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A Study of Traditional Education System Versus Online Education System After Covid-19- an-Employment Oriented Approach

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Dr. Subhash Masanappa Suryawanshi
Research Guide, Acting Principal, Smt. C.K. Goyal Arts and Commerce College Dapodi, Pune 12

Abstract:

I don't know where I'm going to be in the next two years because today's world is full of uncertainty. We know that the world is changing very fast. Accordingly, we see employment opportunities also changing. But does our traditional education justify all these employment oriented opportunities? Or then we have to adopt online education system? Traditional Education system is teacher centric education and students are passive. So hence there is no use of any questions which raise by students because this type of education is subject oriented. In fact, earlier this kind of education was going on and it was also beneficial for employment, because the opportunities were very few and the teachers used to make their best students in the way they were. But now the world has changed (very much after covid 19). Popularly online education also known as Distance Leaning, E-Learning and Computer Based Learning (CBL). Modern education is the need of the future. There are different names for traditional education such as customary or conventional education. Actually traditional education is an individual learning path where we can decide and we can achieve. If we found what the skills for traditional education are, their answer is critical thinking and problem solving skills are major. With the way AI has gained its foothold, it seems that the traditional way of education will disappear. John Dewey's name is taken as a pioneer in the conventional education system and we don't see such a specific name in India but I have to mention Taxila, Nalanda among the Universities established with the aim of holistic development from the point view of students. Most of the students are happy due to online education system and they don't want go to college and school for learning.

Keywords: *Traditional Education, Online Education (E-Learning), Employment approach. Covid 19 Scenario.*

Introduction:

As basic information of ancient education which is traditional education in our country. We also called this teacher centered education and this was started from 2500 B.C. we categories this in various periods just as Vedic, Buddhism, Muslims and British. The period of ancient is the teacher centric period which we says 'Gurukul or Vedic' where the Guru/teacher was represented his spiritual knowledge and good qualities of education in front of his Shikshya/Students and they can applied it in practically general life. Period of Buddhism introduced formal education and it is based on nonviolence. After the Covid 19 Online education is so popular and number of students are demanding online education from various education sources. Once we check on online for online education platforms we can find out number of sources for online education. There are NEPTL and SWAYAM are government platforms and others are Unacademy, BYJUS, UDEMY, edX, Upgrade, Edureka, Coursera etc. This all increases after the Covid 19 Era due to study various knowledge at home based. Taking the reference of Mygovt.in all over the global 1.2 billion children's are out of the class room due to shuts the door of schools in Covid 19 pandemic. And this result to study or learning from outsources which is online sources. Before COVID-19, there was already high growth and adoption in education technology, with global edtech investments reaching US$18.66 billion in 2019 and the overall market for online education projected to reach $350 Billion by 2025. Well that was language

apps, virtual tutoring, video conferencing tools, or online learning software, there has been a significant surge in usage since COVID19.

Objectives:

a. To study the Impact of Covid 19 after its crises on education.
b. To know the Educational behavior of students after Covid 19.
c. To study the various abilities of the students through E-Learning Tools Methods.
d. To explore the types of employment oriented opportunities of traditional education system.
e. Impact of Traditional Education after Covid 19 on Employability of Graduate Pupils.

Research Design:

The study is based on mixed data. Primary source of data is collected by various branches students via online questionnaire and Secondary data is collected by various types of reports from government approve websites.

Traditional Education.

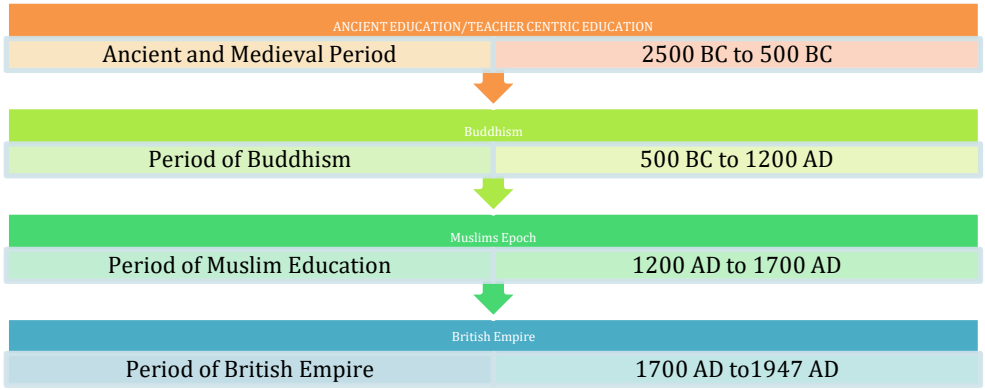
As I stated earlier this education is teacher centric education and this also called 'Gurukul Education System' this was Vedic period. Our ancient education system is not only wrote learning but it was developed in various kind of knowledge just as Science, Astronomy, Architecture, Trade, Medicine, Military, Philosophy and etc. which were students can understand and implied in their daily life routine. Indians ancient education system is based on Vedic Education system which divided in two periods Early Vedic Period between 1500 BC to 1000 BC and second is Later Vedic Period which was 1000 BC to 500 BC.

Early Vedic Period (500 BC to 1000 BC):

The major parts of Early Vedic Period is Gurukul, Sammelan and Parishads. A Place where knowledge was propagated and disseminated. In Gurukul the students had to leave his hoe and stay with Guru to learn the learning from practicability. They are two types of knowledge deliver in Gurukul Parvidya and Aparvidya. Specially in Gurukul students has gaining the power of thinking and asking more questions to his gurus. Here we started our learning from Four Vedas-Rigved, Yajurved, Samved and Atharvved. It is from the Vedas that th Upavedas were created Ayurved, Dhanurved, Gandharvved and Shilpved. This education was imparted up to 12 years and at the end Samavartan rites were performed on them.

Later Vedic Period which was 1000 BC to 500 BC:

This period comes Mahabharata Fought, the Kuru Kingdom was formed, the peoples of vedic period to started the use of Iron first time. This is the period were upnishads are compiled in Panchalas and Vedeha. The vedic people spread to Videha and Koshala; the Kuru and Panchala Kingdoms decline in BC 500.



Online Education/Modern Education.

In our country in the year 1813, the Charter Act was introduced and its purpose was to promote and spread scientific education throughout India. Christian Missionaries have been allowed to preach their religion in the country. Some best Hindu colleges was found in this era. Elphinstone report 1823 later Minutes of *MACAULAY* 1835 comes and Lord Macaulay's aimed at elementary and secondary education takes key role in education. Lets see the milestone of Modern Education.

1813 Chartered Act	Scientific Knowledge
1823 Elphinstone Report	Appointment of School Supervisors, District examiner officers and Teacher training
1835 The Minutes of Maculay	English Education all over the country. Primary, elementary and secondary education to mass public.
1854 Woods Dispatch	First Higher Education Policy
1882-83 Hunter Commission	Separation of Primary and Higher Education. Primary motto of this commission is Development of Primary Education in India.
1902 Established of University Commission.	To enquiry in to the conditions and prospectus of the university established under British India and also to consider and create a report about proposal for enhancing their constituency.
1913 Education Policy Resolution	Universities established in each province.
1917 Saddler Commission	Segregation of Intermediate education and degree colleges. 1920 CABE established.
1929 Hartog Committee	Formation of CABE (again recommendation) CABE-Central Advisory Board of Education.
1937 Report on Abbot Wood	It suggested that English to use as the teaching medium at the university level.
1937 Wardha Education Plan	Gandhijis Philosophy as Nai Talim, Basic Education. Mother tongue preferred as medium of instruction.
1984 Sargent Report	Free and Compulsory Education including all Indian Children aged 6 to 11.
After Independence	
1948-49 Radhakrishnan Commission	Establishment of UGC and Rural Universities.
1952-53 Mudaliar Commission	Important for skilled education. Implementing 3 years secondary and 4 years higher education system. Also vocational training centers and multipurpose schools.
1961 Emotional Integration Committee	Educational programs for youth in general and students in school and colleges in particular.
1964-66 Kothari Commission	Progressive thinking report. It purpose a three year degree program and a four year honor program.
1976 Concurrent List of Education	In 1976 Entry 25 of the 42nd amendment of constitution now education is in Concurrent list which is responsibility of both Central as well as States.
1968 National Policy on Education	First National Policy on Education issued by Prime Minister Indira Gandhis Government.
1986 NPE	The second National Policy on Education Launched by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. For enhanced changed in technology education. ***Actually this was grip for online education.***
2017-2020 New Education Policy.	The Indian government has formed a new committee let by K. Kasturirangan to draught a new NEP in 2017, which will be presented in 2019 and finally adopted in 2020.

Classification of Education Streams

Skilled Education (Vocational Education)	**Technical Education**	**Professional Education**	**Online Education**
IT's SANKALPA UDAAN PMKVY	B. Pharma and M. Pharma. B. Tech and M. Tech. Engineering B. Arch. And M. Arch.	BDS, MBA LLB, LLM CA and ICWA	Online Mode Education, via NPTEL or SWAYAM etc.

The above milestone of education describe the education system history in India. India Report Digital Education by Department of School Education and Literacy Ministry of Education. Education is about learning, and learning should not just be restricted to schools. It should be learning by all, learning for all, learning with all. This is the new age learning. To keep the students engaged with the learning process during the COVID health crisis and keeping the futuristic goal of digital learning into consideration, many exemplary initiatives both Online and Offline have been undertaken at the root level to ensure that the learning happens even in the digital divide with almost negligible requirements of the internet. Original data from this Report-3304 schools in the State of Bihar have been provided with Smart TV in one classroom for each school under the Unnayan Bihar Initiative. Maharashtra has distributed 5410 laptops, 6857 tablets, 33633 desktops, 24487 projectors, 34339 LCD/LED/Plasma Screen, 2619 DTH-TV Antenna and 3319 Digital boards with LMS for its schools under ICT scheme and in the same pace, Uttarakhand had distributed laptops to 126 schools, tablets to 111 schools, Digital Boards to 36 Schools, PC with Integrated Teaching Learning Device to 126 schools, LED/LCD Plasma Screen to 418 schools and Desktop to 1967 schools for effective implementation of ICT and digital learning. Uttar Pradesh, through CSIR Funds provided 2487 Smart TVs to its schools. Andhra Pradesh had given 18270 tablets to 609 school students and 2850 laptops to 95 school students at Secondary schools. DD Bihar taken special virtual learning to classes of IX, X, XI, XII. The digital syllabus has been designed in collaboration with UNICEF aiming to reach more than 38 lakh students in 8000 schools. Following some facts are important related to E-Learning during Covid 19 Pandemic.

a. Motor iskool: Chhattisgarh has initiated "Motor iskool" to provide a face to-face learning program.
b. Mobile Learning Van: Gujarat has got Mobile Learning Van and Utilization Computer Lab Asset in Mobile van for reaching its students for active learning.
c. Alumni's Effort, Kerala: In Kerala, through a collective social effort by LSGs, Alumni's etc., all students were provided with access to Digital Classes, thereby ensuring an All-Inclusive digital learning model and Special Audio books for visually challenged students and Sign language Adapted Classes for Hearing impaired were also being made a part of the process.
d. Chat-based assessment, Telangana: The government of Telangana has launched a chat-based assessment and learning solution in the state with the support of ConveGenius and the Central Square Foundation.

Government of India taken following initiatives for providing online education to cover all students with equally.

1. Under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Programme government of India taken initiative of PM eVidya. this cover digital/online/on air education to enable coherent multimode access to education.
2. Diksha- One Nation One Digital Platform. Providing quality e-content for school education. It taken one class one channel. E-content is available in 32 Indian Language on this platform. The event taken on Diksha are Yoga Quiz, Aryabhata Ganit Challenge (AGC), Indian Constitution and Discover Gandhi Quiz.
3. VidyaDaan: In April 2020, VidyaDaan was launched as a national content contribution program that leverages the DIKSHA platform and tools to seek and allow contribution/donation of e-learning resources for school education by educational bodies, private bodies, and individual experts.

4. DIKSHA is also leveraging an open-source AI-based chatbot framework, 'TARA'
5. Swayam Prabha DTH channels are meant to support and reach those who do not have access to the internet.
6. Radio broadcasting is being used for children in remote areas who have no internet connectivity (especially for grades
7. 1 to 5) to ensure that the absence of the internet and other digital devices does not impede access to quality education.
8. The National Education Policy, 2020 in para 24.4 (b) states very clearly that – "There is a need to invest in the creation of open, interoperable, evolvable, public digital infrastructure in the education sector that can be used by multiple platforms and point solutions, to solve for India's scale, diversity, complexity and device penetration. This will ensure that the technology-based solutions do not become outdated with the rapid advances in technology."

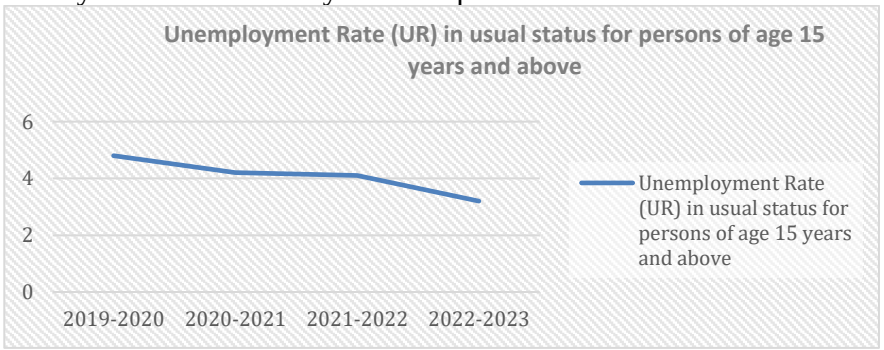
Challenges for Traditional Education and Online Education for employment.

After studying the research draft of 'Education for all India' I found it there is low quality in today's education due to disparity and accessibility of education to each and every child. There is outdated Curriculums which not matched with current scenario in employment generation purpose due to changes in technology. E.g. Bachelor of Commerce degree is sufficient for knowledge but while students entering in market he or she might be no extra knowledge apart from bookish and they give up to jobs. Quality of education is down due to some reasons such as lack of knowledge to teachers in practical subjects due to outdated teaching methods or insufficient infrastructure provided by management to professors. ***In Traditional education skill gap is major drawback for job providing to job seekers due to practical skills, soft skills or industry specific knowledge.*** **While filling the bridge gap of skills educational we need to provide vocational education to students but the attitude of the students towards vocational education is totally negative. I would also like to say that the student does not even know what vocational education is.** Many students are facing accurate jobs with their degrees due to lack of industry exposures etc. this all should be explain in data analysis.

Data Collection and Analysis.

Basically for this study I collected data from mixed sources. Primary data collected by various government websites and Reports of Government with published in newspapers. Secondary data is collected by online questionnaire provided to various class of student's streams.

From the primary sources of data I found it the unemployment rate in India is increases day to day from 7% to more. According to data from the Center for Monitoring Indian Economy, the unemployment rate in India reached a record high of around 14 percent, which is attributed to due the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The ratio is increases day by day the because of lack of jobs according degrees of students, job mismatches or informal sector dominance, lack of good qualities or skills, rural urban divide, lack of awareness of various schemes of government etc. Gig Economy: The gig economy, characterized by short-term and flexible work arrangements, has gained prominence in India. Platforms offering ride-hailing, food delivery, and freelancing services have provided employment opportunities, especially for the younger generation. However, concerns regarding job security and social security benefits persist.

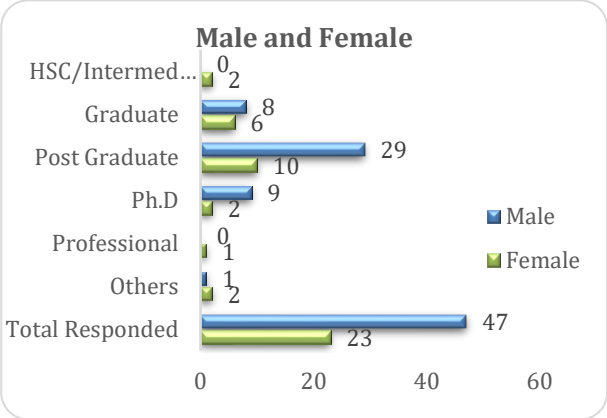


(Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1966154)

This line bar chart says some numbers about unemployment in India. Data directly taken by PIB website on 9th October 2023 Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023 Released ***'Increasing Trend in Labour Force Participation Rate and Worker Population Ratio Constant Decrease in Unemployment Rate.'***

This data is divided in 3 parts Urban Rural and Mixed with Male, Female and Persons. I take only Rural and Urban mixed data of persons. In the year 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 the unemployment rate is 4.8, 4.2, 4.1 and 3.2 respectively.

***Questionnaire*:** Questionnaire collected by Google form send to various class/streams responded. Excluding self I received 47 Male and 23 Female candidate's responses. Customer bar II gives the clarification of responded in various streams and classes.



This **cluster bar** gives number of Male and Female for various streams. ***29 is the higher*** number in **postgraduate responded in male** category and 1**0 in female.** A less category is in other which is 1 male and 2 females in other and HSC. Very less category in male is in **HSC which is 0 Male candidate responded.**

Secondary data Analysis: This data analyze with Excel. Each question gives different number of scale for study of unemployment and classification factors of traditional and online education system. Let's check each and every questions in details.

तुमचे शिक्षण कोणत्या पद्धतीने होत आहे/झाले आहे?/ How is/ was your Education.	Male	Female	Sparklines for Q 1
Online/ E-Learning /ऑनलाईन	3	2	
पारंपरिक/ Traditional	41	16	
Professional	3	5	

Q 1 was framed as how is/was your education? For this question and its alternatives were Online/ Elearning, Traditional and Professional options are given to the respondend. For this questions most freqency of the answer is 41 in male and 16 in female which is Traditional. In decending order for the first option 3 males and 2 females and last for professional 3 males and 5 females. it means most of the responded are come from traditional education.

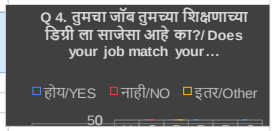
तुमचे शिक्षण कोणत्या पद्धतीने होत आहे/झाले आहे?/ How is/ was your Education.	Male	Female	Sparklines for Q 1
Online/ E-Learning /ऑनलाईन	3	2	
पारंपरिक/ Traditional	41	16	
Professional	3	5	

Q 1 was framed as how is/was your education? For this question and its alternatives were Online/ Elearning, Traditional and Professional options are given to the respondend.

रोजगार देण्याच्या संदर्भात कोणती शिक्षण पद्धती चांगली आहे?/ Which Education System is good in terms of employment?	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others	Visualise for Q 2
पारंपरिक/ Traditional	2	8	28	7	1	1	
Online/ E-Learning /ऑनलाईन	0	4	6	2	0	0	
पारंपरिक/ Traditional, Online/ E-Learning /ऑनलाईन	0	1	5	2	0	0	

तुम्हाला नोकरी तुमच्या डिग्री मुळे भेटली/ You got the job because of your degree.	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others	Sparklines for Q 3
होय/YES	0	7	25	10	1	1	
नाही/NO	0	5	10	0	0	0	
इतर/Other	2	1	4	1	0	2	

तुमचा जॉब तुमच्या शिक्षणाच्या डिग्री ला साजेसा आहे का?/ Does your job match your education degree?	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others
होय/YES	0	8	24	9	1	3
नाही/NO	2	5	10	1	0	0
इतर/Other	0	0	5	1	0	0



Q 5 तुम्ही जे शिक्षण घेतले ते तुमच्या किती कामी आले?/ How useful was the education you received?	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others
0%	1	1	0	1	0	0
Less than 10%	0	0	3	0	0	0
Less than 50%	0	3	6	1	0	0
More than 100%	1	6	12	6	0	1
More than 50%	0	3	18	3	1	2

Q 6 तुम्हला असे वाटते का, कि तुम्ही जे शिक्षण घेतले आहे त्याचा तुमच्या रोजगारात काहीच उपयोग झाला नाही./ Do you feel that the education you have acquired is of no use in your employment?	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others
होय/YES	1	3	4	0	0	2
नाही/NO	1	10	31	10	1	1
इतर/Other	0	1	4	1	0	0

नोकरी कि व्यवसाय?/ Job or Business	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others
नोकरी/ Job	0	1	24	8	0	1
इतर/Other	0	7	5	1	0	0
व्यवसाय/Business	2	6	10	2	1	2

Q 8 तुम्हाला असे वाटते का पारंपरिक शिक्षण पद्धतीमुळे तुम्ही बेरोजगार आहेत./ Do you feel that you are unemployable because of the traditional education system?	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others
होय/YES	0	2	5	2	0	0
नाही/NO	2	11	32	6	1	3
इतर/Other	0	1	2	3	0	0

Q 9 इकॉनॉमिक्स टाइम्स नुसार २०२३ मध्ये रोजगार दर किती आहे?/ What is the employment rate in 2023 according to Economic Times?	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others
7%	1	5	13	3	0	0
8%	1	1	7	1	0	0
36.90%	0	4	8	6	0	0
37. 90%	0	4	11	1	1	1

कोविड १९ नंतर जॉब्स मध्ये वाढ झाली आहे असे तुम्हला वाटते का?/ Do you think there has been an increase in jobs after covid 19?	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others
होय/YES	0	2	10	1	0	3
नाही/NO	2	12	28	9	1	0
इतर/Other	0	0	1	1	0	0

सध्याची शिक्षण पद्धती पारंपारिक शिक्षण देत नाही./ The current education system does not provide traditional education.	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others
बरोबर/ True	2	10	17	8	1	0
चूक/ Wrong	0	4	22	3	0	3

नवीन शैक्षणिक (NEP 2020) धोरण पारंपरिक शिक्षण पद्धतीला प्राधान्य देते. / The new education policy gives priority to the traditional education system.	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others
होय/YES	0	5	14	4	0	0
नाही/NO	2	5	17	5	1	1
माहित नाही/ Dont Know	0	4	8	2	0	2

Research get 75 plus responded respond, last questions here above is said by 'The NEP 2020 gives a priority to traditional education or not? Then the major number of 14 and 17 coming from post graduate respectively the 'YES and NO'. Less factors are there those are mention there valuable suggestions in Ph.D.'s

According Statista Website the employment ratio was 6.51% in Covid 19 pandemic. this increases after covid 19 in the year of 2022.../ स्टॅटिस्टा वेबसाइटनुसार कोविड 19 महामारीमध्ये रोजगाराचे प्रमाण 6.51% होते. 2022 मध्ये कोविड 19 नंतर हे प्रमाण वाढले...	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others
7%	1	2	5	2	0	0
7.33%	0	3	8	3	0	0
माहित नाही/ Dont Know	1	9	26	6	1	3

तुम्हाला तुमच्या मनासारखे काम का भेटले नाही?/ Why haven't you found the job you want?	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others
ऑनलाईन शिक्षण पद्धतीचा अभाव./Lack of Online Education System	1	4	13	2	0	1
जे शिकविले ते तुम्ही शिकून घेतले नाही./You have not learned what was tought.	0	4	8	2	0	0
पारंपरिक शिक्षण मुळे./Because of Traditional Education	0	1	15	6	1	2
शिक्षकांनी नीट शिकविले नाही./The teacher did not teach well.	0	5	3	1	0	0

Q 15 Which education system should the government give more emphasis to in order to make India employment oriented?/ भारताला रोजगाराभिमुख बनवण्यासाठी सरकारने कोणत्या शिक्षण पद्धतीवर अधिक भर द्यावा?	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others
पारंपरिक/ Traditional	2	4	9	3	1	3
व्यावसायिक/ Vocational	0	9	29	8	0	0
ऑनलाईन/Online	0	1	1	0	0	0

Q 16 बेरोजगारीमुळे आपल्या देशातील तरुण निराश होऊन, तो जगण्यासाठी काय करतोय?/ What are the youth of our country doing to survive because of unemployment?	HSC/ Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Ph.D	Professional	Others
हवे त्या दाम मध्ये काम/ Work at the price you want	0	5	14	5	0	0
कोणतेही काम/ Any Work	2	3	19	5	1	2
व्यवसाय/ Business	0	3	1	1	0	0
शेती/ Agriculture	0	0	1	0	0	1
स्पर्धापरीक्षा/ Competitive Exams	0	1	3	0	0	0

Findings and Recommendations:

After studying many more research papers and articles I found it,

1. A study by talent assessment firm Wheelbox says ***'half of all graduates in India are unemployable in the upcoming future due to problem in the mixed education system'*** (DH Published on 26th April 2023.)
2. ***Calling such so-called degrees as being worthless*** would be by far an understatement," said Anil Sadgopal, a former dean of education at Delhi University and a former member of the Central Advisory Board of Education, which guides the federal governme...
3. The India Today's Report: ***Over 80% Indian engineers are unemployable***, lack new-age technology skills. (New Delhi March 1, 2019)
4. Some reports show that post graduates or Ph. D students prefer low quality jobs even though they are highly educated.
5. It appears that the new education policy gives priority to the traditional education system. After Corona, there has been no increase in employment, rather the rate of unemployment has increased.
6. Why haven't you found the job you want? After asking this question, the response that came to him was that the current (2019) education system does not give much scope to the traditional education system.

Recommendation:

a. Need to Deep learning on live or live simulated, Do it yourself approach must be increase in students, a teachers are good but on practicality we recommend some expert to deliver practical on job knowledge to students.

b. Pupils needs to increase their knowledge apart from textbook, they need to growth there self with various skills and AI usability's because todays jobs or market demands competent human beings not a simple.
c. Which education system should the government give more emphasis to make India employment oriented? When this question was asked, it was seen that the government will emphasize on practical education and vocational education is the need of the future.
d. After I asked the question whether business or job, the response was that job is hierarchical. Of course, the job was important. The Government of India has felt the need to provide jobs and adequate education.

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A Study on Interrelationship between Education, Skill Development and Employability

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Abstract
In the post-pandemic world, skills are an important component of advanced educational programs. And education for skilling is a popular term among the stakeholders. Presently, it is one of the most effective ways of addressing skills gap and preparing our youngsters for a competitive world. In other words, we can also say that skills acquisition is the most credible way to help students develop the competencies required to thrive in this complex world.Most of us believe that the history of skill education in India dates back to full-fledged vocational courses. However, in the present times, 21st century skills inculcation is one of the primary goals of education and Educational institutions. And the process starts right from the initial stages of formal education.

Key words: Skill development, Employability, Cognitive, Digital, Technical.

Introduction

Skills play an important role in the success of an individual. The abilities of the individual have great impact on his/her productivity, quality of life, well beingness, achievements and satisfaction. Twenty first century is known for globalization, revolutions in information and communication technology and rapid changes in business world which have increased demand of skilled workforce. It has become need of time to acquire the skills set that contribute not only to get employment but also to sustain there. It has opened a wide scope to develop active involvement in digital transformations, to acquire collaborative working style, to adopt changes quickly, to progress with creativity and innovations and to enrich potentials. Employers seek for employees with relevant workplace skills because it helps for smooth functioning of the business. It creates healthy environment to achieve set targets. Hence, employees need to showcase their potentials and skills to assure their effective performance at workplace. Therefore empower our students with futuristic skills is very essential to be performance at workplace effectively.

What is Skills Development?

The dictionary definition of skills explains the term as the ability to utilize one's knowledge for execution. Skills development aims at building marketable skills in students. This helps them to develop the core competency which in turn makes them more employable for the job market.In the present times, skills are the biggest pre-requisite for job-seekers. In fact, the need for inculcating and honing skills is a need of the hour not just in India. But also across the entire world

The Need for Skill Development

The dynamic world around us has transformed at a fast speed after the pandemic. With the growing dominance of technology, communication, and globalization, the global job markets have seen a major change in the nature and scope of work (jobs/employment). All in all, this means that 21st century skills for students are a passport to a successful career pathway in the upcoming years.As per the World Bank, the 21st century labor market needs individuals with a comprehensive skill set including:

1. **Socio- Emotional**– Teamwork, self-control, leadership, and grit.

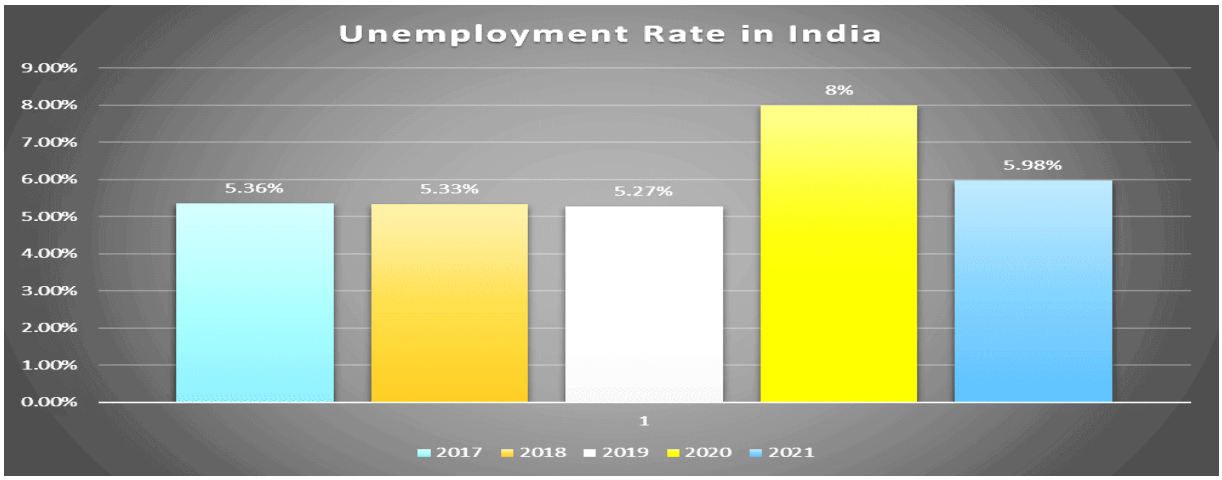
2. **Cognitive**– Problem-solving, reasoning, creativity, critical thinking, adaptability, etc.
3. **Digital**– To understand and create information securely.
4. **Technical**– The mastery of technology.

The world is acknowledging education skill. However, it is unfortunate that the working population of many countries still does not meet these required standards.750 million people over the age of 15 years still do not meet the minimum literacy and numeracy levels.

The Need for Skill Development in India

As per a leading journal, every year almost 28 million youth gets added to India's workforce. Despite a huge segment of the young population, our country still battles with a massive rate of unemployment. In the year 2021, India's unemployment rate was 5.98%.

The chart below shows these figures between 2017-21.



In December 2022, the total employability rate was 8.3%. While the same was 7.8% as of March'23. There is a close relationship between one's skillsets and employability. And most traditional/online schools acknowledge the importance of skill development for students in their high-quality educational designs. Here's some more factual information that proves why education for skilling is imperative for our students.

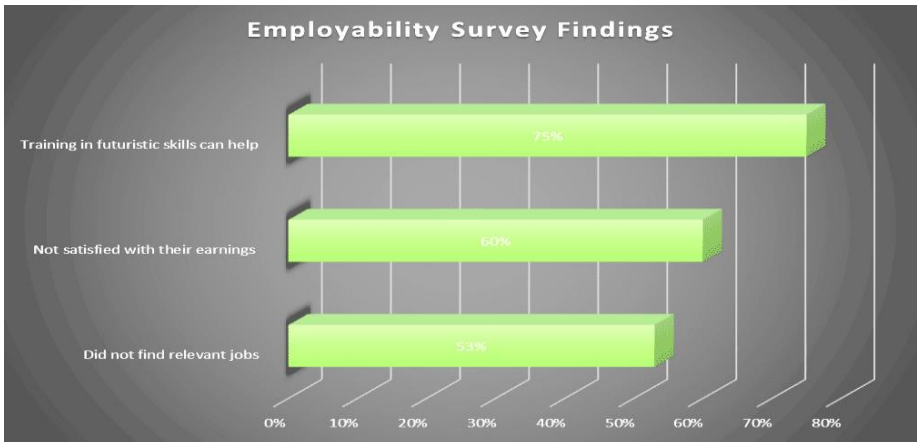
The Relationship between Skill sets and Employability

This highly-skill driven world demands individuals who possess the essential competencies and have a result-oriented approach.This crisis also stems from a poor employability rate. This means that organizations do not find the prospective candidates skilled enough to give them jobs/roles. Going by figures, 39% of the employers in 2019 said that they faced a major skill shortage in candidates. And this left vacancies in their organizations despite a number of prospective candidates.

Clearly, 21st century skills in education can help us to bridge these gaps. In fact, it can also make our students acquire soft skills like adaptability and teamwork.

A survey shows that Indian youth lack future-ready skillsets.

- 53% of the survey respondents accepted that they did not find relevant jobs.
- 60% of them were not satisfied with their earnings after their degree completion.
- 75% of these respondents felt that training in futuristic skills can help them in reaching greater heights of professional success.



Employability of Indian Youth

According to the India Skills Report, the employability of Indian youth is around 50.3% in 2023.

2022	2023
46.20%	50.30%

While this figure looks disappointing, it still shows some positive signs of improvement. For example, the overall percentage of employable women in 2023 increased up to 52.8%. And 89% of graduates were reportedly open for internship opportunities in the same report.

By far, we are able to connect the dots and understand why our Indian policymakers are keen on incorporating 21st century skills and life skills education.

What is the Importance of Skill Development in Education?

In the present times, education for skilling has multiple benefits for students and it holds importance for them in the following ways:

1. Inculcating Life-Skills

Our students need life skills education over and above regular academic success. We have already seen that there is a direct connection between skill-based education and one's future prospects. And life skills add great value to a student's life by empowering him/her with the qualities that are essential to stand out in this both personal and professional life.

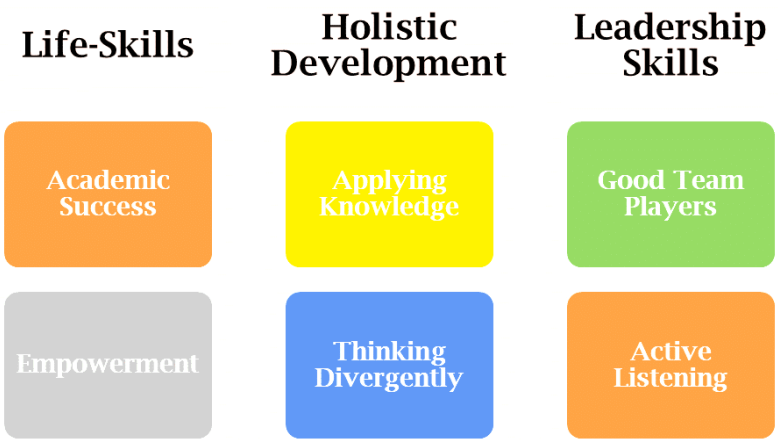
2. Promotes Holistic Development

In this post-pandemic world, education is a tool to drive purpose and simplifies real-world challenges. Skill development in education supports a student's holistic development in many ways. In this way, it helps students to identify their individual strengths and weaknesses. And also builds the capacity to apply their gained knowledge to real-life situations. Skill development has numerous advantages. And one prominent one is that it develops critical thinking capacity, and makes an individual capable of problem-solving.

All in all, holistic development promoted through skill-based learning supports the development of a well-rounded personality. And such students are fully capable of thinking divergently, applying knowledge, and contributing to society at large.

3. Hones Leadership Skills

The next advantage that proves the importance of skill development in education is the support given to develop leadership qualities. In the words of a leading stakeholder, skill education or skill-based education creates impeccable opportunities to build leadership qualities in students. It helps students to the art of active listening, teaches them how to be organized, and inspires them to be good team players.



Ways to Integrate 21st Century Skills in Education

Elements of NPE 2020

The recent National Policy of Education 2020 envisions an educational ecosystem that can prepare our students for the future of the global job market. NPE 2020 preempts a major takeover of unskilled jobs by artificial intelligence, machine learning, big data, etc. The policy suggests building multidisciplinary abilities in students through the integration of computer science, mathematics, and data science in education.

On the lines of this futuristic vision, top traditional/online schools have already introduced courses/subjects like Computer Education and Environmental Education, etc. to develop digital skillsets and design thinking abilities in students. In the upcoming years, our system will see more of these changes to promote education for skilling.

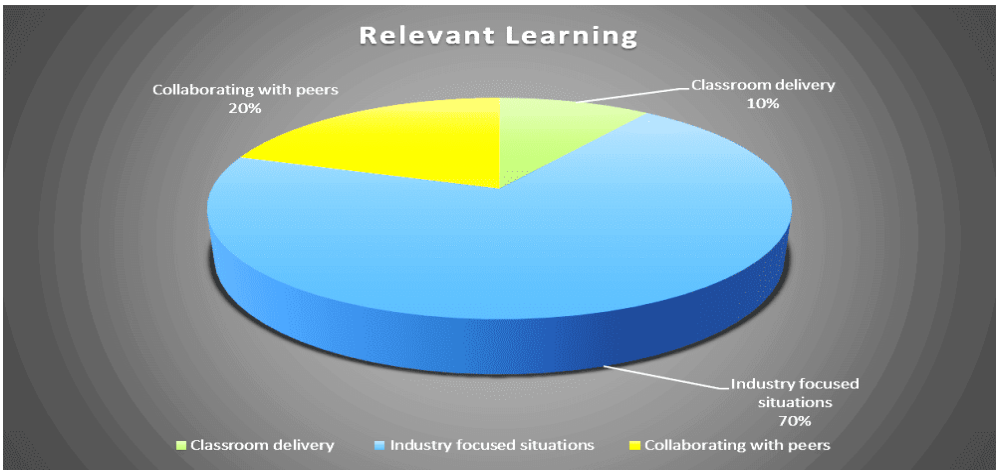
Integrating ICT in School Education

Another effective way to integrate skill-based learning into school education is through the use of Information and Communication Technology. Most of us already know that the biggest advantage of online learning is the power to tailor a student's education as per his/her unique needs. This helps in building skills in students as per their personality types. And eventually, supports them in following their aptitude as per their preferences. ICT creates a perfect design that promotes education for skilling. Because it helps students to enjoy greater autonomy. And nurtures their individual strengths appropriately.

Learner-Centric Classroom

Another effective way of incorporating 21st century skills in education is to revolutionize our classrooms. And make them learner-centric. This means that our curriculum planning, modules, resources, repositories, and training opportunities (at the higher levels) must focus on relevant education that promotes experiential learning. An interesting write-up in a journal segregates relevant learning with the following weightage:

- 10% delivery in the classrooms.
- 70% through industry-focused situations.
- 20% by collaborating with peers.



Conclusion

Employability is a significant factor that drives our nation's growth. In fact, education for skilling offers an ultimate solution to help our younger generations contribute as productive members of the global village. Let's empower our students with futuristic skills. And very soon we will see the magic of the world's youngest workforce unfold in many fascinating ways.

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An Assessment of the Essential Performance Measures For Physical Education Students in India's Higher Education

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Abstract:

This exploration paper aims to assess the key exhibition markers (KPIs) for actual schooling understudies in advanced education organizations in India. The review centers around recognizing and surveying the fundamental factors that add to the scholar and actual progress of understudies signed up for actual schooling programs across various colleges and universities in the country. A blended strategies approach was utilized, consolidating both quantitative information examination and subjective input from understudies and teachers. The examination discoveries give important experiences into the viability of KPIs in the Indian advanced education setting, empowering organizations to improve actual schooling programs and advance understudy prosperity.

Keywords: *Actual Training, Key Execution Markers, Advanced education, India, Understudy Achievement, Scholastic Accomplishment, Wellness, Wellbeing, Appraisal.*

Introduction:

Actual training is a necessary part of advanced education, and its importance reaches out past advancing actual wellness. In the Indian setting, with its different schooling scene, assessing the key exhibition pointers (KPIs) for actual training understudies becomes vital. This exploration paper tries to investigate and survey the effect of explicit KPIs on scholastic accomplishments, actual wellness, and generally speaking prosperity of understudies signed up for actual training programs across different colleges and schools in India.

Objectives:

- To study the essential factors affecting physical education students
- To understand the approaches applied in higher education for physical education students

Research Methodology:

Research Plan:

A blended strategies research configuration was taken on to acquire far-reaching bits of knowledge into the viability of KPIs for actual schooling understudies in advanced education in India. Both quantitative and subjective information were gathered and examined.

Participants:

The exploration included actual instruction understudies from various Indian colleges and schools. Furthermore, teachers and educators answerable for conveying actual training courses were additionally remembered for the review.

Information Assortment:

Quantitative information was gathered through reviews and scholastic execution records, while subjective information was acquired through meetings and center-gathering conversations.

Information Examination:

Quantitative information was dissected utilizing factual programming, and subjective reactions were exposed to topical investigation to recognize repeating examples and topics.

Results and Discoveries:

•**Scholarly Execution and Actual work:** The examination tracked down a huge positive connection between scholastic presentation and standard actual work among actual training understudies in Indian advanced education organizations. Understudies who took part in proactive tasks showed worked on mental capacities, concentration, and scholarly accomplishments contrasted with the people who didn't take part in normal proactive tasks.

•**Local Varieties in Support:** The review recognized outstanding provincial varieties in actual training cooperation across various states in India. A few districts displayed more elevated levels of commitment and premium in actual training, while others battled with lower support rates. These provincial aberrations call for fitted techniques to upgrade understudy commitment and advance active work in regions with lower cooperation rates.

•**Challenges in Framework and Assets:** The absence of legitimate foundations and assets arose as a critical test looked at by actual schooling programs in India. A few colleges and schools needed satisfactory games offices, gear, and assets, ruining the powerful execution of actual training educational plans. Addressing these foundation challenges is fundamental to working on the nature of actual schooling in advanced education establishments.

•**Orientation Differences:** The exploration featured orientation aberrations in actual schooling cooperation and execution among Indian advanced education understudies. Female understudies, specifically, confronted exceptional difficulties connected with cultural standards, social assumptions, and admittance to sports offices. Advancing orientation comprehensive methodologies and giving equivalent open doors to both male and female understudies are vital for cultivating orientation value in actual schooling.

•**Effect of Financial Variables:** Financial elements were found to impact understudy admittance to and support in actual schooling programs. Understudies from lower financial foundations frequently confronted hindrances like restricted admittance to sports offices, absence of monetary assets for athletic gear, and contending needs. Tending to these financial elements is pivotal in advancing inclusivity and guaranteeing equivalent open doors for all understudies in actual schooling.

•**Teacher Capability and Preparing:** The review accentuated the meaning of educator skill and expert preparation in forming understudies' actual schooling encounters. Teachers who showed aptitude in their separate fields and utilized imaginative showing philosophies decidedly affected understudy inspiration, commitment, and in general learning results. Putting resources into educator preparation and proficient advancement can essentially improve the nature of actual schooling guidance in Indian advanced education.

•**Significance of Extracurricular Exercises:** Cooperation in extracurricular proactive tasks was related to working on general prosperity and social improvement among actual training understudies. Understudies who participated in group activities and extracurricular exercises detailed more elevated levels of social cooperation, collaboration, and administration abilities. Incorporating a different scope of extracurricular exercises into actual instruction projects can advance comprehensive understudy improvement.

Conclusion:

The assessment of key execution pointers for actual schooling understudies in advanced education in India gives important bits of knowledge into the complex effect of actual training programs. The examination discoveries highlight the significance of considering different factors, for

example, scholastic execution, local aberrations, framework challenges, orientation inclusivity, financial contemplations, educator skill, and extracurricular exercises.

To upgrade actual training in Indian advanced education organizations, fundamental to foster extensive techniques to address the recognized difficulties and benefit from the open doors. Instructive policymakers ought to put resources into further developing games framework, giving satisfactory assets, and offering proficient advancement amazing open doors for actual schooling teachers. Furthermore, advancing orientation inclusivity and cultivating a climate that empowers understudies from all foundations to take part in actual schooling is essential for making a fairer opportunity for growth.

Besides, establishments ought to effectively energize and uphold extracurricular proactive tasks, as they assume an essential part in understudies' general prosperity and social turn of events. By embracing an all-encompassing way to deal with actual training, advanced education organizations can contribute not exclusively to understudies' actual wellness but additionally to their scholastic achievement and self-improvement. By and large, the examination features the capability of actual training programs in advanced education to affect understudies' lives, cultivating better and more drew-in people inside the Indian culture emphatically.

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An Evaluation of Hiring Procedures and Their Influence on Staff Efficiency with Particular Reference to Bangalore IT Companies

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Abstract:

The Exploration paper means to pursuits at a higher technique for enlistment for IT Organizations through a scope of modes, for example, innovation assessment and enrollment patterns from enrollment gateways. The methodology for selecting competitors can envelop numerous elite channels and practices. The strategies comprise practices, for example, online enlistment, holding position fairs, grounds enrollment, and the improvement of representative reference programs. The philosophy at the rear of every methodology ordinarily frames the specific enrollment channel that will be utilized for every technique. Web-based enrolling channel comprises of occupation sheets and interpersonal organization. Every enlistment channel can be decided on its productivity via more than a couple of measurements and proficiency of enrollment can be judged through various boundaries, for example, execution of the representative and wearing down pace of the worker.

Keywords: *Recruitment Procedure, Staff Efficiency, Human Asset Planning, Turnover*

Introduction:

The review focuses on a superior system for enrollment for IT Organizations through different modes, for example, innovation survey and enlistment patterns from enlistment entryways. The procedure for enrolling up-and-comers can incorporate various channels and practice. The strategies comprise of practices, for example, online enrollment, holding position fairs, grounds enlistment and the improvement of representative reference program. The approach behind every strategy normally frames the particular enlistment channel that will be utilized for every technique. Internet enrolling channel incorporates work sheets and interpersonal organization. Every enrollment channel can be decided on its effectiveness by different measurements.

Current Circumstance:

A viable enrolling strategy will affect Association impacts on the Representative execution, maintenance and weakening rate. An association's ability impacts altogether influences on the execution and Authoritative Execution. Successful selecting is groundwork of hierarchical execution. Viable enrollment practice alludes to the accepted procedures of obtaining of the Representatives from different channels of enlistment, for example, section level Work fair, stroll in interview and Grounds Interview. The center level workers are chosen through the web-based entertainment enrollment Viz. LinkedIn, Worker reference, Consultancy and different Places of work. It varies according to conventional enlistment points of view by expressly interfacing the firm system and setting to enrollment practices and exercises inside that firm.

An association can look over various ways to deal with enlist potential work candidates. Customary ways to deal with selecting incorporate sources, for example, representative references, paper work postings, business organizations, and direct candidates/walk-ins. All the more as of late, associations have gone to eccentric methodologies of enlisting, informal community selecting i.e., enrolling through internet based person to person communication sites, like Facebook or LinkedIn.

As per Schwab (1982), such different selecting approaches contrast in the sorts planned representatives they reach and, considerably, have various ramifications for pre-enlist results (e.g., candidate quality and amount) and post-recruit results (e.g., worker execution and maintenance).

Truth be told, a broad group of examination, traversing more than 50 years and across different exploration spaces (e.g., the board, human science, and work financial matters), has inspected the viability of different enrollment sources. This writing frequently isolates enrollment sources into one or the other two (i.e., casual and formal) or three (i.e., inside, outside, and direct candidates/walk-ins) general classifications (Wanous, 1992).

Representative references, companion/relative references, in-house sees, and rehires are regularly delegated inside or casual sources, as workers enrolled through these methods probably have procured inside data about the association. Paper work postings, grounds enlisting, and business offices are in many cases delegated outside or formal enrollment sources and normally have negligible inside data about the association. It additionally assists with consolidating and incorporate the different connections like the application framework on the authority site of the organization, the spontaneous applications, rethinking enlistment, a ultimate conclusion making to the primary enrollment process. It keeps a mechanized dynamic information base of the candidates working with the ability the board and expanding the effectiveness of the enlistment processes. It gives an adaptable, robotized and intuitive point of interaction between the internet based application framework, the enlistment division of the organization and the work searcher.

Enlistment is a huge movement in an association that keeps on getting away from the consideration of many individuals, who rarely understand it's worth or measure its effect on the association's top-line and main concern. An association makes an enormous measure of interest in the enlistment cycle which incorporates time, cash and different assets. The presentation of the representative and maintenance of the worker are two central point beginning are searching for.

Literature Review:

There is no agreement among the scientists about the phases of the enrollment cycle. These stages might be endeavoring from three to four in this paper, a five-stage enrollment process is picked differing from earlier writing in three perspectives. In the first place, the cycle gathered all t h e three: work investigation, expected set of responsibilities, and individual determination into one phase, following the HR specialists' perspectives recognizing that each of the three are interrelated in the business climate inside the pilot testing stage. Second, it has added an extra assessment and appraisal stage toward the finish of the interaction to guarantee the adequacy and productivity of the actual cycle. Furthermore, a criticism circle is added to guarantee the persistent turn of events, proficiency and viability. At last, the cycle is separated into two primary sub-processes, the fundamental and the center enrollments.

To begin with, Human Asset Planning (HRP) happens as an incorporated piece of the corporate field-tested strategy, where corresponding linkages between both are very sensible. Each of the three, work examinations, the expected set of responsibilities, and individual detail fall into the single phase of the enrollment cycle. Thereafter associations choose either to obtain ability inside or remotely. The two techniques expect examination to be run for either to search for required abilities from beyond the association or to recognize gifted individuals inside the association. Besides, associations need to choose explicit wellsprings of enlistment to turn to in either interior or outside enrollment strategies. At long last, enlistment assessment and evaluation presented a two-standard configuration as a proposed step in this examination. The first is ("Enlistment process assessment")

the overall assessment designs like expense per employ, absolute number of up-and-comers or potentially qualified pool of competitors produced, enrollment picture and others. The subsequent one is ("Assessing enrollment strategies and sources adequacy") through utilizing objective estimates like representative nonappearances, residency, responsibility, and so on.

Breaugh (2013) regrets that the different explores on enrollment is disconnected, without an unmistakable association between factors that interlink the enlistment interaction. In the past the enlistment and choice capability had been seen as a conventional HR capability implanted in psychometric model, absent a lot of importance, yet it is presently more engaged, refined and decisively determined (Millmore, 2003). The enrollment and determination capabilities are intently between related and the key components distinguished across these definitions are the hierarchical exercises and choices taken to recognize, draw in and impact individuals with right skills to apply for an opportunity as their vocation decision (Mayson and Barret, 2006).The cycle includes finding and choosing candidates whom the scout views as fit and ready to add to the most extreme to the association.

Worker turnover markers. A concentrate by Milman (2001) investigated the explanations for the turnover of hourly workers in the fascination business. The creator concentrated on 13 little and medium-sized offices in the Orlando region. To lessen worker turnover, most directors inclined toward impetuses like compensation, advantages, advancements, and preparing. Notwithstanding, this study showed that these endeavors frequently missed their objective and that cutting edge administrators and bosses were the way to drawing in and holding representatives.

The representative turnover is a basic issue that needs compelling administration by the neighborliness business pioneers (Kim and Jogaratnam, 2010). The aftereffects of examination concentrates on recommended that successful administration rehearses were basic to worker maintenance. An examination of reactions got from an overview by Kim and Jogaratnam (2010) uncovered that human asset the board methodologies, for example, work qualities, representative contribution in direction, and low feelings of anxiety could be satisfactory marks of occupation fulfillment while unfortunate administration and natural inspiration variables probably won't be satisfactory indicators of occupation fulfillment (Kim and Jogaratnam, 2010).Lastly, Milman (2001) made sense of that Workers were bound to allude companions or relatives to the ongoing boss assuming they had a superior feeling of satisfaction with the present place of employment, a superior comprehension of the gig obligations, a more steady timetable, better correspondence with the directors, better retirement designs, an accessible childcare office, and a superior comprehension of the organization strategies.

In the Romanian examination closed to recognize who had the high ground in enrollment, enlistment obligation ended up being a typical movement between both HRM and line chiefs, taking into account that HRM had the advantage (Prodan et al., 2009, pp. 100-101). In Leat and El Kot's (2008) study, results showed that Egyptian-possessed associations recognized found that the enlistment obligation lay with both HRM and line supervisors; taking into account the HRM had the high ground. In any case, in Taiwan enlistment and determination were mutually dealt with by HRM and line administrators, and line executives had a high ground in HRM capabilities (Hsu and Leat, 2000, p. 417).

The avocation was that the line directors needed greater association in the enrollment choices connecting with their staff. In this way, these outcomes feature the need to distinguish who holds enlistment obligations inside MNCs in Egypt. As the obtaining of talented faculty would considerably

help in private, authoritative, and public achievement; productive, and powerful administration of the human component would significantly assist any economy with loving Egypt to thrive and deal with. Further the review not just assesses their effect on the exhibition of the representative yet additionally stresses how this exploration study is significant and helpful to numerous others.

