption of plain text and the unscrambling of code text.

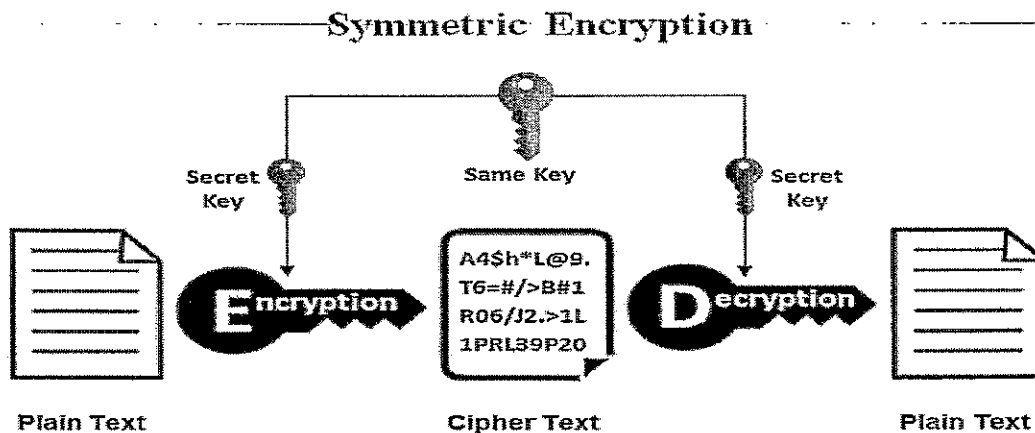


Fig: 4. Asymmetric Encryption



As the underpinning of present day security frameworks, cryptography is utilized to get exchanges and interchanges, shield individual recognizable data (PII) and other secret information, verify personality, forestall archive altering, and lay out trust between servers. Cryptography is quite possibly the main apparatuses business use to get the frameworks that hold its most significant resource - information - whether it is very still or moving. Information is crucial data as client PII, representative PII, licensed innovation, strategies, and some other private data. In this manner, cryptography is basic framework in light of the fact that undeniably the security of touchy information depends on cryptographically arrangements.

CONCLUSION

According to a specialized perspective, cryptography is the answer for large numbers of the security challenges that are available in the Internet. The innovation exists to tackle the majority of the issues. Notwithstanding, there are a few issues that have impeded the boundless utilization of cryptography in the Internet. As a matter of some importance, cryptography, as a science, deals with a troublesome issue. A large portion of the calculations can't be demonstrated secure. Thus, there is doubt around a considerable lot of the cryptographic calculations. One more perspective is connected with the licensed innovation related with the calculations. Most calculations are protected, and just a few organizations have authorized them for use. The latest thing in the public eye shows that cryptography is acquiring significance. One day cryptography might be generally utilized all through the Internet: for electronic mail, for sending reports that are sold over the Web, and even maybe for all organization correspondence between switches or switches in the Internet. The utilization and discussion on cryptography vows to be noticeable for the overwhelming majority more years.

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