This powerful administration would require rebuilding the fundamental HRM capabilities in the market to be set-up on productive and viable bases and cycles. One of such essential capabilities is enrollment. In the worldwide HR challenge review, enlistment was positioned among the top issues in Africa in 2005 and further defensive feelings rejected enrollment from thought (World Alliance of Staff The Executives Affiliations, 2005, pp. 12-14).

The investigations referred to above detail the different enlistment rehearses that present my review points breaking down the adequacy of different methods of enrollment rehearses influence on worker exhibitions significance of the exploration to other people. All in all, it will lay out the reasoning for the proposed proposition, and will in this way continue flawlessly into Exploration Questions or Points.

Objectives:

- To enquire into the different strategies for enlistment and their effect on the execution of representatives.
- To survey the hierarchical approach's influence on steady loss.
- To examine the idea of representative commitment to terms of powerful enrollment.

Research Technique:

Research Plan:

The expressive review query design was utilized for the review. Enlightening review is a method of collecting records to respond to questions concerning the state-of-the-art status of the worry in the review (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The populace of the review is the workers of three chosen worldwide partnerships situated in Bangalore City, India used to be thought about. Because of the inaccessibility of the careful populace Purposive example approach was utilized to pick an example of 25 faculty in each branch completing 50 representatives and browsed each global relationship above for the review. In its entirety, around 150 examples sizes.

Measurable Trial of Hypothesis:

The two speculations utilized for the paper were tried at 95% certainty level (or 5% degree of importance) and the likelihood esteem (PV). The choice decides is that, assuming the PV is under 0.05, we reject the invalid speculation. We acknowledge the invalid speculation, assuming the PV was viewed as more prominent than 0.05.

Hypothesis: H01: Table 1: T-test Employee performance won't be significantly impacted by an effective recruitment strategy.

Test Value = 0.05					
T	**Df**	**Probability Value (2-tailed)**	**Mean Difference**	**95% Confidence Interval of theDifference**	
				Lower	**Upper**
21.853	149	.000	2.41667	2.1981	2.6352

From Table 1, it was found that the t-measurement esteem gave 21.85, and a PV of 0.000. Since the PV of 0.000 is under 0.05 at 5% degree of importance and presuming that there is a critical connection between Successful method of enrollment will essentially affect representative execution.

Hypothesis: H02:

Table 2: T-test the rate of employee attrition is not significantly affected by the effective manner of recruitment.

Test Value = 0.05					
T	**Df**	**Probability Value (2-tailed)**	**Mean Difference**	**95% Confidence Interval of the Difference**	
				Lower	**Upper**
19.857	149	.000	2.13667	1.9240	2.3493

From Table 2, the t-measurement esteem was 19.857, and a PV of 0.000. Since the PV of 0.000 is under 0.05 at 5% degree of significance presume that there is a critical connection between Powerful methods of enlistment essentially affecting whittling down the pace of representative.

Conclusion and Proposals:

The review infers that the association's solidarity or shortcoming comes from the type of its laborers and a fair achievement technique permits an association to encourage fitting and qualified specialists that might upgrade execution. the usage of achievement organization and inside laborer proposal inside the achievement/choice strategy permits an association to enroll committed and useful specialists through enlistment through the impact of host local area winds up in structure unskillfulness. In thinking about the examination discoveries, the review suggests the following.

- It had been also directed that organizations should examine utilizing through a fiery and serious specialist proposal since it upgrades coaching, observing, acquiescence, and preparing among laborers and accordingly increment productivities of laborers. It moreover makes work environmental elements extra well disposed and pleasurable as representatives work with companions because laborers allude to others like them.
- The concentrate moreover prescribes that organizations should enroll upheld the fitness of the competitors on playing the obligation obligations than thought upheld have local area impacts to ensure that successful applicant is used to playing out the ideal obligation.
- Associations will utilize business organizations inside the demonstration of achievement and decision anyway oughtto be open to uncover the duty description and responsibility to modify them pick the best suitable contender for them.

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A Scrutiny on the Possibilities and Challenges of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry in Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract:

The appearance of globalization has made the Indian drug industry prosper its activity in both home and worldwide business sectors. The surprising episode of infectious illness all around the world destroyed the Indian drug industry as well. The lowest creation cost and biggest exporter of value nonexclusive medications when contrast with the US and Europe made the Indian drug industry a center of worldwide drug stores. Yet the Indian drug industry faces serious experiences like the absence of clinical preliminaries, poor Research and development, checks and equilibrium in government rules and guidelines, and so on. The goal of this examination paper is to comprehend the valuable open doors and difficulties faced by the Indian drug industry in Corona virus-19 - 19 circumstances winning all over the world.

Keywords: *Globalization, Drugs, Conventional, Corona virus Possibilities, Difficulties.*

Introduction:

A brief look at the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry during Corona virus:

The Indian drug industry is considered the "Pharmacy of the world". Around 60% of endlessly sedates-related items are delivered and supplied to the rest of the world. As far as creation India is positioned third and in second situation in utilizing drug as well as biotech-related regions in the around the world. India positioned the fourteenth situation as far as worth as well. The quality and reasonable expense of nonexclusive medications to the world make India a worldwide forerunner in the pharma world. Around 200 nations, the Indian drug industry trades a wide range of medications and clinical-related items. There is an immense spray in turnover in 2021(4200 crores) homegrown drug market. In 2018, turnover was 1.29 lakhs crores however in 2019 it took a major leap toward 1.4 lakhs crores. That shows the rising interest in homegrown markets due to Corona virus. The commodity of medications and clinical-related items has reached US$ 24.44 billion in 2021. A combined spray in FDI (Unfamiliar Direct Speculation) inflows on drug area from April 2000 to Walk 2021 is assessed at around US$ 17.99 billion.

The medical care framework in India is separated into public and confidential frameworks. There are around 3000 enrolled firms in the drug area itself and 10,500 modern units as well. The Indian medical care framework assumes a pivotal part in the doing combating of worldwide pandemic (Corona virus). At the point when the entire world experienced the first wave, India confronted it unequivocally yet the subsequent wave shook our country gravely. The significant prevention looked at by the Indian drug industry during the pandemic circumstance was the powerlessness to supply fundamental items of ideal interest. The rising interest in testing units, PPE packs, veils, sanitizers, oxygen supplies, a serious shortage of medications, for example, redeliver, tocilizumab and so on and different fundamentals ruin industry creation. The predominance of private well-being areas made a migraine to the government in Corona virus because of double estimating strategies in treating Corona

virus patients. In any case, in the process of everything working out, the drug business defeated all chances and began prudent moves toward beating the third wave. The four central issues of advancement in the Indian drug industry:

- ✓ The development of the Indian economy cleared the way for greater venture and development certainty to financial backers of both homegrown and far-off nations.
- ✓ The development and advancement of new and existing medication items on the lookout.
- ✓ Expanding base in the U.S. market because of reasonable costs and great nonexclusive items.
- ✓ Expanding Indian base in Asian nations like Japan and China.

Objectives:

- To comprehend the potential open doors in the Indian drug industry in Corona virus.
- To figure out the different difficulties faced by the Indian drug industry in Corona virus.

Research Methodology:

The current review is an optional, current reality for the study being gathered from different reports and distributions of the Legislature of India, RBI different issues, journals, articles, papers, and so on.

Possibilities in the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry:

India is one of the special nations that ideally leveled the first influx of COVID-19 spread because of mindful and fitting preventive advances. This occurred because of the fortress of the tremendous drug area. In addition to the fact that it satisfied the neighborhood need our drug industry sent out huge lumps of medications everywhere. In the Corona virus time frame, the Indian drug area traded 165.5 lakhs of COVAX (Corona virus antibody) to 71 countries including both created and agricultural nations.

Largest pool of experts:

Being the biggest English-talking populace, an exceptionally talented and untalented expert is the fundamental benefit of the country. In this way, in contrast with the West, the Indian drug industry is honored with labor supply as well as assets. The cerebrum channel in the clinical field to different nations is tremendous. There is popularity for Indian specialists, medical caretakers, drug specialists, and so on in the Bay and European nations.

High Expertise:

The up gradation of all the most recent innovations in the pharma area expands the quality and amount of medications. It diminishes the slacks underway of medications and medication-related items. The update of most recent advancements and convenient execution by pharma organizations expanded their business sectors at both provincial and worldwide levels.

Cumulative products:

The rising interest in our drugs and restorative items in far off nations is because of excellent and amount at sensibly cost. It is conceivable because of modest work market, immense homegrown base, minimal expense of creation, updating advancements, developments and advancement, and so forth. As per IBEF, the commodity of pharma and pharma related items has aggregately expanded from US$10 billion to 19 billion from the year 2012 to 2019.The product advancement projects of the public authority supported products of drug items to entire over the world.

Growing clinical the travel industry:

The rising interest of clinical the travel industry in homegrown and global level is because of profoundly qualified mastery in conventional and current medication. The expense of treatment is reasonable when contrast with western nations. The quality and offices in clinical field are strongly recommendable. As per The travel industry division, the quantity of vacationers from different pieces of world visiting for clinical the travel industry expanding consistently. The clinical the travel industry in India summed around US$ 3 billion out of 2015 and it expanded to US$ 9 billion of every 2020.

The progressions in the patent systems from cycle to item, convenient unofficial law and supporting business sector assisted the Indian drug industry with eclipsing in the worldwide market.

Experiences in Indian Pharmaceutical Industry:

The Indian drug industry has faced extreme difficulties during the most recent couple of years. The drug industry faces troublesome time because of arising new sickness and finding all anticipation and healing techniques.

Inadequate clinical preliminaries:

In India, restricted clinical preliminaries is the one of the difficulties of this industry. The progress of any recently evolved drugs relies upon various preliminaries in labs. The final result of nonstop preliminaries is endorsement of medications created by the organization. For each clinical preliminaries, the organization spending tremendous cash on Research and development and labor supply. One of the MIT studies brought up that just 13.8% of medications got endorsement from Food and Medication Organization (FDA).

Unstable evaluating and strategy climate:

The significant downside is the adjustment of estimating approaches startlingly which establish favorable climate for additional venture and Research and development in the business. It makes a terrible picture for unfamiliar as well as homegrown financial backers.

Heavy imports:

India might be center point for world drug store on account of conventional medications. Be that as it may, in the genuine picture, it is vigorously shippers of dynamic drug fixings (Programming interface) and different intermediates. Around 65-70% of imports of Programming interface are from China. It makes extreme issue to our nation decisively, regionally and monetarily.

Quality Issues:

Indian drug industry has dealt with difficult issues due continuous FDA (Food and Medication Organization) checks and dissatisfaction. At the point when contrast and its partners of both creating and created nations improve, speculation, quality and innovation isn't moved up to an ideal level.

Breakage of medical care framework:

The flare-up of pandemic broke the whole medical services framework in India. Disturbing pace of patient's step by step prompted shortage in beds, accessibility of oxygen in clinics, clinical hardware's, clinical staffs and so on.

Low expense in the medical services area:

In India, spending plan cost distributed for medical services area is only a small sum when contrast and tremendous populace is round 1.26 percent of Gross domestic product. This shows low inclusion in country as well as metropolitan medical care area. Our venture is minute when contrast with some of emerging nations.

Increasing way of life sickness:

Because of progress in ways of life and changing utilization designs prompts rising way of life sicknesses, for example, respiratory failure, diabetics, hyper pressure, and so on. In the Corona virus time frame administrations, for example, e-medication and e-counsel offices expanded massively because of way of life sicknesses.

The government has wanted to increment use in medical care area. The public authority of India intended to lessen imports of Programming interfaces from China so new task were sent off, for example, Aatmanirbar Bharat to make Indian pharma area confident and independent. The point of the undertaking to diminish a wide range of guideline including charge, stable supporting design, confidence of Programming interface, reliable inventory network the executives, setting up of SEZ's for pharma area and so on.

Conclusion:

Indian drug industry has more extension in the approaching future. Only in just couple of areas benefitted in this pandemic circumstance. Notwithstanding every one of the difficulties Indian drug industry can overcome all chances. In order to restoration Indian drug industry government ought to give more impetuses to lift and confidence in specific area, for example, Programming interface drugs, clinical gadgets where vigorously imported from different nations. India stood unshaken in first wave

however the subsequent wave dissipated drug industry entirely yet presently India drug industry gained from past unpleasant encounters and is expecting and planning to beat third wave.

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A Parallel Examination of the Fluctuation of Stock Prices of Banking Organizations in the Public and Private Sectors

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Abstract:

Interest in value is a worthwhile chance to make best return and to fence against the danger of expansion. The financial exchange is the one of the main speculation road that comprises large number of protections. NSE and BSE are the main stock trades working in India. NSE was the primary trade in the country to give a cutting edge, completely mechanized screen-based electronic exchanging framework which offered simple exchanging office to the financial backers spread across the length and broadness of the country. NSE has a few records which serve financial backers of various areas. Expansive market records like Nifty 50, Nifty 100, Nifty 500, Nifty midcap 50, Nifty midcap 250, and Nifty little cap 100 act as a benchmark for estimating the exhibition of the stocks or portfolios. NSE claims separate sectoral files like Nifty Auto, Nifty Bank, Nifty FMCG, and Nifty IT and so on which support financial backers in figuring out the execution of different modern areas in the economy. There are 3 files particularly for banking area to be specific, Nifty Bank, Nifty Private Bank, Nifty PSU Bank for banking organizations. Nifty Bank comprises 12 banks, 9 from private and 3 public area banks recorded in NSE, Nifty Private Bank comprises of 10 Private area banks and Nifty PSU bank comprises 12 public area banks recorded in NSE. Choice of protections for the venture is an essential work that expects inside and out study and better mindfulness concerning share cost developments. This study plans to comprehend the instability of offer costs of three financial organizations one of private and public area. As it is an insightful examination, optional information has been utilized for the review. Apparatuses utilized for this are rate, Pattern lines and Market Pointers. Further, the review dissected the market instability by utilizing mean, standard deviation, and relationship utilizing the opening and shutting costs and month-to-month normal costs. Expanded development in the pace of non-performing resources particularly on account of public area banks fostered a negative picture of the essence of banks. Demonetization declared by the focal Govt. on the eighth Nov 2016 brought a major debate up in the country respecting its effect. Various tricks connected with banking area as the non-reimbursement of gigantic advances by corporations were likewise come into the news after the date of demonetization. In the illumination of every one of these, this study endeavors to look at the presentation of public area saves money with private area banks in its stock cost. It concentrates on the exhibition of stock costs of banking area organizations and its instability during the most recent one year time frame begins from 1st Sep 2021 to 31st Aug 2022.

Keywords: *Private Bank, Public area bank, Nifty Bank, Nifty Private Bank, Nifty PSU Bank*

Introduction:

In the cutting-edge financial framework, banks assume a vital part in the monetary turn of events. It plays a crucial part in building the financial matters of a person as well as the country. The boundless financial arrangement of India has more noteworthy significance as it shapes the lifesaver of monetary action of both rustic and metropolitan regions. The improvement of a country for the most part relies upon the presence of advanced monetary area that upholds Industry, Horticulture,

training, family, and so on by giving credit advances and other monetary help. The presence of banks empowers capital arrangement and creates reserve funds propensities among people in general. Banks are the credit makers. They support the country in balancing out the cash supply and channeling the assets to useful areas. The Indian Financial industry has added to the monetary development of the country. This area has gone through huge turns of events and financial backers accept it as an area having a future thriving. Save Bank of India is the national bank of the country; it directs the financial business in India and guarantees money-related solidness in the economy.

In India Banks are characterized into various gatherings, for example, planned and unscheduled business banks, public area banks, confidential banks, unfamiliar banks and agreeable banks. RBI as of late allowed to begin installment banks too in India. Business banks involve a large part of the Indian financial framework which comprises public area and confidential area banks. In the period from 1991 onwards striking development in the financial area occurred concerning the progression of monetary strategies. According to the Narasimham Board proposal RBI allowed passage of private area players in the Indian Financial framework. At present India has a great many financial areas which comprises 21 public area banks and 20 confidential area banks. This study endeavors to think about the instability of offer cost of public area manages an account with private area banks.

Review of Literature:

Gajera Alpeshkumar (2016) in his theories presumed that profit from resources is high in confidential area banks while return on value is high in open area banks which shows that private area banks have ideal usage of their resources. One purpose for deviation is public area banks have a network in the rustic region that isn't quite as productive as a metropolitan region because public area banks' execution is in unfortunate contrast with private area banks.

In his article, *Chirag V. Jiyani (2015)* presumes that private area banking saw significant development and prevalent monetary administrations. Stores, Advances, Complete Pay, and all-out Costs of private banks have expanded during the review time frame. The concentrate additionally shows that generally speaking monetary presentation of private banks improved during the review time frame.

T.Deva Prasad, C.Chaitanya, and A.Thulasi Kumar (2018) in their article express that outcome that specialized pointers can assume a helpful part in the timing of securities exchange passage and exit. By applying specialized instruments agents or financial backers appreciate significant benefits. Shares unpredictability of banking areas vary from other areas since banking share instability relies on RBI choice.

Baggam S Sailendra, T.Subramanian (2015) in a paper named "A Concentrate on the Specialized Examination of Offer Value Developments of Banking Area with Extraordinary Reference to NSE" distributed in Exchanges on Designing and Sciences, broke down the offer costs of private area banks shows a larger number of changes than public area banks".

Dr. Virender Koundal (2020) in his paper named "Execution of Indian banks in Indian monetary Framework" reasons that different changes affect business banks in India, yet it is understood that the significant advantage is taken by the confidential area banks and unfamiliar banks while public area banks are as yet falling behind on different monetary boundaries.

A. John William, T. Vimala (2015) in an examination paper named "A concentrate on value share value unpredictability of chosen Private banks in (NSE) stock trade" sees that even though

confidential financial organizations take on various functional methodologies the offer instability is comparative for every one of the chose private banks.

Milan B. Undavia (2016) in his paper named "Major Examination of Chosen Public and Confidential Area Banks in India" observed that South Indian Bank is the best stock from private area banks for venture reasons and PNB is the best stock from Public Area banks for speculation reasons.

Malaya Ranjan Mohapatra, Avizeet Lenka, and Subrat Ku-deface Pradhan (2021) in a paper named "An Investigation of Functional Productivity of Business Banks in Indian Monetary Framework: Initially have examined the functional Proficiency of Business Banks in India and difficulties looked by Open area banks. The boundaries considered for the study are work efficiency, branch extension and productivity proportions. The review inferred that interior administration and worker effectiveness of unfamiliar banks are better than different areas of business banks. Public area banks are lingering behind in different monetary boundaries.

Seema Malik (2014) in an exploration paper named "Mechanical Developments in Indian Financial Area: Changed Face of Banking" checked on the impact of mechanical developments and the advantages and difficulties of changing the financial area. Innovation and monetary developments prompted gigantic improvements in financial administrations and tasks over the last many years. Endurance, development and presence rely upon hierarchical adequacy and functional effectiveness in the ongoing situation where client's requirements are changing consistently.

Articulation of the Issue:

The confidential area banks assume an essential part of the Indian economy. They in a roundabout way rouse the public area banks by offering a solid contest to them. In India Banks are arranged into various gatherings, for example, booked and unscheduled business banks, public area banks, confidential banks, unfamiliar banks, and agreeable banks. RBI as of late allowed to begin installment banks too in India. Business banks possess a large part of the Indian financial framework which comprises public area and confidential area banks. In the period from 1991 onwards striking development in the financial area occurred concerning the progression of monetary strategies. According to the Narasimham Advisory group proposal, RBI allowed the passage of private area players in the Indian Financial framework. At present India has a great many financial areas which comprises 21 public area banks and 20 confidential area banks.

Demonetization declared by the focal Govt. on the eighth Nov 2016 brought a major debate up in the country respecting its effect. Various tricks connected with the banking area as non-reimbursement of enormous advances by corporations additionally came into the news after the date of demonetization. In the radiance of every one of these, an endeavor is made to look at the unpredictability of the offer value developments of three banks every one of private area and public area with that of Nifty Confidential bank and Nifty PSU Bank through specialized examination.

Objectives of the Review:

- To review the unpredictability of offer value developments of chosen financial organizations.
- To think about the value developments of private keep money with public area banks.
- To contrast the exhibition of individual offers and Bank Nifty
- To think about the presentation of Nifty Private Manage an account with Nifty PSU bank.

Research System

Three well-known banks were chosen from Nifty Private Bank File and Nifty PSU Bank for the review. A purposive testing method is utilized in this review. The information utilized in for the review is optional where the day-to-day shutting of the Nifty file and day-to-day shutting costs of load

of the banks that show up in the bank record are utilized. The everyday shutting costs have been gathered from the authority site of Public Stock Trade (NSE) for the period from 1st Sep 2021 to 31st Aug 2022.

For information investigation here the clear insights concerning day-to-day shutting costs normal, high, and low are utilized. Instability is made sense of utilizing standard deviation and its coefficient. The Clever list returns and every one of the bank returns have been corresponded to see the relationship.

Time of study:

It means to do a near report on the presentation of stock costs of private area banking organizations with public area banking organizations throughout the previous one-year time span beginning from 1st Sep 2021 to 31st Aug 2022.

Impediments of the Review:

- This study is for the most part done in light of the exhibition of 3 private areas and 3 public area banks which may be not adequate to sum up the entire financial area.
- The review depends on specialized examination and no major elements were thought of.
- The time of study confined for 1st Sep 2021 to 31st Aug 2022 which may be not adequate to foresee the future pattern of market.

Organization Profile:

In this study I have chosen 6 banks 3 from private area and 3 from public area. Underneath depicts the current place of this large number of 6 chose banks.

State Bank of India:

The beginning of the State Bank of India returns to the main 10 years of the nineteenth 100 years with the foundation of the Bank of Calcutta in Calcutta on 2 June 1806. After three years, the bank accepted its contract and was re-planned as the Bank of Bengal (2 January 1809). A remarkable organization, it was the main joint-stock bank of English India supported by the Public authority of Bengal. The Bank of Bengal was subsequently followed by the Bank of Bombay (15 April 1840) and the Bank of Madras (1 July 1843). These three banks stayed at the zenith of present-day banking in India till their combination as the Majestic Bank of India on 27th January 1921.

The Administration Banks Act, which came into procedure on 1 May 1876, brought the three administration banks under a typical rule with comparative limitations on business. The administration Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras with their 70 branches were converged in 1921 to frame the Supreme Bank of India. The new bank assumed the triple job of a business bank, a broker's bank and an investor to the public authority. The foundation of the Hold Bank of India as the national bank of the country in 1935 finished the semi focal financial job of the Royal Bank.

According to the proposal of All India Rustic Credit Study Panel to make a state-cooperated and state-supported bank by assuming control over the Royal Bank of India, and coordinating with it, the previous state-possessed or state-partner banks, a demonstration was as needs be passed in Parliament in May 1955 and the State Bank of India was comprised on 1 July 1955. Afterward, the State Bank of India (Auxiliary Banks) Act was passed in 1959, empowering the State Bank of India to assume control north of eight previous State-related banks as its auxiliaries (later named Partners).

State Bank of India gives a scope of items and administrations to individual, business ventures, huge corporate, public bodies and institutional clients. The Organization had around 22,500 branches and 58,000 ATMs. On 15 February 2021, the Association Bureau endorsed the consolidation of 5

partner manages an account with SBI. At last, the five partner banks, alongside Bharatiya Mahila Bank, converged with SBI on 31 March 2021.

Bank of Baroda:

On twentieth July 1908, under the Organizations Demonstration of 1897, and with a settled up capital of Rs 10 Lacs. begun the legend that has now converted into areas of strength for a, monetary body, THE BANK OF BARODA. Based in Vadodara, Gujarat, India (formerly known as Baroda), Bank of Baroda (BoB) is a state-owned global banking and financial services company. Mumbai is home to its corporate office. It has a cross country organization of 5573 branches including 104 abroad branches. The Bank has changed into 'India's Worldwide Bank.'

Bank of Baroda began its abroad excursion by opening its most memorable branch way back in 1953 in Mombassa, Kenya. Presently Sway has its presence in Australia, Belgium, Hong Kong, China, Mauritius, Bahrain, Oman, USA, UK, UAE, Singapore, Bahamas, Fiji and Republic of South Africa.

Punjab National Bank:

On April 12, 1895, Punjab Public Bank—the most well-known Swadeshi bank in India—was established in Lahore with a working capital of Rs 20,000 and an assessed capital of Rs 2 lac. Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. E.C. Jessawala, Babu Kali Prasono Roy, Lala Harkishan Lal, and Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia, among other far-flung visionaries and nationalists, demonstrated courage in articulating the essence of patriotism by outlining the primary bank that is solely managed by Indians using Indian capital. During the long history of the Bank, 7 banks have converged with PNB. It is a state-possessed company situated in New Delhi, India. Starting around 31 March 2021, the bank has more than 80 million clients, 6,937 branches, and 10681 ATMs across 764 urban communities. PNB has a financial auxiliary in the UK (PNB Worldwide Bank, with seven branches in the UK), as well as branches in Hong Kong, Kowloon, Dubai, and Kabul. It has agent workplaces in Almaty (Kazakhstan), Dubai (Joined Middle Easterner Emirates), Shanghai (China), Oslo (Norway), and Sydney (Australia). In Bhutan, it possesses 51% of Druk PNB Bank, which has five branches. In Nepal PNB claims 20% of Everest Bank Restricted, which has 50 branches. In the end, PNB owns 84% of Kazakhstan's JSC (SB) PNB Bank, which operates four branches.

Axis Bank Ltd:

Axis Bank is the third biggest confidential area bank in India. The Bank offers a whole range of monetary administrations to client fragments covering Enormous and Mid - Corporate, MSME, Agribusiness and Retail Organizations.

The Bank has a huge organization of 2904 homegrown branches (counting expansion counters) and 12,743 ATMs spread the nation over as on 31st March 2020. The abroad tasks of the Bank are spread more than nine global workplaces with branches at Singapore, Hong Kong, Dubai (at the DIFC), Colombo and Shanghai; agent workplaces at Dhaka, Dubai, Abu Dhabi and an abroad auxiliary at London, UK. The worldwide workplaces center around corporate loaning, exchange money, partnership, and speculation banking and obligation organizations.

Pivot Bank is one of the primary new age private area banks to have started tasks in 1994. Determined Endeavour of Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) (formerly known as Unit Trust of India), Extra Security Partnership of India (LIC), General Protection Organisation of India (GIC), Public Insurance Agency Ltd., The New India Confirmation Organisation Ltd., and others advanced the Bank in 1993. The Oriental Insurance Agency Ltd. what's more, Joined India Insurance Agency Ltd. The offer holding of Unit Trust of India was consequently moved to SUUTI, a substance laid out in 2003.

Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd:

Starting from the origin of the recent Kotak Mahindra Money Restricted in 1985, it has been a consistent and certain excursion prompting development and achievement. One of the leading providers of banking and financial services in India, Kotak Mahindra offers a wide range of financial services covering all facets of life. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd is an all in one resource for all financial requirements. The bank offers individual budget arrangements of every sort from investment accounts to charge cards, appropriation of shared assets to disaster protection items. Kotak Mahindra Bank offers exchange banking, works loaning verticals, oversees Initial public offerings and gives working capital advances.

ING Vysya Bank has converged with Kotak Mahindra Keep money with impact from April 1, 2015, and the consolidated element will bear the name Kotak Mahindra Bank.

Kotak Mahindra Bank is an Indian confidential area bank settled in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. In February 2003, Save Bank of India (RBI) gave the permit to Kotak Mahindra Money Ltd., the gathering's lead organization, to continue banking business. It offers a large number of banking items and monetary administrations for corporate and retail clients through an assortment of conveyance directs and concentrated auxiliaries in the space of individual accounting, speculation banking, extra security, and abundance the board

Kotak Mahindra Bank has an organization of 1,348 branches across 675 areas and 2,051 ATMs in the country. In 2020, it is quite possibly of the biggest confidential bank in India by market capitalization.

HDFC Bank Ltd:

The Housing Improvement Money Company Restricted (HDFC) was among quick to get an 'on a fundamental level' endorsement from the Hold Bank of India (RBI) to set up a bank in the confidential area, as a component of RBI's progression of the Indian Financial Industry in 1994. The bank was consolidated in August 1994 for the sake of 'HDFC Bank Restricted', with its enlisted office in Mumbai, India. HDFC Bank started tasks as a Booked Business Bank in January 1995. The Bank had a cross country dissemination organization of 4,787 branches and 12,635 ATM's in 2,691 urban communities/towns.

The offers are recorded on the Bombay Stock Trade Restricted and Public Stock Trade of India Restricted. The Bank's American Store Offers (Promotions) are recorded on the New York Stock Trade (NYSE) under the image 'HDB' and the Bank's Worldwide Vault Receipts (GDRs) are recorded on Luxembourg Stock Trade under ISIN No US40415F2002.

On May 23, 2008, the blend of Centurion Bank of Punjab with HDFC Bank was officially endorsed by Hold Bank of India to finish the legal and administrative endorsement process. According to the plan of combination, investors of CBoP got 1 portion of HDFC Bank for each 29 portions of CBoP.

Table 1: Fundamental Information of Chosen Banks

Symbol	BANKBARODA	SBIN	PNB	HDFCBANK	KOTAKBANK	AXISBANK
Face Value	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	2.00
52 week high	206.65	351.30	231.45	2220.00	1417.00	667.60
52 week low	109.5	232.35	71.65	1738.00	968	447.50

Source: www.nseindia.com

Month to month normal costs of chosen stocks from 1-Sept 2021 to 31-Aug-2022:

Table 2: shows the selected shares' monthly average prices from November 1, 2020, to August 1, 2022.

SI.NO.	Date	SBIN	BANKBARODA	PNB	HDFC	KOTAKBANK	AXISBANK
11	1-Sep-21	278.01	143.33	150.94	1,810.02	1006.88	508.92
12	3-Oct-21	277.30	149.95	151.75	1,821.16	1048.60	496.08
13	1-Nov-21	337.34	174.91	190.23	1,833.42	1017.30	542.64
14	1-Dec-21	325.34	167.65	174.15	1,850.37	1010.74	544.88
15	1-Jan-22	317.66	164.41	175.48	1,911.47	1041.17	579.48
16	1-Feb-22	292.59	152.60	136.70	1,889.69	1063.15	550.37
17	1-Mar-22	261.67	138.80	98.22	1,862.10	1069.21	518.94
18	2-Apr-22	258.67	146.81	98.32	1,928.70	1145.02	517.34
19	2-May-22	262.91	139.81	86.81	2,008.35	1271.09	538.82
20	1-Jun-22	280.90	127.80	85.69	2,064.49	1322.13	525.93
21	2-Jul-22	276.12	124.76	78.95	2,153.67	1355.36	531.80

Table - 2 shows the month-to-month normal of the end costs of chosen shares from 1-Sep-2021 to the long stretch of August 2022. This one year time frame will gives pattern of offer cost development. State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda and Punjab Public Bank are the Public area banks, while HDFC, Kotak Mahendra and Hub bank are private area banks. Normal cost and changeability of offer value likewise can be tracked down through standard deviation.

Interpretation:

It is obvious from the table 2 that private area banks shows an unmistakable vertical pattern and public area banks keep a static mode. Among private area banks HDFC bank and Kotak Mahindra Bank shows higher pace of development and Pivot bank additionally keep a rising force. Punjab Public Bank shows a descending development among public area bank.

Examination of development in the offer costs:

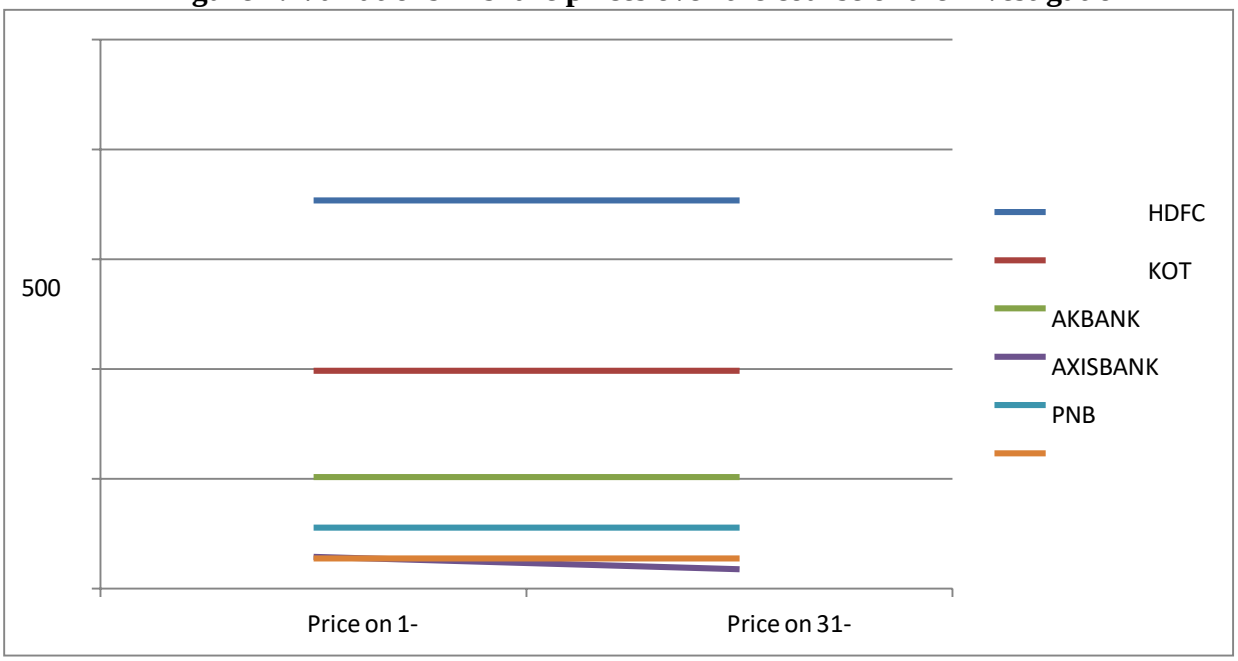
The review time frame goes from 1 Sept 2021 to 31st Aug 2022. Share costs of chosen banks on the primary day of Sept 2021 and current cost (31st Aug 2022) were taken to find the progressions occurred.

Table 3: Variations in the share price across the research period

Name of the Bank	Price on 1-09-2021	Price on 31-08-2022	Change in value	% change
HDFC	1767.6	2061	293.4	16.60
KOTAKBANK	992	1287	295	29.74
AXISBANK	507.55	649	141.45	27.87
PNB	144.45	88.15	-56.3	-38.98
SBIN	277	309	32	11.55
BANKBARODA	138	152	14	10.14

Source: www.nseindia.com

Figure 1: Variations in share prices over the course of the investigation



Interpretation:

From the above table and figure each of the three confidential area banks keep a higher pace of expansion in the offer cost. Kotak Mahindra Bank has the most noteworthy development of 29.74%, firmly followed by Hub bank at pace of 27.87%. Among public area banks State Bank of India and Bank of Baroda shows an increment of 11% and 10% separately. While Punjab Public Bank shows a minimal downfall of 38.98%.

Mean and Standard Deviation:

The standard deviation of the offer costs assists with understanding the inconstancy of the offer value from its mean cost. Day to day shutting costs of chosen shares from 1 Sept 2021 to 1 Aug 2022 are utilized to track down the normal and standard deviation.

Table 4: Coefficient of variance and average price

Name of the Bank	Mean Price	Co-efficient of variation
HDFC	1935.88	6.06
KOTAKBANK	1135.74	11.71
AXISBANK	539.20	6.10
PNB	124.21	32.98
SBIN	280.17	9.57
BANKBARODA	147.28	10.32

Interpretation:

Table 4 shows the typical cost and the scattering of the multitude of 6 chose shares for the time of Sep 2021 to Aug 2022. According to the figures recorded above Punjab Public bank shows the most significant level of instability of 32.98%. HDFC bank keeps minimal instability of 6.06% among the 6 chose banks.

Correlation:

Connection examination is utilized to gauge the level of connection between two constant factors. On the off chance that there is any connection between's two factors that implies both the factors moves in a precise request. Here in this study connection between's chosen financial offers with bank Nifty, Nifty confidential bank and Nifty PSU bank are determined. It supports to find the heading of development of explicit offer costs.

Correlation with Nifty 50 and Nifty Bank Record:

The relationship between's portion value developments of the multitude of chosen imparts to Nifty 50 File and Nifty Bank Record is displayed in table 5.

Table 5: Bank Nifty Correlation

Name of the Bank	Correlation with Nifty 50	Correlation with Nifty Bank
HDFC Bank	0.796342	0.820157
Kotak Mahindra bank	0.735116	0.725217
Axis Bank	0.772274	0.759941
Punjab National Bank	-0.39182	-0.28601
State Bank of India	0.330843	0.439387
Bank of Baroda	0.075927	0.085777

Figure 2: Nifty 50 and Nifty Bank Index Correlation

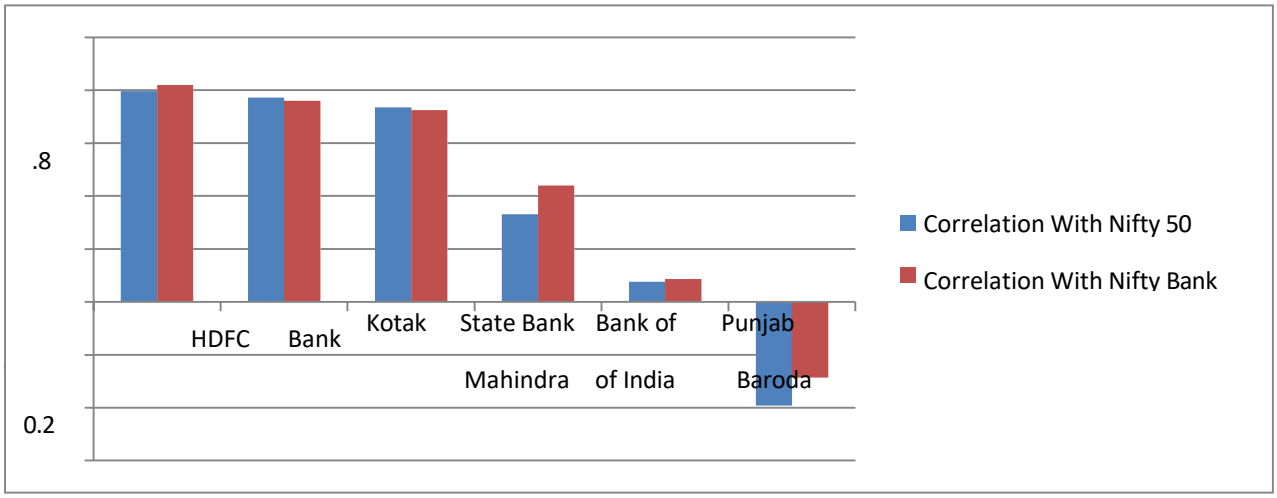


Table 5 and figure 2 shows relationship insights of the month-to-month shutting cost of the singular loads of saves money with Nifty 50 Record and Nifty Bank File. Supplies of all the Private area banks viz. HDFC Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank and Pivot Bank were decidedly associated to the Nifty 50 and Bank Nifty List. From the table obviously, HDFC Bank has most noteworthy connection (Positive) with Nifty 50 and Bank Nifty list among chosen 6 banks. Other banks, for example, Kotak Mahindra Bank and Pivot bank have higher relationships with a mark of +0.77 and +0.750 separately. A public area bank shows a less relationship with the two files. State Bank India has the most elevated connection with Nifty records among public area banks. Punjab Public Bank shows a negative connection with both the lists viable.

Correlation of Public area manages an account with Nifty PSU Bank File:

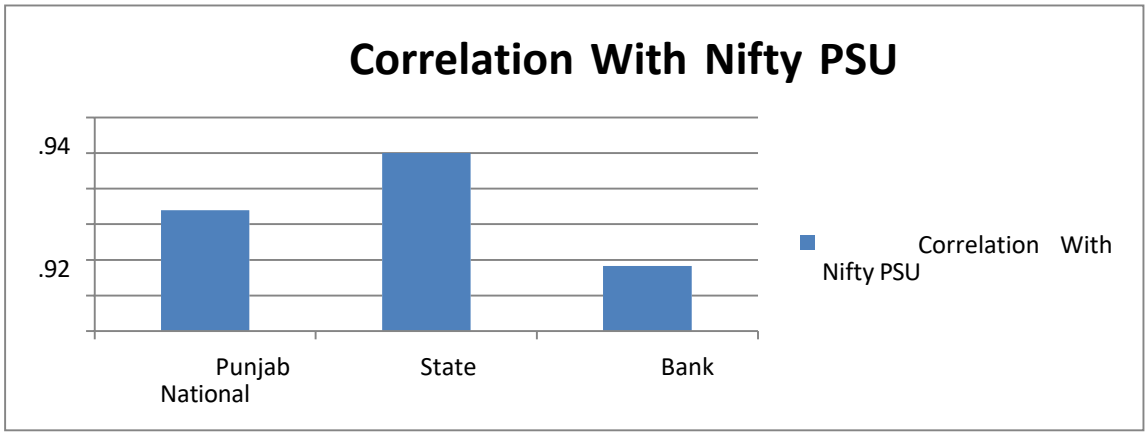
Here in this study thought about the 3 banks from public area. State bank of India, Punjab Public Endlessly bank of Baroda are the public area banks. Table 6 shows the relationship of public area keeps money with Nifty PSU File.

Table 6: Public sector banks' correlation with the Nifty PSU Bank Index

Name of the Bank	Correlation With Nifty PSU Bank
Punjab National Bank	0.887839

State Bank of India	0.92011
Bank of Baroda	0.85646

Figure 3: Public sector banks' correlation with the Nifty PSU Bank Index



Interpretation:

All the public area banks keep a positive relationship in its portion cost development with Nifty PSU Bank File. State Bank of India has the most noteworthy relationship of 0.92 followed by Punjab Public Bank of 0.8878.

Correlation of private area manages an account with Nifty Private Bank record:

HDFC Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank and Hub Bank is the Private area bank thought about here in this review. Connection of offer value development of these manages an account with the Nifty Private Bank File throughout the previous one year time frame is displayed in the table - 6

Table 7: Private sector banks' correlation with the Nifty Private Bank Index

Name of the Bank	Correlation With Nifty Private Bank
HDFC Bank	0.869137
Kotak Mahindra Bank	0.821979
Axis Bank	0.707725

Interpretation:

It is obvious from the table that all the Private area banks keep a positive relationship with Nifty Hidden Bank File. HDFC bank has the most elevated relationship of 0.869 followed by Kotak Mahindra Bank of 0.8219. Hub bank has relationship of 0.707.

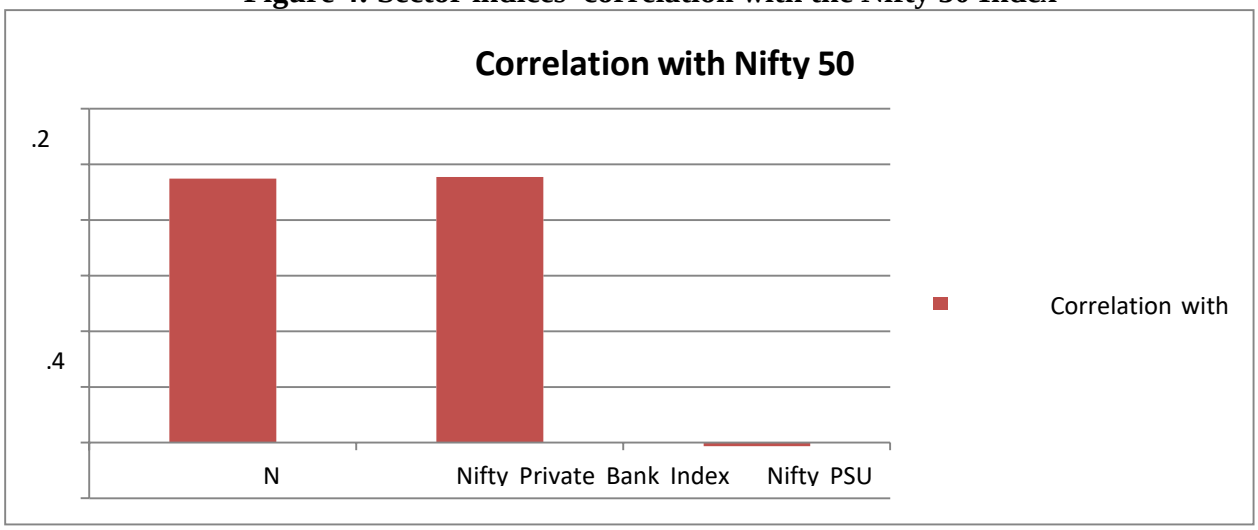
Correlation of Banking sectoral Records with Nifty 50 List:

NSE has three files related with banking organizations. Nifty Bank List address whole financial area whether public or private. Nifty PSU Bank file is another which addresses just the public area banks recorded in NSE. Thirdly Nifty Private Bank Record addressing private area banks recorded with NSE. Here this study attempts to associate the development of these three records with the Nifty 50 list.

Table 8: Sector index correlation with the Nifty 50 index

Name of the Index	Correlation With Nifty 50
Nifty Bank	0.948643193
Nifty Private Bank Index	0.954007127
Nifty PSU Bank Index	-0.012519409

Figure 4: Sector indices' correlation with the Nifty 50 Index



Interpretation:

From the table 8 figure 5 Nifty Bank list and Nifty Private Bank file have high certain relationship of 0.948 and 0.954 separately with Nifty. While Nifty PSU Bank Record shows a negative relationship of - 0.0125 with Nifty 50 file. From this Private banks moves in a similar course of in general Indian economy though open area banking organizations pursues a contrary heading, that is a descending development.

Discoveries and Conclusion:

Financial exchange overall considered as profoundly unstable and its instability is taken as the vital rules while pursuing venture choices. In Indian economy, banking area organizations stands firm on a decent footing in the financial backers mind while choosing stock for speculation. This study endeavored to gauge the instability of chosen organizations from banking area. Assessment of unpredictability helps in evaluating of protections and speculation choices. It likewise indents to think about the instability and patterns of public area keeps money with private area banks.

Discoveries:

- All the Private area banks shows higher pace of development when contrast with public area bank. Kotak Mahindra Bank has a development pace of 29.74, firmly followed by Hub bank 27.87. HDFC bank likewise shows a development pace of 16.6 in the stock cost during the most recent one year. Simultaneously state bank of India and Bank of Baroda made a development of 11% and 10% individually. Punjab public bank recorded a deficiency of 38% in its portion cost.
- Stock costs public area banks are more unpredictable than private area banks. Punjab Public Bank shows the most elevated instability of 32.98% and HDFC Bank shows least unpredictability of 6.06%.
- All the Private area banks shows high sure relationship to the Nifty 50 and Nifty Bank when looks at to public area banks. Punjab public bank shows a negative relationship, Bank of Baroda shows no connection and State bank of India just shows a connection of 0.33 and 0.43 with Nifty 50 and Nifty bank.
- All the public area banks show high sure relationship with Nifty PSU Bank record.
- All Private area banks show high sure connection with Nifty Private Bank Record.

- When contrasting bank files and Nifty 50, it is found that Nifty bank and Nifty Private Bank Lists moves alongside significant record Nifty. Both show a positive relationship of 0.948 and 0.956 separately. Yet, Nifty PSU Bank list recorded a negative connection of 0.0125%.
- While considering the connection, level of development and unpredictability all the three Private area banks keep a positive bearing than the public area banks.

Conclusion:

Securities exchange is the one of the speculation road that offers greatest return with higher pace of chance. Instability of the stock cost concludes the level of hazard and return one financial backer can procure from securities exchange. So data respects to the stock cost unpredictability assist the financial backer with settling on best venture choices. Here this study endeavors to think about the unpredictability of the public area saves money with the instability of private area banks.

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Renal Calculus and Homoeopathic Management

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ABSTRACT:

These days, homeopathy is experiencing significant growth and is becoming increasingly popular worldwide, ranking as the second most rapidly expanding system among all medical practices. Homeopathic treatment is gaining favor due to its perceived safety and absence of side effects, making it suitable for patients of all ages. Kidney stones pose a significant health concern in contemporary society, often attributed to irregular lifestyles and the prevalence of fast food consumption. Furthermore, homeopathic remedies not only address existing stones but also help prevent their recurrence. Research indicates that approximately 4% of the global population suffers from urinary tract stones.

KEYWORDS: *Kidney stone, Renal Calculi, Renal Stone, Homoeopathy.*

INTRODUCTIONS:

Kidney Stones, also known as Renal calculi, are hardened masses composed of crystals. While they typically form in the kidney, they can also develop anywhere along the urinary tract. The formation of these stones is a result of urinary chemistry leading to concentrations of stone-forming salts exceeding their limits of stability in solution. This imbalance is often caused by excessive excretion of certain substances, insufficient inhibitory activity in urine, or a decrease in urine volume, which causes it to become overly concentrated.

ETIOLOGY:

1. Dietary Factors: High intake of certain foods, such as oxalate-rich foods (like spinach, nuts, and chocolate), sodium, and animal proteins, can increase the risk of stone formation. Conversely, inadequate intake of fluids, particularly water, can lead to concentrated urine and promote stone formation.
2. Metabolic Disorders: Conditions such as hypercalciuria (excessive calcium excretion in urine), hyperoxaluria (excessive oxalate excretion), hyperuricosuria (excessive uric acid excretion), and cystinuria (excessive cystine excretion) can predispose individuals to develop kidney stones.
3. Genetic Factors: Some individuals may have a genetic predisposition to forming kidney stones due to inherited metabolic disorders or abnormalities in the structure of the kidneys or urinary tract.
4. Medical Conditions: Certain medical conditions, such as urinary tract infections, inflammatory bowel disease, renal tubular acidosis, and certain types of cancer, can increase the risk of kidney stone formation.
5. Medications: Some medications, including diuretics, antacids containing calcium, and certain antibiotics, can contribute to the formation of kidney stones by altering urinary chemistry.
6. Lifestyle Factors: Sedentary lifestyle, obesity, and certain occupational or environmental exposures may also play a role in the development of kidney stones.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS:

1. Severe Pain: This is typically the most prominent symptom and is often described as sudden and intense. The pain may occur in the back, side, abdomen, groin, or lower abdomen and can fluctuate in intensity. It's often referred to as "renal colic."
2. Painful Urination: Individuals with kidney stones may experience pain or discomfort while urinating. This can range from a burning sensation to sharp pain.
3. Blood in Urine (Hematuria): Kidney stones can cause small amounts of blood to appear in the urine. This may give the urine a pink, red, or brownish color.
4. Frequent Urination: Some people may experience an increased urge to urinate or may pass urine more frequently than usual, especially if the stone is irritating the bladder.
5. Nausea and Vomiting: Kidney stone pain can be severe enough to cause nausea and vomiting in some individuals.
6. Urinary Tract Infections (UTI): Kidney stones can sometimes lead to urinary tract infections, which may cause symptoms such as fever, chills, and cloudy or foul-smelling urine.
7. Difficulty Passing Urine: Larger stones or stones lodged in the urinary tract may obstruct the flow of urine, leading to difficulty urinating or incomplete emptying of the bladder.
8. Pain Radiation: The pain from kidney stones may radiate or spread to other areas of the body, such as the groin or inner thigh.

TYPES OF RENAL CALCULI:

Calcium oxalate stones constitute the majority (over 70%) of kidney stones. These stones often contain mixtures of calcium oxalate along with calcium phosphate or uric acid.

Calcium phosphate typically presents as apatite or brushite. These crystals are readily soluble in acidic urine. Therefore, the presence of pure calcium phosphate stones indicates persistently alkaline urine, as seen in cases of distal renal tubular acidosis.

Cystine stones are exclusive to individuals with cystinuria.

Magnesium ammonium phosphate stones, also known as 'triple phosphate' or struvite stones, develop in urinary tract infections caused by urease-producing organisms. Eliminating them can be challenging as the organisms may infect the stone matrix, offering protection from antibiotics. Cystine stones can resist lithotripsy.

Both cystine and struvite stones have the potential to expand and fill the entire renal pelvis, forming what is known as a staghorn calculus. Staghorns are rare occurrences with calcium and uric acid stones. Occasionally, certain medications like triamterene, 5-fluorocytosine, and indinavir can crystallize in the urine, forming stones.

Uric acid stones do not show up on simple abdominal radiography or IVP, but they are visible on helical CT scans and appear echogenic on ultrasonography.

Other less common types of stones include xanthine, 2,8-dihydroxy-adenine, gypsum, and silicate stones.

INVESTIGATIONS:

1. History–Occupation, Vit-D consumption, Gouty arthritis
2. Mid stream urine exam- Culture, Crystal, RBCs, Urinary pH, Pus cells.
3. Blood -Blood urea, Serum creatinine, Serum electroytes, including calcium
4. X-ray plain KUB- IVP and cystoscopy
5. Ultrasonography
6. CT scan

TREATMENTS AND MANAGEMENTS:

1) Increase Fluid Intake: It's advisable to maintain high fluid intake consistently.

2) Dietary Modifications:

- For Uric Acid and Urate Stones: Avoid red meat and fish high in purines
- For Calcium Oxalate Stones: Consume strawberries, plums, spinach, and asparagus with dairy products like cream or milk to precipitate oxalates as calcium salts in the intestine, reducing absorption
- For Phosphate Stones: Treat excessive urine alkalinity by administering ammonium chloride and restrict phosphate intake
- For Cystine Stones: Limit sulfur-containing proteins found in eggs, meat, and fish, and substitute with proteins low in sulphur.
- Avoid foods rich in calcium such as milk and cheese.

3) Treatment Options:

- Surgical ureteroscopic stone extraction or percutaneous nephrolithotomy for gravel stones.
- Extra Corporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy (ESWL) can also be considered.

HOMOEOPATHIC MANAGEMENT:

Homeopathic management of kidney stones aims to alleviate symptoms, dissolve or expel the stones, and prevent their recurrence. Treatment is individualized based on the specific characteristics of the patient and the stones. Here are some commonly used homeopathic remedies for kidney stones:

1. **Berberis vulgaris:** This remedy is indicated for sharp, shooting pains in the kidneys that may radiate down to the bladder or thighs. There may be burning or soreness in the bladder and frequent urination, with urine that is dark and may contain blood.
2. **Lycopodium:** Lycopodium is prescribed for right-sided kidney stones, especially when there is pain in the back that extends to the bladder. The pain may be relieved by urination, and there may be frequent urination with small amounts of urine passed each time.
3. **Cantharis**: Cantharis is recommended for intense burning pain in the urinary tract, along with a frequent and urgent need to urinate. The urine may be scanty and passed drop by drop, and there may be blood in the urine.
4. **Sarsaparilla:** This remedy is indicated for kidney stones with sharp pains in the ureters, especially when the pain is worse at the conclusion of urination. There may be gravel-like sediment or sand in the urine.
5. **Calcarea carbonica:** Calcarea carb is prescribed for kidney stones in individuals who are overweight and prone to sluggish metabolism. The person may feel chilly and have clammy hands and feet. There may also be a tendency towards constipation and excess sweating.
6. **Lithium carbonicum**: Lithium carb is recommended for uric acid stones and is especially useful when there is a history of gout or joint pains. The urine may be dark and have a strong odor.
7. **Belladonna:** Belladonna is prescribed for sudden, severe pains in the kidneys or bladder, which may be accompanied by fever and inflammation. The person may experience throbbing headaches and have dilated pupils.
8. **Thuja occidentalis**: Thuja is indicated for kidney stones with a history of vaccination or suppressed skin eruptions. The person may feel a sensation of fullness or obstruction in the bladder, with frequent urination.

CONCLUSION:

Homeopathy can offer significant benefits to patients for whom surgery poses a high risk due to conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, or for those seeking alternatives to surgery for reasons related to health, economics, or psychology. Regardless of the disorder, every patient should be advised to prioritize hydration and consume ample water. Emhasizing the efficacy of increased fluid intake, particularly during the night, can be beneficial.

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Homeopathy in Acute Appendicitis

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ABSTRACT:

Early diagnosis has long been recognized as crucial in reducing mortality rates associated with appendicitis. This condition requires prompt attention and treatment, with around 90% of cases being admitted to general surgical units urgently. Appendicitis can be triggered by various factors such as infection, inflammation, vascular occlusion, or obstruction. Homeopathic medicines have shown success in effectively managing this condition without the need for surgery. Furthermore, these medicines help prevent the recurrence of appendicitis.

KEYWORDS: *Appendicitis, homoeopathy*

INTRODUCTION:

The abdomen is a spacious cavity in the body located between the thorax (chest) and pelvis. Within the abdominal cavity lies the appendix, an organ associated with the term appendicitis, derived from the Latin words "appendix" and "itis," meaning inflammation of the appendix. In the 1540s, the appendix was described as an elongated outgrowth of an internal organ. In 1759, Metiever first described appendicitis, referring to it as perityphlitis, typhlitis, paratyphlitis, or extra-peritoneal abscess of the right iliac fossa. Since the early 20th century, appendicitis has been understood as occurring due to fluid secretion leading to obstruction in the appendix. The exact cause of acute appendicitis remains unknown. Abdominal pain can result from various conditions such as acute appendicitis, acute cholecystitis, acute pancreatitis, bowel obstruction, perforated peptic ulcer, among others. Acute appendicitis stands out as one of the most common causes of abdominal pain globally, affecting both pediatric and adult age groups.

EPIDEMIOLOGY:

Appendicitis ranks among the most frequent acute conditions presenting with abdominal pain in the Emergency room. The lifetime rate for appendectomy is approximately 12% for men and 25% for women, resulting in roughly 7% of all individuals undergoing appendectomy during their lifetime. Both males and females are susceptible to appendicitis, with a slight predominance in males, with a ratio of about 3:1.

TYPES OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS:

NON-OBSTRUCTIVE ACUTE APPENDICITIS**:** The process of inflammation typically initiates in the mucosa, occasionally in the lymphatic follicles. As infection progresses to the submucosa, it advances rapidly, resulting in the organ becoming red, inflamed, and experiencing hemorrhaging into the mucous membrane. Without treatment, the tip may develop gangrene, particularly as the artery in this region is intramural and more susceptible to occlusion by inflammation or thrombosis. However, in cases of non-obstructive appendicitis, progression tends to be slower, allowing time for the omentum to create a protective barrier and localize the peritonitis. In many instances, infection doesn't penetrate beyond the mucosal layer, leading to what is termed catarrhal inflammation. An inflamed appendix may culminate in various outcomes, including ulceration, suppuration, fibrosis, gangrene, or resolution.

OBSTRUCTIVE APPENDICITIS: The progression of appendicitis is rapid, often accompanied by colicky pain. It's crucial to consider that the outcome of an obstructive appendicitis depends on four key factors:

1. The contents within the appendiceal lumen.
2. The degree of obstruction.
3. Continued secretion by the mucosa.
4. The inelastic nature of the serosa.

ETIOLOGY:

The etiology of acute appendicitis, or the underlying causes contributing to its development, is not fully understood. However, several factors may play a role:

1. **Obstruction**: The most widely accepted theory is that obstruction of the appendiceal lumen, often by fecaliths (hardened pieces of stool), lymphoid hyperplasia (enlargement of lymphoid tissue), or rarely, tumors, leads to accumulation of mucus and bacteria within the appendix. This blockage causes inflammation and subsequent infection.
2. **Infection**: Infection of the appendix may occur secondary to obstruction, allowing bacteria to proliferate within the organ, leading to inflammation and appendicitis.
3. **Inflammatory Conditions**: Conditions such as Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis, which cause inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract, may increase the risk of appendicitis.
4. Genetics: There may be a genetic predisposition to developing appendicitis, as it tends to run in families.
5. **Dietary Factors:** Diets low in fiber and high in processed foods may increase the risk of developing appendicitis by contributing to fecalith formation and constipation.
6. **Infectious Agents**: Certain infections, such as viral gastroenteritis, may predispose individuals to developing appendicitis.
7. **Anatomical Factors:** Anatomical variations, such as a longer or more curved appendix, may increase the likelihood of obstruction and subsequent appendicitis.
8. **Immune System:** Dysfunction or dysregulation of the immune system may contribute to the development of appendicitis by impairing the body's ability to fight off infection and inflammation.

While these factors are believed to contribute to the development of acute appendicitis, the exact interplay between them remains an area of ongoing research.

SIGN & SYMPTOMS:

1. **Abdominal Pain:** The most common symptom, usually starting around the navel and then migrating to the lower right abdomen (Mc Burney's point). The pain may worsen with movement, deep breaths, coughing, or sneezing.
2. **Nausea and Vomiting:** Many individuals with appendicitis experience nausea and may vomit, especially as the condition progresses.
3. **Loss of Appetite:** People with appendicitis often have a decreased desire to eat.
4. **Fever:** An elevated body temperature is common, especially if the appendix becomes inflamed or infected.
5. **Abdominal Tenderness**: The abdomen may be tender to the touch, especially in the lower right quadrant.
6. **Guarding or Rigidity:** The abdominal muscles may become tense and rigid, particularly in response to palpation.

7. **Rebound Tenderness:** Pain that worsens when pressure is released after pressing on the abdomen.
8. **Localized Pain:** Pain may be focused in the lower right abdomen, particularly at Mc Burney's point.
9. **Change in Bowel Habits**: Some individuals may experience changes in bowel movements, such as constipation or diarrhea.

10. Malaise: A general feeling of discomfort or unease may be present.

INVESTIGATION:

1. ***History and Physical Examination:*** The healthcare provider will take a detailed medical history and perform a physical examination, focusing on the abdomen for signs of tenderness, guarding, rebound tenderness, and localized pain, especially in the right lower quadrant.
2. **Blood Tests:** Blood tests may be ordered to assess for signs of inflammation, infection, and dehydration. These may include:

- Complete Blood Count (CBC) to check for elevated white blood cell count (leukocytosis), which is a marker of infection.
- C-reactive protein (CRP) and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) to assess for inflammation.

3. **Urinalysis:** Urinalysis may be performed to rule out urinary tract infections, which can mimic symptoms of appendicitis.
4. Imaging Studies:

- **Ultrasound**: This non-invasive imaging technique is often the first-line investigation for suspected appendicitis, especially in children and pregnant women. It can help visualize the appendix and detect signs of inflammation, such as increased appendiceal diameter, wall thickening, or the presence of fluid around the appendix.
- ***Computed Tomography (CT) Scan***: CT scan is highly sensitive and specific for diagnosing appendicitis. It provides detailed images of the abdomen and pelvis, allowing visualization of the inflamed appendix, surrounding structures, and potential complications. However, CT scans involve radiation exposure and are typically reserved for cases where the diagnosis is unclear or when complications are suspected.
- **MRI:** Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) may be used in certain cases, particularly when radiation exposure is a concern, such as in pregnant women or children.
- **X-ray**: Obstructive appendicitis due to fecolith is easily diagnosed by plain abdominal x-ray. It also helps to diagnose perforation (gas shadow under diaphragm). Barium enema x-ray may demonstrate non filling of appendix.

5. **Laparoscopy**: In cases where the diagnosis remains uncertain despite other investigations, or when appendicitis is suspected but imaging studies are inconclusive, diagnostic laparoscopy (surgical exploration of the abdomen) may be performed to visualize the appendix directly and confirm the diagnosis. This procedure is also therapeutic as it allows for the removal of the inflamed appendix (appendectomy) if necessary.

LIFESTYLE MANAGEMENT:

- Do moderate exercise in daily routine
- Oats or wheat gram over breakfast cereals
- Whole wheat flour instead of all-purpose flour
- Brown rice instead of white rice

- Fresh fruits for dessert

HOMOEOPATHIC MANAGEMENT:

1. **Belladonna**: This remedy may be indicated in cases of sudden onset of intense abdominal pain, especially if the pain is throbbing or pulsating, and worsens with touch or jarring movements. There may be fever with flushed face and dilated pupils.
2. **Bryonia:** Bryonia is useful when the pain is aggravated by movement, and the patient prefers to lie still and apply pressure to the abdomen for relief. The abdomen may feel distended and tender, and there may be constipation with dry, hard stools.
3. **Colocynthis:** This remedy is indicated for severe abdominal cramping or cutting pains that are relieved by pressure or bending double. The pain may be accompanied by diarrhea or vomiting.
4. **Arsenicum album:** Arsenicum is prescribed when there is burning pain in the abdomen, along with restlessness, anxiety, and a feeling of weakness. The patient may have diarrheawith offensive-smelling stools.
5. **Lycopodium:** Lycopodium is recommended for right-sided abdominal pain that worsens after eating and improves with passing gas. The patient may experience bloating and flatulence, and there may be constipation with incomplete stool evacuation.
6. **Mercurius:** Mercurius is indicated when there is cutting pain in the abdomen with tenesmus (straining) and frequent, ineffectual urging for stool. The pain may be worse at night, and there may be offensive-smelling diarrhea.
7. **Podophyllum:** Podophyllum is prescribed for cramping pain in the lower abdomen, especially around the navel, accompanied by profuse, watery diarrhea. The diarrhea may be painless and gushing.

CONCLUSION:

Homeopathy indeed stands as a significant alternative system of medicine in the present day. Founded on the principle of "like cures like," homeopathy selects remedies based not only on the symptoms of the disease but also on the individual's unique miasm or underlying predisposition. Administering a constitutional homeopathic remedy, tailored to the individual's overall state of health, has been purported to be beneficial in cases of appendicitis, potentially averting the need for surgical intervention. This approach aims to address the root cause of the condition and stimulate the body's innate healing mechanisms, thereby promoting resolution without the necessity for surgery.

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A Study on Impact of Technology in Indian English Litreature Drama Presentation

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Abstract

This paper intends to explore the study on impact of technology in Indian English literature Drama presentation. Linguistic hegemony shift, danger, myth and realities in the Drama presentation of higher Education for Indian Drama requires specialized & skill and talent in selecting a theme which is presentable an the stage. Drama is an expert form of art and it involves the play wright. The acter and the audience for the representation of life and vived experience in it. Drama tries to establish to create a long lasting experience and impact on the techniques by it total commitment of the person who are involved in it. The adjent and the development of technology has resulted in significant changes in the English litereary Drama Producation, consumption and dissemindtion across the world the map of liguistic study is not visible but have impact on the Language Political and International network of India. The Dynamic of English literature Drama is power of Developing people many factors/Ears. The changllenges of Drama Presentation are part of historic Processes of political and Social change. The impact of technology for culture and lingusistic Presentation of new Frontiers in the advance of human behaviours and democracy The important events that needs to be studied are the Indian English Drama Presentation by impact of technology are the genere The national Language and the regional Language. This paper highlights some of the impact of technology an Indian English Drama Presentation help the India become a Superpower in the world.

Keywords : Technology Impact, Literature, Presentation, Audience

Introduction

Whole fact that Indian English literature are a product or a multilingual, Multicultural and Scoio-historical mélange be overlooked. Today Indian English literature reached at the opre of creation with the contribution of regional and national writers. The researcher would like to focus on the root and brief literature history of Indian writing in English and the genere-Drama In Indo Anglian.

Indo-Anglian literature contributed to the common pool of world writing in English. It is a literature which is a combination of Indian 19th literature and Indian literature written in English Early Indian writers used English by Indian words to convey an experience was essentially Indian. Indian writing in English are a product of the histrorical between the to cultures-Indian and the western-for about hundred and ninety years. It was a closed society with the a peculiar culture racial intolerance. In fact, India had been awaiting a political and cultural change, which becomes necessary after the weakening and disintegration of Mugal Empire.

The history of Indian Drama is very charming, enigmatic and incredible. 'How Dramatic you are!' is your response when a friend exaggerates or overreacts. Drama is a performance which is essentially loud, exaggerated and larger than life. It can defined as a willingness to accept the unreal. It may also mean sacrifice of realism and logic for the sake of enjoyment. The term often applies to fictional works of the action, comedy, fantasy and horror geners.

Drama is a medium of expression, whereby performers express themselves artistically. Drama is the specific mode of fiction. Represented in performance A play, opera, nine and ballet are

performed in a theatre on radio, oron television & technology. "Drama is a composition designed for performance in the theatre in which actore take the roles of the characters, perform the indicated action and the written dialogue." –M.H. Abrams.

They must use technology to support their scene-projections, sound effect, lighting effects. They can't use traditional theatre techniques. The development of the vitalpotential of Drama theater is in a continuous search for new forms of expression. Today in an attempt to establish itself on the territory of a multicultural environment, as well as in, an attempt to gain a unique method of communication with society. The Drama presentation as an artspber expands the boundaries of its purpose. Digital technology has had a significant impact on traditional theatre it has led to the emergence of new forms of performance, specialties, and stage creativity.

Literature Review

Of all the literary forms, drama earns the most distinctive place. All other literary forms expect drama provide reading pleasure and have auidible effect lacking to produce visual effect upon the minds of the people. Only Drama as a literary form gives us dramatic pleasure in the form of theater along with the reading pleasure and there by generates audio-visual impact upon the mind of the people.

The extensive literature review works. The extensive literature review that discusses literature and technology in parallel put forward a detailed respective on the evolution of Indian English Drama distribution and engagement with respect to growth of digital platforms.

R.K. Dhawan's

It is very clear that what is more important to inspire playwrights is the stage. Where there is drama, and where there are audience there is a stage.

Mahesh Dattaniis a path braking Indian dramatist who takes tabor Subjects center stage and "kicks up a storm within the four walls of an auditorium". The problem of gender discrimination, familial affiliations, alternative sexuality or communalism. Dattani excels in tackling social concerns through a brilliant use of Language and stagecraft His commitment to give voice to the marginalized is evident in his plays that often are constructed around social issues though not on any specific, Sermonizing message his own remark is worthwhile.

M.K. Naik

Writes, "drank deep at the foundation of European learning" (1984:8) The rais of the Indian English literature was an aspect of the Indian Renaissance which is pointed out by shreiaurobindo, amrita pareshpatel comments: The Indian renaissance was less like the European one more like the celtic movement in Ireland. (patel online). Raja Rammohan Roy's essay on 'A Defence of of Hindu Theism (1817) Indian English drama was started when Krishna Mohan Banerjee (1813-1885) Wrote The Persecuted or Dramatic Scenes Illustrative of the Present state of Hindu society in Calcutta (1831) K.R. SrinivasIyengar, in his Indian writing in English, has discussed in detail about Indian drama, Indian dramatists and their contribution in the development of drama as a literary genre in particular and English literature in general. Dr. Satish Kumar's A survey of Indian English Drama is also an important source to again knowledge about the growth and development of India English Drama.

Research Methodology

This Section discussed the methodology employed to retrieve and gather articles to the use of technology in Dramatic Presentation skills. The researcher use the PRISMA method that is includes resources used to run the systematic review. Eligibility and exclusion criteria step of review process. And data abstraction and analysis.PRISMA.

Objectives

1. Understand and identify drama as a genere of Indian English literature.
2. Understand the type of Indian English Drama Presentation.
3. Explain the Impact of technology on Indian English Drama Presentation.
4. Define the tearm of Indian English Drama Theames and tecqunies.
5. Explain the Quality of Drama Presentation.
6. Understand the 20thcenturary changes of Indian English Drama.
7. Mejor the character and Elements of Drama Presentation.
8. Understand the play wrights in Indian Drama in English should have impact made use of the realities to brings out of the changes among the audience and its stage.
9. Understand the development of Indian English Drama.
10. Explain the benifets of technology for Drama Presentation.

Indian English Drama

There is a paucity of drama in English compared to other literary genres. Its output has been scanty. Drama, as a developed or finished literary genre type presuppose along period of development not only in the literary expression of people but also in its fine arts, including architecture, sculpture, painting, music and dancing.

Drama is first and foremost, meant to be staged. It is an audio-visual medium of expression so, it is very effective and powerful genre in world literature. In bharatmunis, natyashatra, drama. Is hailed as the fifthvedaNatyaveda. Indian Drama has established itself as a unique phenomenon in the literary world. Krishna Mohan Banerji's The persecuted(1831), is the first flower in the garland if Indian English Drama, after too many prolific playing its tried their hands to complete this garland. In English it will be easy to disscuss the development of the Indian Drama and the contemporary drama.

Pre-Independence Indian English Drama

The real Journey of Indian English Drama began with Michel MudhusudanDutt's is this called civilization? Which appeared on the literary horizon in 1871.In the pre-Indepenence ear. Stalwarts like Rabindanath Tagore, shriAurobindo, T.P. Kailasam, A.S.P. Ayyar, Lobo-prabhu. HarindranathChattopadhyaya and bharatisarabhai contributed to the development of the Indian Drama in English Rabindranath Tagore, The Nobel Prize winner Drama frist and the opitome of the Indian spiritual heritage, wrote Primarily in Bengal, but almost all his plays were translated into English. His important plays are chitra(1914). The Post office(1912) sacrifice(1917), Red Oleanders(1926) chandlika (1933), MuktaDhara(1922), Natir puja(1926), The King of the Dark Chamber(1910), The cycle of spring(1917), sanyass(1884). All these plays are representative of the Indian ethos and display a unique blend of simplicity and complexity, conventionality and modernity.

Post-Independence Indian English Drama

The Watershed in Indian English Drama came after Independence. Compared to the other generes, drama did not make a note worthy presence in the pra-independence era. The main resion for this was that 'drama' is essentially a composite art involying the play wright the actor and the audience in a shared experience on the stage. In the post-independence period foreign countries have started showing interest in Indian English literature in general and Indian English Drama in particular. A number of plays written by playwrights like Asifcurriombhoy, Pratap Sharma, Gurucharan Das were successfully staged in England and America.

Tagore-Aurobindo-kailasma's tradition of poetic drama was continued by manjeriIsvaran, G.V. Desani, Lakhan Deb, and Pritish Nandi, ManjeriIvasaran's Yama and Yami91948) is a dialogue in Poetic Prese. The next notable dramatist, is vijay Tendulkar, also a Leuding and television leading Indian Playwright movie and television writer, literary essayist, political journalist and social commentator, primarily in Marathi, The Rich (1956), An Island named man(1958) Kamala(1981), Kanyadan(1983), His Fith woman(2004) are some other notable plays on to his credit.

Conterporary Indian English Drama

It is very difficult to make Watertight compartments like Modern and Post modernDarma in Indian English Literature. The tern Post –modern in the world of literary critical scrutiny is considered to be a highly debatable and doubtful enterprise. In the contemporary literature in the evaluation of literary work depends on the norms and the forms and the knotting and the knitting of the subject matter. There is no any particular theory to apply to the work of art structuralism, modernism, deconstruction, social realism, and socio-psycho analytical criticism. All these theories gained importance in the contemporary Indian English Drama. Nissim Ezekiel, dina Mehta, poliesengupta, Uma parmeswaran, Mahesh Dattani, Manjulapadmanabhn- these are the praise-worthy playwrights in the contemporary Indian English literature.

Modern Indian English Drama

Greek, Roman, English or Indian Drama has awlays been a Carrier of Social and political changes. Premised on cultural and religious conviction, it has always tried to solve human mysteries through live presentation on a stage before an audience. Modern Indian English Drama has the immense scope for traditional techniques. It has the courage to give new dimensions to traditional theatrical perception. It not only use old convention but gives them new meanings also. Modern Indian English Drama is not the offsploring new vistas through reinvestigation into history, legend , myth, folklore and contemporary socio-political issues. A whole new theatrical perception is evolved by the modern Indian English playwrights like Garish karnad, vijay Tendulkar, HabibTanvir and BadalSircar. Modern Indian Dramatists, definitely, have taken the cause in their hands. Girishkarnad's plays- like yayati, Tughlaq, Hayavadana, Nagamandial, Tale Danda. In Sanskrit plays there have been the uses of Nandi, Bhagavat, canotbe ignored when ever Modern Indian English Drama is talk about so Modern Indian English Dramatists Dare to defy the professional stage. Established by the previous playwrights.They really deservehats off, salute and a standing ovation for exploring new vistas and confirming the Novel identity of Drama among storytelling and poetry.

Impact of Technology on Drama presentation

Technology has had a profound impact on the development of theatre It has expanded performance spaces, enhanced set design and visual effects, facilitated audience engagement enabled innovative storytelling techniques, improved accessibility, and transformed collaboration and rehearsal processes. Technology has revolutionized the way Drama theatre is experienced by redefining performance spaces. Traditional stages are no Longer the sole focus of theatrical production mapping, augmented reality (VR) Drama theatre can new take place in unconventional locations or be enhanced with immersive digital elements. The expansion of performance spaces allows for innovative storytelling and opens up new creative possibilities.

Digital interactions and Audience Engagment

Technology has facilitated new forms of audience engagement and interaction in Drama theater. Mobile applications, interactive websites, and social media platforms have become valuable tools for promoting shows providing behind the scenes content and engaging with audiences.

Conclusion

India is the cardle of the human race, The birth place of human speech the mother of history, the grandmother of legend and the great grandmother of tradition to hap present in Indian English literature drama presentation our most valuable and most interactive material in Drama history of man treasured up in India only Kisari Mohan Ganguli translated the Mahabharata into English. Rabindranath Togore(1861-1941) Wrote in bangali and English and was responsible for the translation of his own work into English.

India has a tradition of drama from ancient time and immensely contributed to the world literature. The India drama has been changed its characterstics according to the time and various dimensions. The veriety of Drama given by the Indian dramatists are considerable on the global level because it has the impact of technology with the new innovativeness resulted by intersection of Drama literature and technology. The advent of technology there have been several book and online publishing platforms that allow drama to directly communicate to the society.

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Exploring the Influence of Library Orientations on Student Engagement and Academic Success

By

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Abstract:

The research delves into the impact of library orientations on student engagement and academic achievement in higher education contexts. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach encompassing surveys, interviews, and academic performance metrics, it examines the relationship between attendance at library orientations and students' familiarity with resources, research skills, and confidence in navigating scholarly databases. The findings suggest a positive correlation between participating in orientations and enhanced academic performance, underscoring the crucial significance of these initiatives in bolstering information literacy and fostering favourable academic outcomes for students. Suggestions include developing tailored, interactive, and continuous orientation programs that adapt to changing student requirements, with the goal of maximizing engagement and success in higher education.

Keywords: Library orientations, Student engagement, Academic success, Information literacy, Higher education, Mixed-methods analysis, Research skills, educational programs.

Introduction:

Within the realm of higher education, libraries stand as vital centres of knowledge and resources essential for fostering students' academic development. Key to students' success is their proficiency in effectively navigating this repository. Library orientations, crafted to acquaint students with available resources and research methodologies, play an essential role in moulding their engagement and achievements within academia. This study endeavours to evaluate the influence of these orientations on student engagement and academic success, seeking to investigate the correlation between attending library orientations and subsequent academic accomplishments. Through a thorough examination utilizing both qualitative and quantitative methodologies, this research seeks to elucidate the importance of library orientations in nurturing students' information literacy skills and shaping their academic paths positively within higher education institutions.

The findings of this study underscore the pivotal role of library orientations in fostering information-literate students who are more adept at succeeding in their academic pursuits. By highlighting the concrete advantages of these programs, this research enriches the wider conversation on bolstering student engagement and attainment in higher education through impactful library initiatives.

Review of Literature:

Breivik, P. S., & Gee, E. G. (2006). Information Literacy: Revolution in the Library. This book provides a thorough examination of information literacy, highlighting its significance in achieving academic success. It discusses the critical role of library orientations as an essential initial stage in cultivating the information literacy skills required for students.

Whitver, C. E. (2015). The Impact of Information Literacy Instruction on Student Success: A Multi-Institutional Investigation and Analysis. This study conducts a multi-institutional investigation into the influence of information literacy instruction, encompassing orientations, on student success. It examines correlations between information literacy interventions and academic performance across various academic settings.

Radford, M. L., & Radford, G. P. (2017) conducted a phenomenological study exploring the role of library orientations as a retention tool. The study delves into qualitative aspects, shedding light on how the orientation process influences students' academic engagement and their decision to persist in their studies."

Small, R. V. (2019) employs a multimethod approach to analyze the impact of library instruction, encompassing orientations, and library resources on student success. The study evaluates both qualitative and quantitative data to measure the effectiveness of library interventions in improving academic outcomes."

Need and significance of the study:

Improved Information Literacy: Library orientations play a pivotal role in acquainting students with the abundance of resources at their disposal, thereby enhancing their information literacy. Evaluating their effectiveness aids in gauging the impact of these programs on fostering information literacy skills among students, enabling them to proficiently navigate scholarly resources.

Improved Academic Performance: Examining the relationship between library orientations and academic achievement helps elucidate how these programs enhance grades, refine research skills, and elevate the overall quality of students' academic output.

Resource Utilization: Evaluating the influence of orientations illuminates students' post-orientation utilization of library resources, offering insights into their ongoing engagement and the ways in which orientations shape their resource selection and utilization practices.

Student Engagement and Retention: Library orientations potentially contribute to student engagement and retention by nurturing a sense of belonging, familiarity with academic resources, and confidence in navigating the academic environment. Analysing this impact informs strategies aimed at bolstering student engagement and retention initiatives.

Empowering Student Success: In essence, comprehending the influence of library orientations enables institutions to customize these programs, optimizing their ability to equip students with vital skills for academic success, critical thinking, and lifelong learning.

Curriculum Development: Insights derived from evaluating the impact of library orientations inform curriculum development and the incorporation of information literacy elements into courses, ensuring alignment with students' requirements for accessing and utilizing scholarly information effectively.

Library instruction in initial coursework greatly benefits students for various reasons:

Information Literacy: Library instruction aids students in acquiring essential information literacy skills, including effective navigation of library catalogues, databases, and other resources. Mastering the abilities to access, evaluate, and utilize information is integral to achieving academic success

Research Skills: It equips students with efficient research skills, covering various methodologies, citation formats, and critical evaluation of source credibility and relevance.

Avoiding Plagiarism: Library instruction educates students on plagiarism avoidance and the significance of proper citation, enabling them to steer clear of unintentional plagiarism and grasp the ethical dimensions of academic integrity.

Confidence in Academic Work: As students refine their skills in locating and assessing information, their confidence in their academic capabilities grows, thereby positively influencing their approach to coursework and assignments.

Long-term Skills: The skills acquired during library instruction not only prove invaluable for introductory coursework but also establish a strong foundation for sustained academic achievement throughout students' educational pursuits and beyond.

Conclusion:

The evaluation of library orientations on student engagement and academic success underscores their significant influence in shaping students' educational journeys. Through systematic assessment, it becomes evident that these programs play a pivotal role in enhancing students' familiarity with resources, refining research skills, and fostering confidence in navigating academic databases.

The correlation between active participation in library orientations and improved academic outcomes underscores the tangible benefits of these initiatives. Students who engage in these orientations demonstrate greater competency in accessing and utilizing scholarly resources, contributing to heightened academic performance and overall success."

Recognizing the profound impact of library orientations prompts institutions to continually prioritize and refine these programs. This requires tailored approaches that incorporate technology-enhanced learning and adapt to diverse student needs, thereby ensuring the continuous enhancement of information literacy and academic achievement.

In conclusion, the assessment of library orientations reaffirms their indispensable role in equipping students with the essential skills needed to excel in academia. Embracing their significance enables educational institutions to cultivate proactive, informed, and resourceful learners, setting the stage for continuous growth and success in their academic pursuits and future endeavours.

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Impact of COVID-19 on Unorganised Sector/labour

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Abstract

India's economy is stable and growing many times faster than other countries in South Asia. But the situation is not very good compared to the global economy. During the COVID-19 period, fear spread over the strength of this economy. Economic growth began to stall rapidly. Because economic growth plays a major role in improving the economy. All the citizens, especially the unorganized sector/workers were facing a lot of financial problems during the COVID-19. Many lost their jobs. The problem of their livelihood arose. Some of the workers unfortunately died while going from their place of work and residence to their native village. Transportation was facilitated at the government level. But that facility was proving to be meagre. The government faced a bigger challenge to save people than the economy. In 2020-21, India's GDP fell by around 7 percent. All these unexpected things were happening very fast. Basically, the unorganized sector and the workers were hit hard by COVID-19 and because of this their lives were disrupted.

Keywords: Unorganised Sector, COVID-19, eShram portal, Migrant Labourers

Introduction

COVID-19 was a time when all industries globally were overwhelmed. It also caused immense damage. There was a financial collapse. This impact of COVID-19 was felt to some extent not only on the unorganized sector but also on the organized sector. But the way out of that unfortunate situation was not so easy. Big industries, government, and non-governmental organizations came together in this difficult time and tried to handle the situation from a humanitarian point of view.

Objectives

1) Studying the social status and contribution of the unorganised sector.
2) To analyse the labourer's commitment to work.
3) Reviewing the financial status of the people.
4) To highlight the health status of migrant workers.
5) To conduct a review of the schemes implemented by the government for the empowerment of the labourers.

Methodology

1) Information of migrant labourers was obtained through a questionnaire.
2) According to the questionnaire meaningful information was obtained from informal chats through discussion by asking sub-questions and it has been used in the places where the information is needed.
3) Information was collected through discussions with staff from NGOs, research centres, old age homes and hospitals.
4) Reference texts were used.

Unorganised Sector in India: An Overview

In India, the unorganized sector exists more than the organized sector. The number of workers working in that sector is also many times larger. More than 90% people are engaged in the unorganized sector. Most of them have also registered on the eShram portal. Despite all this, we see a picture of

deliberate neglect of the unorganized sector in India. We can see that this sector, which has been neglected for years, has also had a big impact on the economy.

Image Source: Google

Decline of Unorganized Sector

The unorganized sector collapsed to a large extent during the COVID-19 pandemic. Even today, even in 2023, it could not increase. Because that area was deteriorating. In fact, the existence of workers was questioned. There was a financial blockade of the workers. It started to affect the daily life of the workers.

Increase in Poverty due to COVID-19

During the time of COVID-19, financial matters have gained a lot of importance globally. Not big industries but small businesses were hit hard during this period. There was a sudden cut in the income of contract workers, domestic workers, daily wage earners and the like. This led to an increase in poverty-like conditions and eventually to an increase in poverty. Unfortunately, there exists a huge rich-poor gap in India. Its increase day by day is detrimental to the growth of the Indian economy.

Image Source: Google

Steps to help the Unorganised Sector

During the time of COVID-19, the corona virus was rampant all over the world. In such a situation, a hand of help was extended in different ways to recover the then situation. Whether it is aid from the government or aid from non-governmental organizations; All have great value. Big businesses, dignitaries, and international organizations also helped generously. Workers in the unorganized sector benefited more than others. Because during the coronavirus, they were on their way to their native village. And this help was important for them.

Limitations of Study

It was impossible to meet all the migrant labourers in the community and obtain information from them through a questionnaire. So, information was obtained by visiting the homes of labourers living in the nearby area. Therefore, it is safe to say that the inferences generated by this study cannot be applied to all the people, which will be the biggest limitation of this study.

Conclusion

It was important to support the government in this epidemic. Even if such a situation unfortunately arises (whether that government belongs to any political party), it is necessary to support the government. It is necessary to help and contribute to the PM Care Fund, CM Relief Fund. The number of economically weaker sections of the society is unfortunately large. As conscious citizens we must do this to protect their interests and lives. All sectors have been adversely affected by COVID-19 but since the unorganized sector has no protection, they should be consulted, and proactive steps taken.

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Manual Scavenging: A question mark on the Sustainable Development Goals Perspective

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Abstract-

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also referred to as the Global Goals, are an international call to action that seeks to eradicate poverty, safeguard the environment, and guarantee that everyone lives in peace and prosperity. It has as its overall objective of environmental sustainability, the eradication of extreme poverty, and the provision of a life of dignity. The Sustainable Development Goals advocate for full, productive and decent employment for all people, as well as for sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth. Regardless of the job type, all employees must get a minimum of a good working environment. In this regard, Manual scavenging as an occupation is a concern not only socially, economically and politically but also on developmental and technological grounds. The lack of technological advancement and application in this area is really disturbing. The unfavourable working conditions may be caused due to lack of safety precautions, technological innovations and because of prevalence of orthodox caste practices. Manual scavenging is a caste-based, hereditary employment that primarily entails forced labour. It has been more than an occupation rather a custom or practise. It is also the country's most dehumanising and demeaning practise, carried out mostly by Dalits. This paper makes an attempt to study the extent of this inhuman profession in the country. The various enactments and committees made in this regard. The paper brings forth the need for the proper implementation of the various government policies in order to achieve sustainable development goals which will not only safeguard the interests of the workers but also provide them with better alternative occupations.

The phrase "sustainable development" was coined to ensure that growth occurs in a way that natural resources are preserved and passed on to future generations. To create a more prosperous, egalitarian, and secure world by the year 2030, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were created at the UN General Assembly Summit in September 2015, 193 Member States endorsed them as part of their agenda for sustainable development. India, a summit signatory, is firmly committed to the 2030 agenda. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were replaced with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which went into effect on January 1, 2016. India was slow in the achievement of MDGs regarding improvement of health indices relating to mortality, morbidity, and different environmental conditions causing poor health conditions . (David,2018)

Among the developing nations, India plays a key role for the adoption and success of the SDGs because of its high share of global burden of challenges such as extreme inequalities with respect to socio-economic and demographic indicators which has great bearing on the global growth rates. India with its huge population strengthens the “Leave no one behind” agenda of the SDGs that talks about the commitment of all UN Member States to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine the potential of individuals and of humanity as a whole. (Stuart and Samman, 2017) However, India’s current sustainability strategy seems weak and demands more consideration towards social and environmental concerns such as high poverty rates, large undernourished population, increasing

gender and income inequality. (Khalid,2021) The five pillars of SDGs are People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships. To end poverty of people in all forms, ensuring dignity and equality. Protecting planet's natural resources for future generations. Establishing prosperity and harmony with nature. Fostering peaceful and inclusive society. Lastly, implementing the agenda through global partnership. (Tremblay etal.,2020)

Manual scavenging in India

Even after 73 years of independence, manual scavengers men and women continue to engaged in manually cleaning human excrement from private and public dry toilets, open defection sites, septic tanks, and open and closed gutters and sewer. While manual scavenging women faces double discrimination as caste and gender inequality. The Census of India 2011 has established that the inhuman practice of manual scavenging still continues in India. According to the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011, there are about 1.8 lakh Indian households who rely on manual scavenging for their survival; and Maharashtra has the highest number of manual scavengers (i.e. 63,713), followed by Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, and Karnataka .With rarest exception, all of them come from the SC population. The problem however is not just of an unclean occupation but that of an inhuman practice tied to a particular group of citizens under a systemic oppressive mechanism of caste hierarchy that has continued in the present system of waste disposal in civic municipalities. Due to their natal identity, the SC community is viewed as contaminated, leaving them with little other option for survival than to accept the aforementioned lowly occupations. The most lowly of these duties, manual scavenging, is inflicted on some Dalit sub-castes, who are regarded as untouchables among untouchables. From ancient time, the Scheduled Castes (SC) have been assigned with the menial tasks or jobs, namely, sweeping, cleaning, disposal of dead animals, leather works and so on, which are deemed to be polluting and filthy and no upper castes would ever dream of doing them.

Sustainable Development Goals amidst Manual Scavenging in India

The pillars of sustainable development goals focus on dignity and equality of people in an inclusive society. On the other hand, Manual Scavenger is a person engaged or employed on regular or frequent basis by an individual or a local authority or a public or private agency, for manually cleaning, carrying, disposing of, or otherwise handling in any manner, human excreta in an insanitary latrine or in an open drain or pit into which human excreta from insanitary latrines is disposed of, or on a railway track, before the excreta fully decomposes. Such an inhumane occupation is at odds with the basic foundation of SDGs. (Singh,2009)

The prevalence of manual scavenging in the country undermines the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), reduced inequalities (Goal 10), and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16). Under the sixth SDG of clean water and sanitation, tremendous progress on sanitation has been covered under Swachh Bharat or Clean India Mission (SBM) in rural and urban India, yet issues of manual scavengers and sanitation workers are still to be prioritized and addressed. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan acts as a catalyst for sustainable development. The mission aimed to eradicate open defecation in India by constructing 12 crore toilets in rural India, at a projected cost of approximately two lakh crore . But it is the sanitation workers who bore the brunt of this cleanliness. These workers are the campaign's backbone or foot soldiers. It was the time when the campaign to pull sanitation workers out of the abyss of manual scavenging was reaching a decisive stage, Swachh Bharat entered the scene. The entire focus shifted from those cleaning the toilets to constructing toilets. No budgetary allocations were made for the workers. The sect of people who were going to clean

those toilets had become invisible for the government. (Bezwada and Singh,2016) Rather, the budgetary allocation for the rehabilitation of manual scavengers was slashed from Rs.4,656 crore in 2013 to a mere Rs.10 crore at that time.(Tandon and Basu,2016)

Tremendous progress on sanitation coverage under Swachh Bharat or Clean India Mission (SBM) in rural and urban India, yet issues of manual scavengers and sanitation workers are still to be prioritized and addressed. With more than 965 million toilets constructed under SBM (Rural), toilet technology preferences (e.g., septic tanks) and the sanitation value chain (containment, emptying, transportation, treatment, disposal) have been largely ignored having implications for manual scavengers and sanitation workers.

The eighth SDG propagates decent work and economic growth. ILO defines decent work as productive work that you can earn a fair income from that provides security at the workplace and social security for workers and their families. It is also defined as work that aids in personal development, social integration and allows for a freedom that can be expressed through speech, association and participation in decisions that govern your life. Decent work is also about equal opportunity. Manual scavenging is an occupation that does not manage to tick even a single of the above categories. (Bezwada and Singh,2016) The contractual nature of sanitation work undermines safe working environment, decent pay and employment benefits. Sanitation workers face adverse health consequences due to hazardous work environment, absence of safety gears and equipment, and standard operating procedures for cleaning septic tanks and sewers. Manholes, septic tanks, or open sewers are potential sources of poisonous gases such as hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, ammonia, methane, etc. Manual scavengers are thus exposed to constrained working conditions, which may lead to medical emergencies. Long-term exposure to these hazardous gases can lead to fatal consequences. (Sreya and Panneer,2020) When faced with a paucity of alternative employment opportunities and continued caste discrimination after rehabilitation, workers either continue with sanitation work, or risk unemployment.

As per the tenth SDG (reduced inequalities) status, the caste-based nature of manual scavenging and sanitation workers reinforces the social stigma that people engaged in this work are unclean or 'untouchable'. Those at the bottom of the caste system are obliged to work manual labour occupations like this to make a living. It is difficult for them to find another line of work due to societal shame and discrimination. (Sreya and Panneer,2020) Caste not only prescribes for each person a hereditary occupation but also discourages his attempts to overcome the occupational barriers existing for his group. (Driver,1962) A large part of the population is impacted by caste, which gives certain people social privileges and marginalises others. Nevertheless, despite caste-based discrimination being a substantial obstacle to 'leaving no one behind', it is not mentioned in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Poor access to government benefits and schemes further perpetuates this inequality among workers. Women manual scavengers are particularly vulnerable as they experience inequalities in terms of wages, work, and face violence from employers and their family. Poor access to Government benefits and schemes further perpetuates this inequality among workers. Women manual scavengers are particularly vulnerable as they experience inequalities in terms of wages, work, and face violence from employers and their family.

As far as the sixteenth SDG of peace, justice and strong institutions, there is a significant mismatch in identification and enumeration of manual scavengers, sanitation workers, and number of dry toilets between Government sources and those from independent studies. The Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan's report 'Justice Denied' points to absolute violation of various Sections of the PEMSR Act, 201315.

The study also reported on the reluctance of institutions at the state level to share information and data being sought for under the Right to Information Act. Lastly, budgetary allocations for the rehabilitation of manual scavengers has considerably declined over from 2013-14 to 2018-19.

The Government of India has made the following committees and legal provisions for the welfare of Manual Scavengers:

Barve Committee- The government of Bombay, appointed a committee known as the Scavengers' Living Conditions Enquiry Committee in 1949 with late Shri V.N. Barve as Chairman to study and enquire into the living conditions of the scavengers in the State of Bombay and to suggest ways and means to improve their conditions of work and to fix their minimum wages. The Committee submitted its report to the Government of Bombay in 1952. In 1955 the Ministry of Home Affairs circulated a copy of the major recommendations of the Barve Committee to all the State Governments requesting them to adopt these recommendations.

Kaka Kalelkar Commission- The first Backward Classes Commission which was appointed in 1953 under the Chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar submitted its report in 1955. The Commission described the condition of sweepers and scavengers as sub-human. The observations and recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission were brought to the notice of all the State Governments by the Ministry of Home Affairs in October 1956 emphasising the need to introduce mechanical and up-to-date methods of cleansing latrines so that the inhuman practice of doing this work by hand and carrying nightsoil on heads is obviated as far as possible and also specific schemes covering every sphere of life to uplift Bhangis from their 'sub-human' level of existence

Malkani Committee- The Committee which submitted its report in December 1960 recommended not merely for eliminating the practice of carrying nightsoil as head loads, but also for removing filth and indignity from all stages of scavenging and for improving the working, living conditions and social status.

Pandya Committee- It looked into the working and service conditions of sweepers and scanvengers. One of the important recommendations of the committee was that "the Central Government should undertake a comprehensive legislation for regulating their working, service and living conditions which should also provide for adequate inspectorate and enforcement machinery".

Similar committees were also constituted at the State level in the States of Uttar Pradesh (1955), Haryana (1969), Kerala (1971) and Karnataka (1976). (Manual Scavengers:Welfare and Rehabilitation,2013)

The main regulations passed were:

Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993: It provides for the prohibition of employment of manual scavengers as well as construction or continuance of dry latrines and for the regulation of construction and maintenance of water sealed latrines and matters connected therewith. It has become applicable to Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura, West Bengal and the Union Territories (UTs) with effect from 26 January 1997. All the State governments have been requested to frame the rules for enforcing the Act. The Assemblies of Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Haryana, Bihar and Gujarat have also adopted the Act. The Act provides for a penalty of imprisonment up to one year with or without fine which may extend to Rs.2000/- or both in case of failure or contravention of the Act. Further, in case of repeated contraventions, fine to the extent of Rs.100/- per day for the entire period of contravention is also provided. (Manual Scavengers:Welfare and Rehabilitation,2013)

Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act,2013 (MS Act,2013)- On September 6, 2013, due to significant efforts from former manual scavengers and Dalit rights activists, the Indian parliament enacted a new law to strengthen accountability mechanisms, widen the definition of manual scavenging, and shift the focus of initiatives to end manual scavenging beyond sanitation to protection of the dignity of communities engaged as manual scavengers. The 2013 Act not only prohibits dry latrines, but also outlaws all manual cleaning of excrement as well as cleaning gutters, sewers, and septic tanks without protective gear. (Bhattacharjee,2014)

Extent

Despite a legislation banning the act of manual scavenging, the practice continues to exist in India. While there is some general agreement that this practice continues to exist, there are a lot of discrepancies around the data on manual scavengers in the country. The numbers provided by independent organizations like the Safai Karmachari Andolan (SKA) point towards the underestimation of the figures by the government. Even the government data, provided in response to multiple questions in Parliament at different points of time is contradictory. There is an asymmetry between official data concerning the number of people involved in manual scavenging, which places it at a little over 6 lakh in 2016, and the findings of independent civil society organisations, such as the Safai Karamchari Aandolan, which have identified a number more than double this figure. It is indeed questionable that when the government is not even honest or rigorous in identifying the number of affected people, how far can one rely on the government for the eradication of this inhuman practice.(Tandon and Basu,2016) In July 2019, a government survey identified 54,130 people engaged in this job .The figure is understated as the survey was carried out only in areas where "there are reasons to believe the existence of manual scavengers". The survey was conducted in 170 districts in 18 States.

From 1993 to July 2019 in 20 States and UTs ,814 deaths of manual scavengers engaged in cleaning sewers and septic tanks have been recorded in India. Of these 20 States, details of compensation received by the family of the deceased is available for only 11 States. This indicates the possibility of underreporting in the number of manual scavengers identified and the number of deaths.(The Hindu,2019) According to The Hindu report dated 10 February 2021, as many as 66692 manual scavengers, including 37379 in Uttar Pradesh have been identified across the country. There are 7378 in Maharashtra, 6170 in Uttarakhand and 4295 in Assam. In a written statement by Ministry of State for Social Justice and Empowerment , it was mentioned that 340 people died cleaning sewers and tanks in the last five years. (The Hindu,2021)

A study, titled, *Toilet Stories of India,* was released on March 21, 2022, shows that West Bengal has the highest number of manual scavengers employed as bone scavengers in the country; followed by Odisha with 65 and Rajasthan with 61. Moreover, Kolkata has the highest number of sanitation workers employed by illegal bone traders, gathering bones from graveyards for as little as Rs 200 per transaction. While bone scavenging has existed for the past two decades, there has been a 90% increase in the number of bone scavengers in West Bengal since the coronavirus pandemic broke out.When the nation-wide lockdown was imposed in March 2020, manual scavengers lost their work and, due to chronic hunger, poverty and the lack of an alternative means of livelihood, had no option but to gather bones from mass cremation sites and pre-dug burial spots to sell to traders. The bones they collect are sold to traders who, in turn, sell them to calcium manufacturing factories and small units that produce cosmetics. In some cases, the bone scavengers

themselves trade directly with those who require these resources. (Akhilesh,Balmiki and Hela,2022)

As can be seen that there is a huge issue with the availability of data related to various aspects of manual scavengers. Such discrepancies in data result in inefficient enforcement of legislations and schemes formulated for relief & rehabilitation of manual scavengers.

What needs to be done ?

Government programmes have emphasized the financial aspect of rehabilitation and failed to address the caste-based oppression and related social conditions that have perpetuated this practice for centuries. An important reason for the failure of government rehabilitation programmes since 'Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993', came into force, is that, rehabilitation schemes and programme has been aiming at male workers rather than female workers who make up to 98 percent of the people held captive by the oppressive tradition of manual scavenging. Government programmes have completely ignored the Muslim communities, such as Hela and Halalkhor, who inhabit in several states of India and have been as much a slave of this exploitative tradition as the Dalit Hindu communities. The actual victims in this case too are primarily women. Several states have refused to implement the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, by denying the existence of dry latrines and manual scavenging in their jurisdictions despite evidence to the contrary. In other states, implementation has suffered because the Act itself is deficient on several counts: it neither lays down clearly the areas of responsibility nor provides penalties for non-enforcement of the law. No national or state-level body exists that will monitor the implementation of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (prohibition) Act, 1993. There have been serious mistakes and errors in the surveys that seek to identify and rehabilitate the victims. The most glaring distortion of the reality is that more men have been shown to be the victims of manual scavenging than women. The surveys also leave out a large number of deserving people from the list of potential beneficiaries. The surveys have also been biased in favour of urban areas. (Abhiyaan,2013) There is a need to reform our solid waste management systems. New techniques and innovations are required for the cleaning of sewerage and septic tanks, requiring a negligible role of scavengers. Rather than manual operation of sewerage cleaning, mechanised modes should be used for the safety of the workers, by giving them proper training to use the same. Proper safety kits and measures of prevention of any accidents at the workplace should be undertaken. Workshops should be organised all over the country to sensitise the municipal officers, sanitation inspectors, senior sanitation workers and contractors. There is a need for a systematic survey both at rural and urban levels for insanitary latrines and manual scavenging to make the right policies for real target population. They need to be trained for alternative livelihoods and to create awareness about the rehabilitation programmes run by the government. Also, regular awareness programs should be conducted to impart education regarding safer work procedures and use of personal protective devices. Periodic health checckups should be conducted.

All SDGs need to go hand in hand and no goal should be compromised for the sake of the other as happened with the sixth and the eighth goal. A right kind of approach and application of modern techniques is required for simultaneous achievement of goals. With the achievement of these Sustainable Development Goals, India can enter into the arena of economic growth and development with reduced inequalities, decent work and equal opportunities for all, clean environment along with peace and justice.

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Use of e-Resources by the Students & Faculty of CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering: A Case Study

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Abstract:

This case study investigates the utilization of electronic resources e-Resources by students and faculty at CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering. Through a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis and qualitative insights, the study examines usage frequencies, preferred formats, and benefits. Students extensively employ e-Resources for assignments and exam preparation, while faculty members utilize them for research and curriculum development. The study uncovers the convenience of e-Resources but also highlights challenges in navigation and technical aspects. The findings offer valuable insights into integrating e-Resources effectively, informing strategies for resource enhancement, user training, and technical support. This research aims to optimize the benefits of e-Resources, fostering an enriched academic environment at CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering.

Key words: Users, Engineering. E-resources, Usage

Introduction:

The integration of electronic resources e-Resources has dramatically reshaped the landscape of modern education and research. The transition from traditional printed materials to digital resources has led to a paradigm shift in how information is accessed, disseminated, and utilized. This case study aims to explore the utilization patterns, challenges, and benefits associated with e-Resources among the students and faculty of CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering. In an era characterized by information abundance and technological advancements, educational institutions are increasingly embracing e-Resources to supplement traditional learning materials. These resources encompass a wide array of digital content, including e-books, online journals, databases, and multimedia materials. The appeal of e-Resources lies in their accessibility, portability, and the convenience they offer in the pursuit of academic excellence and research endeavors.

CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering, a hub of technological education and innovation, provides an ideal setting to investigate the adoption and utilization of e-Resources. As students and faculty members immerse themselves in the ever-evolving world of engineering and technology, their reliance on digital resources is crucial for staying current and competitive. This study seeks to unravel how e-Resources are woven into the academic fabric of the institution and how they contribute to knowledge dissemination and creation. The research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis and qualitative insights. Quantitatively, the study will delve into the frequency and duration of e-Resource usage, exploring whether certain resources are favoured over others and identifying peak usage periods. Additionally, quantitative data will shed light on how e-Resources align with curricular requirements, research pursuits, and professional development. Complementing the quantitative analysis, qualitative methods will offer a deeper understanding of the user experience.

Surveys and interviews with students and faculty will uncover the perceived benefits of e-Resources, such as enhanced learning outcomes, streamlined research processes, and expanded access to information. These qualitative insights will also unearth the challenges faced, whether related to technical issues, information overload, or adapting to new modes of resource utilization. This study endeavors to provide a comprehensive exploration of the utilization of e-Resources within the unique academic context of CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering. By scrutinizing the interplay between technology, education, and research, this research aspires to offer valuable insights that can inform strategies to optimize e-Resource integration, promote effective usage, and shape a digitally empowered learning environment.

CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering, Aurangabad:

CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering, located in Aurangabad, is a prominent institution known for its quality education in engineering and technology. With a commitment to academic excellence and innovation, the college offers a range of undergraduate and postgraduate programs. Equipped with state-of-the-art facilities, experienced faculty, and a dynamic learning environment, the college strives to nurture future engineers and technologists. Emphasizing practical learning and research, it prepares students to meet industry demands and contribute to technological advancements. The college's holistic approach to education and its focus on fostering critical thinking make it a sought-after destination for aspiring engineers. The CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering, Kanchanwadi, Paithan Road, Aurangabad (MS) is located within municipal corporation area of Aurangabad. It is a pollution free, secure, safe and peaceful locality. It is located in the educational environment having various colleges such as Dental, Ayurveda, Agriculture, Polytechnic and Engineering and just 3 km from Aurangabad Railway Station and 5 km from Central Bus Stand. Aurangabad is a historical and a rich cultural Centre located 375 km.

Review of Literature

Review of literature is an early step for conducting research it enables to avoid the duplication of research work and broadens the understanding of the research problem. Various research studies related to the present research problem

Johnson, 2017-The increasing prevalence of electronic resources (e-Resources) reflects the ongoing digital transformation in education. Educational institutions worldwide are witnessing a shift towards online databases, e-books, and academic journals, providing students and faculty with immediate access to a vast repository of knowledge.

Li & Pitts, 2009-Research indicates that e-Resources have positively impacted learning outcomes. Students who engage with electronic materials often exhibit improved comprehension, more diverse perspectives, and enhanced critical thinking skills. E-Resources offer flexible learning opportunities that cater to various learning styles and preferences.

Sahu & Verma, 2018-While e-Resources offer significant benefits, challenges exist in their integration. Technical issues, information overload, and limited familiarity with navigating online databases can hinder effective resource utilization. Ensuring comprehensive training and user support is essential to address these challenges.

Chu & Law, 2008-Faculty members' attitudes towards e-Resources play a crucial role in their integration. Studies have shown that instructors who perceive e-Resources as valuable tools for enhancing their teaching and research tend to incorporate them more effectively into their curricula. Addressing faculty concerns and promoting awareness can facilitate higher adoption.

Mullins & Kiley, 2002-The availability of e-Resources has substantially impacted research productivity among academics. Access to online journals, databases, and research platforms has accelerated the research process, enabling scholars to stay current with the latest advancements and contribute to their respective fields more.

Objectives of the study

The aim of the present study is to assess the use of e-resources available in the central library of CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering, Aurangabad. The problem has been studied based on a survey of use of e-resources by the Engineering students and faculties. The main objectives of the study are:

a. To know the awareness about e-resources among the engineering students and faculties.
b. To access use of various e-resources by engineering students and faculties.
c. To identify problems faced by users while accessing e-resources.

Scope of the Study

The scope of this case study encompasses an in-depth investigation into the utilization patterns, challenges, and benefits of electronic resources (e-Resources) among both students and faculty members at CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering. The study aims to provide insights that can inform strategies for optimizing e-Resource integration and enhancing the overall academic experience.

Research Methodology

For the present study the researcher chooses the Google Form questionnaire method because it is very important and convenient method of data collection. In this study the researcher forwarded Google Form Questionnaire via email and What's Up of all departments of CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering to the students and faculties. The collected through questionnaire organized and tabulated by using statistical method, tables and percentage.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Response Received:

200 questionnaires were distributed to the students and faculties of CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering, Aurangabad during the academic year 2022-23. All questionnaires were received back.

Table no. 1
Response Received

Sr No.	Respondent	No of Questionnaires Distributed	No of Questionnaires Received
1	Faculty Users	50	50
2	Student Users	150	150
Total=		**200**	**200**
In Percentage		**100%**	**100%**

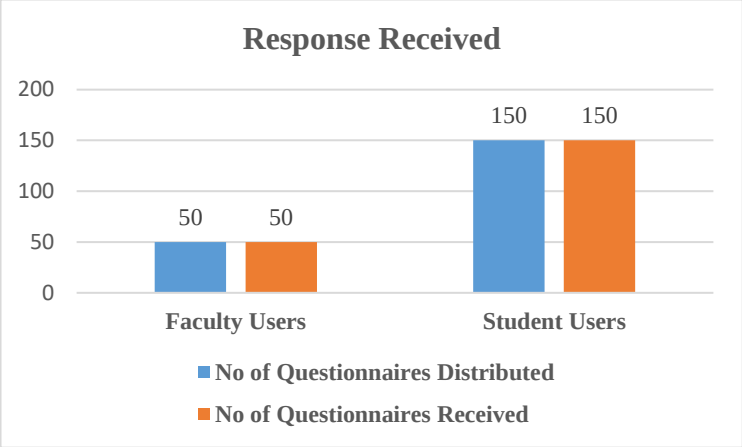

Figure no. 1

Table no. 1 depicts that a total number of 200 questionnaires were distributed among students and faculties of CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering, Aurangabad. 200 out of 200 questionnaires were duly filled up with a good response rate of 100%.

Gender wise respondents

The researcher tries to know the gender wise distribution of respondents. The data regarding gender wise distribution is presented in table no 2

Table no. 2

Gender Wise Respondent

Sr No.	Respondent	Male	Female	Total
1	Faculty Users	42 (84%)	8 (16%)	**50 (100%)**
2	Student Users	95 (63.3)	55 (36.7%)	**150 (100%)**
Total=		**137 (68.5)**	**63 (31.5%)**	**200 (100%)**

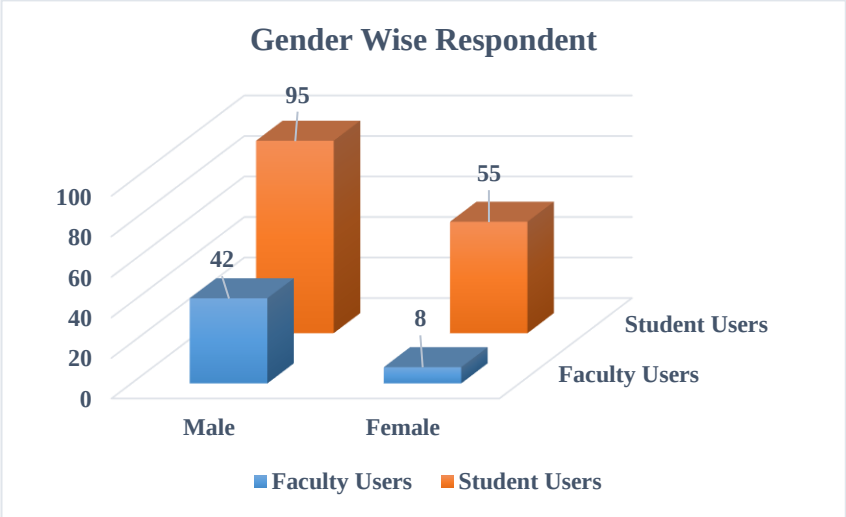

Figure no. 2

It is clear from the above table that 68.5% of the respondents were male and 31.5% of the respondents were female. The majority of the respondents were male on the basis of gender.

Age Group of Respondents

The researcher tries to find out the age group of respondents. Table no.2 reveals the data about the age group of respondents.

Table No. 3

Age Group of Respondent

Sr No.	Age Group	Faculty Users	Students Users	Total
1	18-20	0 (0%)	58 (38.67%)	58 (29%)
2	21-23	0 (0%)	88 (58.67%)	88 (44%)
3	24-26	0 (0%)	4 (2.67%)	4 (2%)
4	27-29	2 (4%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)
5	Above 30	48 (96%)	0 (0%)	48 (24%)
Total=		**50 (100%)**	**150 (100%)**	**200 (100%)**

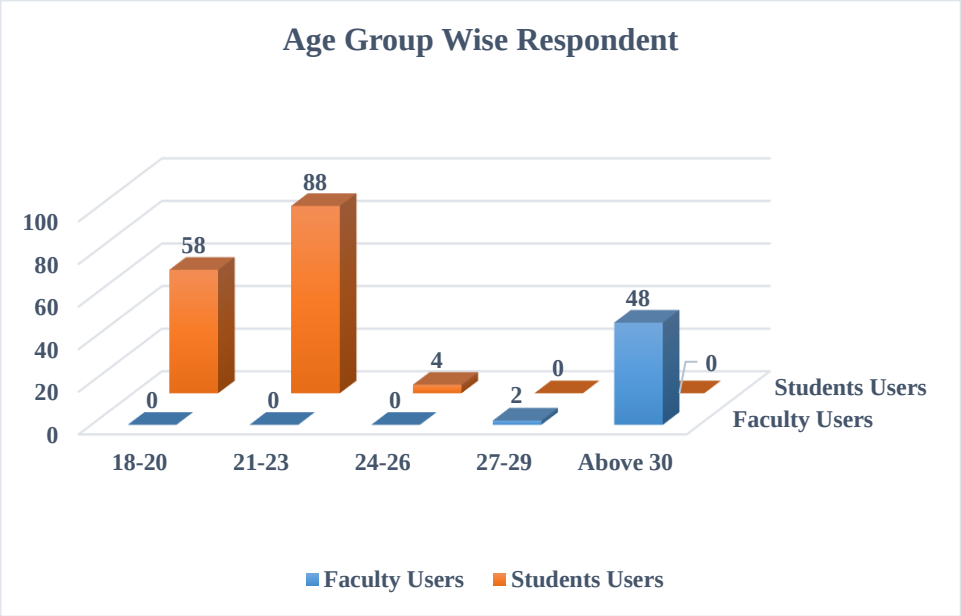

Figure no. 3

It is clear from the above table that 29% of respondents were in the age group of 18-20 years, 44% of the respondents were in the age group 21-23 years, 2% of the respondents were in the age group 24-26, 1% of the respondents were in the age group 27-29 years and 24% of the respondents were in the age group above 30 years. It can be conducted that majority of the respondents are between 21-23 years' age group.

Time spend on Internet Access

To know the exact time spent for internet browsing by users, the question was asked to the users. The response received from respondents are shows in table no. 7

Table no. 7

Time Spend on Internet Access per day

Sr No.	Duration	Faculty Users	Student Users	Total
1	1 Hour	4 (8%)	12 (8%)	**16 (8%)**
2	1-2 Hours	11 (22%)	45 (30%)	**56 (28%)**
3	2-3 Hours	13 (26%)	49 (32.67%)	**62 (31%)**
4	More than 3 Hours	22 (44%)	44 (29.33%)	**66 (33%)**
Total=		**50 (100%)**	**150 (100%)**	**200 (100%)**

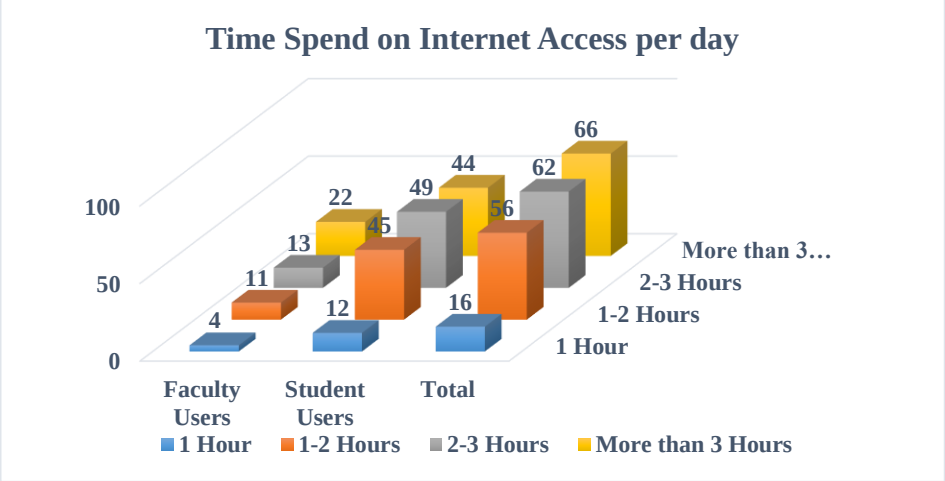

Figure no. 6

Table no 7 shows that the maximum 4 (8%) faculties and 12 (8%) students' users spend below 1 hour for using internet access whereas 11 (22%) faculties and 45 (30%) students' users time spent for 1-2 hours. The time spent for 2-3 hours and more than 3 hours is 13 (26%) & 22 (44%) faculties and 49 (32.67%) & 44 (29.33%) student's users.

Purpose of using Internet

The researcher tries to know the purpose of internet use be the respondents. Table no. 8 reveals the data about purpose of internet use by the students and faculties.

Table no. 8

Purpose of Using Internet

Sr No.	Purpose	Faculty Users	Student Users	Total
1	Academic Purpose	47 (94%)	133 (88.67%)	**180 (90%)**
2	Research work Purpose	38 (76%)	68 (45.33%)	**106 (53%)**
3	Project Work	22	92	**114**

		(44%)	(61.33%)	**(57%)**
4	Entertainment Purpose	15 (30%)	87 (58%)	**102 (51%)**
5	Job Searching	1 (2%)	69 (46%)	**70 (35%)**
6	Other	1 (2%)	3 (2%)	**4 (2%)**

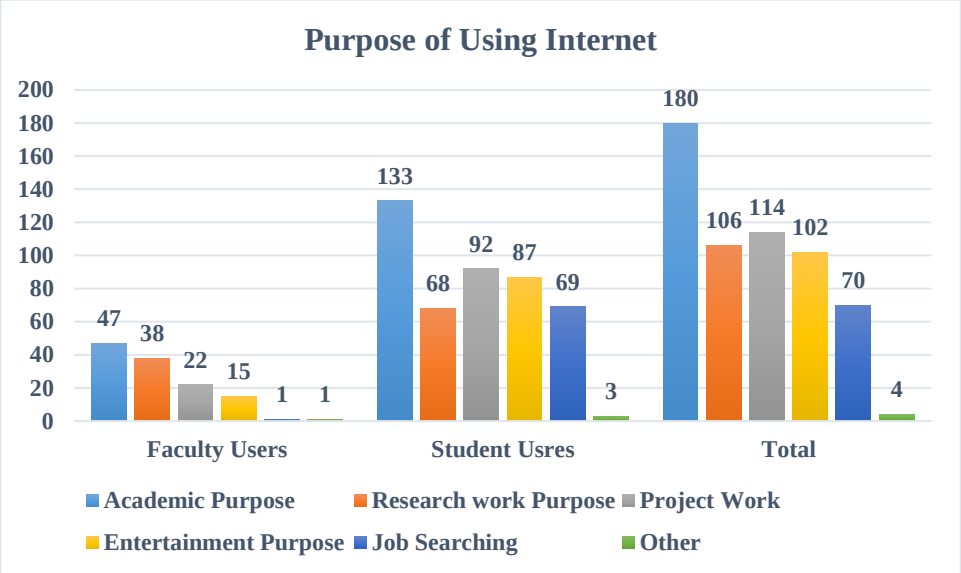

Figure no. 7

It is clear from the above table that, 47 (94%) faculties and 133 (88.67%) students users use the internet for academic purpose, 22 (44%) faculties and 92 (61.33%) students users are use it for project work purpose, 38 (76%) faculties and 68 (45.33%) students users use it for research work purpose, 15 (30%) faculties and 87 (58%) students users are use it for entertainment purpose, and only 1 (2%) and 1 (2%) faculties and 69 (46%) and 3 (2%) students users are use it for job searching and other purpose.

Awareness of e-Resources

The data regarding awareness of e-resources among the students and faculties users is show in table no. 10

Table no. 10

Awareness of e-Resources

Sr No.	Variable	Faculty Users	Student Users	Total
1	Yes	50 (100%)	120 (80%)	**170 (85%)**
2	No	0 (0%)	30 (20%)	**9 (4.5%)**
Total=		**50 (100%)**	**150 (100%)**	**200 (100%)**

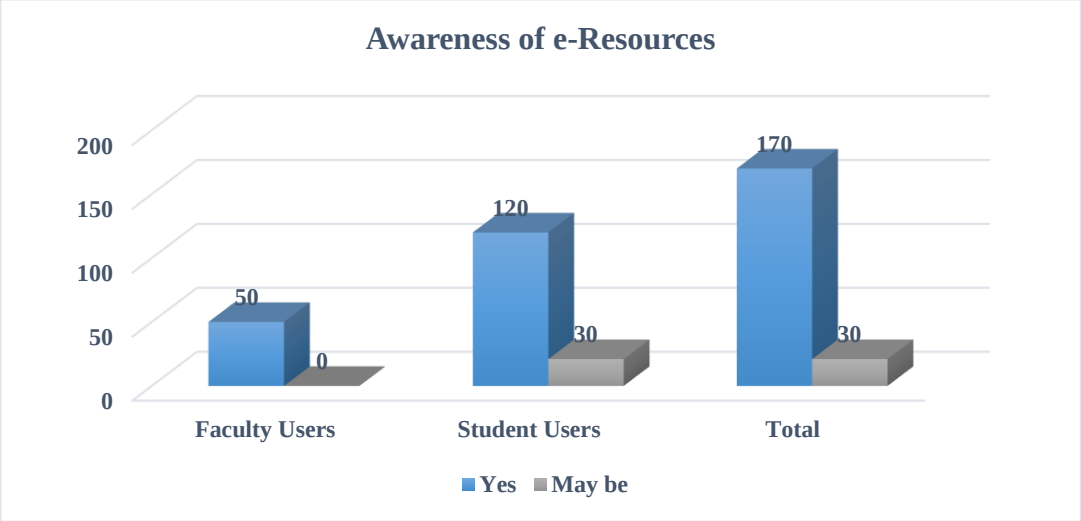

Figure no.9

The table no 10 clearly indicates that out of 50 faculties and 150 student's users, 50 (100%) faculties and 120 (70%) student's users were aware about e-resources. Whereas only 30 (20%) student's users are not aware of e-resources.

Use of Devices

The researcher tries to identify which type of device user for accessing e-resources. The table no 15 indicates the users are use type of device for accessing e-resources.

Table no. 15

Use of Devices for Accessing e-Resources

Sr No.	Type of Device	Faculty Users	Student Users	Total
1	Desktop	37 (74%)	44 (29.33%)	**81 (40.5%)**
2	Laptop	42 (84%)	93 (62%)	**135 (67.5%)**
3	Tablet	9 (18%)	7 (4.67%)	**16 (8%)**
4	Mobile Phone	37 (74%)	129 (86%)	**166 (83%)**

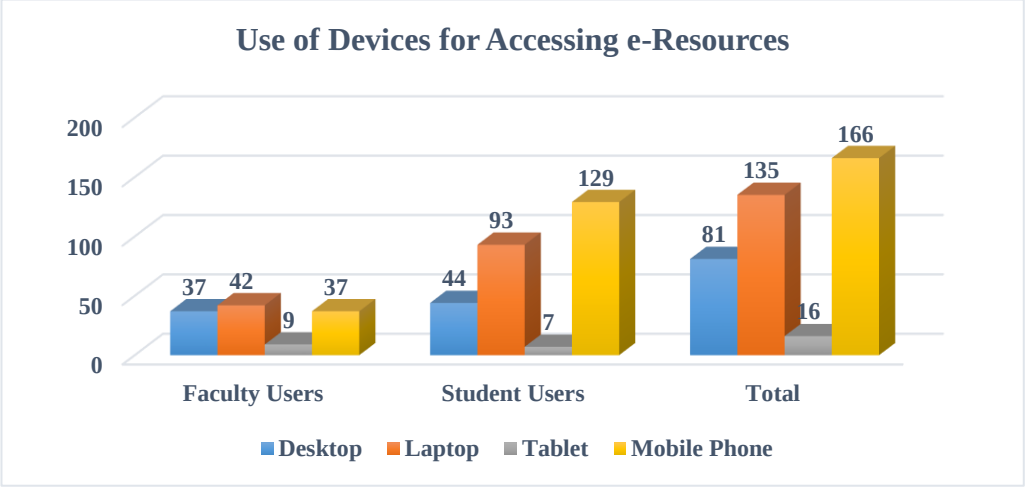

Figure no. 14

The figures in the table reflects that out of 50 faculties and 150 students users, 37 (74%) faculties and 129 (86%) students users are mostly prefer mobile phone device for accessing e-resources, second preference of using device for accessing e-resources 42 (84%) faculties and 93 (62%) students are use laptop, 37 (74%) faculties and 44 (29.33%) students users also used desktop for accessing e-resources only 9 (18%) faculties and 7 (4.67%) students users are used tablet for accessing e-resources.

Purpose of using e-resources

The researcher tries to understand the purpose behind the use of e-resources by the faculties and student's users of the college. The data regarding purpose behind the use of e-resources it presented in table no 18

Table no. 18

Purpose of use of e-Resources

Sr No.	Purpose	Faculty Users	Student Users	Total
1	Preparing notes	40 (80%)	124 (82.67%)	**164 (82%)**
2	Current Awareness	26 (52%)	75 (50%)	**101 (50.5%)**
3	Teaching	45 (90%)	39 (26%)	**84 (42%)**
4	Writing Papers	29 (58%)	38 (25.33%)	**67 (33.5%)**
5	Research Work	36 (72%)	66 (44%)	**102 (51%)**
6	Project Work	18 (36%)	97 (64.67%)	**115 (57.5%)**
7	Entertainment	4 (8%)	55 (36.67%)	**59 (29.5%)**

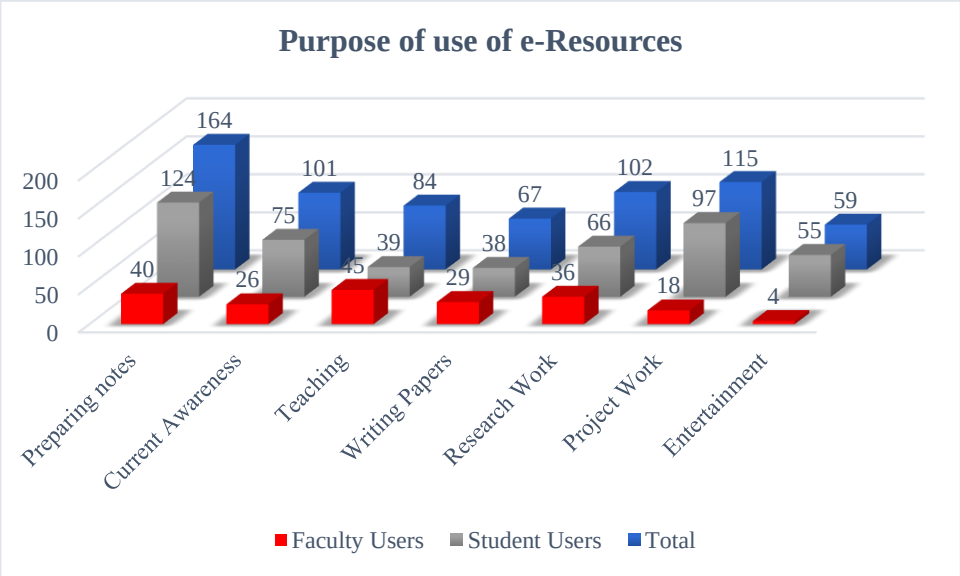

Figure no. 17

The figures in the table clearly shows that, 40 (80%) faculties and 124 (82.67%) students users (both 82%) use the e-resources for preparing notes, 18 (36%) faculties and 97 (64.67%) students users use for project work purpose, 36 (72%) faculties and 66 (44%) students are used for Research work purpose, 26 (52%) faculties and 75 (50%) students are using e-resources for current awareness purpose and Teaching, Writing Papers and Entertainment purpose suing users is 45 (90%), 29 (58%) and 4 (8%) faculties and 39 (26%), 38 (25.33%) and 55 (36.67%) students users.

Preference of search pattern

The researcher tries to identify which search pattern mostly use for searching e-resources. The table no 21 shows that respondent's preference of search pattern.

Table no. 21

Preference of the Search Pattern

Sr No.	Search Pattern	Faculty Users	Student Users	Total
1	Title	40 (80%)	92 (61.33%)	**132 (66%)**
2	Author	35 (70%)	58 (38.67%)	**93 (46.5%)**
3	Publisher	29 (58%)	45 (30%)	**74 (37%)**
4	Subject	28 (56%)	82 (54.67%)	**110 (55%)**
5	Keyword	34 (68%)	66 (44%)	**100 (50%)**

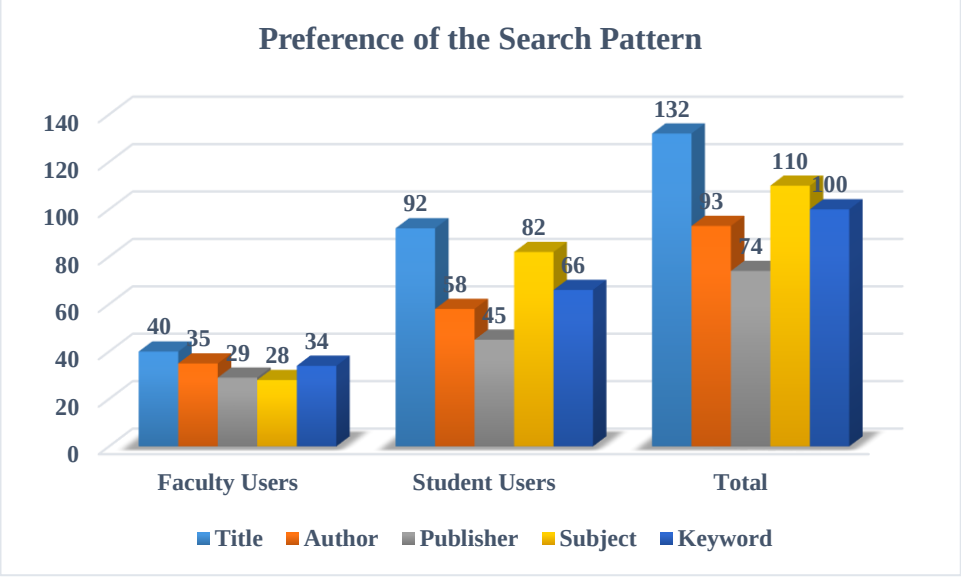

Figure no. 20

It is show that above table title wise search pattern is mostly used by respondent, out of 50 faculties and 150 student's users 40 (80%) faculties and 92 (61.33%) student's users use this pattern. 28 (56%) faculties and 82 (54.67%) student's users use second most subject pattern, 34 (68%) faculties and 66 (44%) student's users use keyword search pattern for accessing e-resources and 29 (58%) faculties and 45 (30%) student's users preferred publisher search pattern.

Percentage of e-resources use in the study

The researcher tries to know the percentage of e-resources content useful for study.

Table no. 22

Percentage of e-Resources Use in the Study

Sr No.	Variable	Faculty Users	Student Users	Total
1	Up to 25%	11 (22%)	37 (24.67%)	**48 (24%)**
2	26-50%	21 (42%)	42 (28%)	**63 (31.5%)**
3	51-75%	9 (18%)	43 (28.67%)	**52 (26%)**
4	More than 75%	9 (18%)	28 (18.67%)	**37 (18.5%)**
Total=		**50 (100%)**	**150 (100%)**	**200 (100%)**

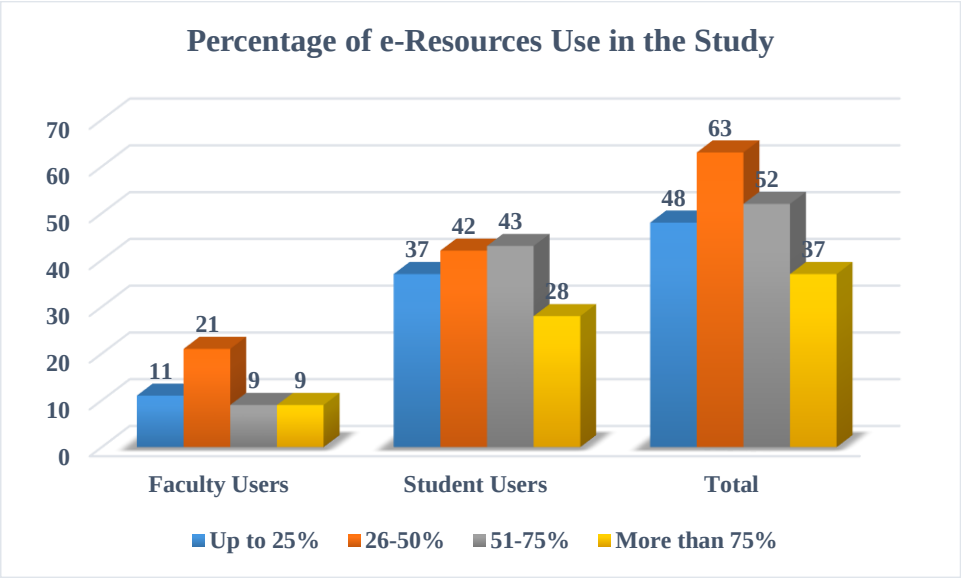

Figure no. 21

Table no 20 shows that out of 50 faculties and 150 student users, 21 (42%) faculties and 42 (28%) student's users include the content of e-resources 25-50% in study.9 (18%) faculties and 43 (28.67%) student's users include the content of e-resources 51-75% in study, 11 (22%) faculties and 37 (24.67%) student's users include the content of e-resources up to 25% in study and only 9 (18%) faculties and 28 (18.67%) student's users only include the content of e-resources more than 75% in study.

Problems faced while using e-resources

The researcher tries to identify which type problem were faced by the respondents where the access e-resources.

Table no. 23

Problems Faced while using e-Resources

Sr No.	Problems Faced while using e-Resources	Faculty Users	Student Users	Total
1	Lack of Skills for searching e-resources	5 (10%)	75 (50%)	**80 (40%)**
2	Getting too much and irrelevant Information sources	25 (50%)	57 (38%)	**82 (41%)**
3	Multiple Platforms	32 (64%)	70 (46.67%)	**102 (51%)**
4	Pay and Access	27 (54%)	66 (44%)	**93 (46.5%)**
5	Lack of awareness	7 (14%)	43 (28.67%)	**50 (25%)**
6	Never	7 (14%)	19 (12.67%)	**26 (13%)**

The table no 23 shows that problem faced by faculties and students while using e-resources. 32 (64%) faculties and 70 (46.67%) students' users face the problem of multiple platforms, 27 (54%) faculties and 66 (44%) students said the problems facing the pay and access, 25 (50%) faculties and 57 (38%) students users face the problem of Getting too much and irrelevant Information sources, 5 (10%), 7 (14%) faculties and 75 (50%), 43 (28.67%) students users facing the problem of Lack of Skills for searching e-resources and lack of awareness and only 7 (14%) faculties and 19 (12.67%) students users are never facing any problems.

Technical problems faced while using e-resources

The researcher tries to identify which type technical problem faced by the faculties and student's users while using the e-resources.

Table no. 24

Technical Problems faced while using e-Resources

Sr No.	Problems Faced while using e-Resources	Faculty Users	Student Users	Total
1	Internet Connectivity not available in your area	9 (18%)	56 (37.33%)	**65 (32.5%)**
2	Slow Internet Speed	12 (24%)	85 (56.67%)	**97 (48.5%)**
3	Insufficient hardware infrastructure	2 (4%)	26 (17.33%)	**28 (14%)**
4	Never	30 (60%)	43 (28.67%)	**73 (36.5%)**

The table no 24 shows that 12 (24%) faculties and 85 (56.67%) student's users face the technical problem of slow internet speed, 30 (60%) faculties and 43 (28.67%) students are never faced any technical problem, 9 (18%) faculties and 56 (37.33%) student's users facing the technical problem of internet connectivity not available in area and only 2 (4%) faculties and 26 (17.33%) student's users facing technical problem of insufficient hardware infrastructure.

Table no. 27
Reason of preferred e-Resources

Sr No.	Reason	Faculty Users	Student Users	Total
1	Easy to use	34 (68%)	107 (71.33%)	**141 (70.5%)**
2	Save the Time	33 (66%)	102 (68%)	**135 (67.5%)**
3	24*7 Access	44 (88%)	102 (68%)	**146 (73%)**
4	Anywhere Access	34 (68%)	88 (58.67%)	**122 (61%)**
5	Cost Effective	29 (58%)	61 (40.67%)	**90 (45%)**
6	Ease to Manipulation	16 (32%)	48 (32%)	**64 (32%)**
7	Reduces Storage Space	25 (50%)	60 (40%)	**85 (42.5%)**

Findings of the study

The study revealed substantial reliance on e-Resources by students for assignments and exam preparation. Faculty members utilized e-Resources for research and curriculum development. Convenience was acknowledged, yet challenges in navigating resources and technical issues were identified. The findings underscore the importance of user training and support for optimal e-Resource utilization.

Conclusion

This case study explores and illuminates the integral role electronic resources (e-Resources) play in the academic landscape of CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering. Both students and faculty exhibit a strong reliance on e-Resources, leveraging them for diverse educational and research pursuits. While the convenience of digital access is evident, challenges such as resource navigation and technical glitches call for targeted interventions. The study underscores the significance of tailored user training programs and robust technical support mechanisms to maximize the benefits of e-Resources. Recognizing the nuanced preferences and challenges encountered, the institution can devise strategies to curate resources effectively, enhance user experience, and align e-Resource integration with educational goals. Furthermore, the findings contribute to the broader discourse on digital transformation in education, emphasizing the need for adaptable strategies to harness e-Resources optimally. As CSMSS Chh. Shahu College of Engineering continues to evolve as a centre of learning and innovation, this study provides a roadmap for fostering an enriched academic environment empowered by seamless e-Resource utilization.

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Problems and Challenges Faced by Restaurant Industry During Covid-19: A Case Study of Meerut

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Introduction

Current scenario reflects the India of Post- COVID-19 era. In India, lockdown was initially declared for 21 days (from 24th March, 2020 to 14th April, 2020) and was later extended in three more phases till 31st May, 2020. Sparing few essential service sector, all the manufacturing industries, agriculture, educational sectors, corporate offices, IT industry, transportation, Shopping Malls, aviation etc. are negatively affected by this pandemic , and restaurant-industry is not an exception. This business was one of the worst hit business in India as well as in Meerut, a district in Uttar Pradesh, during lockdown and afterwards. The restaurant-business in Meerut reeled under this challenge because most of them belong to small, medium scale business, having limited capacity to survive for long during lockdown. After lockdown is over, the restaurants are reopening, but the adverse effects of COVID-19 **on** this sector still exist. Current Study is proposed to analyse the problems and challenges faced by restaurant Industry in Meerut, a city in Uttar Pradesh, during Covid-19.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Gursoy, Dogan and Chi, (2020), in their study, analysed the effects of Covid-19 on hospitality industry. Preliminary findings suggest that over 50% customers are not willing to travel to a destination and stay at hotel any time soon. So, having high operational costs, it is difficult to survive for the restaurants. The study reveals that around 18% of customers will feel comfortable if Covid-19 vaccine becomes available. Moreover, findings suggest that only 30 to 40% of customers are willing to pay more for safety precautions. Service Robots, contactless payments, digital menus, keyless entry, touch less elevators etc. can minimise human to human contact.

A.Madeira, T.Palrao and A.S. Mendis in their research paper, "The Impact Of Pandemic Crisis On The Restaurant Business(2020)" have found that restaurant owners showed four reactions during the interview conducted: **pessimism** as few believed that recovery from losses is slow and difficult; **resilience** as many believed that they can start over; **uncertainty** as the duration of pandemic period as well as the restrictions imposed were uncertain; **opportunities** as many perceive it as a time to redirect their business.

Jung Keun Kim and Jacob C.Lee in their study "Effects Of Covid-19 On Preferences For Private Dining Facilities In Restaurants (2020)" found that Covid-19 diverted the preference of people for private dining and suggested that restaurant business to reduce the customers and provide private dining rooms or private tables during pandemic situations.

Mujeeb Ur Rahman in his paper "Covid-19 Impact: How Hotels And Restaurants Are gearing Up To Woo Price Conscious Customers (2020)" found hospitality industry to be the worst sufferer. He feared that it is very difficult for the industry to recover their losses. He suggested insuring safety and hygiene along with affordable meals to recover from pandemic situation losses.

Sumita Banik Saha et el. (2021) in their study "Impact Of Covid-19 On Restaurant Business In Dimapur" found that there was reduction in customers and loss of gross earnings. Still 98% of

business runners wanted to continue with this business. They suggested that restaurant should have contingency plans, should work on limited items and reasonable priced menu so that their expenditures are reduced and customers are increased.

Shinu et al. (2021), in their article, discussed the challenges posed by Covid-19 for the small restaurant that is stand alone restaurants which fall in the category of (SMEs) small and medium enterprises, in India. They do not have corporate safety nets or huge funds to help them out in any crisis. The biggest challenge was to manage the change in consumer behaviour and to meet the expectations regarding hygiene and aware them through digital mediums. No sample size or data has been used. So no methodology was adopted. Basically it is an analytical study.

Genov et al. (2022), in their study analysed the problems faced by restaurants in **Jonkoping Region**. Their main focus was on damage control rather than a solution and to help readers to prepare for future crisis. Initially there were no lockdowns in **Sweden**, but later on as the regulations were implemented; behaviour of the consumers changed which put a challenge before the restaurants. The changes forced the restaurants to broaden their usage of digital marketing strategies to reach their consumers and expand their target marketing. They found that Covid-19 impacted the operations of the restaurants namely – a shortage of staff; lack of engagement through digital marketing; decrease on dining –in etc. The solutions adopted were digital marketing like research applications, websites, and social media platforms. Both Primary and secondary data has been used. Sample selection was on convenient sampling.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of the study are following:

1. The problems and challenges faced by restaurant industry of district Meerut during Covid-19.
2. Strategies adopted by this industry to revive.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

The present study is based on primary data collected from the survey in the form of interviews. A well structured questionnaire was framed and primary data has been collected from a sample of fifty four restaurants in offline mode by conducting personal interview. Only those restaurants have been surveyed that have sitting capacity from 30 to 50. SPSS method has been used for data analysis.

DISCUSSION

Meerut is a district in Uttar Pradesh and has been chosen as a research area for the current study. There are around seventy restaurants in Meerut which have sitting capacity of 30 to 50 persons. Out of these, the data on 54 restaurants has been collected by conducting personal interview with properly framed questionnaire. When asked about the problems and challenges they faced during pandemic, the respondents reported as following:

Table 1 show that 85.2 % restaurants are running the business with their own funds.

TYPE OF INVESTMENT	Frequency	Percent
Personal	46	85.2
Loan	8	14.8
Total	54	100.0

1. **To lower down the expenditure and operational cost**: During pandemic as lockdown was declared, the restaurant owners had a short term challenge to cut the expenditure and operational cost.
2. **Shift in consumers' behaviour and perception:** The biggest challenge was a significant change in consumers' behaviour, their consumption patterns expectations and new trends.
3. **Maintaining social distancing:** During Covid-19, everyone was aware of the contaminated disease that may spread through touch only. Social media was very actively involved to warn people via releasing many videos to maintain distance. So, first and foremost challenge before the restaurants was to maintain social distance of approximately 6 ft among the employees.
4. **High Cost of commercial Property:** There are no five star hotels in Meerut and most of the restaurants are running in limited space. Kitchens are even smaller. With space constraint, distancing is a big challenge between tables. Owners are unable to expand the area of the restaurant due to high cost of commercial property.
5. **Lack of Government Funding:**
   Government at any level is not giving any financial support to this industry. And rest 14.8 % had taken loan for their business.
6. **Maintaining effective hygiene**: Another challenge is to maintain effective hygiene and proper sanitization so that risk of spreading the virus is minimum. They told that they tackled the problem by providing proper training to their staff about thermal scanning, regular hand washing etc.
7. **Staff salaries:** The next big challenge was to mange salaries of the permanent employees. The temporary employees were fired out. The remaining staffs were called alternatively and were paid half of the salaries.
8. **No alternative occupation:** Out of 54 respondents 98.1% have restaurant business as single occupation and running the business with their own fund. Only 1.9% is having some alternative business.
9. **Reduced number of customers:** When government lifted the lockdown, consumers were not ready to dine in the restaurants. To maintain social distancing sitting capacity was reduced.
10. **Financial loss:** Pandemic incurred huge financial losses to the restaurant industry. From the survey it was found that before pandemic, 40.7% restaurants were earning income more than two lakh rupees daily but after pandemic 81.5% restaurants were earning only 50,000 rupees daily.
11. Government at any level is not giving any financial support to this industry.

Table 2.

OCCUPATION	Frequency	Percent
only restaurant	53	98.1
secondary occupation	1	1.9
Total	54	100.0

DAILY INCOME after Covid	**Frequency**	**Percent**

less than 50000	46	85.2
50001-100000	8	14.8
Total	54	100.0

STRATEGIES ADOPTED TO SURVIVE:

Necessity is the mother of invention, rightly said by someone and the fact was truly verified during pandemic. After the lockdown was lifted and restaurants and other businesses were allowed to reopen, the biggest challenge was to bring the customers back to dine-in the restaurants. So restaurant owners tried innovating new strategies to provide safe dining to their customers. Some of them are discussed hereafter.

Online bookings: - Customers were given the facility to reserve their table online, saving time of waiting and sitting at their assigned tables and enjoy the food.

No physical contact: - Some restaurants replaced their physical menus with digital menus or QR-coded menus. So the customers had no need to touch the menu card, view the menu on their personal device, mobile etc. In this way contactless experience is developed.

Digital payments: - The reserve Bank of India provided a licence to 11 companies to set up payment banks in India in 2019. Restaurants have also adopted digital mode of payment to reduce the risk of touching the currency notes and reducing the crowd at cash counters.

Digital marketing: - The restaurant entrepreneurs, like the whole business world has adopted digital marketing to maintain communication with their customers.

Cloud kitchen:- A cloud kitchen provides online deliveries of food. In India, Zomato, UberEats, Swiggy, and Food Panda are listed with cloud kitchens. This practice also reduces high operational costs of the restaurants.

Healthy food bowls:- Responding the revolutionary change in consumers' tastes and preferences, restaurants have shifted their traditional food options to healthy food bowls and immunity boosting food options. In current survey, 57.4% restaurants reported that they have added nutritious dishes to their menu while 42.6% have made no changes.

CONCLUSION:

The Covid-19 has had a significant impact on the restaurant industry globally. But it has also opened up the avenues for research and innovation in the industry. Some entrepreneurs are willing to take risk as risk aversions may hamper the exploration of new opportunities (Mor, Madan, & Chhikara, 2020). Pandemic has led the industry enter into a digital era of digital operations and advanced technologies. It has revived a lot and will come back to original as people will never stop eating.

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Role of Industry in Employment Generation

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Abstract-

There are different forms of business organisations ranging from a sole proprietorship to large scale businesses that employ over a thousand workers. The biggest assiduity in India is retail, which makes up nearly a quarter of the nation's GDP. Agriculture also remains a crucial assiduity with India producing products similar as rice, wheat, cotton, and tea.

The Manufacturing assiduity is also one of the major contributors to the frugality of India. The country is one of the largest directors of iron ore, the fifth largest patron of bauxite, and the third largest patron of coal in the world. More lately, India has developed a character as a parentage ground for Service Industry, and the fairly low pay envelope situations make India a veritably popular destination for outsourcing. As well as The IT assiduity in India is continuing to launch with over 191 billion U.S. dollar's worth of profit generated in 2020, contributing a considerable quantum to the countries overall GDP.

The present overview is to focus on the major impacts and role of industry in employment generation.

Keywords-

Industrialization, Economic development, Gross domestic product, Entrepreneur, Employment,

Introduction-

As one of the largest unicorn bases encyclopedically, India is also a major depository of foreign and domestic investment. While not all startups go on to come unicorns, India has a fair share of micro and small gauged enterprises. also, the Indian request is home to leading empires similar as Reliance diligence Limited and the Tata Group that are vested in several important profitable sectors. Schemes similar as Make in India and Startup India were initiated to patronize the ease of doing business for the growing number of business enterprises in the country.

India's frugality has been subject to considerable growth since its liberalization in the early 1990s. India's GDP growth rate was constantly above five percent, until it dropped to four percent in 2019, and also shrunk by 8 percent in 2020 due to the coronavirus epidemic; in the times to come it's estimated that India's GDP growth will return above six percent. In 2020, India's frugality was ranked the sixth largest in the world. also, severance in India fell to it's smallest ever position in 2019, before rising sprucely in 2020; it remains to be seen how the frugality will bounce back as the impact of covid lessens.

Wide poverty and severance are two of the major enterprises yet to be completely canceled . The country's endlessly growing population has been a hedge in breaking the vicious cycle. also, as opposed to its" developed" counterparts that are service- grounded, India is primarily an husbandry-grounded frugality and is still transitioning towards getting more service- acquainted. Although it's the services sector that contributes largely to the country's GDP, utmost of the pool is employed within the husbandry sector.

Objectives-

1. To study the benefits of industrial sector towards employment generation.

2. To study the types of industry & its impact on employment.
3. To study the current scenarios in various industries.

Research Methodology-

This study is based on secondary data such as periodical, relevant books, journals & Internet etc.

Industrial Sector's in India-

Based on the scale of the business, various classifications can be done, such as large scale industries, small scale industries, service Industry, Agricultural industry, public enterprises and multinational corporations, etc.

Distribution of the workforce across economic sectors in india (2011-2021)

Year	Industry (In %)	Service (In %)	Agriculture (In %)
2021	25.34	30.07	43.96
2020	23.93	31.76	44.03
2019	25.37	33.24	41.39
2018	24.95	31.72	43.33
2017	24.85	31.21	43.94
2016	24.71	30.77	44.52
2015	24.58	30.26	45.16
2014	24.53	26.69	45.78
2013	24.43	29.14	46.43
2012	24.36	28.64	47.00
2011	23.11	27.53	49.26

Large scale Industry/Assiduity-

Large scale diligence are appertained to as those diligence that are having huge structure, raw material, high force conditions and large capital conditions. Those organizations having a fixed asset of further than 10 crore rupees are considered to be large scale diligence. The growth of the frugality is veritably much dependent on this diligence. Similar diligence work towards bringing in foreign reserves, generating employment openings and paving the way for profitable growth. Large scale diligence in India can be categorized into the- Iron and Steel Industry, Automobile Industry, Textile Industry, Telecommunication Industry, Information Technology Industry, Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry, Silk Industry, Fertiliser Assiduity, Jute Assiduity, Paper Industry, Cement Industry etc.

Roles and significance of Large scale diligence in India-

1. Large scale diligence assists in the development of small scale diligence, as the demand of particulars can not be met only by a single assiduity. Hence, small scale diligence are needed to produce the reciprocal products and thus small scale diligence thrive on the growth of large scale diligence.
2. Large scale diligence bear professed workers and thus, the development of large scale diligence help in the development of a professed pool in the country.
3. Large scale diligence also help ameliorate the quality of life of its workers by furnishing them with acceptable remuneration and other benefits.
4. Large scale diligence bear large quantities of raw accoutrements, which opens up employment openings in the affiliated sectors.

5. Large scale diligence use the rear most ministry and technology, which helps in perfecting the product. Due to large scale product, the companies profit as well as it's salutary for the frugality as a whole.
6. As large scale diligence are involved in large scale product, it provides an occasion to reduce the cost of goods and services as these are produced in bulk.
7. Large scale diligence can dodge charges needed for exploration and development as they've a high affluence of capital. Similar exploration will help in generating further gains in future.
8. Large scale diligence helps in the development of diligence in the frugality, which is essential for industrialization.

Small Scale Industries-

Small scale diligence are those diligence in which product, manufacturing and furnishing the services are executed on a small or micro scale. In a country like India, the small scale diligence play a veritably important part in generating employment, perfecting the fiscal status of people, development of pastoral areas and removing the indigenous imbalances.

Roles and importance of small scale industries in India-

1. It has been seen that large scale diligence are substantially concentrated in the large metropolises or confined to areas which leads to migration of people in hunt of employment to these metropolises. The result of such a migration is overcrowding of the megacity and damage to the terrain. For sustaining a large population, further of natural coffers need to be utilised.
2. utmost of the pastoral population will be dependent on husbandry and this creates a burden on the agrarian sector. Small scale diligence by furnishing employment openings to the pastoral population provides further avenues for growth and also paves way for a more arranged distribution of occupation.
3. Small scale diligence allow for the development of entrepreneurial chops among the pastoral population which isn't having the compass of large scale diligence. These diligence help in the applicable use of the coffers available in the pastoral areas, which leads to development of pastoral areas.
4. Small scale diligence have a shorter product time than the large scale diligence which results in inflow of plutocrat in the frugality.
5. Small scale diligence are one of the stylish sources of employment generation in India. Employment is one of the most important factors that determines the growth of a nation. thus, development of small scale diligence should be encouraged for the development of further employment openings in the nation.
6. Small scale diligence contribute to around 40 of the total exports done by India, which forms a significant part of the profit earned from the exports. Small scale diligence work towards adding the forex reserves of the country that reduces the cargo on balance of payment of the country.
7. Small scale diligence by generating employment openings produce equal income openings for the youth of the underdeveloped areas. This leads to the growth of the nation in terms of employment, mortal development.
8. Small scale diligence are less capital ferocious than the large scale diligence. Capital is scarce in developing countries like India and thus, small scale diligence are most suitable for maintaining the balance.

9. Small scale diligence help in the growth of the large scale diligence by producing ancillary products for the large diligence or producing small factors that will be useful for the assembling of final products by the large scale diligence.

Service Industry-

The service assiduity sector is an important part of a performing society and growing frugality. These businesses employ talented individualities who give precious services and insubstantial goods. Service diligence live in numerous different fields, and understanding their part in society can help those interested in pursuing a career in service more understand their employment options. A service assiduity provides people with impalpable products or services and completes tasks that are useful to guests, guests, businesses or the general public. The individualities who work in the service sector focus on completing tasks and furnishing services.

There are several types of nonmaterial goods and products that service industries provide to people, including- Customer service, Consulting, Management, Design, Data, Information, Safety, Ideas, Education, Maintenance, Repair, Cleanliness/sanitation, Health care, Knowledge,

Roles and importance of Service industries in India-

1. As manufacturing and product diligence come more mechanized, the demand for service assiduity workers is adding in areas similar as distribution and deals, creating a fat of occasion. The service sector offers several satisfying careers to individualities passionate about delivering important services to their community.
2. Service diligence frequently foster entrepreneurship due to their low incipiency costs and lack of manufacturing processes. After gaining precious chops and moxie working for a business in a service assiduity, individualities may choose to start their own small business with the service knowledge they have gained from their part.
3. Service assiduity jobs offer flexible hours, which allows individualities to be picky about their work schedule and pursue their education and heartstrings.
4. Service diligence give essential services to the public similar as healthcare, transportation and education, conservation, Sanitationetc.
5. Working in a service assiduity generally involves close communication with the general public, guests and fellow platoon members. A service assiduity job allows you to ameliorate your interpersonal communication and cooperation capacities. These chops can be useful in other, more advanced service professions or in any other field in which you may choose to pursue a career.
6. During grueling times in the frugality, people generally reduce their spending on material goods and seek the services and insubstantial goods offered by the service sector. This offers job security to those working in service diligence with a low threat of job loss, layoff, redundancy or business check during profitable downturns.
7. Several service diligence, including hospitality, beauty and heartiness, entertainment and fitness, produce positive gests that give emotional value and promote the well- being of those they serve.
8. Constantly, businesses in a service assiduity consider their current workers when openings for creation or advancement arise before considering external campaigners to fill available positions. A service assiduity job may present you with further openings to advance in your career than in other diligence because of the value placed on fidelity and hard work within the service sector.

9. Substantially a strong or growing service sector is an index of a healthy frugality. As new services and insubstantial goods come available to the public, service diligence grow to continually serve the requirements of guests and businesses, adding this assiduity's impact on the global frugality.
10. Securing a job in a service assiduity frequently includes fastening on and developing a specific set of chops and moxie. Performing tasks and completing services that develop those chops daily can edge your moxie and knowledge in a certain field. This allows individualities working in a service assiduity to more snappily reach high situations of moxie than those working in other diligence and may present openings for professional growth and advancement.

Agricultural Industry-

The husbandry assiduity is made up of companies and pots that are involved in the product of food or crops for consumption purposes. enterprises in this field specialize in raising creatures and enterprises in growing crops. The beast product member isn't limited to the traditional beef, dairy, funk, or pork granges but also apiaries(freak granges) and aquacultures(fish and seafood granges). also, factory product comprises not only food crops but also glasshouses, nurseries, and field crops similar as tobacco and cotton. Agriculture is both an old and new assiduity; it has been in practice for thousands of times, but the product forms have constantly been evolving. The husbandry assiduity also includes the husbandry support businesses that produce the seeds, ranch outfit, and other goods and services that have helped the husbandry assiduity come more effective and productive over the times. The Indian Economy holds the sixth position in the world's top husbandry. The maturity of the country's population depends on husbandry for their livelihood. The husbandry sector contributes roughly 14 of the country's total GDP. Although the husbandry sector plays a pivotal part in the Indian Economy, there's a constant drop in this sector while the service sector is comparatively perfecting.

Role & Importance of Agriculture in the Indian Economy-

1. India is the second-most vibrant country in the world. And to feed such a huge population, there's always a constant need for a force of food. thus, there's a need for husbandry and a need for lower reliance on the husbandry sector for the Frugality.
2. India's planning prospects are also heavily reliant on the husbandry sector. A good crop always offers instigation to the country's projected profitable growth by perfecting the business climate for the transportation system, manufacturing sectors, internal commerce, and so on.
3. In India, the husbandry sector has further than half of the total population of the country engaged, which makes it the sector with the most number of workers in the country. Comparing it with the advanced nations, India has about 54.6 of the total population in the husbandry sector engaged, while in advanced nations similar as the UK, USA, France, and Australia, only 2- 6 of its total population is engaged in the husbandry sector.
4. Agriculture is the most significant source of income for the central and state governments. The government of the country has substantial profit from rising land profit. Also, the movement of agrarian goods helps induce profit for the Indian railroads, which helps the government in profit generation.
5. For the nonstop manufacturing of products, there's a constant need for raw accoutrements , and to fulfill this need, utmost of the diligence in the country collect this raw material directly from the agrarian fields. In India around half of the income generated in the artificial sector comes from agrarian-grounded diligence. thus, in India, the artificial sector is largely dependent on the agrarian sector.

6. Since the time of Independence, the husbandry sector has been the major contributor to the country's GDP. In the fiscal time 1950- 1951, husbandry and other affiliated conditioning had a share of 59 of the country's total GDP in that fiscal time. Although there's a constant drop in the husbandry sector, it's still one of the most pivotal sectors in the Indian Economy. On the other hand, in developed countries similar as the UK and USA, the husbandry sector contributes only about 3 of the country's total GDP.
7. Indian Agriculture is important for the artificial sector and trading purposes both internally and externally. Agro-products similar as tea, coffee, sugar, cashew nuts, spices,etc., which are comestible and textile products similar as jute, cotton, and others contribute 50 and 20 independently to the total import of the total country. These add up to around 70 of the country's total import and help the country in earning foreign exchange.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth rate in india (2018-2022)

Year	GDP Growth Rate Compared To Previous Year (In %)
2022	**6.83**
2021	**9.05**
2020	**-5.83**
2019	**3.87**
2018	**6.45**

The statistic shows the growth of the real gross domestic product(GDP) in India from 2018 to 2022. GDP refers to the total request value of all goods and services that are produced within a country per time. It's an important index of the profitable strength of a country. Real GDP is acclimated for price changes and is thus regarded as a crucial index for profitable growth. In 2022, India's real gross domestic product growth was at about6.83 percent compared to the former time.

Gross domestic product(GDP) growth rate in India & its Impact on Employment- Recent times have witnessed a shift of profitable power and attention to the strengthening husbandry of the BRIC countries Brazil, Russia, India, and China. The growth rate of gross domestic product in the BRIC countries is overwhelmingly larger than in traditionally strong husbandry, similar as the United States and Germany. While the United States can claim the title of the largest frugality in the world by nearly any measure, China nabs the alternate- largest share of global GDP, with India contending Japan for third- largest position. Despite the world-wide recession in 2018 and 2019, India still managed to record emotional GDP growth rates, especially when utmost of the world recorded negative growth in at least one of those times. Part of the reason for India's success is the profitable liberalization that started in 1991 and encouraged trade latterly ending some public monopolies. GDP growth has braked in recent times, due in part to soaring affectation. The husbandry sector in India is still a global power, producing further wheat or tea than anyone in the world except for China. Between 2000 and 2023, the services sector of India has been the most seductive sector for foreign direct investments(FDI) with a share of 16 percent of the total FDI. In total India recorded an affluence of foreign investments amounting to nearly 937.58 billion U.S. dollars during this period. These are the reasons that India's pool & Employment is expanding in the assiduity and services sectors, growing incompletely because of transnational outsourcing a profitable adventure for the Indian frugality.

Conclusion-

The current study descriptively analyzes the relationship between the Artificial growth & employment status in India. The Indian frugality is depends largely on the artificial sector. the artificial sector increases transnational trade in significances and exports. likewise, it's the sector with the most number of people working in it around the country. In detail, any type of assiduity is playing a main part in increases employment. & Employment is one of the most important factors that determines the growth of a nation. thus, development of diligence should be encouraged for the development of further employment openings in the nation.

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The Sikh Empire's Influence on Jammu and Kashmir State: A Historical Perspective.

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Abstract

An essential period in history was the Sikh Rule in Jammu and Kashmir State, which lasted from the early 19th century until 1846 A.D. The powerful Sikh commander Maharaja Ranjit Sigh oversaw a string of military expeditions that resulted in the capture of Kashmir by the Sikhs in or about 1819 A.D. Under Sikh rule, Jammu and Kashmir saw relative stability and economic growth. The Sikh troops, under the leadership of leaders such as Hari Singh Nalwa, encountered difficulties in managing the varied ethnic and religious communities in the area. The Sikhs, despite their periodic disputes with neighboring nations, were instrumental in determining the socio-political terrain of Jammu and Kashmir throughout their reign. Nevertheless, the Sikh hegemony in the area turned out to be fleeting. The formal handover of Kashmir from the Sikh Empire to the Dogra dynasty occurred in 1846 A.D., with the signing of the Treaty of Amritsar between Maharaja Gulab Singh of Jammu and the British East India Company. The founding of the princely state under Dogra control and subsequent political changes were made possible by the end of Sikh dominance in Jammu and Kashmir. The historical narrative of Jammu and Kashmir still incorporates the legacy of Sikh Rule, which reflects a complex interplay of power dynamics and cultural influences at a pivotal time in the region's history.

Keywords: Sikh Rule**,** Kashmir, Maharaja Ranjit Sigh**,** Occupation**,** Transition.

Introduction

The relationship between Sikhs and Kashmir started when Guru Nanak visited the region in the fifteenth century. The Sikhs were transformed into a military theocracy led by Guru Gobind Singh by the end of the 17th century. He organized his guerilla operations against the Mughals and, as a warrior, gave the Sikh community its martial characteristics. Sikhs lost their cohesiveness when they were split up into clans or MISALS. Maharaja Ranjit Sigh, a Charan Singh's MISALS member, kept a watch on Kashmir. In an attempt to seize control of Kashmir, he initially allied with Afghan Shah Mahmood. In 1814 A.D., the Sikh army travelled across Peer Panjal to reach Kashmir. After arriving at Shopian in 1819 A.D., the Sikhs quickly took over the Valley. These were the Kashmiris who first asked Maharaja Ranjit Sigh to invade the region to overthrow the Durani regime in Kashmir. However, they eventually regretted their actions and began to protest to Maharaja Ranjit Sigh about the actions of their governors in the region. William Moorcroft said in his travelogue of Moti Ram's tenure as Maharaja Ranjit Singh's governor: "Everywhere the people are in the most abject condition exorbitantly taxed by the Sikh Government and subjected to every kind of extortion and oppression by its officers." Moorcroft continues, "Villages are half deserted, and the few inhabitants that remained wore the semblance of extreme wretchedness." The impoverished were unlikely to benefit much from their effort since a group of tax collectors would enter a community and take nine-tenths of the farmer's grain to collect taxes. Beggars were everywhere in Islamabad (Anant-pur), and the people living there were largely malnourished and half-naked. The Sikhs perceived the Kashmiris as being little more

than livestock. If a Sikh killed a local, the government would fine them between sixteen and twenty rupees, of which two rupees would go to the victim's Muslim family and four rupees to the family of a Hindu. Over twenty-seven years, ending in 1839 A.D., the Sikhs dominated Kashmir.

The Sikh Rule continued to apply throughout the Valley (1819–1846 A.D.). The region was large, encompassing Afghanistan in the west, Badakshan and Khorasan in the south, Tibet, Kashgar, and Ladakh in the east, and Punjab in the north. The Sikh takeover of the Valley moved the bridle of reigns from Kabul to Lahore, which hurt people's futures. Maharaja Ranjit Sigh and his successors ruled the Valley throughout that time. The accounts showed that although they controlled using the established administrative framework, the people experienced anguish and suffering.

Maharaja Ranjit Sigh, the strong Sikh emperor of Punjab, attacked Kashmir three times consecutively in 1813 A.D., 1814 A.D., and 1819 A.D. In his most recent invasion, he captured Kashmir with the help of the British, the Dogras, and Kashmiri Pandits, especially Pandit Birbal Dhar. He had previously received authorization from the British to launch an attack on Kashmir.

In Kashmir's history, his time there they were he was seemed to be a terrible chapter. The governance in Valley descended into tyranny and savagery as a result of the heartland Afghan rulers' (Kabul) callousness. The Lahore Durbar (Punjab) monarch, Maharaja Ranjit Sigh, anxiously observed the event. The Treaty of Amritsar (1809 A.D.) between Maharaja Ranjit Sigh of Punjab and Lord Minto, Governor-General of the East India Company, kept him from further progress towards the east. The rivalry between the contenders for the throne in Kabul and the near-suspension of the monarchy in the capital provided Maharaja Ranjit Sigh with the chance to start his strategy of expansion westward of his domain. However, Fateh Khan, the prime minister of Afghan Shah Mahmud, posed a severe challenge to his expansionist goal since he also had aspirations of conquering the Valley and establishing his authority. The two met at Rohtas (Rawalpindi) because they needed to reconcile. An agreement for a combined mission to Kashmir was created during the conference. Maharaja Ranjit Sigh, therefore, consented to deploy 12,000 soldiers to the battle in exchange for a share of the loot and Valley's possessions. In addition, he would have Afghan assistance in taking Multan. As a result, in 1813 A.D., Mukhan Chand led a force of 12,000 soldiers from Lahore Durbar, and Fateh Khan led an enormous army towards Kashmir. But Fateh Khan entered the Valley and left Mokhan Khan behind as he moved towards the Pir Panjal Mountain. At Shergarhi (Srinagar), the Afghan Governor of Kashmir, Atta Mohammed Khan, engaged the invader in combat, which resulted in a short battle. After Atta Mohammed Khan left, Fateh Khan took over the Valley. Despite his unwillingness to carry out the conditions of the agreement he had made with Maharaja Ranjit Sigh at Rohtas, Fateh Khan managed to get the topography of Kashmir as well as the representative of Shah Shuja, from whom he had taken the renowned Kohi Noor. Recognizing Fateh Khan's duplicity, Maharaja Ranjit Sigh was determined to take control of Kashmir and, under the leadership of Diwan Ram Dayal, sent a second expedition there in 1814 A.D. Snow and rain tragically halted the journey at Mandi and Tosh-Maidan Pass. The Afghan soldiers drove the Maharaja's army from the highlands, led skillfully by Azam Khan. Ranjit Sigh withdrew from the campaign and went back to his capital. But Ranjit Sigh's luck changed because Birbal Dhar, a minister in the Afghan administration in Kashmir, sought safety with him. He provided helpful information on the Afghans' strength and the paths leading to Kashmir. As a result, Diwan Chand, Hari Singh Nalwa, and Prince Kharak Singh led an expedition army that Maharaja Ranjit Sigh gathered. The 12000 Sikh soldiers arrived at Shopian on June 18, 1819 A.D., had crossed the Dhimber and Pir Panjal Passes. The invader was faced by Jabbar Khan, the Afghan ruler of Kashmir, who had a force of 5,000 soldiers. Despite the valiant efforts of the Afghans, the Sikhs were

victorious. Jabbar Khan was gravely injured, and the Afghans lost valuable generals. He left the country to triumph and made his way to Peshawar. With the victory, Prince Kharak Singh arrived at Srinagar. Sikh dominion over the Valley lasted from 1819 A.D. until 1846 A.D. The region was governed by ten (10) governors chosen by the Lahore Durbar for twenty-seven (27) years.

When Maharaja Ranjit Sing passed away in 1839 A.D., there was anarchy and carnage for several years since the dynasty had no strong heir to manage the affairs. On the other hand, in 1843 A.D., Dilip Singh, the younger son of Maharaja Ranjit Sigh, held the kingdom, with his mother, Rani Jindan, serving as his advisor. Meanwhile, the English East India Company maintained its soldiers in Sind and stationed more troops across the Sutlej River at Ludhiana, Ferozpure, and Ambala. This caused the Sikh leaders to suspect that the company had sinister intentions. However, the English East India Company's standing with Sikhs was damaged by their defeat in the first Anglo-Afghan war in 1843 A.D. Though having defeated the Afghans in Kashmir in 1819 A.D., the Sikhs misjudged their might. This led the Sikhs to cross the Sutlej River, which had been Lahore Darbar's southern border since the Treaty of Amritsar in 1809 A.D. The governor-general of India at the time, Lord Harding, could not stand the Sikhs' haughtiness. In October 1845 A.D., he launched a war against Lahore Darbar. The Sikhs fought valiantly, but the English defeated them on several fronts—Mudki, Ferozpure, Buddewal, etc.—because of the betrayal of several generals. However, the last blow to the Lahore Darbar came at Sabroan on the banks of the Sutlej River in February 1846 A.D. Following a fierce battle, the English emerged triumphant. Numerous members of the retreating Sikh force drowned in the Sutlej River as they fled the battlefield. The bloody conflict ended on March 9, 1846 A.D., when the Treaty of Lahore, renowned in Indian history, was signed.

Maharaja Ranjit, after losing the Battle of Sabraon, which saw the British seize Lahore, Singh's successors could not inherit his cunning or bravery. Kashmir waited to be ruled by new people. An intelligent and ambitious local ruler provided the British with a helpful tool. Their sentiments were disregarded, and the welfare of the Kashmiri people was of little consequence. The inhabitants of Kashmir began a new chapter in their history when the Dogras took over the region in 1846 A.D.

Conclusion

A series of monarchs, each putting their stamp on the area, shaped Kashmir's history from the 15th to the 19th century. The arrival of Guru Nanak and the subsequent solidification of Sikh power under Guru Gobind Singh marked the beginning of an era of militarized government. Although Sikh rule over Kashmir was established as a result of Maharaja Ranjit Sigh's wars, William Moorcroft and other modern commentators have shown that the time was marked by injustice and misery. Internal conflict after Maharaja Ranjit Sigh's death undermined Sikh authority, and the British, seeing their chance, stepped in. The Treaty of Lahore, which handed authority to the British and prepared the way for Kashmir to come under Dogra dominion in 1846 A.D., resulted from the Anglo-Sikh wars. The welfare of the Kashmiri people was frequently disregarded during these upheavals, and foreign countries often used them as pawns in their geopolitical games. Kashmir's turbulent history continued with the shift from Sikh to Dogra authority, which shaped the region's future course. After all, the history of Kashmir is a patchwork of alliances, conquests, and betrayals, all of which profoundly impacted the region's inhabitants and environment.

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Untouchability to Equality: Dr. Ambedkar's Struggle Against Caste Oppression

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ABSTRACT

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a prominent Indian jurist, economist, and social reformer who played a crucial role in drafting the Constitution of India. He was also a fierce critic of the caste system, which is a hierarchical social structure prevalent in India. The caste system divides society into different social groups based on birth, with each group having its own set of privileges and restrictions. Ambedkar advocated for the abolition of the caste system and worked tirelessly to uplift the marginalized sections of society, especially the Dalits (formerly known as "untouchables"). His efforts laid the foundation for social justice and equality in independent India.

Ambedkar (1891-1956) was born into the "untouchable" caste of Mahars, traditionally who performed jobs, considered unclean by Hindu theology. They were not allowed to enter the Hindu temples and in some regions, they could not even walk on the road in front of the temples. In South India, untouchables had to carry a bell to announce their presence.

Their touch, or their shadow would dilute the purity of the upper caste. Men of the upper caste had undisputed rights over the bodies of the untouchable women. Ambedkar had been the victim of such discrimination at school and even when he had attained the highest degree (Ph.D) in education. He decided to fight this social injustice being inflicted on the untouchables. He utilized the press and public platforms to make his voice heard. He vehemently criticized the Hindu caste system and its religious scriptures. The present paper is an attempt to analyze and understand the caste, its genesis, growth, and how Ambedkar tried to check its growing menace on society. Ambedkar read a paper on 'Castes in India' in a seminar held on May 9, 1916, at Columbia University. It was published in the journal 'India Antiquary', in May 1917.

In the said paper he admitted that the mysteries of castes were un-understood and complex. He believed that the caste problem was a vast one, both theoretically and practically. Practically, it is an institution that has tremendous consequences. Theoretically, it has defined the efforts of many great scholars who were unable to dig its origin. As far as the genesis of the caste is concerned it is believed that it has either been imposed upon the docile population of India by a low giver as a divine dispensation, or it has grown according to some law of social growth. Refuting such explanations, Ambedkar claims that no single individual could achieve such a gigantic task of creating a caste. He writes that the caste system existed long before Manu, the lawgiver, simply codified the existing Caste rules and the preaching Caste 'Dharma'. As far the belief of the orthodox Hindu is concerned that caste is an organization consciously created by Shastras, as such, it is backed by divine powers, is false and unscientific, claims Ambedkar.

Western scholars attribute the existence of Caste in India, to occupation, survival of tribal organizations, the rise of new beliefs, intermixing of races, and migration. Mr. Nesfield writes, "Function and function only…… was the foundation upon which the whole system of Castes in India was built up." He rejects the theory of the functional or occupational nature of Caste and declares it to be a poor observation. He further questions, why is it that an occupational group turned into an occupational caste. Some consider that caste originated due to the color differences among the Aryans

and Dravadians Ambedkar writes that it was a problem of the foreigners rather than the people of India. He claims that it is by no means an explanation of the origin of the caste.

Dr Ketkal views, Caste in its relation to a system of Castes, and explains the exclusive characteristics of Caste, he prohibits intermarriage and membership of autogeny, as the two characteristics of Caste. Ambedkar refuses this claim negates the theory and writes, that if you prohibit intermarriage the result is that you limit the membership to those born within the group. He further elaborates the views of the anthologists, who believe that the Indian population is a mixture of Aryans, Dravidians, Mongolians, and Scythian races, who entered India at different times and spaces, fought with the original inhabitants and also with one another, and later settled down as peaceful neighbors. Ethnically, all people are heterogeneous. It is the unity of culture that is the basis of homogeneity. But it is because of this homogeneity that Caste becomes a problem so difficult to explain.

After discussing the various theories and views of different scholars on the origin of caste, Ambedkar forwards his explanation on the subject. According to him, Caste problem involves four main points: (1) That despite the composite make-up of the Hindu population, there is a deep cultural unity; (2) that caste is a parceling into bits of a larger cultural unity; (3) that there was one caste to start with and (4) that classes have become castes through imitation and excommunication. In the following, he elaborates his viewpoint on the genesis of caste and its endogamous character.

Hindu society was composed of classes and the earliest known are Brahmins, the priestly class; Kshatriya, the military class; Vaishyas, the merchant class and Shudras, the artisan and menial class. Ambedkar does not object to this classification of society as long as allows interchange within. The problem started when the priestly class socially detached itself and closed its doors to other classes. The other classes being subject to the law of social division of labour underwent differentiation, some into large, others into very minute groups. The Vaishya and Shudra classes were the original inchoate plasma, which formed the sources of numerous castes today. Kshatriya classes were divided into soldiers and administrators. The subdivision of a society is quite natural, admits Ambedkar, but the unnatural thing about these sub-divisions is that they have lost the open-door character of the Class system and have become self-enclosed units called Castes. They were compelled to close their doors and thus became endogamous. Did they close them on their own accord? Some closed the door, others found it closed against them, claims Ambedkar.

Endogamy is the only characteristic that is peculiar to caste. "A caste is an enclosed class." To preserve endogamy, it was necessary to make certain rules, which could restrict surplus men and women, from following out of the caste. Suppose, a husband dies, and his wife becomes surplus. What should be her status now? Similarly, if a wife dies, what should be done with the surplus man? To maintain endogamy following methods were adopted; (a) Burning of the widow along with her husband, (b) Compulsory widowhood- a milder form of burning, (c) Imposing celibacy on the widower, and (d) Wedding of him to a girl not yet marriageable. He justifies, whether regarded as ends or as means, that Sati, enforced widowhood and girl marriage are customs that were primarily intended to solve the problem of the surplus man and surplus woman in a caste and to maintain its endogamy. Strict endogamy could not be preserved without these customs, while caste without endogamy is a fake. Ambedkar thinks that the closed-door policy was first adopted by the Brahmin class and later on, it was followed by the other classes. As such, the Brahmin class becomes the father of the institution of the caste. Thus, Caste in India means the division of the population into fixed and definite units, Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras. Who were the Shudras? Ambedkar based on Mahabharata claims, 'Shudras were Aryans; for whom Brahmin performed sacrifice and

accepted Dakshina from him." To degrade and segregate Shudras, Brahmins refused to perform their Upanayana ceremony, thus prohibiting them from studying Vedas wearing clothes covering Vasa (lower part) and Uttariya (upper part) of the body and tying a griddle of grass across the waist. But later on Upanayana ceremony came to be associated with the thread ceremony (Yajnopavita). The denial of Upanayana Sanskar to the Shudras necessarily brought about a change in its significance."

Besides the Shudras, the Hindu Civilization has produced three social classes, the Criminal Tribes, the Aboriginal Tribes, and the Untouchables. Untouchability among Hindus is thus a unique phenomenon. The untouchables were not allowed to use public roads, drink water from the same source, visit the temple, cover the upper part of their body, wear ornaments, or possess knowledge and wealth". Who were these people? They were primitive societies like nomads. They were traveling from one place to another along with their wealth and cattle. When they learned the art of farming and cultivation, they settled down. Some adopted settled life, others continued to live as nomadic tribes. Primitive society was a tribal society. The racial theory of Mr. Rice contains two elements; (1) The untouchables are non-Aryans, non-Dravidians aboriginals, and (2) They were conquered and subjugated by the Dravidians. According to Rice, "India was invaded first by, Dravidians, they conquered non-Dravidians aborigines, the ancestors of untouchables, later Aryans invaded, and defeated the Dravidians and made them the Shudras." Ambedkar says, "The theory is simple to explore a complicated fact." The census report of 1910 describes untouchables as those who do not receive a mantra from a Brahamin, Untouchables are not served by good Brahmins as family priests, they have their priest and they eat beef and kill the cow.

He raises many questions on the above-mentioned theory. Why did the Brahmin refuse to officiate the religious ceremony of a Broken Man, i.e. Untouchable? What is the basis of this hypothesis? Why they are considered Untouchables? And so on. He believes that the Broken Men were hated because of their beef-eating habit. This theory is also supported by Hindu shastras." He further raises certain questions. Did Hindus never eat beef? What led the Hindus to give up beef-eating? Why did beef-eating give rise to untouchability? He concludes, that Brahmins also took beef but left it. The struggle between Buddhism and Brahmanism was due to cows. Buddhism at one time had become the religion of authority. Brahmanism lost power and prestige due to Buddhism. Buddhism rejected Yajna and animal sacrifice, particularly of cows. Ambedkar believed that Brahmin became vegetarian to face Buddhism. They wanted to prove that they were better than Buddhist monks. Thus cow became sacred for Brahmins and whereas the Broken Men continued to eat beef, as such there was no other fate left for them except to be treated unfit for association, i.e. Untouchables.

When did the Untouchability come into existence? Orthodox Hindus claim that it is very ancient in its origin. Ambedkar rejects it and explains that when Fa-Hian visited India, the Gupta Kings were patrons of Brahmanism. It was a period of the triumph and revival of Brahmanism. It is quite possible that what Fa-Hien describes is not Untouchability but an extremity to which the Brahmins were prepared to carry the ceremonial impurity that had become attached to some community, particularly to the Chandalas. The description given by Yuan Chwang applies to communities other than Chandalas. It is, therefore, just possible that when Yuan Chwang came to India, Untouchability had emerged. We can conclude that while Untouchability did not exist in 200 A.D., it had emerged by 600 A.D. We know that Manu did not prohibit the eating of beef nor did he make cow-killing an offense the pertinent question. When did it become an offense? As has been shown by Dr. Bhandarkar, cow killing was made a capital offense by the Gupta kings somewhere in the 4th Century A.D. We can, therefore, say with some confidence that Untouchability was born out

of the struggle for supremacy between Buddhism and Brahmanism which has so completely molded the history of India, and the study of which is so woefully neglected by students of Indian history."

In 1935, the government of India prepared a list of untouchables. It included 429 communities. It means in India 50-60 million people are untouchable. In India, once you are born as untouchable, you grow up and till death, you remain so. Their children also form the same category. Hindus insist on the segregation of untouchables, a fundamental feature of Untouchability. They are forced to live on the outskirts of villages. These people, living outside the village are known as Broken Men.

Today, untouchable has been substituted with the Marathi word Dalit (broken people), which is interchangeable with Schedule Caste. Talking about social reforms carried out by social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand, etc. Ambedkar insists that they were more concerned with the reforms related to the upper castes for example: sati, dowry, child marriage, widow marriage, etc. No one bothered to talk about untouchables. In 1917, Hindu reformers passed a resolution against untouchability but it remained on paper only. Ambedkar was of the view that all these social organizations tried to bring reforms among the upper caste only.

Nobody bothered to consider the plight of the depressed classes. He was against the caste system which has divided society based on the division of labour. This division of labor was not based on choice but on the dogma of pre-destined." He believed that the Caste System had completely disorganized and demoralized the Hindus. There is no scientific base for the origin of the caste system. Even the name Hindu is itself foreign. It was given by Mohammadans. The Arya Samajis who claim to hold a reform movement for the Hindus also follow the chaturvarna system. On 24 September 1944, at Madras, in the public meeting organized by the Rationalist Society, he condemned Vedas for being irrational and not religious, but social and political . They insist on labeling people as Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. This social division is based on birth and not on worth. After having vehemently criticized the Hindu caste system, Ambedkar suggested means to solve this social problem. How to bring about the reform in Hindu social order? How to abolish Caste? The first step should be; to abolish sub-caste. The second step should be; to allow inter-caste linings and marriages.

He further writes Caste is a notion; it is a state of mind. Caste is observed because of the religious sanctity behind it. This is supported by the "Shastras". As such it is necessary to destroy the authority of Shastras and Vedas. During the "Maha-Sangharsha" of Mahad Satyagraha, on December 25, 1927, he publicly burnt a copy of the Manusmriti to express his strong reaction to its teachings. Manu was considered as the lawgiver to the Hindu society and also a contributing factor for the development and growth of Caste in India. Dalits celebrate it as Manu smriti Dahan Din."

Ambedkar was disillusioned with Hindus, its high priests, its saints, and its politicians. He wanted to create a classless society where everyone was treated equally. He was of the strong notion that such a change could not be made possible till the whole setup was not changed. That is why, in Annihilation of Caste, he openly condemned caste and asked to do away with this rotten system. He knew it was a gigantic task that could not be easily achieved. As such he opted to leave Hinduism along with his comrade to join Buddhism. The caste System has entered the hearts and minds of the people. It has divided society into water-tight compartments. Economic backwardness and educational deprivation have further deteriorated the innocent Dalits.

Today, after seven decades of independence, followed by reservation of seats in the constituencies, education, and government jobs, the plight of Dalits remains the same. The reasons are many, but more or less it is related to the mindset of the society which is not, till now ready to accept the change. There are about four thousand endogamous castes and sub-castes (jatis) in Hindu

society, each with its own specified hereditary occupation. In 2009, Ahmedabad-based Navsarjan Trust and the Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice for Human Rights published a joint report, "Understanding Untouchability". It listed ninety-nine forms of untouchability in 1,589 villages of Gujarat. It reported a prevalence of untouchability under eight broad heads:

1. Water for Drinking;
2. Food and Beverage;
3. Religion;
4. Caste-based Occupations;
5. Touch;
6. Access to Public Facilities and Institutions;
7. Prohibitions and Social Sanctions;
8. Private Sector Discrimination.

The findings were shocking. In 98.4 percent of villages surveyed, inter-caste marriage was prohibited; in 97.6 percent of villages, Dalits were forbidden to touch water pots or utensils that belonged to non-Dalits; in 98.1 percent of villages, a Dalit could not rent a house in a non-Dalit area; in 97.2 percent of villages, Dalit religious leaders were not allowed to celebrate a religious ceremony in a non-Dalit area; in 67 percent of villages, Dalit panchayat members were either not offered tea or were served cups called 'Dalit' cups."

How much has been achieved? It seems as if reservation policy has tremendously improved the lot of the downtrodden." Is it so? In 2006, the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies surveyed and found that 47% of the associate judges in the high courts & lower courts were Brahmin." The Backward Classes Commission in 2007 reported that 37% of the Indian bureaucracy was dominated by Brahmins. The most influencing press and media which control and influence the minds of the common man are dominated by the upper castes, and not a single Dalit has any hold in it. Similarly, the business in India is dominated by the Vaishya Community. Sachhar Committee report informs that the Dalit and Adivasi communities remain at the bottom in the economic sphere even below the Muslim community. Today, a voice against reservation has been on the rise. There is a cry to check the rising graph of reservation which is creating a hindrance for the general category. Many insist that every possible economic help should be provided to the Dalits and not the reservation. Merit should not be ignored at the cost of reservation. Creamy layer should be deprived of the further benefits of reservation." Let us look at the factual figure of Dalit's present status. Today there is one department that is completely dominated by the Dalits in service and that is of sweepers and scavengers in any branch of the public and private sector. A few Dalits have managed to occupy high posts and the rest of them are still in the same sphere of suffering and deprivation. Many of them do not even know about the benefits the government has reserved for them. The mid-day meal scheme was especially started to encourage their children to the school. We should not ignore the hard fact that no job in the public and private sectors can be obtained without acquiring higher education. According to the Census of 2001, only 2.21 Dalits were graduates which indicates the lower percentage of Dalits qualified for higher jobs." "Dalits are at the bottom of the Hindu caste system and despite laws to protect them they still face widespread discrimination in India." Half of the Dalit population lives in four states revealed 2011 census; UP 25%, West Bengal 10.7%, Bihar 8.2%, and Tamil Naidu 7.2%. According to the census of 2011, 20.14 crore people were recorded in this class."

By considering the quinquennial consumption expenditure surveys of the National Sample Survey Office from 1983 to 2009-10, it turns out that whereas equitable or inclusive growth should

imply a ratio of warranted-to-actual consumption that is exactly one for each caste-group in each year of the reference period, this ratio is systematically less than unity for the SC/ST group and greater than unity for the 'Others' group, in both the rural and urban areas of the country. In 2011, the first ever post-independent caste-based census since the 1931 Census of India, was conducted. It also accounted for other aspects like manual scavenging and transgender count and to get the factual information of rural India. The report was first held by the Manmohan government and later released by Arun Jaitely in 2015. It indicates that SC & ST are not limited to Hindus only; even another religious groups also have some percentage of it. Besides Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, and Jainism, all have some percentage of SC and ST. The following data indicates the percentage of SC and ST respectively among Hindus - 22/9, Islam 08/0.5%, Christian- 9/32.8, Sikh-30/0.9, Jain- 0/2.6, Budh 89.5/7.4%, Zoroastrian-0/15.9, others 2.6/82.5. The total number of SC and ST according to 2011 Censes are 19.7/8.5%."

We need to implement the laws that are rarely applied for this Dalit women need to be empowered, bonded labor which has been abolished, continues and needs to be checked, rehabilitation of slum dwellers is required, education for the Dalits should be intensified and child labor a crime in paper still continuous, should be checked. Laws are many in the country in favour of Dalits but the lack of will spoils the situation. Stringent action should be taken against those who are found negligent in performing their duties. Inter-caste marriage, economic upliftment, and the spread of education among Dalits can bring them at par with the upper class, and change in the mindset of the higher caste community can further bridge this gap.

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5. Prof. Weber, Paijavana of Mahabharata is no other than Sudas of Rig Veda. From Rig Veda, we know that his real name was Sudas, a Kshatriya. Mahabharata informs that he was a Shudra. The Shudras were Aryans. The primary piece of evidence on which this thesis rests is a passage. The important statements contained in this passage are three: (1) that Paijavana was a Shudra, (2) that this Shudra Paijavana performed sacrifice, and (3) the Brahmins performed sacrifices for him. The Paijavana of the Mahabharata is no other than the Sudas of the Rig Veda. From the Rig Veda, we know that his real name was Sudas, and that he was a Kshatriya He was a king and a mighty king. To this, the Mahabharata adds a fresh and new detail, namely, that he was a Shudra. A Shudra to be an Aryan, a Shudra to be a Kshatriya, and a Shudra to be a king!! Can there be a greater revelation? Loc.cit.
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Syrian Crisis: Geopolitical perspective

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It is generally agreed that the modern states system was multipolar or the balance of power system from its inception in 1648 until the second war ended in 1945. It is argued that certain developments like expansion of democracy, the growth of interdependence among nations and the rise of international institutions are necessary promoting peaceful international relations. Geopolitical considerations play a significant part in the state foreign policymaking and behaviour.

United States of America

There are ample amount of reliable evidences that indicate ISIS is result of Western propaganda warfare and American organizational corporatism. US tried to go offensive against Al-Qaeda by creating so called another false like terrorist organization, having its own organization, training camps, website, and recruitment system. This was done with the intention to create confusion among existing groups. Former NATO commander and General Wesley Clark in a very famous interview spoke about American governments plan of taking down 7 governments in Middle East one by one, namely: Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan and Iran in 5 years following 9/11 bombings in USA. He also claimed had there been no oil nobody would be interested in those states and it would have been same as Africa. USA has been actively attacking states citing the pretext of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Genocide, terrorism, dictatorship, human rights violations and spread of democracy, so there has been no action against Saudi Arabia, who is culprit of committing all of the above. ISIS and other violent groups flourished based on funding from USA and its allies, who wanted to balance Russia's growing influence in Ukraine. They did so as USA had no ground force in Syria owing to Assad's hostility towards West and closeness with Russia. Fueling conflict in Russia's close allies to contain its growing power in Middle East was another reason behind USA's support to rebel groups. There are video evidences available showing USA's assistance to rebel groups in Syria and Iraq. In the name of 'Global War on Terror', USA has instigated and fueled the fire of terrorism. ISIS is creation of CIA, USA and its allies. This sponsored violence has power to escalate into another World War. In my opinion it is a way of USA to continue its World domination by creating fear that world is about to collapse and USA is the only nation that can be the savior. Bush had Weapons of Mass Destruction and Barack Obama has ISIS to fuel their dream of World Domination, justifying war all over World and putting Vladimir Putin aside. USA knows it is the only way they can remove hostile Assad regime and weaken Russia's stronghold in oil rich Middle East. It is another illegal war, by using fear of ISIS, this is same as what happened in Libya with Gaddafi and Saddam Hussein in Iraq. For now concentrated in Syria, once they are done they will move to the next country in that list as stated by Wesley Clark. Further destabilizing world, greater humanitarian and refugee crisis leading to terrorists attacks all over world. So much so that entire world would become part of this illegal war. There are also enough evidences to showcase that many states from G-20 and USA's allies are involved in funding ISIS and other rebel groups. This is all done as they have common agenda of spreading nationalism, Islamophobia, Alagorical war, commercialization of societies. It is new form of propaganda, same as propaganda war against communism.

Another aspect that we must look into is geopolitics involved in this conflict. Control gas pipeline and oil, Russia's stronghold in the region, success of Iran against USA's efforts of cornering it, all these are crucial factors that need to be examined and taken into consideration. USA and its allies knew that Syria is the most vulnerable of all hostile nations and the successfully exploited it for their benefit. One thing that they failed to do is anticipate the scale of violence and destruction they were fueling. They have used the policy of divide and rule by intensifying intra Muslim conflict.

According to my view USA and its allies own kind of security by funding these kind of conflict to destroy one another. In a lot of ways its same as colonial British strategy, were they use to violently redraw borders. USA and its allies are now redrawing borders of Middle East based on ethnic lines. Why are they not doing anything to stop the funding coming from its allies like Saudi Arabia and Qatar? Now it is also clear that USA had falsely accused Assad government of using Chemical Weapons against civilians.

Let's just talk about 3 primary psychological techniques used by most states to take a country to war: first, create the impression that the aggressor is actually acting in self-defense or in defense of a helpless nation by extricating attack committed by enemy, provoking enemy by fabricating evidences against it. Secondly, by building up crusade mythology, one that represent that aggressor as fighting for a higher ideal or good of all humanity in name of spreading democracy, protecting human rights are some of most commonly used. Third, by de-humanizing the enemy as evil barbaric.

Islamophobia and 'Global War on Terror' is great example of this. USA and its allies have long history of using above said techniques as it works for them. In my opinion it is also a way for them to covertly contain Iran as we all know Syria is one of the closest allies of Iran. Syria and Iran have mutual treaty, according to which if any state attacks Syria, Iran will enter the war. So instead of directly attacking Syria, they are running a proxy war by funding extremist groups to take down the hostile Assad regime. It is part and parcel of USA's foreign policy. A way of justifying invasion and destruction. It is classic case of hypocrisy, on one hand they are fighting extremists in Afghanistan and on the other they are funding them in Syria.

Another important aspect that we need to shed light on is case of Petro-Dollars. Before explaining this concept, one very important fact that we should know is that Iran has not attacked any country since 1798 and we all know how many wars USA has wages in just last couple of decades. Cold war was game of poker for selling weapons to boost their economies. Iraq war of 1991, which happened immediately after collapse of USSR, led to destruction of entire nation and generations to follow. Now about Petrodollars, in November 2000 Iraq started selling its oil in Euros destroying US dollars. This was the biggest reason why USA attacked Iraq using the pretext of Weapons of Mass Destruction, immediately regaining US Dollar supremacy. Following the same pattern when Libyan President Gaddafi was in process of organizing African countries to create Gold based currency called Dyarch with intention to replace Dollar in region, USA and NATO forces destabilized Libya and executed Gaddafi and immediately went on to set up Libyan Central Bank with Dollar as currency.

Iran has been actively campaigning to replace dollar Gold. Syria is Iran's closest ally with mutual security agreement. Thus most vulnerable target. It is very clear that dollar will collapse even if few other countries start selling their oil in other currency. USA is using violent military tactics to tackle this. Now who is responsible for it? It's President of USA, Federal Reserves which is private entity and don't forget global tycoons like Rothschild, for them it's just a power game to control global financial system. They are madman who are running the show and will take world to the end.

Saudi Arabian Wahhabism and ISIS

ISIS has shocked entire world. Humanity is trying to come to terms with its barbarity and horrendous crimes. But more than this, one significant aspect that we need to analyze is, Saudi Arabia's ambivalence in the face of this manifestation, which is both troubling and inexplicable. Don't they understand it is threatening them too? It appears, even now that Saudi Arabia's ruling elite is divided. Some applaud that ISIS is fighting Iranian Shiite "fire" with Sunni "fire"; that a new Sunni state is taking shape at the very heart of what they regard as a historical Sunni patrimony; and they are drawn by ISIS's strict Salafist ideology. Other Saudis are more fearful, and recall the history of the revolt against Abd-al Aziz by the Wahhabist Ikhwan, but which nearly imploded Wahhabism and the al-Saud in the late 1920s. Many Saudis are deeply disturbed by the radical doctrines of ISIS and are beginning to question some aspects of Saudi Arabia's direction and discourse.

Saudi Arabia's internal discord and tensions over ISIS can only be understood by grasping the inherent duality that lies at the core of the Kingdom's doctrinal makeup and its historical origins. One dominant strand to the Saudi identity pertains directly to Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab (the founder of Wahhabism), and the use to which his radical, exclusionist puritanism was put by Ibn Saud. The second strand to this perplexing duality, relates precisely to King Abd-al Aziz's subsequent shift towards statehood in the 1920s: his curbing of Ikhwani violence; his institutionalization of the original Wahhabist impulse and the subsequent seizing of the opportunely surging petrodollar spigot in the 1970s, to channel the volatile Ikhwani current away from home towards export by diffusing a cultural revolution, rather than violent revolution throughout the Muslim world. But this "cultural revolution" was no docile reformism. It was a revolution based on Abd al-Wahhab's Jacobin-like hatred for the putrescence and deviationism that he perceived all about him. Hence his call to purge Islam of all its heresies and idolatries.

The American author and journalist, Steven Coll, has written how this austere and censorious disciple of the 14th century scholar Ibn Taymiyyah, Abd al-Wahhab, despised "the decorous, arty, tobacco smoking, hashish imbibing, drum pounding Egyptian and Ottoman nobility who travelled across Arabia to pray at Mecca." In Abd al-Wahhab's view, these were not Muslims; they were imposters masquerading as Muslims. Nor, indeed, did he find the behavior of local Bedouin Arabs much better. All this behavior, Abd al-Wahhab denounced as bida, forbidden by God. Like Taymiyyah before him, Abd al-Wahhab believed that the period of the Prophet Muhammad's stay in Medina was the ideal of Muslim society, to which all Muslims should aspire to emulate. Taymiyyah had declared war on Shi'ism, Sufism and Greek philosophy. He spoke out, too against visiting the grave of the prophet and the celebration of his birthday, declaring that all such behavior represented mere imitation of the Christian worship of Jesus as God. Abd al-Wahhab assimilated all this earlier teaching, stating that "any doubt or hesitation" on the part of a believer in respect to his or her acknowledging this particular interpretation of Islam should "deprive a man of immunity of his property and his life."

One of the main tenets of Abd al-Wahhab's doctrine has become the key idea of takfir. Under the takfiri doctrine, Abd al-Wahhab and his followers could deem fellow Muslims infidels should they engage in activities that in any way could be said to encroach on the sovereignty of the absolute Authority. Abd al-Wahhab denounced all Muslims who honored the dead, saints, or angels. He held that such sentiments detracted from the complete subservience one must feel towards God, and only God. Wahhabi Islam thus bans any prayer to saints and dead loved ones, pilgrimages to tombs and special mosques, religious festivals celebrating saints, the honoring of the Muslim Prophet Muhammad's birthday, and even prohibits the use of gravestones when burying the dead.

Abd al-Wahhab demanded conformity, a conformity that was to be demonstrated in physical and tangible ways. He argued that all Muslims must individually pledge their allegiance to a single Muslim leader. Those who would not conform to this view should be killed, their wives and daughters violated, and their possessions confiscated, he wrote. The list of apostates meriting death included the Shiite, Sufis and other Muslim denominations, whom Abd al-Wahhab did not consider to be Muslim at all. There is nothing here that separates Wahhabism from ISIS. The rift would emerge only later: from the subsequent institutionalization of Muhammad ibn Abd al- Wahhab's doctrine of "One Ruler, One Authority, One Mosque", these three pillars being taken respectively to refer to the Saudi king, the absolute authority of official Wahhabism, and its control of "the World". It is this rift, the ISIS denial of these three pillars on which the whole of Sunni authority presently rests, makes ISIS, which in all other respects conforms to Wahhabism, a deep threat to Saudi Arabia.

ISIS's Way of Implicating Saudi Wahhabism

It is not hard to understand how the founding of the Islamic State by ISIS in contemporary Iraq and Syria might resonate amongst those who recall Wahhabi history. Indeed, the ethos of 18th century Wahhabism did not just wither in Nejd, but it roared back into life when the Ottoman Empire collapsed amongst the chaos of World War I. The Al Saud in this 20th century renaissance were led by the laconic and politically astute Abd-al Aziz, who, on uniting the fractious Bedouin tribes, launched the Saudi "Ikhwan" in the spirit of Abd-al Wahhab's and Ibn Saud's earlier fighting proselytisers.

The Ikhwan was a reincarnation of the early, fierce, semi-independent vanguard movement of committed armed Wahhabist "moralists" who almost had succeeded in seizing Arabia by the early 1800s. In the same manner as earlier, the Ikhwan again succeeded in capturing Mecca, Medina and Jeddah between 1914 and 1926. Abd- al Aziz, however, began to feel his wider interests to be threatened by the revolutionary "Jacobinism" exhibited by the Ikhwan. The Ikhwan revolted leading to a civil war that lasted until the 1930s. For Abd-al Aziz, the simple verities of previous decades were eroding. Oil was being discovered in the peninsular. Britain and America were courting Abd-al Aziz, but still were inclined to support Sharif Husain as the only legitimate ruler of Arabia. The Saudis needed to develop a more sophisticated diplomatic posture. So Wahhabism was forcefully changed from a movement of revolutionary jihad and theological takfiri purification, to a movement of conservative social, political, theological, and religious da'wa and to justifying the institution that upholds loyalty to the royal Saudi family and the King's absolute power.

Oil Wealth and Spread of Wahahabism

With the advent of the oil bonanza, as the French scholar, Giles Kepel writes, Saudi goals were to "reach out and spread Wahhabism across the Muslim world ... to "Wahhabise" Islam, thereby reducing the "multitude of voices within the religion" to a "single creed", movement which would transcend national divisions. Billions of dollars were and continue to be invested in this manifestation of soft power.

It was this heady mix of billion-dollar soft power projection and the Saudi willingness to manage Sunni Islam both to further America's interests, as it concomitantly embedded Wahhabism educationally, socially and culturally throughout the lands of Islam that brought into being a western policy dependency on Saudi Arabia, a dependency that has endured since Abd-al Aziz's meeting with Roosevelt on a U.S. warship until today. Westerners looked at the Kingdom and their gaze was taken by the wealth; by the apparent modernization; by the professed leadership of the Islamic world. They chose to presume that the Kingdom was bending to the imperatives of modern life and that the management of Sunni Islam would bend the Kingdom, too, to modern life. But the Saudi Ikhwan

approach to Islam did not die in the 1930s. It retreated, but it maintained its hold over parts of the system, hence the duality that we observe today in the Saudi attitude towards ISIS. On the one hand, ISIS is deeply Wahhabist. On the other hand, it is ultra-radical in a different way. It could be seen essentially as a corrective movement to contemporary Wahhabism. ISIS is a "post-Medina" movement: it looks to the actions of the first two Caliphs, rather than the Prophet Muhammad himself, as a source of emulation, and it forcefully denies the Saudis' claim of authority to rule.

As the Saudi monarchy blossomed in the oil age into an ever more inflated institution, the appeal of the Ikhwan message gained ground. The "Ikhwan approach" enjoyed and still enjoys the support of many prominent men and women and sheikhs. In a sense, Osama bin Laden was precisely the representative of a late flowering of this Ikhwani approach. Today, ISIS' undermining of the legitimacy of the King's legitimacy is not seen to be problematic, but rather a return to the true origins of the Saudi-Wahhab project. In the collaborative management of the region by the Saudis and the West in pursuit of the many western projects, western politicians have highlighted their chosen reading of Saudi Arabia, but they chose to ignore the Wahhabist impulse. After all, the more radical Islamist movements were perceived by Western intelligence services as being more effective in toppling the USSR in Afghanistan and in combatting out-of-favor Middle Eastern leaders and states.

Why should we be surprised then, that from Prince Bandar's Saudi-Western mandate to manage the insurgency in Syria against President Assad should have emerged a neo-Ikhwan type of violent, fear-inducing vanguard movement: ISIS? And why should we be surprised knowing a little about Wahhabism that "moderate" insurgents in Syria would become rarer than a mythical unicorn? Why should we have imagined that radical Wahhabism would create moderates? Or why could we imagine that a doctrine of "One leader, One authority, One mosque: submit to it, or be killed" could ever ultimately lead to moderation or tolerance? Saudi Arabia is world's largest source of funds to ISIS. It's time for this to stop.

Geo-Politics behind Syrian Crisis

The Syrian conflict, which has entered its sixth year, did not happen by chance. Though the Western narrative claims that it is a revolt by the Syrian people against President Assad in the wake of the 2010 "Arab Spring," the fact is that Syria was targeted for regime change much before that. Evidence for it is available in the public domain and will be detailed below. Before proceeding further, however, it is necessary to recognize certain hard realities of contemporary international politics.

First, the US-UK-Israel combine wields enormous power, and often dictates terms to large sections of the international community, including the members of the European Union, individually and collectively. The top 1% or less of the population of this group, which takes all the crucial decisions, has been called "Anglo-Zionist" (AZ) by some analysts. The vast majority of the people of these countries are misled by their "mainstream media," controlled by the AZ. Second, NATO is the sword arm of the AZ, and is used for achieving its foreign policy objectives including "regime change." It is also used to keep all NATO members in line; they have to mostly follow its dictates, whether they like it or not. Also, NATO is increasingly being used for "out of area" operations, in addition to targeting Russia. Afghanistan, Iraq, and Libya are some recent examples. Third, Israel controls the US foreign, defense, and security policies to an astonishing degree. This is done through highly placed members of the Jewish diaspora in the US in all critical areas-government, finance, industry, academia, media, think tanks, etc.-as well as through lobbies such as AIPAC. Many such individuals have dual nationalities, but they often give priority to Israel's interests over America's. Fourth, the AZ, along with NATO, embodies the "deep state" of the Western world. It acquired real

power after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, which gave rise to America's "unipolar moment." This continued for almost 15 years, till Russia under Putin regained some of its lost strength. During this period, the AZ did whatever it wished, unchecked by any power or institution; the 1999 bombing of Yugoslavia and the 2003 invasion of Iraq took place during this period.

The AZ thinking was reflected in the work of "The Project for the New American Century" (PNAC), a think-tank set up in 1997 by William Kristol and Robert Kagan. Both of them were Jewish, along with a large number of its 25 original signatories. Many of them held very high positions in the Bush 43 Administration. PNAC's policy document, named "Rebuilding Americas Defenses," openly called for total US global military domination. Believers in this doctrine came to be known as "neoconservatives" or "neocons". Its salient feature was reliance on brute military force to achieve political, economic, territorial, and other objectives, irrespective of international laws or institutions.

The PNAC was wound up in 2006, but neocons continued to be influential in the Obama administration, during which they were instrumental in effecting regime change in Libya (2011) and Ukraine (2014) and starting an insurgency in Syria in March 2011. It was aimed at toppling the Assad regime, which had been in their cross hairs much before the "Arab Spring." This is the background to the geopolitics of the Syrian conflict. In a speech delivered in Oct. 2007, former NATO Supreme Commander Gen. Wesley Clark said that the neocons had drawn up plans a few weeks after 9/11 to attack and destroy the governments in seven countries in five years. The list was headed by Iraq and included Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, and Iran. Clark said the aim of the plot was to "destabilise the Middle East, turn it upside down, and make it under our control." The major players in Syria are Israel, the US, UK, France, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Russia, and Iran. All of them have their own agendas.

The primary impulse for regime change in Syria comes from Israel, which wants fragmentation of the country and annexation of the Golan Heights, as also other areas, if possible. That would also cut off the supply of Iranian weapons to Hezbollah in Lebanon, which Israel views as a threat. Israel's policies are influenced by the "Oded Yinon Plan for Greater Israel" which aims to reconfigure Israel's geopolitical environment by balkanization of the large Arab states surrounding it into smaller and weaker states.

Israel has been playing a crucial role in Syria but behind the scenes. The US-UK- French policy to destabilize Syria and overthrow Assad is driven by Israel and the neocons, as was the US invasion of Iraq in 2003. According to a UN report, Israel is providing medical treatment to injured fighters of the ISIS, Nusra Front, and other Jihadi groups in Syria and possibly also weapons. Israel clearly prefers them to the secular Assad regime, which continues to enjoy substantial support amongst all sections of the Syrian population including the Sunnis and the minorities.

Turkey and Qatar turned against Assad when he refused their proposal in 2009 to build a gas pipeline that would have crossed Syria and Turkey to Europe. Instead, he concluded a deal with Iran to supply gas to Europe. Turkey also has territorial ambitions in Syria. It is the conduit for providing logistical support, fighters and weapons to the anti-Assad groups in Syria.

Saudi Arabia views Assad as an Iranian proxy with close links to the Hezbollah, which it has recently declared a "terrorist" outfit. The Saudis are obsessed with a purported threat from Iran, which they would like to reduce by regime change in Damascus. Both the Saudis and the Qataris have financed and supplied arms to Jihadi groups in Syria on a vast scale.

Russia has close military and political ties with Syria going back to the Soviet era when it acquired a naval facility in Tartus, its only base in the Mediterranean. Thousands of Russian nationals

are married to Syrians, also a legacy of the Soviet era. Russia intervened militarily in Syria at the request of Assad in September 2015, when he faced the prospect of an imminent collapse. Russian intervention was aimed at protecting its interests in Syria and reasserting its role as a major international power, after having been duped by the West in Libya in 2011. Its intervention reversed the military situation in favor of Assad, though there is currently a stalemate on the ground. Iran has been providing weapons and troops to Assad as a long-time Shia ally, which has facilitated the supply of Iranian weapons to Hezbollah in Lebanon. Thousands of Hezbollah fighters have also been fighting alongside the Syrian army in the country. Iran knows that it has been an Israeli target for years, and will be the next in line if Assad falls.

India has so far been relatively unaffected by the war in Syria because the major Jihadi groups there do not have any significant following in this country. Even so, the Islamic State in Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) released a 22-minute Arabic language documentary online on May 20, featuring purported Indian fighters in its ranks. The film included interviews with five Indian nationals known to have joined ISIS since 2014. In the video, ISIS also called on Indians to leave the country and join the Jihad in Syria against the "infidels." According to reliable sources, however, only a handful of Indian nationals are involved in the Syrian conflict, and their number is unlikely to increase significantly in the future. The ideology of ISIS and other Jihadi groups does not have much appeal for secular Indian youth.

One unexpected consequence of the Syrian imbroglio has been the massive exodus of refugees to Europe-more than a million in 2015 alone-which has caused a serious crisis in the continent. Suddenly, immigration has become a critical issue in European countries, which do not know how to deal with it. The geopolitical consequences of the Syrian crisis have thus been truly stupendous, and this is not the end of the story. There may now be demands in Scotland, Northern Ireland, and France, Italy and possibly some more countries for referendums, to take their destiny into their own hands.

This, in brief, is the geopolitics of the Syrian conflict, a complex interplay of the motives and agendas of the various players. The AZ, neocons, and their allies will not give up their goal of regime change and might escalate the military campaign against Assad in the future. It remains to be seen if the Russians, Syrians, and Iranians can resist that and prevent Syria from being Balkanized.

Russia's Syrian Campaign

Russia has supported the internationally recognized government of Syria since the beginning of the Syrian Crises in 2011 with military aid, politically, and in the form of direct military involvement since 30 September 2015. Since October 2011, Russia, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, repeatedly vetoed Western-sponsored draft resolutions in the UN Security Council that were designed to demand resignation of Syrian president Bashar Assad and open the possibility of U.N sanctions against the Bashar Assad government." The Russian government rejects the notion promoted by Western powers and their Arab allies that Bashar Assad should not be allowed to be a participant in the Syria settlement. In January and February 2012, Russian peace initiatives were dismissed by the opposition Syrian National Council and by the Western powers. In September 2015, the Federation Council, Russia's upper house of parliament authorized the Russian president to use the armed forces in Syria. Russia acknowledged that Russian strikes targeted not only ISIL, but also rebel groups in the Army of Conquest coalition like al-Nusra Front, al-Qaeda's Syrian branch.8

According to some, preventing the loss of a Russian ally that will purchase Russian weapons is one of Russia's motivations for backing the Assad government. The Russian naval facility in Tartus in Syria is Russia's only naval facility in the Mediterranean region and only remaining military facility

outside the former USSR. In March 2012, critics saw the position of the naval facility in Tartus as a chief motivating factor for Russia to speak out in favor of the Assad government maintaining stability in the region. At least since mid-2013, Chechen and other Russian North Caucasus volunteers have been fighting in the Syrian Civil War against the government of Bashar al-Assad. The Washington Post in 2014 reported that Moscow was concerned about such fighters returning to Russia after having picked up militant contacts in Syria. As of September 2015, an estimated 2,500

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Role Of Panchakarma in Sthoulya: A Review

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Abstract

In Ayurveda Acharyas explained about the swasthya rakshana and vyadhi prashamana. For the Swasthaya rakshana, following of Dincharya and Aahar vidhi visheshaayatan is most important factor. Sthoulya is an abnormal and excess accumulation of medodhatu. A current world health study claims that obesity is included among the top ten selected risk to health. Frequent and excess intake of food which increase the kapha and Medodhatu, sedentary life style, lack of mental and physical exercise are the most common etiological factor. In Ayurveda obesity is described as Sthoulya, which is mentioned under Santarpanajnaya Vyadhi. Panchakarma the five major procedures of Ayurveda play a role in the management of metabolic disorders. Panchakarma by its Shodhana therapy effect is intended for purification of the body by which the accumulated morbid humours responsible for disease are expelled out to produce an ideal environment for proper functioning of body.

Keyword: Sthoulya, Panchakarma, Ayurveda.

Introduction

Sthoulya (Obesity) is one among the major diseases of Modern era. In Modern era with continuous changing life styles and environment, changed diet habits, man has become the victim of many diseases caused by unwholesome dietary habits and Obesity is one of them. It occurs as a result of lack of physical activity with increased intake of food. The industrialization, stress during the work, dietary habits, lack of exercise and various varieties among the daily diet e.g. fast food, frozen fruits, increased number of soft drinks and beverages. Obesity is defined as an abnormal or excessive accumulation of fat in the body that which pose a risk to health. Obesity has increased at an alarming rate in recent years & has become one of the major health hazards globally.

The Bijadosha, (heredity component) besides Aharatmaka, Viharatmaka and Manasa factors in cause of Medorog. They are mostly exogenous types, but endogenous type of cause has been described by Acharya Sushruta and Vagbhata. Alleviation of vata, pitta and kapha along with depletion of medodhatu by increasing medodhatvagni is the main aim of treatment of medorog.

The aetiological factors mainly vitiate kaphadosha and MedaDhatu and Vata gets Avrita by excessive Meda. Thus, if Apatarpaka Dravyas are used alone, it increases the vitiated Vata. Hence treatment should be planned considering vitiated Vata, Meda and Kapha. In Ayurveda, Panchakarma includes Shodhana therapies and by this it cures the disease from its root, leaving no chance for recurrence.

Panchakarma in Sthoulya

Ayurveda classics mentioned the utility of Panchakarma in Sthoulya. The utility of Panchakarma can be understood if analysed under the role of the Purva karma and Pradhana karma.

Nidan

In brief, all etiological factors described in Ayurveda can be classified into four groups as follows:

- Aharaja Nidana
- Viharaja Nidana
- Manasa Nidana
- Anya Nidana

Aharaja:

- Gunapradhana- Guru, sheeta, pichila, Snigdha.
- Rasapradhana – Madhura.
- Dravyapradhana- Navanna, navamadhya, gramya rasa, gorasa, payavikara, godhika, Dadhi,varuni, Mashasevana, godhuma, guda.
- Vidhipradhana – adhyasana, atisampoorna, Atimatraahara.[1]
- Ahara plays a major role in increasing Medodhatu in Sthoulya. Acharya Sushruta mentioned Sthoulya and Karshya depend upon the quality and quantity of Ahara.[2]

Viharaja:

- Avyayama, Avyavaya, Diwaswapna, Asana Sukha, Bhojanotarasnana, Swapnaprasgnata, chetadwesha.[3]
- All the Vivartmakanidana indicates decreased physical activity, which aggravates the kapha and leads to Meda deposition. Diwasapna having Abhishyandi property leads to blockage of the micro channels of the body especially in Medovaha strotas.

Manasa:

- Achinta, Harshanityatwa, Priyadarsana, Manasonivrutti, Saukhya.
- Acharya Charaka mentions that these factors are Kapha aggravating and hence lead to Meda Sanachaya.[4]

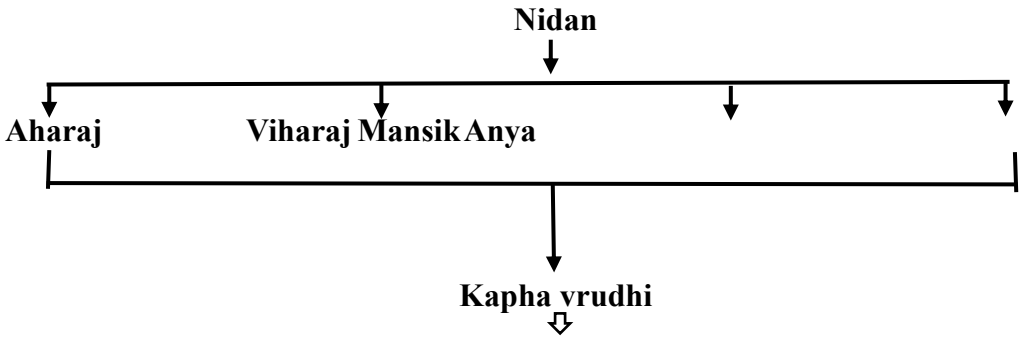
Anya:

- Acharyas have mentioned the Beeja swabhavaja as the causative factor of medorog.[5]

Lakshan of Sthoulya[6]

- Atinidra
- Tandra
- Alasya
- Visra sharira gandha
- Anga Gaurav
- Anga shaithilya
- Ati sweda
- chala sphika udara stana
- Daurgandhya

Samprapti of Sthoulya:[7]



Jathargni vaigunya

⇩

Aam annarasa + kapha

⇩

Obstruction in
Medovaha + Medas

⇩

Medodhatvagni Mandya

⇩

Medo Vruddhi

⇩

Sthoulya

Samprapti Ghataka of Sthoulya Roga:[8]

Dosha	Kapha-Kledaka, Pitta – Pachaka, Vata – Samana
Dooshya	Medadhatu, mamsadhatu
Strotas	Medovaha Strotas, Mamsavaha Strotas
Strotodusti Prakara	Sanga
Agni	Jataragni and Medodhatwagni
Sancharasthana	Sarvaa shareera
Vyaktasthana	Gatra pradesha, sphik, udara, stana & gala.
Rogamarga	bhaya
Swabhav	Chirkari

Purvakarma

Before the actual procedure of purification, there are some essential procedures called as Purvakarma. Purvakarma prepares the body and make the dosha fit to be eliminated. Acharyas have mentioned about external purification therapy for the management of Sthoulya. Though Purvakarma like Snehana, Swedana and Pradhana Karma including Vamana, Virechana, Basti.

Rookshana

Rookshana is the vishista Purvakarma before administration in specific condition like mamsala (Upachita Mamsa), Medura (medasvina), bhurishlehma (excess of kapha), vishamagni[9] (alteredstate of digestive strength). In all classical texts, Udavartana treatment is mentioned as part of daily regimen and for Sthoulya 'Udavartana' is recommended by Acharya's. The benefits of Udavartana are also mentioned i.e. Kaphahara, MedasahPravilayamanam, Sthirikaranamanganam. Charaka has mentioned 'TeekshnaRookshaUdwaratana' for Sthoulya.[10]

Snehana

Snehana Karma is always forbidden for the patients of Sthoulya. However, on exigency usage of Taila is recommended[11] Lekhana and Medohara properties and Sthulatvahara action of Taila are described in Ayurveda.[12] Classics have advised the use of particular Taila of Swarasa, Tuvarak, and Bhallataka.[13]

Swedana

Swedana Acharya Charaka has told that Swedana as one of the Chikitsa for Santarpana janya roga.[14] Vagbhata has indicated the use of Pinda swedan on extreme requirement[15] although on exigency Mridu Sweda is advised for Sthoulya patients.[16] Swedana is an important preparatory measure before Shodhana therapy and after Snehana, it is an independent therapeutic measure for the management of dominant diseases particularly Vata and Kapha Dosha. Swedana is done to liquefy the vitiated Dosha which are spread through the body.

PRADHANA KARMA

Vaman

Sthoulya is Kaphaja Nanatmaja Vikara hence Vamana is the first line of treatment. Mrudu Vamana is ideal For Vamanaartha Madanaphala, Pippali, Nimba, Yashti Phanta can be used. However, Vamana is indicated for treatment of Medo Roga.[17] Furthermore, similar line of treatment is advised for disorders of Shlesma and Meda and Vamana are considered as the best for alleviation of Kapha dosha.[18] Hence, Vamana can be used for the treatment of Sthoulya, but only in uncomplicated patients.

Mode of Action of Vamana

In the Samprapti of Sthoulya main involvement of Kapha & Meda is found. Vamana Dravya's by their Sukshma Guna reaches Anu Strotas. Teekshna & Ushna Guna Chedana & Lekhana of Kapha & Medas. Removes dushta anna Rasa. Thus, Vamana karma directly acts over Kapha, Medas & Dushta Annarasa, there by checks the Samprapti.

Virechan

Virechana karma is the expelling Doshas through Adhobhaga, specifically on Pittadhikya condition and expels them out of the body through anal route. In Sushrutha Samhita, while describing Virechana karma, Sthula Pramehi is considered as Durvirechya due to aggravation and dominance of Medas. However, Tikshna Shodhana (Virechana) is insisted the line of treatment in Sthoulya. According to Rutu, Bala, Aushadhi the procedure of the Virechana karma can be done. Virechana Yogas like Triphala, Aragvadha, Katuki can be used. Pippalyadi choorna, Hareetakyadi choorna, Trivrutadigutika /Leha.[19]

Mode of Action of Virechana

Virechana is important among Shodhana; because it not only act over Pitta but also on Kapha, Vata & Meda, removes avarana of Vayu in Kostha & corrects Agni Vaigunyata. By Virechana Drugs there will be increased bile secretion & increased peristaltic movements. Thus, this bile can be compared to Pitta, which will be eliminated during Virechana with other toxins. Hence Virechana reduces Pitta Dushti & normalizes Agni. Increased stimulation & local nerve reflexes lead to increased mucous secretion, as it is clearly told in our classics as Kaphantam Virechanam.

Basti karma

Brimhana Karma of Anuvasana Basti is contraindicated for patients of Sthoulya.[20] However, Niruha basti has a great role in Sthoulya. Rookshana and Tikshna Basti are considered as most suitable for chronic and complicated disorder like Sthoulya.[21] The role of Ruksha, Ushna and Tikshna Basti in management of Sthoulya is indicated by Charaka.[22] Sushruta also recommends Basti therapy and emphasizes to consider patients Agni, Bala etc, while administering Lekhana dravya is combination of Vata and Teja Mahabhuta dominance.[23] A further characteristic of Lekhana Basti is given by Sushruta. According to him, the Basti prepared with Triphala Kwatha is termed as Lekhana Basti. Lekhana Basti helps to remove obstruction of Meda, Kapha and Kleda from Strotas by its Veerya and helps to alleviate vitiated Vata and normalize the function of Agni and Vayu.

Mode of action of Basti

Mode of action of Basti can be assessed based on the drugs used in Basti. Especially Lekhana Basti Dravyas have Rasa – Katu, Tiktha, Kashaya, Guna – Sukshma, Laghu, Teekshna,Vipaka – Katu & Ushna Veerya. Katu, Tikta, Kashaya Rasa decreases the Kelda, thereby does the Dhatu Karshana. Sukshma Guna - drug can reach the cellular level. Tikshna Guna (Agni Mahabhuta) breaks down the Dosha Sanghata in Strotas (removes Strotasanga). By this path of the Vyana Vayu involved in the pathogenesis is normalized and can transport nutrients to all Dhatus properly. Ushna Veerya of the Dravya is responsible for the reduction of Meda, also having Deepana- Pachana action followed by Kapha Vata Shamaka in nature. Because of its Deepana Pachana does the Ama Pachana, and also corrects the Medodhatvagni.

Nasya

Though, none of the Ayurvedic texts have specified the benefits of Shirovirechana in Medo Roga, Avapida Shirovirechana is mentioned as line of treatment for Abhishyanna Meda Vyaapta Sharira especially Sirah i.e. excessive accumulation of Meda in body especially in upper body.[24] Moreover, Karshana Nasya is indicated in the disorders of Kapha Doshaand Sthoulya is enumerated as one of the twenty-kapha Nanatmaja disorder.[25] According to Bhavaprakash-Triphaladyataila has been indicated for Nasya karma in Sthoulya.[26]

Discussion

Panchakarma is generally practised as the preferred modality of treatment of Sthoulya. However, Panchakarma or Shodhana can be incorporated as a preventive measure taking in consideration of the Bala of the patient and after proper assessment of the stage of the disease. Derangement of Agni or digestive power leads to production of Ama which disturbs Agni of fatty tissue and blocks the proper formation of further tissues. Accumulated fat causes disturbance to movement of Vata which in turn increases appetite. Panchakarma procedures are preceded by Snehana and Swedana procedures to make the body system conductive for elimination of bio-toxins and cleaning of channels. Based on the Avastha and DoshaBahulyata suitable Shodhana can be adopted. If necessary MriduVamana, Virechana karma can be performed so as to avoid complication in Sthoulya. Basti karma is more ideal. Ayurveda always follows prevention is better than cure. For prevention, Nidana Parivarjarna is very important. Thus, panchakarma gives satisfactory result as well as equally beneficial for the promotion and prevention of health in Sthoulya.

Conclusion

In conclusion Sthoulya or the metabolic disorders are one of the most affecting the population of India and world. It is very well observed that Panchakarma with its diverse dimensions of therapies can contribute to the management of Sthoulya. Panchakarma has the ability to clear the body channels of the toxins and act as preventive and curative measures for Sthoulya Thus, Panchakarma has a huge potential to be a potent preventive and curative modality of management of Sthoulya. The treatment of Sthoulya through Panchakarma of five producer's line of management gives satisfactory answer as well equally beneficial for the promotion and preservation of health in Sthoulya person by removing toxic wastes, by balancing morbid humours and by correction of Agni. Thus, it can be concluded that Shodhana measures have very important role in management of Sthoulya.

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उच्च शिक्षा में अध्ययनरत युवाओं के शैक्षिक उन्मुखीकरण पर सूचना संचार के प्रभाव

सोनी कौशल

शोधार्थी

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सारांश

आज का युग सूचना एवं संचार तकनीकी का युग है। वैज्ञानिक खोजों तथा आविष्कार ने जीवन के सभी पक्षों को प्रभावित किया है। सूचना एवं संचार तकनीक से शिक्षा का क्षेत्र भी प्रभावित हुआ है। उच्च शिक्षा में अध्ययनरत युवाओं के शैक्षिक उन्मुखीकरण पर सूचना संचार के तकनीकी प्रभावों को स्पष्ट रूप से देखा जा सकता है। शैक्षिक क्षेत्र में **रेडियो, प्लेयर, प्रक्षेपक, शिक्षण मशीन, स्मार्टफोन, डिजिटल डायरी, इंटरनेट, शैक्षिक उपग्रह** आदि उपकरणों का शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उपयोग बढ़ा है। शैक्षिक व्यवस्था को अधिक सुचारू, सुलभ, आकर्षक, मनोरंजक तथा प्रभावशाली बनाने में इन उपकरणों की विशेष भूमिका है। ज्ञान का निर्माण, संचयन स्थानांतरण एवं विकास में सूचना एवं संचार तकनीकी के विभिन्न साधनों की उपयोगिता अति महत्वपूर्ण है।

मुख्य शब्द

उच्च शिक्षा, **युवा**, **शैक्षिक उन्मुखीकरण**, **सूचना संचार**, **मीडिया।**

प्रस्तावना

आज के युग में जीवन का प्रत्येक पक्ष वैज्ञानिक खोजों तथा आविष्कारों से प्रभावित है और उनमें सबसे ज्यादा प्रभाव उच्च शिक्षा का है, और इसमें युवाओं की बढ़ती भागीदारी और सक्रियता का। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में रेडियो, टेलीविज़न, कंप्यूटर आदि का बढ़ता हुआ उपयोग शिक्षा को तकनीकी के निकट लाता जा रहा है। शिक्षा शास्त्र का कोई भी क्षेत्र हो चाहे वह विधियों–प्रविधियों का हो, उद्देश्यों का हो, शिक्षण प्रक्रिया का, या फिर शोध का हो, बिना तकनीक के यह समस्त क्षेत्र अपूर्ण रहता है। यदि हम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में मीडिया की चर्चा करे तो आज वर्तमान समय में सोशल मीडिया, प्रिंट मीडिया से लेकर न्यू मीडिया ने उच्च शिक्षा में शैक्षिक उन्मुखीकरण के विकास पर अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान सिद्ध किया है और इसने युवाओं को उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अत्यधिक तीव्रता से आगे बढ़ने का अवसर प्रदान किया है।

सूचनाएँ भेजने और पाने वाले के मध्य कार्य व्यवहार को शक्ति प्रदान करती है। सूचनाएँ किसी विशेष क्रम में व्यवस्थित किये गए आंकड़ों की प्रस्तुति है। अतः है यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि सूचनाएँ आंकड़ों का संक्षिप्त रूप होती है। तकनीकी दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो आंकड़ा किसी तथ्य, संख्या, नाम, चिन्ह आदि को कहते हैं। जिनके द्वारा सूचनाओं को निर्माण होता है। संचार अंग्रेजी के कम्यूनिकेशन का हिंदी रूपांतरण है जिसकी उत्पत्ति लैटिन भाषा के 'कम्युनिकेयर' शब्द से हुई है जिसका सर्वाधिक अर्थ है टू मेक कॉमन, टू इंपोर्ट, टू रैन्समिट अतः संचार एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिसमें एक व्यक्ति दूसरे व्यक्ति को पारस्परिकता के आधार पर भावनाओं तथा विचारों को संप्रेषित करता है।[1]

संचार एक प्रक्रिया है जिसमे दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्ति आपस में विचारों, तथ्यों तथा भावनाओं का आदान-प्रदान इस तरह करते हैं कि उनमें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति संचालित संदेश के अर्थ, विषय सामग्री एवं प्रयोग से परिचित हो

सके। (जे.पॉल लीगन)[2] संप्रेषण एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति को कोई सूचना या भाव पहुंचाने की प्रक्रिया है। (लीथ डेविस)[3]

शिक्षा मानव जीवन को श्रेष्ठ बनाने का महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम है। शैक्षिक प्रक्रिया के दौरान प्राप्त ज्ञान तथा कौशल के द्वारा व्यक्ति अपने जीवन के विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान करता है। सामाजिक व भौतिक पर्यावरण को उन्नत बनाता है तथा अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सजग रहते हुए कर्तव्यों का पालन करता है। प्रजातांत्रिक राष्ट्र में शिक्षा के द्वारा कम से कम तीन लाभ संभव है प्रथम- शिक्षित व्यक्ति अपने व्यक्तिगत व सामाजिक जीवन की समस्याओं का समाधान उचित ढंग से कर सकता है, जिससे वह शारीरिक एवं मानसिक दृष्टि से स्वस्थ रहकर राष्ट्र की मानव शक्ति तथा उत्पादन शक्ति में अधिकतम योगदान कर सके। द्वितीय- शिक्षित व्यक्ति अपने कर्तव्यों तथा उत्तरदायित्व को ठीक ढंग से समझ कर उसका निर्वहन कर सकेगा। तृतीय- शिक्षित व्यक्ति रोजगार के लिये प्रभावशाली ढंग से कार्य कर सकेगा। यह शिक्षा औपचारिक, अनौपचारिक तथा निरौपचारिक माध्यम से सहयोग प्रदान किया है। उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे युवा जिन्हें शिक्षा से संबंधित अनेक समस्याओं जैसे- विषय विशेष की पूर्ण जानकारी, रुचि की कमी आदि में संचार माध्यम के सहयोग से इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने में सहायता मिलती है। इसके माध्यम से विभिन्न विद्वानों द्वारा शैक्षिक समस्याओं के समाधान का प्रयास किया जाता है तथा भिन्न-भिन्न पहलुओं पर बल दिया जाता है जिसके कारण युवाओं का शैक्षिक उन्मुखीकरण होता है, इसके लिए मुद्रण माध्यम तथा श्रव्य-दृश्य माध्यमों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जिसके माध्यम से हमारे देश के युवा शिक्षा प्राप्त करके लाभान्वित हो सके। नेहरू 23 जनवरी 1955 ने प्रसिद्ध आवडी संकल्प के पहले वाक्य में कहा था कि, **स्वाधीन भारत के राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य तथा सामाजिक उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली में दूरगामी प्रभाव वाले परिवर्तन करने ही होंगे।**[4]

यदि हम उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में युवाओं की चर्चा करे तो आज हमारे भारत में ही नहीं बल्कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी युवाओं को उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के प्रेरित एवं अग्रसर किया जा रहा है। आज वर्तमान समय में युवा शिक्षा के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में दिन-प्रतिदिन प्रगति के मार्ग में अग्रसर है, और यह सब कार्य और भी अधिक तब संभव हो पाया है जबकि सूचना संचार के क्षेत्र में डिजिटलाइजेशन की प्रक्रिया और भी तीव्र गति से आगे बढ़ रही है। इसी कड़ी में श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर जी ने ने कहा कि एनईपी भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करेगा और भारत को दुनिया के सबसे बड़े कुशल कार्यबल में बदल देगा।[5]

इसी क्रम के निरंतरता में 'प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी द्वारा परिकल्पित आत्मनिर्भर भारत के उद्देश्यों को साकार करने के निर्धारण कारक के रूप में उच्च शिक्षा के साथ कौशल विकास पर ज़ोर देने के साथ भारत के युवाओं के समग्र विकास की कल्पना की गई है। यहाँ तक कि मध्यम स्तर के छात्रों को भी उच्च शिक्षा के साथ व्यावसायिक कौशल जैसे- बढ़ईगीरी, नलसाजी, बिजली की मरम्मत, बागवानी, मिट्टी के बर्तनों, कढ़ाई के साथ-साथ अन्य कौशल में व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा। नीती के तहत 2025 तक कम से कम 50% छात्रों का उच्च शिक्षा के साथ-साथ व्यावसायिक कौशल प्रधान करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ताकि स्कूल स्तर पर अर्जित व्यावसायिक कौशल को शिक्षा के स्तर तक ले जाया जा सके। हम अपने युवाओं को उद्यमशीलता की भावना उत्पन्न करके रोजगार चाहने वालों से रोजगार देने वालों में बदलने के लिए सशक्त बना रहे हैं। हम अपने युवाओं को समग्र शैक्षिक अनुभव प्रदान करने के लिए खेल की उपयोगिता का भी प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, इससे टीम भावना और बौद्धिक दक्षता का निर्माण होगा।"[6]

युवा मामले और खेल राज्य मंत्री श्री निशीथ प्रमाणिक ने कहा कि भारत के युवाओं में 15 से 29 वर्ष की आयु के युवा शामिल हैं, जो वर्तमान में पूरे देश की आबादी का 27.5% से अधिक हिस्सा हैं, यानी देश में हर चार लोगों में से लगभग एक व्यक्ति युवा है। भारत सबसे युवा देश है, जो कि बदलाव एवं परिवर्तन का गवाह बनने जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 युवाओं को सशक्त बनाने का कार्य करेगी। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 शिक्षा के साथ-साथ खेलों को

भी बढ़ावा देती है। यह छात्रों को स्वस्थ रहने के अवसर देती है और उनके मानसिक, बौद्धिक एवं सामाजिक विकास में भी मदद करती है।[7]

अब हम अपने अध्ययन में शैक्षिक उन्मुखीकरण में सूचना संचार के साधनों की क्या महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है उस पर विस्तार से चर्चा करेंगे। जैसा कि हम सभी को यह ज्ञात है कि संचार माध्यम व्यक्ति का मनोरंजन करने के साथ साथ उन्हें शिक्षित एवं जागरूक बनाने का भी कार्य करते हैं एवं देश को विकास के पथ पर अग्रसर भी करते हैं। वर्तमान समय में सूचना संचार व्यवस्था एक व्यवसाय का रूप लेती जा रही है, इसमें रोजगार की संभावनाएँ भी है। युवा पीढ़ी इस व्यवसाय क्षेत्र की ओर तीव्र गति से आकर्षित हो रही है। सूचना संचार साधनों को शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षण में अधिकाधिक प्रयोग किया जाने लगा है।[8]

इक्कीसवीं सदी के दौर में वायुमंडलीय संचार परिवर्तन विश्व परिदृश्य पर पूरी तरह हावी हो रहा है। डिजिटल प्रणाली और फाइबर ऑप्टिक विभिन्न तकनीकों एवं सेवाओं को संचार प्रणाली से जोड़ कर उसे संगठित कर रही है। एक विशाल अंतःक्रियात्मक टेलिविज़न चैनल के अनेक फाइबर स्पेस का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चमत्कार और यथार्थ संचार क्रांति की ही देन हैं। तकनीकी दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो, यह सब आज पहुँच के भीतर है। संक्षेप में कहा जाए तो सूचना क्रांति अभी विकास के मध्य में है और भारत इसमें पीछे नहीं है, वह एक ऐसा सूचना समाज बनाने की ओर तेजी से कदम बढ़ा रहा है, जिसमें संचार व संचार तकनीक एक प्रमुख शक्ति होगी। भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया नेटवर्क विश्व के सबसे बड़े मीडिया नेटवर्क में से एक है। टेलीविजन, रेडियो, फ़िल्म प्रोजेक्ट, समाचार-पत्र और मैग्जीन प्रसारण शील उद्योग है। मीडिया में हो रहे क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन बड़ी संख्या में रोजगार के नए अवसर देने के लिए कटिबद्ध है, अतः परिवर्तन होने वाले सूचना समाज का तात्कालिक अध्ययन करना भी आवश्यक है। जिसमें संचार और सूचना तकनीक प्रमुख हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मीडिया से संबंधित व्यवसाय नवयुवक एवं नव युवतियों को अत्यंत आकर्षित कर रहे हैं। इसी कारण से पत्रकारिता और सूचना संचार पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए एक प्रकार का तीव्र आकर्षण है।[9]

अतः सूचना संचार से सिक्षा के योगदान में संबंधित तालिका इस प्रकार है:-

सूचना संचार माध्यमों का शिक्षा में योगदान

शिक्षण सीखने में सीखने वाले का क्रियात्मक -मार्ग	**मानसिक चिंतन को बढ़ाना**	**विचारों को तारतम्य बनाए रखना**
विचार और ज्ञान का प्रसार	**जन धारणा को बढ़ाना**	**वास्तविक अनुभव दिखाकर स्व क्रिया उत्पन्न करना**

इस अध्ययन के अंतर्गत सूचना-संचार के कुछ माध्यमों को सम्मानित किया गया है।

1. **समाचार-पत्र/पत्रिकाएँ**
2. **रेडियो -कैसेट प्लेयर**
3. **फ़िल्म प्रोजेक्टर**
4. **टेलिविज़न**
5. **कंप्यूटर**
6. **शैक्षिक व्याख्यानमाला एवं विशेषज्ञों द्वारा व्याख्यान**
7. **जैमर आदि।**

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारत ने उच्च शिक्षा का संख्यात्मक विकास(अनुमानतः)

तालिका.1

क्रम संख्या	**शैक्षिक सत्र**	**1950-51**	**1960-51**	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2001-02
1	**विश्व विद्यालयों की संख्या**	28	46	80	111	160	292
2	**मानित विश् वविद्यालयों की संख्या की संख्या**	-	3	11	11	40	87
3	**महाविद्यालयों की संख्या**	900	2200	3400	7000	8000	13.348
4	**छात्र नामांकन**	**5 लाख**	**11लाख**	**17लाख**	**29लाख**	**45लाख**	**81 लाख**

उपर्युक्त तालिका से स्पष्ट है कि विगत वर्षों में विश्विद्यालयों की संख्या लगभग 10 गुनी हो गई है। औसतन प्रत्येक वर्ष विश्विद्यालयों एवं महाविद्यालयों की संख्या में निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है। वर्तमान समय में स्तर अनुसार, लिंगा अनुसार तथा संकाय अनुसार युवाओं की संख्या प्रतिशत में तालिकाओं द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जा रही है इन तालिकाओं के अवलोकन से उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे युवाओं के गठन की स्थिति स्पष्ट हो जाएगी।

तालिका.2

स्तर व संख्या के अनुसार युवाओं का नामांकन प्रतिशत (%) में

क्रमांक संख्या	**स्तर**	**विश्वविद्यालय युवा संख्या (%में)**	**महा विद्यालय युवा संख्या(%में)**	**कुल संख्या(%में)**
1	**स्नातक**	12	88	89
2	**स्नातकोत्तर**	45	55	9
3	**डिप्लोमा**	60	40	1
4	**अनुसंधान**	80	20	1
	कुल	16	84	100

तालिका.3

स्तर तथा लिंग भेद के अनुसार युवाओं का नामांकन प्रतिशत(%)में

क्रमांक संख्या	**स्तर**	**किशोर युवा संख्या प्रतिशत में**	**किशोरी युवा संख्या प्रतिशत में**	**कुल संख्या प्रतिशत में**
1	**स्नातक**	67	33	89
2	**स्नातकोत्तर**	67.5	33.5	9
3	**अनुसंधान**	70	30	1
4	**डिप्लोमा**	7.5	24	1
	कुल	67	33	100

तालिका.4

संकाय तथा लिंग भेद के अनुसार युवाओं का नामांकन प्रतिशत में

क्रमांक संख्या	संकाय	किशोर युवा संख्या प्रतिशत में	किशोरी युवा संख्या प्रतिशत में	की कुल संख्या प्रतिशत में
1	**कला संकाय**	60	40	46
2	**विज्ञान संकाय**	69	31	18
3	**शिक्षा संकाय**	53	50	02
4	**वाणिज्य संकाय**	8.3	17	20
5	**अन्य संकाय**	63	37	14
	कुल	67	33	100

उपर्युक्त तालिकाओं से महत्वपूर्ण बातें स्पष्ट है कि, स्नातक, स्नातकोत्तर, अनुसंधान पर अध्ययनरत युवाओं का अनुपात क्रमशः89:9:1:1:का हैं। स्पष्टता: स्नातक स्तर पर युवाओं की संख्या सर्वाधिक है। विश्विद्यालयों में लगभग 16% युवा पढ़ते है, जबकि महाविद्यालयों में लगभग 84% युवा अध्ययनरत है। कुल युवा में दो तिहाई लड़के है जबकि लड़कियां केवल एक तिहाई है। कला संकाय में युवाओं की संख्या सर्वाधिक है। विज्ञान संकाय की अपेक्षा वाणिज्य संकाय के युवाओं की संख्या भी कुछ अधिक है।[10]

जैसा कि विदित है कि उच्च शिक्षा में मीडिया का भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका सिद्ध होता है। साइंस कॉलेज में हुए एक कार्यक्रम के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ हिंदी ग्रंथ अकादमी के अध्यक्ष एवं वरीष्ठ पत्रकार रमेश नय्यर ने कहा कि युवाओं में कल्पनाशीलता भरना शिक्षकों का दायित्व होता है। शिक्षक एवं युवा विद्यार्थी यदि अपने दायित्वों का उचित ढंग से निर्वहन करे तो उच्च शिक्षा में गुणात्मक विकास स्वतः ही हो जाएगा।[11]

उच्च शिक्षा विभाग छत्तीसगढ़ शासन राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रूसा)के अंतर्गत महा विद्यालय है द्वारा एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई थी। उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता वृद्धि में संचार माध्यमों की भूमिका विषय पर आयोजित इस कार्यशाला में दुर्ग भिलाई के प्रिंट एवं इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया से जुड़े पत्रकारों ने बड़ी संख्या में भाग लिया।[12]

रमेश नैयर ने उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता विकास में मीडिया की भूमिका को बहुत ही अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है बताते हुए कहा कि आज की मीडिया को पूर्वाग्रह को त्याग कर अपने काम व लक्ष्य पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिये जिससे कि सूचनाओं में स्पष्टता एवं तारतम्यता प्रतिबिंबित हो।[13]

निष्कर्ष एवं सुझाव

अतः उपर्युक्त विवरण से स्पष्ट है कि उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाओं में अध्ययनरत युवाओं के शैक्षिक उन्मुखीकरण में कुछ संचार माध्यम जैसे समाचार-पत्र पत्रिकाएँ तथा टेलीविजन अधिक उपयोगी है। कुछ माध्यम जैसे- रेडियो, फ़िल्म प्रोजेक्टर, कंप्यूटर और शैक्षिक व्याख्यानमाला एवं विशेषज्ञों द्वारा व्याख्यान सामान्य ढंग से प्रभावित कर रहे हैं। उपर्युक्त मार्गदर्शन के अभाव को शिक्षण संस्थानों में इसकी अनुपलब्धता, विभागाध्यक्ष, वरिष् ठ अध्यापकों का ध्यान

न देना और उपयुक्त सेवा के अभाव आदि के कारण युवा लाभान्वित नहीं हो पा रहे हैं किंतु, शैक्षिक उन्मुखीकरण के प्रति विभिन्न संचार माध्यमों की उपलब्धता प्रभावित आ के प्रति आशावान हैं।

उच्च शिक्षा में अध्ययनरत युवाओं के शैक्षिक उन्मुखीकरण पर सूचना संचार के प्रभावों का अध्ययन किया गया। अध्ययन के अंतर्गत इनसे जुड़ी अन्य समस्याएं दृष्टिगत हुई, जिन पर बहुत विस्तार से अध्ययन नहीं किया जा सका। कुछ मुददे एवं समस्या है इस प्रकार है:-

- युवाओं के लिए समग्र और बहु विषयक शिक्षा।
- युवाओं के लिए लचीलापन, रुचि के साथ-साथ योग्यता उन्मुख शिक्षा।
- वंचित वर्ग के युवाओं को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए उच्च शिक्षा में समानता और समावेश।
- रोजगार योग्यता और करियर के विकास के लिए युवाओं को ऑनलाइन और डिजिटल शिक्षा।
- युवाओं के बीच ड्रॉपआउट दर को कम करना और युवाओं के लिए सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा की सार्वभौमिक पहुँच सुनिश्चित करना।
- युवाओं के लिए व्यावसायिक शिक्षा।

उपर्युक्त इन सभी मुद्दों पर युवाओं के शैक्षिक उन्मुखीकरण के लिए हमारी सरकार को सचेत अवस्था से प्रयास करना चाहिए जिससे कि हमारे भारत के युवा अधिक से अधिक लाभान्वित हो सकें एवं उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अपने परचम को लहरा सकें।

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राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाची एक सकारात्मक भुमिका

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प्रस्तावना :–

भारतात प्राचीन काळापासून ते आजपर्यंत शिक्षणक्षेत्रात आमूलाग्रबदल करण्यात आलेले दिसून येतात. भारतातील प्राचीन काळातील शिक्षण पध्दतीवर प्रकाश टाकला असता आपणास सर्वप्रथम वैदिक शिक्षण पध्दतीचा विचार करता यामध्ये सुरूवातीच्या काळात वेद व उपनिषदे यांच्या माध्यमातून गुरूकुलात राहून बालकाच्या शिक्षण दिल्या जात होते. त्यानंतर बौध्द साहित्य, मुस्लिम, जैन, ख्रिश्चन, शिख साहित्याच्या माध्यामातून वेगवेगळया पध्दतीने शिक्षण देण्यास सुरूवात करण्यात आलेली आपणास दिसून येतात. वैदिक काळात शिक्षण केवळ गुणवत्ता बौध्दिक आधारावर सर्व समाजातील लोकांना त्याकाळी मुभा नव्हती तर शिक्षणात तसेच वैदिक काळात वर्ण व्यवस्थेनुसार शिक्षणाची पध्द्ती अस्तित्वात होती. त्यामध्ये ब्राम्हण, क्षेत्रिय वैश्य आणि शत्रु अशाप्रकारे चार वर्ण निर्माण करण्यात आले होते. तसेच भारतीय समाज व्यवस्था ही चार आश्रमात विभागली होती. त्यामध्ये ब्रम्हचर्या, श्रम, गृहस्थाश्रम, संन्यासश्रम व वानप्रस्थाश्रम यांनाच पुढे रविद्रनाथ टागोर यांनी, बाल्य, यौवन, प्रौढत्व आणि वार्धभ्य असे नाव दिली. त्यानुसार त्यांनी शिक्षण घेवून प्रत्येकाने आपआपल्या धर्मानुसार शिक्षण घेण्याची जबाबदारी त्यामध्ये कालांतराने भारतात वर्णव्यवस्थेची जागा समाजानी घेतली. त्यानंतर जातीनुसार व्यवसाय व शिक्षण देण्यास सुरूवात करण्यात आली पुढे राजेशाही पध्दतीचे जागा लोकही लोकशाही पध्दतीने घेतल्याने भारतातील शिक्षण पध्दतीत बरेच बदल घडवून आले. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात शिक्षणात पौवौत्य पाश्चात्य साहित्याचा बराच प्रभाव पडलेला होता. कारण परकीय संत्तानी भारतात आणि सत्ता प्रस्थापित करण्याचा सपाटा सुरू केला होता. भारतात ज्या सैनिक शाळा कार्यरत होत्या त्यांना व्हुर्नाक्युलर अथवा नेटिव्हु शाळा या नावाने संबोधले जात असे. अशा शाळा हिंदु आणि मुस्लीम लोकांना करिता अलग–अलग होत्या. त्या शाळेत हिंदु– मुस्लिम लोक आपआपल्या धर्मानुसार शिक्षण देत होते. त्यानंतर भारतात पोर्तुगीज, डच, इंग्रज, फ्रेंच अशा सत्तांची भारतात आगमन झाली. शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचा एक नवा पर्व सुरू झाला त्यात विविध सनदी कायदा, विविध अनुदान संहिता या माध्यामातुन शिक्षण देण्याची नवी पध्दती भारतात सुरू झाली. शिक्षणाचे माध्यम ठरवति असतांना भाषांचे तीन वर्ग निर्माण करण्यात आले त्यामध्ये प्रथम भाषा म्हणून मातृभाषा त्यानंतर राष्ट्रीय भाषा म्हणुन हिंदी भाषा आणि शेवटी आंतराष्ट्रीय भाषा म्हणून इंग्रजी भाषा या तीनही भाषाचे वर्ग प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय भाषा करून त्यामाध्यमातून शिक्षण व्यवस्था देण्यास सुरूवा करण्यात आली.

भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेतील अभ्यासक्रम हा सनदी कायदा, लॉर्ड मेकॉलेचे शैक्षणिक धोरण, वुडचा खलिता, लॉडे कर्झनचे शैक्षणिक धारेण १९८२ चा भारतीय शिक्षण आयोग/हंटर आयोग वर्धा शिक्षण योजना, राधाकृष्णन आयोग, माध्यमिक शिक्षण आयोग/मुदलियार आयोग राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण १९८६ १९९२, २०२० या सर्व माध्यामातून धोरणातून, योजनातून भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत आमुलाग्रह बदल करण्यात आला.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणातील अभ्यासक्रमाबाबत सहसंबधात्मक उद्दिष्टे

भारतातील सर्व राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाचा विचार केला तर आपणास जवळपास सर्व राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात एक सुजान कर्तव्यदक्ष नागरिक निर्माण होण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून जवळपास अपवाद वगळता सर्वच राष्ट्रीय उद्दिष्टे साराखी दिसून येतात. ती राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणातील उद्दिष्टे खालीलप्रमाणे सांगता येतात.

1. विद्यार्थ्यांची बौध्दीक क्षमता वाढविण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून आकलन विषयक प्रश्न, विचारक्षमतेला चालना देणारे प्रश्न, अवकाश विषयक क्षमता, अवबोधविषयक क्षमता तार्किक क्षमता, स्मृती क्षमता आणि भाषिक क्षमता निर्माण करण्यासाठी आणि विदयार्थ्यांना स्वावलंबी अभ्यासक्रम तयार करण्याचा विचार सर्वच राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात करण्यात आला आहे.

2. श्रमप्रतिष्ठा, व्यक्तिमत्व विकास, कर्तव्याची जाणीव, चारित्रय संवर्धन, आणि भारतीय संस्कृती जोपासणे या सर्व बाबीचा विचार राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात करण्यात आलेला आहेत.
3. शिक्षणाचे आधुनिकीकरण करणे, सामाजिक व राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता निर्माण करणे, सामाजिक, नैतिक, आध्यात्मिक मुल्यांची जोपासना, शिक्षणाचे आधुनिकीकरण आणि लोकाशाहीचे संरक्षण व संवर्धन करणे हे सर्व राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक उदिष्टये निश्चितत करण्यात आले आहेत.
4. भौतिक, सामाजिक, तांत्रिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि आर्थिक परिस्थितीची जाण निमार्ण करणे हे उद्दिष्टे राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक निश्चित करण्यात आले आहे.
5. अनुभवात्मक शिक्षण, अभ्यासक्रम निवडीमध्ये ठेवून विदयार्थ्यांना सक्षम करणे.
6. बहुभाषावाद आणि भाषेची शक्ती, त्याचबरोबर कौशल्ये आणि क्षमतेचे अभ्याक्रमिक एकात्मीकरण निमार्ण करणे हे उद्दिष्टे राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० व १९८६ मध्ये मांडण्यात आले आहेत
7. सामाजिक दृष्टया आणि आर्थिक दृष्टया वंचित समाजातील सर्वांना समावेशकतेचे तत्व यानुसार चांगल्या दर्जाच्या उच्च शिक्षणाच्या संधी सर्वांना उपलब्ध करण्यावर भर देण्यात आला आहेत.
8. वरील सर्वच राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाचा विचार करता, समाजाची व राष्ट्राची निर्मिनी करण्यासाठी तसेच भारताचे स्थान आंतरराष्ट्रीय उंचविण्यासाठी एक कर्तव्यदक्ष नागरिक निर्माण करण्याचा विचार सर्व राष्ट्रीय धोरणात करण्यात आला आहे.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० व राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण १९८६ याविषयी :–

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाचा १९८६ चा विचार केल्यास आपणास असे म्हणता येईल की, भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेवर आणि अभ्यासक्रमावर परकिय राजकिय सत्तेचा प्रभाव पडलेला दिसुन येतो. त्यामध्ये पोर्तुगिज, फ्रेंच, स्पॅनिश आणि ब्रिटिश राज्यव्यवस्था या सर्वांमध्ये ब्रिटिश राज्यव्यवस्थाचा प्रभाव प्रामुख्याने सर्वात जास्त प्रमाणात दिसून येतात. यामध्ये ब्रिटिशांनी भारतात आणलेले लॉर्ड मेकॉलेचे धोरण, विल्यम बेंटिगचा अहवाल वुडचा खलिता १८८२ चे हंटर कमिशन भारत सकारचा कायदा १९३५ या सर्व शैक्षणिक धोरणाच्या माध्यमातून भारतात नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण अवलंबिण्यात आल्याचे आपणास दिसून येतात.

ब्रिटिशांनी भारतातील खाजगी शाळांना शासनाने किंवा सरकारने अनुदान दयावे ही कल्पना अलेक्झांडर डफ ग्रॅड यांनी मांडली. त्या अलेक्झांडर डफ ग्रॅड यांच्या नावावरून सहायक अनुदान प्रणालीची कल्पना ब्रिटिश गर्व्हनर जनरल लॉर्ड डलहौसी यांच्या मंत्रीमंडळातील सर चॉलर्स वुड यांनी १८५४ चा वुडचा खलिता मांडला. त्यामध्ये मांडण्यात आलेली आहेत. भारतीय शिक्षण हे देशी भारतीय भाषा साहित्य या माध्यमांतून देण्यात यावे. तसेच त्याचबरोबर गणित, विज्ञान, कला साहित्य व संस्कृती व पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण या विषयाचे शिक्षण आणि धार्मिक, शिक्षण या प्रकारची शिक्षणाची संकल्पना ब्रिटशांनी मांडली त्याचबरोबर भारतीय प्रशासन व्यवस्था व शिक्षण व्यवस्था आणि राज्यव्यवस्था या सर्व यंत्रना ब्रिटिशांनी तयार केल्यात. त्या यंत्रणाचा आज भारतीय नागरिका वापर करित आहेत.

१५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ रोजी भारत स्वंत्रत झाल्यानंतर भारत प्रथमत: पारतंज्यातून स्वतंत्र प्राप्त झाले होते. आणि त्यामधून भारतीय शिक्षणव्यवस्था बदलण्यासाठी विविध आयोग नेमण्यात आले आहे. त्यात भारतीय विद्यापीठ कायदा १९४८, मुद्लयार आयोग १९५२–५३ व कोठारी आयोग १९६४–६६ तसेच विविध राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण १९६८, १९८६, १९९२, २००५, २००९ व २०२० या सर्व धोरणाचा विचार करता आपणास असे सांगता येतील की, सर्व राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात दहा गाभातून घटकांचा अवलंब करण्यात आलेला आहेत. तसेच २०२० या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक विदयार्थ्यांच्या डोक्यावरील ताण कमी करण्यासाठी १०वीचे बोर्ड रद्द करून १२ वीचे बोर्ड कायम ठेवून बोर्डाच्या परिक्षेला सामोरे जाण्यासंबंधी रचना निर्माण करण्यात आली आहेत.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० मधील रचना

1. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणानुसार १ ली ते ५ वी असा पूर्व प्राथमिक वर्ग असणार आहे.
2. ६ वी ८ वी माध्यमिकांकडे राहणार आहे.

3. ९,१०,११,१२ वी हे चार वर्ग उच्च माध्यामिकला जोडले जाणार आहेत. तर १० वी बोर्ड रद्द करून १२ वी एकच बोर्ड केले जाणार आहेत.
4. सध्याची विद्यायापीठ रचना लक्षात घेता ३ वर्षाचा महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणाचा टप्पा हा योग्य असल्यामुळे १२ वीच्या पुन्हा उच्च माध्यमिकला जोडून बोर्ड परिक्षा १२ वीच्या टप्यावर करण्यात आली आहेत. तर दुसरा टप्पा ६ वी ते ८ वी हा माध्यामिक, तर ९ वी ते १२ वी उच्च माध्यामिक तसेच चौथा टप्पा महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणाचा असणार आहे.
5. नवीन शैक्षणिक जाहीर झाल्यानंतर ५ + २ + ३ + ४ असा टप्पा जाहीर करण्यात आला होता. परंतु दहावीचे बोर्ड रद्द करण्यात आल्याने आणि १२ वीच्या बोर्ड परीक्षा करण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आल्याने आता शैक्षणिक टप्पे ५ + ३ + ३ + ४ असे करण्यात आले आहेत.

थोडक्यात सांगावयाचे झाल्यास भारतीय संस्कृती, कला, साहित्य तत्वज्ञान आणि विज्ञान शिक्षण देण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहेत. त्याचबरोबर कौशल्य आधारित शिक्षण प्रणाली राबवून त्या माध्यामातून एक सुजाण, कर्तव्यदक्ष हित, राष्ट्रहीत आणि देशहित साध्य करण्याचा प्रयत्न करून भारताचा विकास करण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे.

निष्कर्ष :–

1. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात कौशल्य आाधारित शिक्षणप्रणाली राबविण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे.
2. पारंपारिक शैक्षणिक पध्दतीचा लोप करून ज्ञान प्राप्त करण्यासाठी पाठांतर पध्दती ऐवजी आकलनात्मक पध्दतीवर भर देण्यात आला आहे.
3. १९८६ चे राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात शिक्षकांना प्रशिक्षण देण्यासाठी प्रत्येक जिल्हाच्या ठिकाणी जिल्हा शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षण संस्था त्याचबरोबर खडू फळा मोहिम, शैक्षणिक उठाव आणि जनशिक्षण निलायम केंद्र यासारख्या योजनाचा समावेश आढळतो.
4. २०२० च्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात समग्र शिक्षण योजनाच्या माध्यामातून बालकांना मूलभूत, संख्याज्ञान भौगोलिक ज्ञान अनुभवात्मक ज्ञान आकलनात्मक ज्ञान आणि कौशल्य आधारित ज्ञानावर भर देण्यात आला आहे.
5. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मुल्यमापन करण्यासाठी स्वयं मुल्यमापन तंत्र किंवा परख ही संकल्पना वापरलेली दिसतात. तर उच्च शैक्षणिक संस्थाचे मुल्यमापन करण्यासाठी नॅक ही संकल्पना वापरली आहेत.
6. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित भर देवून प्रत्येक बालकाला इंद्रीयानुगामी शिक्षणावर भर देण्यात आला आहेत.
7. २०२० च्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात मुल्यमापन पध्दतीत बदल करून नियमित रचनात्मक क्षमतेवर आाधारित, विश्लेषण, तार्किक विचार व संकल्पनात्मक सुस्पष्टता यावर भर देण्यात आला आहे.
8. भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली राबविण्यासाठी सार्वजनिक आणि खाजगी भागीदारीला प्राधान्य देण्यात आले आहेत.
9. ज्ञान निर्मिती आणि संशोधन या गोष्टी मोठया जीवंत अर्थव्यवस्थेला टिकवून ठेवण्यासाठी दर्जेदार शैक्षणिक संशोधनाला चालना दिल्याचे समजातत.
10. २०२० च्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात उच्च शिक्षणाच्या व्यापारीकरणाला प्रतिबंध घालण्याचे अपेक्षित आहे.

अशाप्रकारे भारतातील विविध राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाची निष्कर्ष वरीलप्रमाणे आपणास काढता येतात.

शिफारशी :–

विविध राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाच्या शिफारशी आपणास खालीलप्रमाणे दिसून येतात.

1. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात पूर्वीच्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाचा विचार केल्यास खाजगी संस्थाचा हस्तक्षेप कमी प्रमाणात आढळतो पण मात्र १९९२ च्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणापासून ते २०२० पर्यंतच्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणातील सार्वजनिक खाजगी भागीदारी वाढली आहे. याचा परिणाम भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेवर होतांना दिसत आहेत. कमी गुणवत्ता निर्माण करणारे नागरिक निर्माण होत आहेत.
2. शिक्षण क्षेत्रात LPG ही संकल्पना म्हणजे उदारिकरण, खाजीकरण, आणि जागतिकीकरण यांचा समावेश केल्यामुळे व तसेच खाजगीकरणाला जास्त भर दिल्यामुळे उच्च शिक्षण हे केवळ श्रींमत लोकांची मक्तेदारी

निर्माण झाली आहे. याचा परिणामी गरिब कुंटुबातील मुलांच्या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेवर होवून मुलांच्या कला गुणांना वाव मिळत नाहीत.

3. २०२० राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात वयाच्या ३ वर्षापासून शिक्षण देण्याची पध्दती अवलंबण्यात आली आहेत. बालकांचे या वयात शारीरिक, मानसिक क्षमता कमजोर असल्याने त्यांच्या बौध्दिक क्षमतेवर परिणाम होण्याची शक्यता वर्तवण्यात येतात.
4. विविध राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात बालकांची बौध्दिक क्षमता व त्यांचे शारीरिक वय यांचा विचार न करता विदयार्थ्यांच्या पाठीवर दफतरांचे ओझे देण्यात आले आहेत. परिणामी बालक मानसिक दडपणाखाली जीवन जगण्याची शक्यता वर्तविण्यात आली आहेत.
5. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात ज्ञान, पाठयपुस्तकांतील ज्ञान, प्राप्त करण्यासाठी पाठांतर पध्दतीवर भर देण्यात आला. तरी काही आकलनात्मक पध्दतीवर भर देण्यात आला आहेत.
6. २०२० च्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात डीजिलट शिक्षणावर भर देण्यात आला आहे. मात्र दुर्गम आणि ग्रामीण भागातील शाळा कॉलेज व इतर शैक्षणिक संस्था या अतिदुर्गन भागात असल्याने प्रामुख्याने येथे डिजिटल शिक्षण राबविणे शक्य होणार नाहीत. म्हणून शासनाने जेथे सर्व सोयी सुविधा उपलब्ध आहेत. तेथे डिजिटल शिक्षण आणि जेथे अशाप्रारच्या सुविधा नाहीत तेथे पारंपाररिक पध्दतीने शिक्षण देण्यावर भर देण्यात यावा.
7. शिक्षणावर होणारी गुंतवणूक ही भविष्यकालिन गुंतवणूक असतात. भारताने विविध धोरणात शिक्षणावर खर्च करण्यासाठी भारतीय GDP च्या ६% अशी तरदूदे करण्यात आली आहेत. पण मात्र शिक्षणावर होणारा खर्च भागविण्यासाठी ही तरदूद अपुरी आहेत. त्याऐवजी शिक्षणावर भविष्यकालीन गुतंवणुक करण्यासाठी तसेच उच्च प्रकारचे दर्जेदार शिक्षण देण्यासाठी ही तरतूद वाढवून ती १२% इतके करणे आवश्यक आहेत.
8. अमेरिका रशिया जपान जर्मनी फ्रांन्स ब्रिटन व चीन सारख्या देशात शिक्षणावर होणारा खर्च एकूण GDP च्या ३२% सरासरी च्या आसपास आहेत. पण मात्र त्या तुलनेत भारताचा शिक्षणावर होणारा खर्च हा कमी आहेत.

समारोप:–

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० नुसार दर्जेदार शिक्षण मुलांना शालेय शिक्षणा पासुन ते उच्च शिक्षणापर्यंत शैक्षणिक दर्जा उंचावण्यावर या शैक्षणिक धोरणात भर दिला आहे. दर्जेदार शिक्षण मिळण्यासाठी निश्चत एक संधी निर्माण झाली आहे. सदर धोरणात याचबरोबर बाह्य अवस्थेतिल लाभ, तंत्रज्ञान कुशलता, आवडीनुसार शिक्षण, रोजगार कौशल्य विकसन, शिष्यवृत्ती, बहुभाषिकत्व, शिक्षकांना विविध संधी, व्यवसाय शिक्षण, आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर काम करण्याची संधी संशोधन व गुणवता विकास, इत्यादी अनेक बाबीवर भर देण्यात आला आहे. त्यामुळे नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण हे भारताला विकासाकडे नेणारे आहे.

संदर्भ साहित्य :–

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३) भारतातील शैक्षणिक आयोग व समित्या लेखक १) डॉ. के. यु. घोरमोडे २) डॉ. कला घोरमोडे
४) महाराष्ट्रातील शिक्षणाचा विकास, पुणे (शैक्षणिक संशोधन व प्ररिक्षण परिषद १९८७)
५) आजचे शिक्षण : आजच्या समस्या लेखक लीला पाटील, विश्वभर कुलकर्णी श्री विदया प्रकाशन पुणे
६) १) डॉ. प्रिती पाटील, २) डॉ. शारदा शेवतेकर, 'भारतीय शिक्षणप्रणालीचा विकास' फडके प्रकाशन कोल्हापूर जानेवारी २००४
७) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण १९८६ शैक्षणिक आव्हानाकडून कृतिकार्यक्रमाकडे, पुणे. म.रा. शैक्षणिक संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण परिषद १९८७ लेखक. व.रा. नागपुरे
८) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण १९८६ लेखक डॉ. कला घोरमोडे

कार्टून मुळे विद्यार्थ्यांवरील होणाऱ्या परिणामाची चिकित्सा करणे..

विवेक विनायकराव कुलकर्णी

जिल्हा परिषद प्राथमिक शाळा अवलगाव बु. ता. घनसावंगी जिल्हा जालना.

प्रस्तावना:-

कोरोना नावा च्या जागतिक महामारीने खूपच थैमान माजवले असून यात खूपच मोठे जागतिक नुकसान झाले आहे.जीवित,आर्थिक, शारीरिक, शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात प्रचंड नुकसान झाले आहे. या सर्व नुकसानीला आपण कालंतराने भरून देखील काढू. परंतु एक गोष्ट जी पुन्हा कधीही भरून काढता येणारी नाही.. ती म्हणजे वाया गेलेला वेळ आणि खराब झालेली मुलांची मानसिकता...

या काळात चार वर्ष ते तेरा वर्षे या वयोगटातील मुलांचा खूप वेळ वाया गेला... नाही म्हणायला ऑनलाईन (Online)शिक्षण होते परंतु त्याचा प्रभाव ऑफलाइन (Offline) शिक्षणासारखा नव्हता..मग या वर्षात विद्यार्थ्यांनी ऑनलाइन शिक्षण घेता-घेता एक आणखी गोष्ट पाहण्यातच आपला वेळ घालवला आणि ती एक वाईट सवय लावून घेतली ती गोष्ट म्हणजे कार्टून बघण्याची..

विषय मांडणी:-

टेलिव्हिजन वरील कार्टून चॅनल्स आणि मोबाईल वरील कार्टून्स यांनी घराघरात अक्षरशः धुमाकूळ घातलेला सध्या पाहायला मिळत असून याला पर्याय सुद्धा नाही. किंवा मोठ्या लोकांना तो पर्याय शोधण्याची गरज वाटत नाही. आजकाल तर पाळण्यातील मुलाला सुद्धा मोबाईल हातात असल्याशिवाय जेवण जात नाही की झोप येत नाही आणि बाळाच्या आईला सुद्धा बाळ सांभाळण्याचा सोपा मार्ग वाटतो तो म्हणजे मोबाईल.आज टीव्ही चॅनल्सवर छोटा भीम, मोटू- पतलू, डोरेमॉन, पेपा पिग, शिवा, माशा अँड द बियर चालू असतात. आणि ती छोट्या मुलांना तास न् तास बिना तहानभुकाचे खीळवून ठेवतात. घरातील मोठे मंडळी सुद्धा घरातील वातावरण शांत राहत असल्याने आणि मुलांना ओरडण्या - रागावण्याची गरज राहत नसल्याने याकडे काना डोळा करतात परंतु या कारणामुळे होणाऱ्या परिणामावर ते अनभिज्ञ आहेत किंवा ते तसे सोंग तरी करतात. यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वर्तनात विपरीत परिणाम घडून येत असतील तर पालकांनी वेळीच सजग व सावधान होण्याची सुद्धा गरज आहे. मुले पाहत असलेल्या कार्टून आपण मोठे सुद्धा मुलांसोबत बसून कधीतरी पहाय ला हवीत आणि हे कार्टून मुलांवर कोणत्या स्वरूपाचे संस्कार करतात ते तपासले पाहिजे या कार्टूनच्या दबावाला बळी न पडता विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मेंदूला काहीतरी पर्याय देण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा. जसे की वाचन (आवांतर) पाठांतर, भातुकली,बुद्धिबळ, कॅरम, व्यापार, बागकाम, पेंटिंग, चित्रकला, फुलांच्या माळा बनवणे, किचन मधील छोटी छोटी कामे इत्यादी पर्याय आपण त्यांना दिल्यास मुलांच्या शारीरिक मानसिक विकास होण्यास मदत होते.

सारांश:-

थोडक्यात काय तर कार्टून मुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या बालमनावर अतिशय घातक परिणाम होत असून त्याचा विचार सामाजिक तसेच शासकीय स्तरावर करण्याची निश्चितच वेळ येऊन ठेपलीआहे कारण आता विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शारीरिक, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य कडे लक्ष देण्याची जबाबदारी पालक ,शिक्षक म्हणून आपल्यावरच आहे. त्यामुळे बालकांना कार्टून्सच्या स्क्रीनिंग टाइमिंग कसा कमी करता येईल याकडे लक्ष देऊन सोबत शासनावर ह्या चॅनलवर काही बंधन राहण्यासाठी सामायिक प्रयत्न करण्याची गरज आहे कारण" TIme is Money", "अभी नही तो कभी नही" वेळ निघून गेल्यानंतर जागे होण्यात काहीच अर्थ नसतो..

डिजिटल साक्षरता और भारतीय ग्रामीण महिलाएं

डॉ. पूनम शुक्ला

सहायक आचार्य, समाजशास्त्र विभाग

राजा मोहन गर्ल्स पी.जी. कालेज रिकाबगंज अयोध्या उत्तर प्रदेश

जटिलता आज के वातावरण का अभिन्न अंग है सही समय पर सही सूचना को खोजना और उसका सही उपयोग करना भी एक जटिल प्रक्रिया है ऐसी परिस्थिति में डिजिटल इंडिया साक्षरता ऐसे माध्यम साधन या दक्षता के रूप में उभर कर आयी है जो कि व्यक्ति में मूल्य संवर्धन करती है जिससे कि नेटवर्क वातावरण में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों का उपयोग कर हम वांछित सेवा और संसाधन का दोहन कर सकते हैं. ज्ञान के दिनों-दिन विकास ने लैंगिक विभेद को अल्पतम करने का प्रयास किया है. वैसे भारतीय परंपरा में लैंगिक विभेद को लेकर बहूत उदार और समान भाव देखने को मिलता है. महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के लिए भारतीय परंपरा में समान अवसर प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ महिलाओं को प्राथमिकता देने की बात कही गई है .इसे कुछ इस तरह से भी देखा गया है. वैदिक काल में ऋषिकाओं के नाम पर नाम मिलते हैं जैसे गायत्री,सावित्री,लोपामुद्रा, अपाला ,घोषा आदि. ऐतरेय उपनिषद का नाम ही माता के नाम पर है. सत्यकाम, जवाली की कथानक से सभी परिचित हैं. महाराज दशरथ के युद्ध में कैकेयी का वर्णन मिलता है. अर्धनारीश्वर की संकल्पना इस तथ्य को प्राकृतिक करती है की दोनों का सम्मिलित और एक रूप प्रयास ही समाचार ठीक विकास का आधार है देवताओं के नाम भी देवी के नाम के पहले लिए जाने की परंपरा है विवाह को 16 संस्कारों में उन्हें स्थान दिया गया. आज हमारा भारतीय संविधान महिलाओं को समान अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए कानूनी आधार प्रदान कर रहा है. भारतीय जनमानस की मनः स्थिति में बदलाव की बयान दिखाई देने लगी सिर्फ आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस बदलाव को और गति कैसे प्रदान की जाए जिससे कि जनमानस में लैंगिक समानता को लेकर कोई भेद न रहे वर्तमान सूचना संचार प्रौद्योगिकी ने अवसरों की भरमार कर दी है लेकिन सूचना संचार प्रौद्योगिकी जनित अवसरों का लाभ तभी उठाया जा सकता है जब सभी डिजिटल साक्षर हों. महिलाओं का डिजिटल साक्षर होना समाज के आर्थिक विकास के लिए अपरिहार्य है. भारत सरकार ने भी इस तथ्य को स्वीकार किया है तथा डिजिटल साक्षरता की दिशा में अनेक अनेक कदम उठाए हैं. डिजिटल साक्षरता को समझने से पूर्व हमें साक्षरता को भी समझना आवश्यक होगा. ओडी एलआईसी के अनुसार- न्यूनतम स्तर की दक्षता के साथ पढ़ने और लिखने की क्षमता.[1]

इस परिभाषा में दक्षता के न्यूनतम स्तर के रूप में साक्षरता को संदर्भित किया गया है लेकिन यहां समस्या यह है कि दक्षता इस न्यूनतम स्तर के साथ वर्तमान प्रौद्योगिकी के माहौल में उपलब्ध सूचना एवं ज्ञान की तमाम संसाधनों का दोहन नहीं किया जा सकता साक्षरता को इस प्रकार से भी कुछ लोगों ने परिभाषित किया है -यह पढ़ने और लिखने की क्षमता है हाल ही में शब्द साक्षरता जानकारी के साथ जुड़े हुए व्यवहारिक कौशल की एक श्रृंखला को इंगित करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है.[2] यह परिभाषा भी पढ़ने और लिखने की क्षमता में व्यवहारिक कौशल को जोड़ने के माध्यम से साक्षरता के क्षेत्र को विस्तृत करती है यूनेस्को के लैब के अनुसार साक्षरता अलग-अलग संदर्भों के साथ जुड़े मुदित और लिखित सामग्री के उपयोग करने के द्वारा पहचान करने समझने व्याख्या करने संवाद करने और गणना करने की क्षमता है.[3] एक व्यक्ति को अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए अपने ज्ञान और क्षमता को विकसित करने और समुदाय तथा विस्तृत समाज में पूरी तरह से भाग लेने में सक्षम करने के लिए साक्षरता को कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कौशलों और दक्षताओं के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है जैसे पढ़ने और लिखने की क्षमता, विभिन्न घटनाओं को समझने की क्षमता,jjjbbjjfj शैक्षणिक गतिविधियों में सहभागिता. साक्षरता को समझने के साथ-साथ डिजिटल साक्षरता को भी समझने की आवश्यकता है. राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल साक्षरता मिशन ने डिजिटल साक्षरता को इस तरह से परिभाषित किया है-डिजिटल साक्षरता जीवन

स्थितियों के भीतर सार्थक कार्यों के लिए डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों को समझना उपयोग करने के लिए व्यक्तियों और समुदायों की क्षमता है. [4]

यह परिभाषा डिजिटल साक्षरता को स्पष्ट करने के साथ-साथ उसके क्षेत्र को भी स्पष्ट करती है. आज के डिजिटल वातावरण में जीवन की दैनंदिन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में डिजिटल साक्षरता की अहम भूमिका है. विकिपीडिया के अनुसार डिजिटल साक्षरता डिजिटल युक्त से बृहद श्रृंखला जैसे स्मार्टफोन, टैबलेट, लैपटॉप,पर्सनल कंप्यूटर जो कि सभी गणना युक्तियों की बजाय नेटवर्क में प्रयुक्त ज्ञान कौशल और व्यवहार है. यह परिभाषा डिजिटल युक्तियों की पूरी श्रृंखला को सम्मिलित करती है .

उपर्युक्त दोनों परिभाषाओं से यह स्पष्ट है कि डिजिटल साक्षरता डिजिटल वातावरण का लाभ लेने के लिए व्यक्ति में वांछित गुण, कौशल एवं व्यवहार है. जब हम किसी समावेशी विकास की बात करते हैं तो इससे तात्पर्य है कि विकास की भागीदारी में सहभागिता विकास तभी समावेशी कहलायेगा जब उसमें सभी के हित सुरक्षित होंगे महिलाओं की सहभागिता उसमें आधिकारिक हो इसके लिए जरूरी है कि उन्हें पूरी तरह से डिजिटल साक्षर बनाया जाए हमारा भविष्य डिजिटल साक्षरता का ही है. भविष्य में डिजिटल साक्षर व्यक्ति संसाधनों का उपयोग करने में सक्षम होगा. सूचना के इस युग में सूचना एक शक्ति है और वह अन्य संसाधनों की प्राप्ति का एक स्रोत भी है. सूचना की समानता और सार्वभौमिक पहुंच का सबसे सरल रास्ता डिजिटल साक्षरता से होकर ही गुजरता है. आज प्रिंट माध्यम की बजाय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम ज्यादा प्रभावकारी और सरलता से उपलब्धता के कारण लोकप्रिय है. लोक में नई वस्तु प्रक्रिया और ज्ञान का विस्तार या प्रसारण मूल्य तथा सुगमता से जुड़ा मुद्दा है. डिजिटल साक्षर व्यक्ति ही भविष्य में सूचना तक आसानी से पहुंच पाने में अधिक सक्षम होंगे सूचना संचार प्रौद्योगिकी ने शिक्षा के आदान-प्रदान को भी प्रभावित किया है डिजिटल साक्षर व्यक्ति ही शिक्षा के लिए विभिन्न प्लेटफार्म पर उपलब्ध जानकारी की साझेदारी कर सकता है डिजिटल साक्षरता शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाती है आज ऑनलाइन पढ़ाई के लिए डिजिटल साक्षर होना उसकी पोर्वापेक्षा है. आज भारत सरकार MOOCS प्लेटफार्म पर शिक्षा ला रही है इसके साथ-साथ इंटरनेट पर भी डिजिटल संसाधनों और सेवाओं की भरमार है इन सारे बेहतर उपयोग के लिए महिलाओं का डिजिटल साक्षर होना आवश्यक है हमारी भारतीय संस्कृत में गरीबी को महापातक की संज्ञा से जोड़ा गया है इसका आशय है कि प्रत्येक मानव को अपनी सामाजिक और आर्थिक उन्नति की और ध्यान देना ही चाहिए इसके साथ ही पंचतंत्र में उद्घाटित वाक्य हेतु प्रमाण युक्तम वाक्यम् न श्रूयते दरिद्रस्य अर्थात गरीब व्यक्ति की लाभकारी बातें भी कभी-कभी ही सुनी जाती है. इसीलिए गरीबी से मुक्ति मानव जीवन का एक महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य है. डिजिटल साक्षरता सामाजिसमाजार्थिक विकास का वाहक है. डिजिटल साक्षर महिला के सामने ज्यादा अवसर प्राप्त होंगे. आज डिजिटल साक्षर व्यक्ति संसाधनों का उपयोग ज्यादा करता है. डिजिटल साक्षर व्यक्ति जिस किसी भी क्षेत्र में कार्य करेगा उसके पास अवसर एवं विकल्प अधिक होंगे. यह अवसर और विकल्प अंततः आर्थिक समृद्धि का कारण भी होंगे. आज भारत सरकार भी डिजिटल साक्षरता पर अधिक ध्यान केंद्रित कर रही है. एक कहावत है कि एक पुरुष को साक्षर करने से एक ही साक्षर होता है जबकि एक महिला को साक्षर करने से पूरा परिवार और पूरी पीढ़ी साक्षर हो जाती है. अतः महिलाओं को साक्षर करने में भारत के विकास को ज्यादा गति मिलेगी. इस समय डिजिटल साक्षरता का महत्व और भी ज्यादा बढ़ गया है डिजिटल सूचना की सहज उपलब्धता ने इस विषय की गंभीरता को और भी अधिक बढ़ा दिया है. आज डिजिटल साक्षरता की आवश्यकता को भारत सरकार ने भी समझा है . 2016-17 में वित्त मंत्री अरुण जेटली ने केंद्रीय बजट में यह घोषणा करते हुए कहा था कि- ग्रामीण भारत में अगले 3 साल में लगभग 6 करोड़ अतिरिक्त घरों को कवर करने के लिए अब हम डिजिटल साक्षरता मिशन योजना शुरू करने जा रहे हैं. इसी प्रकार से सरकारी और गैर सरकारी स्तर पर कई मिशन और एजेंसियां महिलाओं की डिजिटल साक्षरता की दिशा में नीति निर्माण और प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन का कार्य कर रहे हैं. अभी डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान या राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल साक्षरता मिशन योजना आंगनबाड़ी और आशा कार्यकर्ताओं तथा देश भर में सभी राज्यों संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में अधिकृत

राशन डीलरों सहित 52.5 प्रतिशत लोगों के लिए आईटी का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए तैयार किया गया है. इसमें गैर आईटी साक्षर नागरिकों को सक्रिय रूप से और प्रभावी ढंग से लोकतांत्रिक और विकास की प्रक्रिया में भाग लेने के लिए और अपनी आजीविका को बढ़ाने के लिए आईटी साक्षर बनने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है. आज हमारे भारत देश में दो तरह के लोग हैं एक डिजिटल साक्षर और एक डिजिटल निरक्षर. जो भी महिलाएं डिजिटल साक्षर हैं वह योजनाओं का लाभ लेकर गुणवत्तापूर्ण जीवन जी रही हैं और जो महिलाएं डिजिटल निरक्षर हैं वे इन योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं ले पा रही है. इसीलिए आज उनमें आर्थिक और सामाजिक असमानता बढ़ रही है. इस खाई को पाटने में डिजिटल साक्षरता का अहम योगदान हो सकता है वर्तमान परिवेश में डिजिटल साक्षरता अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो रही है डिजिटल साक्षर महिलाएं ही आई.सी.टी. संचालित उपकरणों का उपयोग और लाभ उठा रही है भारत सरकार के द्वारा आज इस दिशा में कई तरह के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं जिससे कि समाज में महिला सशक्तिकरण को गति मिल सके भारत में यदि समाजार्थिक विकास की ओर गति देनी है तो हमें महिला सशक्तिकरण को और भी मजबूत करना होगा इसमें डिजिटल साक्षरता की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होगी।

सन्दर्भ:

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खोलेश्वर महाविद्यालय, अंबाजोगाई

प्रस्तावना :-

नास्ती मातृसमा च्छाया नास्ती मातृसमा गति : ।
नास्ती मातृसमं त्राण नास्ती मातृसम प्रिया ॥

अर्थात - "मातेसारखी थंडावा देणारी छाया नाही,मातेसारखी अंगात सामर्थ्य उत्पन्न करून देणारी दुसरी कोणी नाही आणि मातेइतकी प्रिय वस्तू नाही'"

प्राचीन काळी आपले लोक मातृपदास अत्यंत उच्च श्रेष्ठत्व देत होते, हे वरील संस्कृत श्लोका मधून स्पष्ट होते. म्हणूनच प्राचीन काळी भारत देश वैभवशाली होता प्राचीन काळी आपल्या भारतात गार्गी', अनुसया', दमयंती अशा अनेक विद्वान स्त्रिया होवून गेल्या त्याच बरोबर ऋग्वेदाच्या काही ऋचाही काही स्त्रियानी रचिल्या होत्या. ज्या वेळेपासून काही लोक स्त्रियांना शिक्षण देणे धर्मबाहय समजून' मातृपदाचे उच्च श्रेष्ठत्व पायाखाली तुडवू लागले, तेव्हाच भारतीय समाजाची अवनती सुरु झाली. असे म्हणावयास काही हरकत नाही.

भारतीय संविधानाने कायदेशीर दृष्टीने स्त्री पुरुष समानतेचे तत्व मान्य केले असले तरी सांस्कृतिक जीवनात आणि व्यावहारिक जीवनात स्त्रियांचा दर्जा हा पुरुषापेक्षा नेहमीच कनिष्ठ प्रतिचा राहिला आहे. हिंदू तसेच मुस्लिम धर्मात स्त्रियांवर अनेक बंधने लादलेली आहेत. स्त्री ला माता म्हणून नेहमीच वंदनीय मानले, देवी म्हणून ती ची पुजा केली परंतु पत्नी व सुन म्हणून ती अनंत यातना सहन करीत आली. सतीप्रथा, केशवपण, विधवा पुनः विवाह बंदी' लैंगिक अत्याचार, छेडछाड अशा अनेक समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागले आहे तसेच लागत आहे. स्त्री भृणहत्या सारखा नवीन प्रथेने तर पुरुष प्रधान समाजात आज स्त्रीचे भूतलावर प्रवेश करणेच नाकारलेले दिसते. भारतीय समाजात स्त्री भ्रूणहत्या हा मानवतेला काळीमा फासणारा कलंक आहे. स्त्रियांच्या दयनीय स्थितीला अशिक्षितपणा जबाबदार असून त्यांना शिक्षणांची दारे खुली करण्यामध्ये महात्मा फुले यांनी सर्वप्रथम पुढाकार घेतला. आदय स्त्री शिक्षिका म्हणून सावित्रीबाई फुले यांचे गौरवाने नाव घ्यावे लागते.

उद्देश :

1) डॉ. आंबेडकराचा शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोण अभ्यासणे.
2) डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या स्त्री शिक्षण विषयक विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
3) स्त्री शिक्षणाबाबतच्या विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती :

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी दुय्यम स्त्रोतांचा उपयोग केला आहे. यामध्ये संदर्भग्रंथ, मासिके, वृत्तपत्रे व ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ अशा साधनांचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे स्त्री शिक्षणविषयक विचार : -

भारतात महात्मा फुले यांच्या योगदानाने मुलीच्या शिक्षणाला सुरुवात झाली फुले यांनी 1848 मध्ये पहिली मुलीची शाळा काढली. पुरुषवर्गाचा स्त्री शिक्षणाला असलेला विरोध मोडीत काढण्यास सुरुवात केली. राष्ट्रांच्या अर्ध्या प्रजेला अज्ञानाच्या अंधाकारातून बाहेर काढण्याच्या प्रयत्नांची सुरुवात होती. न्यायमुर्ति रानडे, महर्षि कर्वे. वि. रा. शिंदे, डॉ. आंबेडकर यांनी पुढे स्त्री शिक्षणाचा पुरस्कार केला.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या संदर्भात म्हणतात की, मुलांला शिक्षित केल्याने आपण एकच व्यक्ती शिक्षित करीत असतो या उलट मुलीला शिक्षण दिल्याने आपण सूपर्ण कुंटूंब शिक्षित करतो. भारतीय संविधानाच्या 16 (1) नुसार स्त्री पुरुष भेद सामाजिक व्यवस्था अनैसर्गिक मानून स्त्रियांना बरोबरीचा दर्जा देवून सामाजिक न्यायाची भूमिका मांडली. भारतीय संविधानाच्या कलम 29 (1) मध्ये स्पष्ट करण्यात आले आहे की, " भारताच्या राज्यक्षेत्रात

किंवा त्यांच्या कोणत्याही भागात राहणाऱ्या ज्या कोणत्याही नागरिकाला आपली स्वतःची वेगळी भाषा, लिपी व संस्कृती असेल त्याला तो जतन करण्याचा अधिकार असेल." तसेच 29 (2) नुसार राज्याकडून चालविल्या जाणाऱ्या किंवा राज्यानिधीतून सहाय्य मिळत असलेल्या कोणत्याही शैसनिक संस्थेत' कोणत्याही नागरिकांस केवळ जात, धर्म, वंश, भाषा, यापैकी कोणत्याही कारणास्तव प्रवेश नाकारला जाणार नाही कलम 350 (1) मध्ये सुद्धा भाषिक अल्पसंख्यांक समाजातील मुलांना प्राथमिक स्तरावर मातृभाषेत शिक्षण देण्याच्या संदर्भात उल्लेख दिसून येतो. हिंदू समाजातील अनेक वाईट प्रवृत्तीवर निर्बंध लादावे अशी तरतूद त्यांनी संविधानात केली होती. देवदासी' मुरळी, वेठबिगार आणि लहान मुल, स्त्री विक्री यावर कायदयाने बंदी घालण्यात आली आहे. भारतीय संविधानात शिक्षणाला आवश्यक ते स्थान देत असतांनाच डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी सामाजिक न्यायाला सुद्धा अनन्य साधारण महत्व दिले आहे.
स्त्रियांची स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी शिक्षणाची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे सामाजिक प्रश्नाकडे नेणारी ही एक सक्षमीकरणाची प्रक्रिया आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर शिक्षणासंबंधी म्हणतात," शिक्षण ही पवित्र संस्था आहे, शाळेत मने सुसंस्कृत होता. शाळा म्हणजे नागरिक तयार करण्याचे पवित्र क्षेत्र ते एक राष्ट्रीयतेचे, मानवतेचे, अज्ञान दूर करण्याचे उदात्त कार्य आहे. " मुला मुलींना शिक्षण मिळावे म्हणून त्यांनी पीपल्स एज्युकेशन सोसायटी ची स्थापना करून मुंबईला सिद्धार्थ महाविद्यालय काढले. पुढे 1950 साली औरंगाबाद येथे मिलिंद महाविद्यालयाची स्थापना केली व सभोवतालच्या परिसराचे नागसेन वन असे नामकरण झाले. या महाविद्यालयात सर्व जाती, धर्माच्या मुला मुलीची सहशिक्षणाची सोय केली. 'द राईस ॲण्ड हिंदू वूमन' या ग्रंथात हिंदू समाजातील स्त्रियांची प्राचीन काळातील झालेली अवनती यांची माहिती दिली. याच ग्रंथात धर्मसंस्थेने शुद्रांबरोबरच स्त्रियांना पण मानवी अधिकार नाकारले होते मनुस्मृती या ग्रंथात पण स्त्रियांवर अनेक बंधने लादली होती 6 जुलै 1942 मध्ये नागपुर येथील अखिल भारतीय दलित फेडरेशनच्या अधिवेशनात, दलित वर्गीय महिला परिषदेत मार्गदर्शन करताना डॉ. आंबेडकर म्हणतात, स्त्री समाजाच्या प्रगतीवर मी दलित समाजाचे मोजमाप करतो. महिलांची संघटना असावी. महिलांनो, दुर्गणांपासून दूर रहा, मुलींना शिक्षण द्या त्यांची लग्ने लवकर करू नका. मुली मध्ये महत्वकांक्षा निर्माण करा. ते थोर पुर पुरुष होणार आहेत असे त्यांच्या मनावर बिंबवा त्यांच्यातील हीनगड नाहीसा करा स्त्रियांच्या जागृकतेसी अखिल भारतीय शिक्षणाची नाळ जुळलेली असल्याचे दिसते. शिक्षण हेच समाज परिवर्तनाचे प्रभावी साधन आहे शिक्षण प्राप्त झाल्यानंतरच सामूहिक संघर्षाची भूमिका घेता येते. आज ज्या स्त्री या आपल्या अधिकारासाठी चळवळी किंवा आंदोलन करित आहेत तो शिक्षणाचा परिणाम आहे.

हिंदू स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या हातून मुक्त करण्यासाठी संविधानात पुरेशी तरतूद झाली नसल्याची खंत डॉ. आंबेडकरांना झाली असावी. हिंदू कोड बिल (हिंदू संहिता विधेयक) हे भारतातील कायदयाचा मसुदा होता. हा मसुदा 24 फेब्रुवारी 1949 रोजी संसदेत मांडला गेला स्वतंत्र भारताचे पहिले कायदेमंत्री डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी या भारतातील सर्व जाती धर्मातील स्त्रियांना जातक रुढी आणि परंपरांपासून सुटका मिळावी यासाठी हा मसुदा लिहिला. हिंदू कोड बिल संसदेत पास करून घेण्याचा त्यांनी अत्यंत प्रयत्न केले परंतू ते पास न होवू शकल्यामुळे त्यांनी आपल्या मंत्रीपदाचा राजीनामा दिला डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी स्त्री यांच्या अधिकारासाठी मंत्रीपदाचा त्याग केला. सत्तेपेक्षा महिलांना अधिकार मिळणे त्यांना महत्वाचे वाटत होते. त्यांनी सत्तेसाठी तत्व सोडले नाहीत, तर तत्वासाठी सत्तात्याग केला. पुढे काही कालखंडा नंतर हिंदू कोड बिला मधील अनेक तरतुदी शासनाला मान्य कराव्या लागल्या आहेत.

निष्कर्ष :

1) शिक्षणाने स्वातंत्र' समता बंधुत्व आणि न्याय मूल्यांची जोपासणा होते.
2) महिलांचे सक्षमीकरण आणि सबलीकरण करण्यासाठी शिक्षण महत्वपूर्ण आहे.
3) शिक्षण घेणे हा सर्वाचा महत्वपूर्ण अधिकार आहे.
4) स्त्री शिक्षणामुळे भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेत परिवर्तन घडवून आले.
5) शिक्षणामुळे प्रत्येक नागरिकांला अधिकाराची जाणीव होते.

समारोप :-

स्त्री शिक्षणामुळे स्त्रियांचा व्यक्तिमत्व विकास, कौटुंबिक दारिद्र्याच्या प्रमाणात घट, संपूर्ण समाजाचा गतिमान व सर्व समावेशक विकास, परिणामतः राष्ट्रीय विकास साधने शक्य आहे असा विश्वास त्यांना होता. अशा प्रकारे ते स्त्री शिक्षण विषयक विचार मांडूनच ते दांबले नाहीत तर ते प्रत्यक्षात आणण्यासाठी त्यांनी कसोशीने प्रयत्न केल्याचेही दिसून येते.

आज स्त्रियांवर होणारे विविध अत्याचार, स्त्रियां विरुद्ध घडणारे लैंगिक गुन्हे, देशातील पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत स्त्री शिक्षणाचे कमी प्रमाण या पार्श्वभूमीवर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे स्त्री शिक्षण विषयक विचार आजही तेवढेच मौलिक वाटतात.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची:

1. वसंत मून, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, नॅशनल बुक ट्रस्ट इंडिया, दिल्ली, तिसरी आवृत्ती, 2009.
2. डॉ. नागोराव कुंभार, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे शिक्षणविषयक विचार, सुर्यमुद्रा प्रकाशन, नांदेड, प्रथम आवृत्ती 2023
3. प्राचार्य डॉ. इंद्रजित आल्टे, अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर नॉलेज मिशन प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद प्रथम आवृत्ती.
4. धनंजय कीर, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, पॉप्युलर प्रकाशन, मुंबई, चौथी आवृत्ती.

पंडिती साहित्य आणि समाजजीवन- परस्परसंबंध

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मध्ययुगीन मराठी वाङ्मयाच्या इतिहासामध्ये महत्त्वाचे साहित्य म्हणून पंडिती साहित्य या घटकाकडे पाहिले जाते. पंडिती साहित्याचा विचार केला तर हे साहित्य शिवकाल आणि पेशवेकाल या कालखंडातच प्रामुख्याने बहरलेले दिसते. आख्यान कवितेला महदंबा पासून ते मोरोपंत यांपर्यंत पाचशे वर्षाची परंपरा आहे. परंतु आख्यान कवितेने प्रत्यक्षात महत्त्वाची दिशा घेतली ती सतराव्या, अठराव्या शतकातच असे म्हणता येते. मुक्तेश्वर ते मोरोपंत असा हा पंडिती कवितेचा महत्त्वाचा कालखंड मानला जातो. या कालखंडात पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती होती. तसेच अर्थार्जन करण्याची साधने मर्यादित होती. तत्कालीन समाज हा संतुष्ट आणि समाधानी होता. तसेच रुढीप्रिय आणि धर्मनिष्ठ सुद्धा होता. म्हणून 'पंडिती कविता' ही भोवतालच्या समाजाची गरज म्हणून जन्माला आली. या काव्यामध्ये पौराणिक कथा, आर्षग्रंथातील रसभरीत चरित्रे चित्रीत करून उत्तम संवाद साधण्याची लकब या काव्यात होती.

या पंडिती साहित्य विश्वामध्ये मुक्तेश्वर, रघुनाथपंडित, वामनपंडित, श्रीधरपंडित, सामराज, मोरोपंत, निरंजन माधव इत्यादी महत्त्वाच्या कवींनी साहित्य निर्माण केलेले आहे. या साहित्यातून किंवा काव्यातून त्यांनी समाजजीवनाशी असलेले नाते स्पष्ट करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. प्रस्तुत लेखांमध्ये आपण त्याचा विचार करणार आहोत.

या पंडिती कवींच्या समकालीन समाजजीवनाचा प्रभाव समकालीन साहित्यावरही पडलेला आहे. याचा आढावा घेणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. पंडिती साहित्य समाजजीवनापासून दूर अलिप्त असल्यासारखे वाटते. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात मात्र समाजजीवनाशी जवळीकता प्रस्थापित झालेली साहित्यातून लक्षात येते.

मध्ययुगीन मराठी वाङ्मयाच्या इतिहासामध्ये पंडित कवींच्या काव्य लेखनाचा कालखंड हा यादवकाळ, शिवकाळ आणि पेशवेकाळ आहे. या काळामध्ये संस्कृत भाषा जाणणाऱ्या विद्वान पंडितांनी या विदग्ध काव्याची निर्मिती केली. ही निर्मिती प्रामुख्याने समाजातील उच्चभ्रू ब्राम्हण वर्गासाठी होती. असं म्हणण्याचे कारण म्हणजे संस्कृत जाणारा सुशिक्षित वर्ग हा ब्राह्मणच होता. संस्कृत भाषा जाणणाऱ्या समाजातील सुसंस्कृत आणि सुशिक्षित वर्गाने अशाच संस्कृत जाणणाऱ्या समाजातील सुसंस्कृत आणि सुशिक्षित वर्गासाठी हे पंडिती लेखन केले होते. म्हणून काही अंशी ते मर्यादित राहिले असे दिसते. मात्र सोळाव्या शतकानंतर कीर्तन परंपरेतून पंडिती साहित्यातील आख्याने सर्व समाजापर्यंत पोहोचली. त्यातच लोकप्रियता वाढली. या पंडिती साहित्यातून आख्याने, त्यांच्या चाली, त्यातले पद्य प्रकार, वृत्ते, अलंकार हया महत्त्वाच्या गोष्टी लोकांच्या लक्षात राहिल्या. त्यातील श्लोक अनेक वेळा कार्यक्रमांच्या वेळी म्हटले जायचे. म्हणून हे पंडिती काव्य लोकप्रिय झाले. ही लोकप्रियता वामन पंडित, मोरोपंत, श्रीधर यांच्या काव्याने मिळवून दिलेली दिसते. या पंडिती साहित्यामध्ये अनेक कवींनी हात आजमावलेले दिसतात. त्यात महत्त्वाचे कवी म्हणून मुक्तेश्वर यांचे नाव घेतले जाते. संत एकनाथ महाराजांचे नातू मुक्तेश्वर यांनी आपल्या काव्याने अभिजात वाङ्मयामध्ये आपले महत्त्वाचे स्थान निर्माण केलेले आहे. त्यांनी प्रतिभेचा नवा मार्ग चोखाळून एक नवीन शैली निर्माण केली आहे. महाभारत, रामायण या ग्रंथाच्या आकर्षणातून त्यांनी आपल्या साहित्याची निर्मिती केली. संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी निर्माण केलेली ओवीबद्धरचना सोपी असून ती न वापरता वृत्तबद्ध रामायण लेखनाचाही प्रयोग त्यांनी केला. नवरसप्रचूर रचना त्यांनी निर्माण केली. मध्ययुगीन मराठी वाङ्मयाच्या इतिहासात संत साहित्याने मराठीचा पुरस्कार केला. मुक्तेश्वरानंतरच्या कालखंडात श्रीधर यांनी आपल्या काव्यातून समाजाशी जवळीक निर्माण करणारे लेखन केलेले दिसते. त्यांच्या 'पांडवप्रताप' या ग्रंथाचे वाचन श्रावण महिन्यात नित्यनेमाने ग्रामीण विश्वातही केले जाते. मुक्तेश्वरांसारखीच रचना करण्याचा प्रयत्न त्यांनी केला. परंतु नंतरच्या कालखंडात ओवीबद्धरचना श्रीधरांनी स्वीकार केली. श्लोक रचनेपेक्षा ओवी हे माध्यम अधिक समरसपणे सामान्य लोकांपर्यंत जाऊन पोहोचणारे आहे. म्हणून ओवीछंदाचा वापर श्रीधर

पंडितांनी केलेला दिसतो. श्रीधर पंडितांनी समाजाशी जवळीक साधली कारण मुक्तेश्वरपेक्षा त्यांची वर्णने साधी होती. भाषा ही सोपी होती. आणि समकालीन भाषा असल्यामुळे लोकांच्या अनुभवांशी अनुरूप असणारी होती.

पंडिती साहित्यामध्ये महत्त्वाचे नाव म्हणून वामनपंडितांचे नाव घेतले जाते. त्यांनी 'यथार्थदीपिका' नावाचा महत्त्वाचा ग्रंथ लिहिला. त्यात पाल्हाळ, पुनरुक्ती आणि शब्दांचा किस काढण्याची एक वेगळीच लकब दिसते. परंतु ज्ञानेश्वरी इतकी साधी, सुबोध रचना या ग्रंथाची नसल्यामुळे लोकांनी फारसे महत्त्व या ग्रंथाला दिलेले दिसत नाही. संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी लिहिलेल्या भावार्थदीपिकेची पारायण केली जातात. त्या प्रमाणात यथार्थदीपिका हा ग्रंथ फारसा वाचला जात नाही. पंडित कवींच्या क्लिष्ट रचनेमुळे हे पंडिती काव्य समाजजीवनापासून दूर राहिले असे दिसते. त्यांची अलंकारिक योजना, वृत्त योजना, शब्द योजनेत अर्थपूर्णतेचा अभाव आणि अलंकारिक पद्धतीने निर्माण झालेले काव्य तसेच व्याकरनिक नियमांचे बंधन यामुळे लोकजीवनापासून हे काव्य दुरावले. किचकट शब्द योजना आणि अलंकारिकता यामुळे पंडिती काव्य सामान्यांच्या दृष्टीने मनोरंजक ठरले नाही. त्याचप्रमाणे कवी विठ्ठल यांच्या 'विद्वजीवन' या काव्यात अनेक वृत्तांचा वापर केला आहे. त्यांच्या 'रुक्मिणी स्वयंवर' या ग्रंथामध्ये सर्वसामान्य रसिकाला, वाचकाला याचा फारसा बोध होत नसल्यामुळे अलंकारिक वृत्त, छंदात्मक रचना दुर्बोध झालेली आहे. तसेच नागेश पंडित यांनी काही प्रमाणात अश्लील वर्णने केल्यामुळे तेही काव्य दुरावले गेलेले दिसते. मात्र मोरोपंत यांनी खऱ्या अर्थाने अभिरुची संपन्न लेखन करून 'भाषाप्रभू' ही उपाधी मिळवलेली आहे. त्यांच्या 'आर्या' या सर्व जणांच्या तोंडपाठ झालेल्या होत्या. त्यांच्या लोकप्रियतेला यामुळे बहर आलेला दिसतो.

मध्ययुगीन कालखंडातील समाज फारसा परिवर्तनशील नसल्यामुळे ग्रामीण जीवनाचा साचा बद्ध स्वरूपाचा होता. सामान्य माणसाच्या जीवनाच्या गरजा, साधने मर्यादित होती. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, श्रमजीवी यांच्या परंपरा रूढ होत्या. पुरुषप्रधान कुटुंब व्यवस्थेच्या साच्यामध्ये अडकलेली माणसे समाधानाने जीवन जगत होती. मनोरंजनाची साधने मर्यादित होती. कीर्तने, पुराने, लोकगीते या संस्थांची परंपरागत पकड होती. शिक्षणापासून वंचित असलेला समाज संतुष्ट वृत्तीने वावरत होता. धर्मनिष्ठा ही जीवनाची एक महत्त्वाची वृत्ती होती. त्यातच धर्माचा अभिमान मोठा होता. त्याचा प्रभाव रोजच्या व्यावहारिक जीवनामध्येही जाणवत होता. म्हणून ही समाज रचना पंडिती काव्य निर्मितीला पोषण देणारी ठरली. त्यातच या पंडिती काव्याला प्राचीन कथांचा आशयाचा संदर्भ होता. रामायण आणि महाभारतातील कथानके त्यातील व्यक्तिरेखा, शाश्वत मूल्यांचे अविष्कार यांचा जीवनावरील प्रभाव परंपरांपासून चालत आलेला होता. मानवी जीवनाचा तळ आणि मनाचा ठाव या कथांमधून आलेला असल्याने या कथा अभिजात कथा म्हणून प्रसिद्ध झालेल्या दिसतात. म्हणून समाजात वावरताना या आर्षग्रंथांमधील नायक नायिकांचा आदर्श समाजजीवनामध्ये घातला जावा म्हणून पंडित कवींनी याच नायक नायिकांचा आधार घेऊन कथा मनोरंजकपणे फुलवलेल्या दिसतात. पंडिती साहित्यामध्ये रामायण आणि महाभारतातल्याच कथा प्रामुख्याने अनुभव स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी वापरल्या गेल्या. आख्यान कविता म्हणजे प्रसिद्ध कविता, त्यात राम, सीता, रुक्मिणी या सर्वांच्या जीवनाचा आधार स्पष्ट केला आहे. सीतास्वयंवर, रुक्मिणीस्वयंवर, सुभद्राहरण, द्रौपदीस्वयंवर यासारख्या घटना, प्रसंगातून तपशिलांसह अनेक संदर्भ मांडण्यात आले. त्यातून निवेदन पद्धतीला महत्त्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले. कथा तीच असते. परंतु कथनशैली, रचनेचे कौशल्य, व्यासंग याला या पंडिती साहित्यात विशेष महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. त्याच अनुषंगाने विविध व्याकरणिक वृत्तांचा वापर, यमक, अनुप्रास, शृंगाराची रसभरीत वर्णने पंडिती साहित्याचे महत्त्वाचे विशेष ठरले. मराठी साहित्यातील रुक्मिणीस्वयंवरांचे जर उदाहरण घेतले तर, त्यात कथा एकच आहे. परंतु त्याची अनुभव मांडण्याची पद्धत वेगवेगळी दिसते. कथेचा आशय एकच असला तरी वेगवेगळ्या लेखकांच्या व्यक्तिमत्वानुसार लेखन संस्कारांमध्ये वैविध्यता जाणवते. म्हणून व्यक्तिमत्वावर झालेल्या वाङ्मयाच्या संस्कारातून कथेत वेगळेपणा जाणवतो. पंडितीकाव्य निर्मिती करणाऱ्या कवींची भूमिका, त्यांची प्रकृती, त्यांच्या प्रेरणा, भूमिका यांची अभिव्यक्ती ही तत्कालीन समाजव्यवस्थेत आणि धार्मिकव्यवस्थेतच रुजलेली होती असे दिसते. पंडिती कवींनी आपल्या काव्याचे विषय कोणत्यातरी प्राचीन

महाकाव्यातून किंवा वाङ्मयातून घेतलेले असले तरी त्याची अभिव्यक्ती भावपूर्ण, मनोरंजकपणे, रसोत्कट पद्धतीने त्यांच्या रचना साकार झाल्या आहेत. विषयाची मांडणी, प्रसंग, कथानक, घटना वर्णनाच्या विविधता, कल्पना आणि मानवी स्वभावाचे वेगवेगळ्या अंगांनी घडवलेले बहुविध दर्शन यात त्यांनी आपले कला कौशल्य, सामर्थ्य सामाजिक अंगानेच स्पष्ट केले आहे. आपल्या भोवतालच्या समाजाचे संस्कार घेऊनच आपल्या प्रतिभेच्या कक्षा काव्य निर्मितीसाठी पंडित कवींनी वापरलेल्या आहेत. मराठी आख्यानकाव्याची परंपरा महदंबेपासून ते मोरोपंतांपर्यंत 500 वर्षाची आहे. या परंपरेला समृद्ध करण्यासाठी मराठीतील पंडित कवींनी समाजाच्या अपेक्षेनुसार रचनेत बदल करून जी नवी गती प्राप्त करून दिली ती महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. रामायण आणि महाभारताच्या कथा घेऊन संस्कृत भाषेतील महाकाव्यांना अनुसरून शब्दांची रचना करून मूळ कथेला रंग चढवण्याचे काम पंडिती साहित्याने केले. म्हणून त्या काळातील शिक्षित समाजाशी जवळीकता साधण्याचे कामही पंडितती कविता करताना दिसते. त्या काळातील अशिक्षित संस्कृत न जाणणाऱ्या बहुजन समाजाशी या काव्याचा संबंध त्रोटक राहिला असे दिसते.

मुक्तेश्वर- प्राचीन मराठी वाङ्मयात पंडिती काव्याचे स्वतंत्र दालन निर्माण करण्याचा मान मुक्तेश्वरांनाच द्यावा लागतो. मुक्तेश्वर हे पंडिती काव्यचे 'मुकुटमणी' आहेत असे म्हटले जाते. त्यांची काव्यसंपदा रामायण, हरीशचंद्रआख्यान, शुकरंभासंवाद, कालियामर्दन, महाभारताची पाचपर्वे अशा मुक्तेश्वरांच्या रचना आहेत. वृत्तात्मक रचनेला मुक्तेश्वरांच्या काव्यापासूनच प्रारंभ झालेला दिसतो. महाकवीची प्रतिभा मुक्तेश्वरांजवळ होती. त्यांच्या महाभारतातील आदीपर्व, सभापर्व, वनपर्व, विराटपर्व या रचनेवरून लक्षात येते. कल्पनाविलास आणि रसोत्कटता या दोन्हींचा संगम त्यांच्या काव्यरचनेमध्ये दिसतो. रसनिर्मिती तसेच प्रसंगचित्रण मुक्तेश्वरांनी केलेले आहे. कल्पना, प्रसंग योजना, भावना यांची प्रभावी शैली हे मुक्तेश्वरांच्या रचनेचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. त्यांनी मानवी स्वभावाची जाण ठेवून समाजातील रीती, रिवाज, बाजारपेठा, वस्त्रे, नव्या जुन्या राजांची नावे, कुस्त्यांचे डावपेच, शस्त्रास्त्रे, रत्न, अलंकारांची नावे इत्यादी तपशीलवारपणे माहिती काव्यातून दिलेली आहे. तसेच सूर्योदय, सूर्यास्त, पावसाळा, अरण्ये, पर्वत यांची वर्णने सूक्ष्मपणे निरीक्षण करून मांडलेली आहेत.

वामन पंडित- पांडित्य आणि कवित्व यांचा सुरेख संगम वामन पंडितांच्या काव्यामध्ये पाहायला मिळतो. त्यांच्या निगमसार, कर्मतत्व, ब्रह्मस्थिती ही वेदांतपर रचना आहे. त्यांनी प्रथम समश्लोकी गीताटीका लिहिली. त्यानंतर 'यथार्थदीपिका' हा ज्ञानयुक्त ग्रंथ सगुण भक्तीचे प्रतिपादन करणारा निर्माण केला. त्यांचे रामायण, महाभारत, भागवत यातील काही निवडक प्रसंगांवर आख्याने प्रसिद्ध आहेत. रामजन्म, सीतास्वयंवर, अहिल्याउद्धार, लोपामुद्रासंवाद ही रामकथेवर आधारित प्रकरणे प्रसिद्ध आहेत. त्यांची नामसुधा, वनस्पतीविलास, रासक्रीडा, वामनचरित्र, बालक्रीडा इत्यादी आख्यानातून रसानुकूल अनुप्रासात्मक रचना तसेच अध्यात्मप्रवणता हे विशेष दिसून येतात. वामन पंडितांच्या कवित्वाचे विशेष म्हणजे शब्दचित्र रेखाटने, हुबेहूब वर्णने हे आहेत. प्रसंग चित्रणांमध्ये कल्पनांची भर करणे, रेखीव वर्णनांची भर घालून भावना अविस्कृत करणे, तसेच रसाला पोषक अशी वृत्तरचना करून रसविलास साधण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे, सौंदर्यदृष्टीने प्रसंगांची निवड करणे आणि कलात्मकतेने त्याची सजावट करून निर्मिती करणे. त्यामुळेच वामन पंडितांचा 'सुश्लोक वामनाचा' असे रसिक म्हणतात.

रघुनाथ पंडित - हे श्रेष्ठ पंडित कवी म्हणून ओळखले जातात. त्यांचे 'रामदासवर्णन' 'गजेंद्रमोक्ष' आणि 'नलदमयंतीस्वयंवर' हे काव्य प्रसिद्ध आहे. त्यांच्या पहिल्या 'रामदासवर्णन' या ग्रंथात वसंततिलका वृत्तातील एकूण 11 श्लोक आहेत. तसेच 'गजेंद्रमोक्ष' हे भागवतातील आख्यानावर आधारित असून त्यात विविध वृत्तांत एकूण 18 श्लोक समाविष्ट आहेत. तसेच 'नलदवंतीस्वयंवर' हे काव्य त्यांना मोठे यश प्राप्त करून देणारे ठरले. काव्यगुणांच्या कसोटीवर हे काव्य प्राचीन मराठीतील सर्वश्रेष्ठ काव्य म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहे. या काव्यात महाभारताच्या वनपर्वातील संदर्भ मांडलेले आहेत. परंतु रघुनाथ पंडितांनी महर्षीव्यास यांचा आधार न घेता श्रीहर्षाचे नैषिध चरित्र डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून हे काव्य रचले. त्यांच्याजवळ प्रतिभाशक्ती उत्तम दर्जाची असल्यामुळे त्यांचे हे 254 श्लोकांचे लहानसे काव्य प्रमाणबद्ध आणि

सौंदर्ययुक्त झाले आहे. या काव्यातील नल-दमयंती यांची व्यक्तिचित्रे तसेच राजहंसाचे चित्र महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. काव्याची नायिका दमयंती ही अत्यंत सुंदर, अल्लड स्वभावाची चित्रित केली आहे.

'शितलोपचारी जागी झाली हळूच मग बोले,

औषध न लगे मजला, परी सुनी बरे म्हणून डोले'

यासारखे भाव व्यक्त करणारी रचना त्यांची आहे. त्यांच्या रचनातून काव्यातील प्रसंग आणि कल्पनाशक्तीचे दर्शन स्पष्ट होते. हंस-दमयंती, नल-हंस यांच्या भेटीचे वर्णन नयनरम्य साकार केले आहे. विराहने दमयंती बेशुद्ध होते. या प्रसंगचित्रणात कवीचे वर्णन चातुर्य अधोरेखित होते. त्यांनी शुद्ध कल्पनाविलासाचे ध्येय समोर ठेवून आख्यानकाव्य निर्मिती केली. म्हणून महाकाव्याच्या आदर्श समोर ठेवून स्वतंत्र काव्यनिर्मिती म्हणून 'नलदमयंतीस्वयंवर' हे आख्यान काव्य परंपरेत महत्त्वाचे स्थान अबाधित ठेवण्यात यशस्वी झालेले आहे.

श्रीधर- हे लोकप्रियतेच्या दृष्टीने सर्वश्रेष्ठ मराठी कवी आहेत. त्यांची वाणी सोपी आणि ओघवती आहे. भक्ती ही श्रीधरांच्या आख्यानकाव्याची बैठक असून राम, शंकर, गणेश, पार्वती, पांडव, पांडुरंग, मल्हारी, दत्तात्रय या सर्वांच्या कथा ते पांडुरंगाच्या प्रेरणेने, भक्ती भावाने वर्णन करतात. त्यांच्या घराण्याची परंपरा, त्यांचे निर्मळ चारित्र्य, सर्व समाजाच्या कल्याणाची कळकळ, नीती आणि व्यवहारिक शिकवण याची चित्रे त्यांच्या काव्यात दिसतात. 'संस्कृत न करणाऱ्यांसाठी प्राकृत ग्रंथ निर्मिले' असे म्हणून सामान्य जनतेची सोय केली. तर 'पांडवप्रताप' हा महाभारतावर जेवढे ग्रंथ झाले त्यातील सर्वात जास्त लोकप्रियता मिळवलेला ग्रंथ म्हणून प्रसिध्द झाला. बहुजन समाजासाठी त्यांनी सुबोध ग्रंथरचना केली. धार्मिक प्रतिष्ठा लाभलेला 'शिवलीलामृत' हा ग्रंथ निर्माण केला.

निरंजन माधव- हे पेशवाईतील राजकारणकुशल कवी होते. तंजावरला पेशव्यांची वकिलीही त्यांनी केली होती. परंतु राजकारणी असूनही ते परमार्थ जाणणारे आणि रसिक पंडित होते. भक्ती आणि रसिकता यांचा समन्वय साधून त्यांनी आपली काव्य निर्मिती केली. त्यांची विविध वृत्तातील श्लोकबद्ध रचना विशेष आहे. रामायणातील मूळ प्रसंग खुलवण्याचा प्रयत्न त्यांचा होता. शिवाय रघुवंश, राम-परशुराम युद्ध यासारखे प्रसंग त्यांनी रंगवलेले आहेत. रामायणाची रचना महाकाव्याच्याच आधारावर त्यांनी केली आहे. उत्कट भक्तीची भावना आणि काव्यसौंदर्य या महाकाव्यातील गुणांचा अविष्कार त्यांनी केला आहे. संस्कृत अभिजात कल्पनाविलासाचा आणि अलंकारांचा वापर त्यांनी साधला आहे. श्रीराम जय राम जय जय राम या मंत्राचा उद्घोष केलेला आहे.

मोरोपंत- यांच्या कविता पाऊनलाखांपर्यंत आहेत. रामायण, महाभारत आणि भागवत हे मोरोपंतांच्या काव्याचे महत्त्वाचे आधार होते. जेमिनी अश्वमेध, स्कंधपुराण, मार्कंडेय पुराण, हरिवंश इत्यादींच्या आधारे त्यांनी प्रकरणे रचलेले आहेत. ईश्वराचे कीर्तन करून स्मरणभक्ती करावी ही प्रेरणा त्यांच्या काव्यरचनेमागे आहे. वयाच्या 22-23 व्या वर्षापासून मोरोपंतांनी काव्यरचना केलेली आहे. कुशल व्याख्यान हे त्यांचे पहिले काव्य होते. त्यानंतर ब्रह्मोत्तरखंड, श्रीकृष्णविजय, प्रल्हादविजय, हरिश्चंद्राख्यान, देवीमहात्म्य सप्तशती, सीतागीत, सावित्रीगीत, रुक्मिणीगीत, सुदामचरित्र, भक्तभूषण अशी अनेक विपुल काव्यरचना त्यांची प्रसिद्ध आहे. मराठी साहित्यात विपुलरचना करून मोरोपंतांनी मराठीला संस्कृत वाङ्मयाच्या तोडीचे स्थान दिलेले आहे. त्यांच्या काव्यात प्रसन्नता, माधुर्य, सहजता यांचा संगम साधलेला दिसतो. ओजगुण उत्कटत्वाने त्यांच्या काव्यात दिसतो. संवादात ते अधिक रमतात. त्यामुळे जिवंतपणा त्यांच्या काव्यात आहे. भावसौंदर्याला पोषक असा कल्पनाविलासही त्यांनी अविस्कृत केला आहे. प्रसंगानुसार अनेक कथांचा निर्देश करून कौटुंबिक भावभावनांचे दृष्टांत देऊन व्यावहारिक अनुभवातून निघालेले अर्थ त्यांच्या काव्याची स्वयंपूर्णता वाढवतात. एकूण पंडिती काव्यातून आणि ग्रंथातून सामाजिक परंपरांचे आणि नितीमुल्यांचे दर्शन घडते. रामायण आणि महाभारताच्या कथांच्या आधारे तसेच संस्कृत महाकाव्यांच्या आधार घेवून पंडित कवी आपल्या लेखनातून समाजाची अभिरुची घडवण्यात यशस्वी झाले आहेत.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ –

१. ह.श्री.शेणोलीकर, प्राचीन मराठी वाङ्मयाचे स्वरूप, डायमंड प्रकाशन, पुणे.
२. सतीश बडवे, मध्ययुगीन साहित्याविषयी, मीरा बुक्स अंड पब्लिकेशन, औरंगाबाद.
३. श्री.रं.कुलकर्णी, मध्ययुगीन मराठी साहित्य – एक पुनर्विचार, राजहंस प्रकाशन, पुणे.
४. प्रकाश देशपांडे केजकर, पंत कविता- एक चिकित्सा, स्वरूप प्रकाशन औरंगाबाद.

मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण गरज व व्याप्ती

भारती रंगनाथ भगत
सह शिक्षक
लोयोला हायस्कूल, पाषाण रोड, पुणे ०८

प्रत्येकाला आपल्या मातृभाषेचा अभिमान असतो जगाच्या पाठीवर कुठेही जा जर कोणी आपल्या मातृभाषेतून बोलताना दिसला की ती व्यक्ती आपल्याला खूप जवळची वाटते. मातृभाषा घरी रोज बोलली जाते त्यातून संवाद साधने अतिशय सहज सोपे ठरते. मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण दिल्याने ते समजण्यास सोपे व आवडीचे ठरते. म्हणुन मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण गरज व त्याची व्याप्ती किती आहे ते आपण पाहू.

भारतात भाषांची जितकी विविधता आहे, तितकी ती क्वचितच कुठल्या दुसऱ्या देशात असेल. इतक्या सर्व भाषांना बरोबर घेऊन साक्षरतेची लढाई आपला देश गेली कित्येक वर्ष लढतो आहे. भारतात 'सर्व शिक्षा अभियान' तर एक दशकभर सुरू आहे आणि तरीही अजूनही भारतातील कितीतरी भागांमध्ये साक्षरता पोहोचू शकलेली नाहीय. या समस्येचं मूळ नेमके कुठे आहे? महाराष्ट्रापुरता विचार करायचा झाला, तरीही सर्व थरापर्यंत साक्षरता पोहोचली आहे, असं म्हणता येणार नाही आणि त्याचं महत्वाचं कारण म्हणजे स्थानिक भाषांमध्ये असलेली विविधता ! बालकांना आपल्या घरात आणि परिसरात बोलली जाणारी भाषा मात्र चटकन कळते.

उदाहरणार्थ, ठाणे-पालघर भागात पावरी भाषा बोलली जाते. अकोला भागात डांगाणी वा कातकरी अशा स्थानिक भाषा बोलल्या जातात. त्या-त्या भाषांशी बालकांचा जवळून परिचय असतो. त्यामुळे त्या भाषेत बालकांशी संवाद साधला, तर त्यांचे प्रतिसाद अतिशय चांगले मिळतात आणि शिक्षणाच्या प्रक्रियेत ती सहज सहभागी होतात. त्याउलट जबरदस्तीने त्यांना मराठीतून किंवा कोणत्याही राज्यभाषेतून शिकवायचा प्रयत्न केला, तर ती एकंदर शिक्षण प्रक्रियेपासूनच दूर निघून जातात. म्हणजे भाषा हे साक्षरतेमधलं माध्यम नसून अडथळा म्हणून उभी राहिली आहे.

मातृभाषेचा पूल बांधला गेला पाहिजे.मग देशातील प्रत्येक बालकापर्यंत पायाभूत साक्षरता न्यायची असेल, तर त्यासाठी त्यांच्या मातृभाषेत त्यांना शिक्षण मिळालं पाहिजे आणि असं नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणातसुद्धा नमूद केलेलं आहे. मातृभाषा म्हणजे कोणती भाषा ? तर जन्मल्यानंतर जी भाषा मुलाच्या कानांवर सहज पडते ती भाषा.... मग ती कुटुंबातली असेल किंवा परिसरातली स्थानिक वैशिष्टय पूर्ण भाषा असेल. ती भाषा मूल चटकन आत्मसात करतं आणि त्यातून व्यक्त होणं हेसुद्धा मुलाला सोपं जातं. तसं वातावरण असेल, तर मूल एका वेळी सरमिसळ न करता दोन-तीन भाषा सहज शिकू शकतं, त्यातून त्यांचा भाषिक विकास तर साधला जातो; शिवाय भावनिक विकासही होतो. मातृभाषेत बोलताना मुलाला सुरक्षित वाटतं, व्यक्त झाल्याचं समाधान मिळतं आणि त्यामुळे आत्मविश्वास वाढतो. मुलाची ज्ञानभाषा आणि मातृभाषा यांच्यामध्ये सुंदर दुवा साधला गेला, तर संपूर्ण साक्षरतेचं ध्येय गाठणं सहज शक्य होईल. मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण घेण्याला महत्त्व आहे ते यामुळे, अडीच-तीन वर्षांच्या मुलाला, जर अजून त्याची मातृभाषाच नीट येत नसेल, तर त्याला इंग्रजी ही माध्यम भाषा आणि ज्ञानभाषा म्हणून एकदम स्वीकारायला लावणं, हा किती अघोरीपणा होईल? शाळेव्यतिरिक्त त्याच्या भावविश्वात कुठेही इंग्रजी भाषा नसेल, तर इंग्रजी न आल्यामुळे त्याच्या आत्मविश्वासाला तडा जाण्याची फार मोठी शक्यता असते. स्वतःला नीट व्यक्त होता येण्याचं माध्यमच उपलब्ध नसेल, तर त्या निराशेतून उद्विग्न होऊन असं मूल नकळत हात उचलू लागतं, असंही निरीक्षण आहे. असं मूल मारून मुटकून पास होईल; पण शिक्षणप्रक्रियेमधला आनंद घेऊ शकणार नाही .

भाषेकडून गणिताकडे -

२०२३ मध्ये 'एनएएस'चा अहवाल आणि नुकताच भाषा विषयी प्रसिद्ध झालेला 'असर'चा अहवाल यामध्ये मुलांच्या भाषा आणि गणित या विषयांमध्ये पुरेशी अध्ययन पातळी गाठली गेली नसल्याचं दिसून आलं आहे. शिक्षक

शिकवत आहेत, मुलं शिकत आहेत; तरीही मग नेमकी फट कुठे राहते? काही ठिकाणी अगदी आठवीतल्या मुलाला चौथीचं वाचता येत नाही, साधी साधी गणिती कौशल्ये येत नाहीत,याचं मूळ कशात आहे? याचं उत्तरसुद्धा भाषा शिक्षणाचं माध्यम निवडण्यामध्येच आहे. जर मुलाने पुरेसं भाषा कौशल्य शिकलं असेल, तर त्याची एकंदर बौद्धिक वाढ आणि विकास यावर त्याचा निश्चितच चांगला परिणाम होतो. भाषा शिक्षणाचा दुसरा फायदा असा असतो, की त्यामुळे मुलांची अर्थ समजून घेण्याची क्षमता वाढते. त्याचा फायदा गणितासारखा विषय समजून घेण्यामध्ये नक्कीच होऊ शकतो. असंही लक्षात आलंय, की गणितामध्ये मागे पडणारी मुलं ही मूलतः भाषेच्या आकलनात मागे आहेत. त्यामुळे गणिती संकल्पना समजून घेणं त्यांना अवघड जातं. गणिताची स्वतःची अशी एक भाषा आहे. चिन्हे, संख्या, अक्षरे यांचा उपयोग वेगवेगळ्या गणिती क्रिया दर्शविण्यासाठी केला जातो. पायऱ्या पायऱ्यांनी गणित सोडविणे हे म्हणजे एकामागोमाग एक घडणाऱ्या विशिष्ट क्रियांची मालिका. एखाद्या गोष्टीत कसे एकामागोमाग एक प्रसंग घडत जातात, अगदी तसंच आहे हे! त्यात अमूर्त विचार करण्याची क्षमता महत्त्वाची आहे. जी मुलं शालापूर्व तयारीच्या वयामध्ये कल्पनाशक्तीला वाव देणाऱ्या गोष्टी ऐकतात, वाचतात त्यांना शालेय वयात अमूर्त गणिती संकल्पना समजावून घेणं सोपं जातं. कारण त्यांच्या मेंदूचा भाषिक विकास योग्य त्या दिशेने झालेला असतो.

पायाभूत साक्षरता -

आतापर्यंत साक्षरतेची व्याप्ती फक्त लेखन-वाचन इथपर्यंतच मर्यादित होती; परंतु नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये साक्षरतेचा अधिक व्यापक अर्थ स्पष्ट केलेला आहे. त्यामध्ये सहज शिक्षणाला महत्त्व दिलेलं आहे. मूल जन्माला आल्यापासूनच अनौपचारिक वाचन करत असतं. म्हणजे आजूबाजूच्या व्यक्ती आणि वस्तू लक्षात ठेवून ओळखणं किंवा एखादं चित्र पाहून त्यातल्या वस्तू, व्यक्ती, प्राणी-पक्षी ओळखणं, त्याबद्दल सांगणं किंवा त्यावर आधारित गोष्ट सांगणं हा औपचारिक वाचनपूर्व तयारीचाच भाग आहे.लगेच वाचनाची घाई करू नये. प्रथम तीन ते सहा वर्षे वयोगटात सहज शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून त्यांचं वाचन कौशल्य विकसित करावं आणि त्यानंतर म्हणजे सहाव्या वर्षांनंतर त्यांना हळूहळू आधी अनौपचारिक लेखन अन् त्यानंतरच्या टप्प्यावर औपचारिक लेखन या प्रक्रियेकडे वळवावं. यावर या पद्धतीनुसार आता पायाभूत स्तरावर वाचन-लेखन शिकण्याच्या प्रक्रियेकडे पाहिलं जाणार आहे. त्यामधला मुख्य अडथळा असा आहे, की या स्थानिक भाषांमध्ये खूप विविधता आहे, त्याशिवाय त्या भाषांमध्ये मुलांसाठी योग्य ठरतील, अशी प्राथमिक वाचनासाठी पुस्तके उपलब्ध नाहीत. ही कमतरता भरून काढण्यासाठी आता नुकतीच प्रादेशिक भाषांमध्ये ५२ पुस्तके प्रकाशित झाली आणि सर्व माध्यमांनी त्याला यथोचित प्रसिद्धीही दिली; पण एवढ्याने हा उद्देश संपूर्णपणे साध्य झाला, असं म्हणता येणार नाही; पण त्यामुळे एक झालंय, की अशा प्रादेशिक भाषांमध्ये पुस्तकं प्रकाशित करण्याची निकड लक्षात येईल. तशी प्रेरणा नक्कीच मिळेल.

आपल्याकडच्या कितीतरी प्रादेशिक भाषा अशा आहेत की त्यामध्ये अशी पुस्तकं मुलांसाठी प्रकाशितच झालेली नाहीत. मग आता हे काम करण्याची सर्वात योग्य व्यक्ती म्हणजे त्या मुलांचे शिक्षक, पायाभूत स्तरावर काम करणाऱ्या शिक्षकांनी त्या त्या स्थानिक, प्रादेशिक भाषेत पुस्तके तयार करून मुलांना वाचन शिकवलं तर शिक्षणाकडे मुलांचा ओढा निर्माण होईल. मुलांना त्यांच्या भाषेत बोलायला, वाचायला मिळाल्यामुळे शाळा जवळची वाटेल आणि सर्वात महत्त्वाचं म्हणजे या सर्वांतून पायाभूत स्तरावरची साक्षरता उंचावण्याला नक्कीच मदत होईल. यानंतर इतर कोणतीही भाषा शिकण्याचा मुलांचा प्रवास नक्कीच सुखकर असेल.

भाषासमृद्धीची चळवळ

इतक्या मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आपल्याकडच्या विविध प्रादेशिक आणि स्थानिक भारतीय भाषांमध्ये पुस्तकं निघाली, तर जागतिक स्तरावर ती एक विशेष नोंद घेण्याजोगी घटना असेल. आपल्या भारत देशाचे स्थानिक, प्रादेशिक भाषा-बोली यांचे विस्तृत वैभव या निमित्ताने जगासमोर येईल. या विविध भाषांमध्ये देवाणघेवाण सुरू होईल, त्या त्या प्रादेशिक भाषांचाही विकास सुरू होण्याला चालना मिळेल.

१. मातृभाषेतून विद्यार्थ्यांची आकलन क्षमता व त्यांच्या नावीन्यपूर्ण कल्पना विकसित होतात.

२. विध्यार्थना सर्व संकल्पना सहसुलभ समजतील.

3. विद्यार्थि मोठ्या संख्येने विविध नावीन्यपूर्ण उपक्रमामध्ये सहभागी होतील .

4. विद्यार्थ्यांना विषयाची भीती न वाटत आवड निर्माण होइल.

5. शाळेत विद्यार्थी संख्येचे व हजेरीचे प्रमाण वाढले.

6. शाळेचा उपक्रमात पालकांचा सहभाग वाढेल.

7. विद्यार्थ्यांना शाळेविषयी आपुलकी व प्रेम निर्माण होइल.

8. विद्यार्थ्यांची शैक्षणीक व सामाजिक प्रगती होईल.

आशा प्रकारे शालेय शिक्षण विभागाने जो मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण द्यायचा निर्णय घेतला आहे तो खरोखरच विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकास व प्रगतीस पोषक आहे.

वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन निर्माण करण्यात शिक्षकांचे योगदान

विवेक विनायकराव कुलकर्णी

जिल्हा परिषद प्राथमिक शाळा अवलगाव बु.ता. घनसावंगी जि. जालना.

प्रस्तावना:-

स्वातंत्र्य भारताचे पहिले पंतप्रधान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू एकदा लोकसभेत भाषणा दरम्यान असे म्हणाले होते की,"Sciencetific Temparament is a process of Thinking Method of Action, Search of Truth, Way of Life, Spirit of Man" म्हणजेच काय तर वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन हे विचार व कृती करण्याची पद्धती आहे,सत्य शोधण्याचा मार्ग, जीवन जगण्याचा मार्ग तथा जाणिवांचे स्वातंत्र्य देणारा गाभा आहे"...

विषय मांडणी:-

भारतीय संविधानात ज्या वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोनाचा स्वीकार केला गेला आहे तो वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन गेल्या 75 वर्षात भारतात रुजला गेला आहे का ?? याच मूल्यमापन करताना आपणास आत्मचिंतना वाचून पर्याय उरत नाही.मग हे शोधत असताना आपसूकच शालेय शिक्षणाकडे पर्यायाने शिक्षकाकडे एका शंकेच्या नजरेने पाहू लागतो.

कोणतेही मूल्य, संस्कार गुण रुजवत असताना ते लहानपणातच म्हणजे संस्कार क्षम वायातच रूजवले जाणे निसर्गातच क्रमप्राप्त आहे. शालेय म्हणजेच प्राथमिक शिक्षणापासून याला सुरुवात होते आणि आपसूकच प्राथमिक आणि माध्यमिक शिक्षकांवर वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन रूजवण्याची घटनादत्त जबाबदारी या सर्व शिक्षकांवर येऊन पडते व ते ती जबाबदारी निभवतच आहेत परंतु त्यात आणखीन गती अत्यंत गरजेची आहे.तत्पूर्वी वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन म्हणजे काय? याची संकल्पना शिक्षकांनी स्वतः समजून स्वतःच्या जीवनात आचरणात आणणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे. कारण कोणीतरी सांगितले म्हणून मी करतोय आणि आमच्या गुरुजींनी सांगितले म्हणजेच ते खरे ही दृष्टीच मुळात वैज्ञानिक वृत्तीवर आघाव घालणारी आहे.

म्हणून सर्वप्रथम विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रश्न विचारण्याची,त्यांची जिज्ञासा जागृती करण्यासाठी शिक्षकांनी प्रयत्न करणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे. एखादी गोष्ट आपल्या बुद्धीला पटत नसेल तर ती कोणीतरी म्हणते म्हणूनच न स्वीकारता त्या घटनेमागे सत्त्यता शोधण्याची प्रवृत्ती निर्माण करण्याचे कार्य केवळ शिक्षकच करू शकतात.

शिक्षकांनी आपले विद्यार्थी विवेकवादी बनविण्यासाठी आपल्यासमोर असणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी प्रत्येक समस्येचा विचार करावा, त्यावर प्रयोग करून बघावा, मागील अनुभवा शी ताडून बघावा, मगच स्वतःला योग्य वाटेल तो निर्णय घ्यावा अशी भूमिका घेणे गरजेचे आहे. शिक्षकांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना कधी? का? कसे? कुठे ?काय ?केव्हा? असे ककार युक्त प्रश्न विचारण्याची सवय बालवयातच लावणे अत्यंत उपयुक्त आहे. म्हणजेच त्यांची जिज्ञाचीप्रवृत्ती जागृत करणे गरजेचे आहे. त्याद्वारे त्या विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये अपेक्षित वर्तनबदल घडवून आणणे हे क्रमप्राप्तच ठरते. याचाच अर्थ एकंदरीत वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन निर्माण करण्यात शिक्षकांची भूमिका ही खूपच मोलाची ठरते.

सारांश:-

चिकित्सकवृत्ती जोपासना करने तसेच समता धिष्टित समाजाकडे वाटचाल करण्यासाठी दैनंदिन जीवनात चिकित्सक सुसंवादी आणि विवेकी, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन आवश्यक आहे आणि ही मूल्य केवळ आणि केवळ शिक्षणाद्वारेच आपल्याला रुजवता येऊ शकतात. त्यासाठी अर्थातच शिक्षकांच्या भूमिकेला आनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आहे. लैंगिक, आरोग्य समानता आंतरजातीय आणि आंतरधर्मीय विवाह, लोकशाही तसेच सर्व समावेशक मुल्याना पुढे घेऊन जाणारे सांस्कृतिक उपक्रम राबवण्यात शिक्षकांनी पुढाकार घेणे आणि आपली भूमिका चोख बजावण हे त्यांचे राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य आहे. कारण गप्प बसा संस्कृती झुगारून **भस्मी भुतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमन कुतः** असा प्रश्न विचारणारा चार्वाक आपणास निर्माण करावयाचा आहे.....

महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेचे बदलते वैचारिक प्रवाह आणि भूमिका

प्रा. डॉ. संजय लांडगे
डॉ. बी. एन. पुरंदरे आर्ट्स कॉलेज. लोणावळा. पुणे.

ऋषिकेश वासुदेव कुंभार
संशोधक विद्यार्थी
सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ .

गोषवारा

भारताच्या राजकारण दिवसेंदिवस वेगळ्या स्तरावर चालले आहे. राष्ट्रवाद, जातीव्यवस्था, धर्म, अस्मिता यांसारखे घटक राष्ट्रीय आणि प्रादेशिक या दोन्ही घटकांना प्रभावित करून सोडत आहेत. महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणातील सत्तेतून अलिप्त राहिलेला पण दबावगट म्हणून महाराष्ट्रात तरी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका आणि इतर राजकीय, सामजिक घटकांवर प्रभाव पडताना महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना दिसून येते. कधी राजकीय वादात कधी धार्मिक वादात तर कधी अंतर्गत वादात मनसे दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना नेहमीच आपल्या भूमिका राजकीय, सामाजिक प्रवाहानुसार बदलताना दिसून येते. पक्षाचे नेतृत्वामुळे मनसे नेहमीच चर्चेत दिसून येते.पक्षातील नेते पदाधिकारी यांच्या नेतृत्वामुळे सातत्य दिसून येत नाही,मनसेतील नेते कोणत्या ना कोणत्या कारणाने पक्षांतर करताना दिसून येतात.

प्रस्तावना

आज घडीला भारत विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाच्या दृष्टीने उच्च स्तरावर पोहचला आहे पण भारतातील राजकीय, सामाजिक घटक आजही आपणास जाती धर्म व्यवस्थेत अडकून राहिलेले दिसून येतात. मतपेटी साठी राजकीय पक्ष संस्कृती, परंपरा, जात, धर्म या आधारे आपल्या राजकीय खेळ्या खेळताना दिसून येतात. भारतातील प्रादेशिक पक्ष असो वा राष्ट्रीय पक्ष वोट बँक च्या दृष्टीने आज बहुतांश पक्ष सोयीनुसार विविध जाती धर्माच्या नावाखाली आपल्या मतांची भूक भागवत आहेत. राजकीय पक्ष आपल्या सोयीनुसार जातीचा उपयोग करून घेताना दिसून येत आहे. मतदार भावनेच्या आधारे मतदान करताना दिसून येतोय.

भारतीय राजकारणात प्रत्यक्ष राजकीय पक्षाच्या उदयापासून राजकारणाचे स्वरूप मोठ्याप्रमाणात बदलत आहे.भारतीय राजकारणात एक पक्ष वर्चस्व पद्धतीपासून बहुपक्ष पद्धतीत रूपांतर झालेले दिसून येते.त्याचबरोबर भारतीय राजकारणात विविध प्रकारे वैचारिक मतप्रवाह आणि सत्ता हस्तगत करण्याच्या दृष्टीने अनेक भावनिक तर्कशुद्ध रचना आपणास दिसून येतात. वेळोवेळी बदलत्या सामाजिक परिस्थिती नुसार राजकारणात मोठ्या प्रमाणात अस्थिरता दिसून येते. भारत संसदीय शासन प्रणाली आणि लोकशाही असलेले राष्ट्र आहे, यानुसार नागरिकांना आपले प्रतिनिधी प्रत्यक्ष निवडणुकांच्या मार्फत निवडून देण्याचा हक्क दिसून येतो. प्रत्यक्ष निवडणुकीतून आपले विविध पक्षांचे प्रतिनिधी निवडून देतात आणि बहुमतातील पक्ष सरकार स्थापन करतो. बदलत्या राजकारणाच्या स्वरूपानुसार मोठ्या प्रमाणात फोडाफोडीचे राजकारण आपल्याला राष्ट्रीय आणि प्रादेशिक पटलावर देखील दिसून येते. भारतीय राजकारणात फोडाफोडीचे राजकारण आणि पक्षांची मनमानी कारभार यावर संसदेने वेळोवेळी कायदे केलेले दिसून येतात. वास्तविकता सरकारच्या विविध संस्था याची अंमलबजावणी करताना दिसून येतात.राजकीय पक्ष वेळोवेळी आपले मतप्रवाह आणि भूमिका बदलताना दिसून येतात ज्यामुळे याचा अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव लोकशाहीवर आणि प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव समाजघटकावर पडताना दिसून येतो. मग ते प्रादेशिक पक्ष असो वा राष्ट्रीय हे दोन्ही घटक लोकशाहीला विचलित करुन सोडतात.

महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना हा पक्ष इतर प्रभावी पक्षांच्या दृष्टीने फारसा जुना नाही पण प्रत्यक्ष सत्ता उपभोगण्याच्या दृष्टीने जरी मागे असला आणि सभागृहात प्रत्यक्ष विरोधी पक्षाच्या बाकावर बसला नसला तरी देखील पक्षाच्या भूमिका मोठ्या प्रमाणात समाजघटकाला प्रभावित करून सोडतात.महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेचे प्रभावी नेतृत्वामुळे लोकावर प्रभाव पडलेला दिसून येतो.

उद्दिष्टे

1 महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेची नेमकी वैचारिक भूमिका समजून घेऊन प्रत्यक्ष भूमिकेवर प्रकाश टाकणे.

2 महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेच्या बदलते वैचारिक मत प्रवाह आणि परिणामांची चिकित्सा करणे.

3 महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेचे सदस्य ६ पदाधिकार्यांच्या भूमिकांवर प्रकाश टाकणे.

संशोधन पद्धती

माहिती संकलन करण्या साठी दुय्यम साधनांचा अवलंब केला आहे. पक्ष सदस्य व पदाधिकारी यांच्या मुलाखती घेण्यात आल्या असून वर्तमान पत्रातील लेख,मनसेची अधिकृत संकेतस्थळ या माध्यमांचा आधार घेतला आहे.

महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेची पार्श्वभूमी –

महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना फारशी जुनी नाही. मनसेची बीज आपल्याला शिवसेनेतून बाहेर पडलेली दिसून येतात. राज ठाकरेंना शिवसेनेतून मिळालेली दुय्यम भावना आणि इतर सदस्यांकडून डावलले पणाची वागणूकीमुळे ते दुरावले जाऊ लागले. पक्ष सदस्यासोबत मतभेत आणि कुटुंबातील मनभेद या मुळे ते आणखीन दुरावले गेले. पुढे राज यांच्या निर्णयांना डावलले जाऊ लागले आणि २७ नोव्हेंबर २००५ ला राज ठाकरेंनी शिवसेनेच्या सदस्यत्वाचा आणि नेतेपदाचा राजीनामा दिला.

शिवसेनेचा राजीनामा दिल्यानंतर राज यांनी महाराष्ट्र दौरा केला आणि ६ मार्च २००६ रोजी निळा, भगवा आणि हिरव्या रंगाचा ध्वज घेऊन आणि रेल्वे इंजिन चिन्ह घेऊन आपली धर्म निरपेक्ष भूमिका घेऊन ठाकरे यांनी महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना नावाचा राजकीय पक्ष स्थापन केला.

मराठी अस्मिता आणि भूमिपुत्रांचे हक्क अशा भूमिका घेऊन महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणात उतरली महिलांविषयी सॅनिटरी नॅपकीन, टोलनाके, महाराष्ट्रातील कंपनी मध्ये मराठी मुलांना प्राधान्य तसेच इतर धार्मिक संवेदनशील मुद्यांवर भूमिका या मुळे महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना स्थापनेपासूनच चर्चेत आणि लोकांच्या मनात घर केलेली दिसून येते. राज ठाकरेंच्या प्रभावी वक्तृत्वावर, कौशल्यावर सुरुवातीला म्हणजेच २००६ ची विधानसभा आणि महानगर पालिकेच्या निवडणुकांत उल्लेखनीय यश मिळालेले दिसून येते. जनतेचा कौल आणि मनसेचा स्थानिक,प्रादेशिक पातळीवर जम काही जास्त दिवस टिकलेला दिसून येत नाही. पक्ष स्थापने पासून पुढची काहीच वर्ष महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेसाठी चांगली राहिल्याचे दिसून येते. पक्षाला लागलेली उतरती कळा आणि हळूहळू मतांच्या दृष्टीने उदासीनता येऊ लागली. या संदर्भात प्रामुख्याने पाहता संघटनात कमतरता, अयोग्य संघटन,कार्यकर्ते पदाधिकारी यांमध्ये सुसंवाद नाही, आणि पक्षश्रेष्ठींकडून पक्षातीलच काही घटक डावलले गेल्याने पक्ष ढासळल्याचे दिसून येते त्यामुळे पक्षातील अनेक घटक फुटून दुसऱ्या राजकीय घटकांना जाऊन मिळाले.

बाळासाहेब ठाकरेंशिवाय शिवसेना हे विधान ऐकायला जस परिपूर्ण वाटत तसच त्यावेळी राज ठाकरे आपल्या स्वताला बाळासाहेब ठाकरे यांचे राजकीय वारसदार म्हणून स्वताकडे पाहत होते कारण उद्धव राजकारणात सक्रीय नव्हते असे राज यांनी गृहीतच धरले होते.पण असे कायमच राहिले नाही नंतर उद्धव ठाकरे राजकारणात सहभाग घेऊन लागले, सभांना जाणे, विविध शाखांच्या कार्यकारणी निवडणे या प्रकारे उद्धव ठाकरेंनी राजकारणात उडी घेतली. पक्षाच्या महत्वाच्या कामात जबाबदाऱ्या उद्धव घेऊ लागले परिणामी पक्षात आपला कोंडमारा होत आहे असे कळताच २००३ साली कार्यकारी प्रमुख पदी उद्धव यांचे नाव सुचवून आपला सहभाग कमी केला. राज यांनी शिवसेनेतून बाहेर पडून नवीन पक्ष काढला पण नंतर लगेचच २००६ साली मनसेच्या माध्यमातून राज पुढे आले वैचारिक भूमिका पाहता शिवसेना आणि महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना पाहता मराठी अस्मितेच्या घटकावर राजकारण करताना दोन्ही पक्ष दिसतात .मनसेच्या पूर्वीच्या ध्वजाची रचना पाहता निळा,भगवा व हिरव्या रंगाचा ध्वज व रेल्वे इंजिन दिसून येते. यावरून मनसेच्या विचारधारेची कल्पना येते. स्थापणेपासून पुढची पंधरा ते सोळा वर्ष सर्व धर्म समभाव आणि एकंदरीत महाराष्ट्राच्या सर्वच समाजघटकातील लोकांना सामावून घेण्याचे प्रयोजन या झेंड्यामार्फत केले. दलित, हिंदू आणि मुस्लिमांना यांत स्थान दिसून येते पण परराज्यातून आलेल्या स्थलांतरित लोकांविषयी रोष दिसून येतो. वास्तविकतः पक्षाचा ध्वज आणि त्याविषयी पक्षाची जुना भूमिका पाहता त्यात काही अंशी शिवसेनेचे रूप दिसून येते. राज ठाकरे यांनी शिवसेनेतून बाहेर पडून जरी महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना स्थापन केली तरी काही अंशी शिवसेनेचे विचार मनसे मध्ये दिसून येतात. तरी देखील जितक्या प्रमाणात शिवसेनेला लोकांनी स्वीकारले आहे तितक्या प्रमाणात मनसेला आपलस केलेलं दिसून येत नाही. कदाचित या मुळेच मनसेची वैचारिक भूमिका आणि वास्तविकता यात काही अंशी तफावत दिसून येते.

भारताची राजकीय परिस्थिती पाहता आज घडीला जातीय अस्मिता धार्मिक भावना, भाषिक अथवा प्रादेशिक अस्मिता या घटकांचा राष्ट्रीय आणि प्रादेशिक राजकारणावर प्रभाव दिसून येतो.धार्मिक दंगे, इतिहासातील थोर व्यक्तीवरून राजकारण यांसारख्या अनेक मुद्दे राजकारणाला प्रभावित करत आहे.

याला महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना अपवाद दिसून येत नाही. २०१४ च्या लोकसभा निवडणुकांनंतर याची प्रचीती सर्व घटकांना आलीच. हिदुत्वाचा पुरस्कार करणारा भारतीय जनता पक्ष सत्तेत आला, धार्मिक घटकांना प्राधान्य आणि धर्मिक मुद्दयांचा पुरस्कार करणारे राजकारण नव्याने उभे राहिले. राजकीय पक्ष देखील मतपेटी साठी धार्मिक अस्मिता मोठ्या प्रमाणात जपत आहेत.

राष्ट्रीय राजकारणाचा प्रादेशिक घटकांवर प्रभाव पडत आहे. सर्व धर्म समभाव घेऊन आलेली महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना आपल्या अनेक भूमिकांवरून वेळोवेळी चर्चेत राहिलेली दिसून येते. पक्ष स्थापनेच्या पंधरा वर्षानंतर महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेने पक्षाच्या विचारधारेत आणि पक्षाच्या ध्वजात बदल केलेला दिसून येतो.सर्वधर्म समभावाची भूमिका बाजूला ठेऊन महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना आपली हिंदुत्वाची भूमिका मांडताना दिसून येते आणि आपला ध्वज

भगव्या रंगात घेऊन त्यावर राजमुद्रा घेतल्याचे दिसून येते. प्रादेशिक आणि मराठी अस्मिता, तरुणाचे प्रश्न, मस्जिदीचे भोंगे, मराठी पाट्या आणि नव्याने सामील केलेल्या मवाळ हिंदुत्वाचा पुरस्कार करताना दिसून येतात. पक्षाच्या चिन्हात कोणताच बदल नाही.

धर्माच्या आधारे चाललेल्या राजकारणात आज अनेक पक्ष याच प्रकारची भूमिका घेताना दिसून येत आहेत, सत्ता हस्तगत करण्याच्या दृष्टीने अनेक पक्ष विविध प्रयत्न करताना दिसून येत आहेत. मनसे देखील प्रवाहाच्या दिशेने जाऊन आपले राजकीय अस्तित्व टिकवण्यासाठी अनेक निर्णय घेत आहेत त्या दृष्टीने समाज घटकांवर कमी अधिक प्रमाणात सकारात्मक आणि नकारात्मक प्रभाव पडत आहे.

महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना वेळोवेळी विविध प्रकारे सदस्य नोंदणी करते. नवीन लोक पक्षात जोडणे आणि पक्षाचे सदस्य असलेल्यांना विविध जबाबदाऱ्या देणे, कार्यकारणीत नियुक्त्या करणे त्यामुळे सदस्य, पदाधिकारी यांच्या निर्णयांना देखील महत्व दिसून येते. पक्षात राज ठाकरे यांचे निर्णय उच्च मानण्यात येतात, यामुळे स्वाभाविकतः एखाद्या पदाधिकाऱ्याचे निर्णय अथवा पदाधिकाऱ्याला डावलले जाण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही .महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना पक्षातील लोक नाराज होत आहेत ,पदाधिकाऱ्यांनी घेतलेले निर्णय डावलल्याने सदस्यांचा कोंडमारा होताना दिसून येत आहे परिणामी सदस्यांनी राजकारणाला रामराम ठोकणे, पक्षांतर करणे या सारख्या घटनांना पक्षाला सामोरे जावे लागत आहे.

मर्यादा – महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेच्या वैचारिक प्रवाहाविषयी मांडणी पाहता मुळात "वैचारिक" हा शब्दच मोठा आहे. त्यामुळे या विषयाची मांडणी करताना सर्वच घटक संक्षिप्त स्वरुपात मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.घटक मोठा असल्यामुळे शोधनिबंधात सर्व गोष्टी मांडण्यावर मर्यादा आल्या आहेत.

समारोप

महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेचा प्रवास आणि सत्तेच्या चढाओढीत मनसेची नवीन हिंदुत्वाची खेळी राज ठाकरेंकडून खेळल्याचे दिसून येते.पण मनसेच्या स्थापनेपासूनच काही घटकांवर ठाम दिसून येते त्यामध्ये मराठी भाषा ,भाषा विस्तार, इंग्रजी शाळांमध्ये मराठीची सक्ती, परप्रांतीयांना विरोध या भूमिका ठळक राहिलेल्या दिसून येतात.राज ठाकरे आणि महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेचे सदस्य आपल्या आक्रमक कार्यशैलीमुळे नेहमीच चर्चेत राहतात. लोकोपयोगी कामे, आक्रमकता, विविध जनोपयोगी उपक्रम यामुळे महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेला लोकांचा प्रतिसाद दिसून येतो.पण हा प्रतिसाद मत पेटीत दिसून येत नाही. पक्षाचा स्थापनेनंतरचाच काळ चांगला दिसून येतो. महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेच्या अनेक निर्णयांचा,भूमिकांचा समाज घटकांवर चांगला , वाईट प्रभाव दिसून येतो, प्रादेशिक पातळीवर पक्षाला पसंती दिसून येते पण ती पसंती काहीच ठिकाणी दिसून येते यात मुंबई, ठाणे, पुणे आणि नाशिक या ठिकाणी महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेला इतर ठिकाणांच्या तुलनेत जास्त प्रभाव दिसून येतो.

कोणत्याही पक्षाचा महत्वाचा घटक म्हणजे पक्षाचा सदस्य आणि कार्यकारणी असते म्हणून त्यांना जपणे महत्वाचे ठरते.महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेचा स्थापनेनंतर सुरवातीची काही वर्ष सदस्य, पदाधिकारी उस्फुर्तपणे काम करत होते. मनसेची नंतरच्या काळात म्हणजेच २०१४ पासून राष्ट्रीय राजकारणाचा जवळजवळ सर्वच राजकीय घटकांवर प्रभाव दिसून येतो, याचीच झळ मनसेला देखील लागलेली दिसून येते. लोक राजकीय पक्षांकडून वेगळ्याच अपेक्षा ठेऊ लागल्याचे दिसून येते, धार्मिक घटक जातीय अस्मिता, भाषा या आधारे मोठ्या प्रमाणात लोक झुकलेले दिसून येतात. या घटकांचा प्रभाव महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेच्या सदस्य संख्येवर सुद्धा पडलेला दिसून येते त्यामुळे पक्षातील अधिकारी, सदस्य वैयक्तिक, राजकीय तसेच आपल्या राजकीय महत्वकांक्षा पक्षाकडून पूर्ण होत नाही हे समजल्या वर बाहेर पडू लागले.

मराठी भाषा, भाषा विस्तार, इंग्रजी शाळांमध्ये मराठीची सक्ती ,परप्रांतीयांना विरोध या महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेच्या ठळक भूमिका दिसून येतात, पण जसे राजकीय आणि सामाजिक वातावरण बदलत चालले आहे तसे पक्ष आपल्या वैचारिक भूमिकांमध्ये महत्वाचे बदल करताना दिसून येते.नुकतीच काही वर्षांपूर्वी महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेने हिंदुत्वाची भूमिका स्विकारलेली दिसून येते आणि आपल्या पक्ष संघटनावर विशेष लक्ष केंद्रित केल्याचे दिसून येते.

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संत नामदेवांचे वाड:मयीन कार्य

प्रा. डॉ. श्रीराम मारोतराव कऱ्हाळे

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संत नामदेव यांनी वारकरी संप्रदायाची स्थापना केली. वारकरी संप्रदायाची पताका खांद्यावर घेऊन संपूर्ण भारत भ्रमण केले. वारकरी पंथाचा प्रसार केला. मराठीतील आद्य संत ज्ञानेश्वर नामदेव होत. नाथ संप्रदायाचे निवृत्ती नाथा नंतरचे शेवटचे संत ज्ञानेश्वर आहे. संत ज्ञानेश्वरांच्या सहवासातून संत नामदेव यांनी वारकरी संप्रदायाची स्थापना केली. वारकरी पंथाचा पंजाब पर्यंत प्रसार केला.संत नामदेव हे मराठी साहित्यातील आद्य चरित्रकार आहे संत ज्ञानेश्वरांचे चरित्र त्यांनी लिहिले आहे. साडेतीन हजारांहून अधिक अभंग त्यांच्या नावावर आहेत. त्यांच्या काही रचना हिंदी आणि पंजाबी भाषेत आहेत. ग्रंथ साहेब या ग्रंथात नामदेवजी की 'मुखबानी' या नावाने त्यांच्या रचना समाविष्ट आहेत. त्यांनी भजन कीर्तनाच्या माध्यमातून समाज प्रबोधन केले. व भक्तीची पताका पंजाबपर्यंत फडकवत नेली.

नाचू कीर्तनाचे रंगी|
ज्ञानदीप लावू जगी ||

अशी साहित्य निर्मिती करुन भक्तीचा प्रसार केला.संत नामदेवांनी वारकरी संप्रदायात समाजातील अठरापगड जातींना एकत्र करून त्यांनी सामाजिक समता निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. संत नामदेवाचा काळ म्हणजे अति अस्पृश्यतेचा काळ होता. या काळात शुद्रांना समाजात अतिशय हीन वागणूक दिली जात असे. अशा या काळामध्ये संत नामदेवांनी वारकरी संप्रदायाचा समन्वय विठ्ठलाला मानले. नामदेवांनी विठ्ठलाला जिवा भावाचा सखा करून टाकला होता. म्हणून नामदेव अभंगात म्हणतात,

तीर्थ विठ्ठल क्षेत्र विठ्ठल । देव विठ्ठल देवपूजा विठ्ठल
माता विठ्ठल पिता विठ्ठल । बंधु विठ्ठल गोत्र विठ्ठल
गुरु विठ्ठल गुरुदेवता विठ्ठल । निधान विठ्ठल निरंतर विठ्ठल
नामा म्हणे मज विठ्ठल सापडला । म्हणून कळीकाळा पाड नाही.

आमचे सर्वस्व विठ्ठल आहे. माता, पिता, बंधू, गुरू, तीर्थ, क्षेत्र विठ्ठल सर्व काही विठ्ठलमय आहे. त्यामुळे काळाची आता भीती नाही. करता करविता तोच आहे. ही भावना समाजात रुजवण्यासाठी अभंग रचना केली.

संत नामदेवांचा जन्म ऑक्टोंबर इ.स.१२७० मध्ये झाला. नामदेव महाराजांच्या सहा पिढ्या पूर्वीच्या मूळ पुरुषांचे नाव यदूशेट. सांगली जिल्हातील शिराळे बिळाशी रस्त्यावर वसलेल्या रिळे नावाच्या गावचे रहिवासी होते. त्यावरून त्यांचे नाव रिळेकरवरून रेळेकर असे पडले. कालांतराने त्यांचे स्थलांतर मराठवाड्यातील परभणी जिल्ह्यातील नरसी-बामणी या गावी झाले. त्यांच्या नंतर हरिशेट-गोपाळशेट-गोविंदशेट-नरहर शेट-दामाशेट आणि त्यांच्या नंतर नामदेव. आई वडिलांचा उल्लेख करताना संत नामदेव म्हणतात,

"कल्याणीचा सिंपी हरिभक्त गोमा । त्यांची कांता उमा नरहरिभजनी ।।१।।
सरिता सुकृताची त्या पोटी उत्पन्न । जाली संबोधन गोणाबाई ।।२।।
गोणाई दामासेठी जाले पाणिग्रहण । संसारी असोन नरसी गावी ।।३।।
गोत्र संज्ञा ऐका पूर्वजांची सहज । गाधिज भारद्वाज दोनीं कुळे ।।४।।
आऊबाई कन्या जाली गोणाईसी । पुढे देवा नवसी पुत्रासाठी ।।५।।
नामा म्हणे होते विठोबाचे मनी । तेंचि नित्य जननी नवस करी ।।६।।"

कल्याणी गावातील हरिभक्त गोमा आणि नरहरी शिंपी त्यांची पत्नी उमा यांची कन्या गोणाबाई यांचा विवाह दामाशेटी यांच्याशी झाला. त्यांना आऊबाई नामक पहिली कन्या झाली. त्यांनर पुत्र प्राप्तीसाठी विठोबाकडे साकडे घालून 'नामदेव' नामक पुत्रप्राप्ती झाली. त्यामुळे परभणी जिल्ह्यातील नरसी गावी नामदेवांचा जन्म झाला. जन्माच्या संदर्भ संत नामदेव आत्मचरित्रपर अभंगात लिहितात,

"माझे जन्मपत्र बाबाजी ब्राम्हणे। लिहिले त्याची खूण सारू ऐका ।।१।।
अधिक ब्याण्णव गणित अकराशते । उगवतां आदित्य रोहिणीसी ।।२।।
शुक्ल एकादशी कार्तिकी रविवार। प्रभव संवत्सर शालिवाहन शके ।।३।।
प्रसवली माता मज मळमूत्री। तेव्हा जिव्हेवरी लिहिले देवें ।।४।।
शतकोटी अभंग करील प्रतिज्ञा। नाम मंत्र खुणा वाचुनी पाहे ।।५।।
ऐंशी वर्षे आयुष्य पत्रिका प्रमाण । नामसंकीर्तने नामया वृद्धी ।।६।।"

माझी जन्मपत्रिका बाबाजी नावाच्या ब्राम्हणाने लिहून तयार केली. त्यामध्ये संवत्सर असे असलेले शालिवाहन शके ते 'अकराशे ब्याण्णव' चे वर्ष होते. त्या वर्षातील कार्तिक महिन्यातील, शुक्ल एकादशी असलेला रविवारचा तो दिवस होता. त्या दिवशी रोहिणी नक्षत्रावर सूर्योदयाच्या वेळी माझ्या मातेने मला जन्म दिला. असे ते अभंगातून लिहितात. हा विठ्ठल सर्व जाती धर्माच्या लोकांना आपल्या लेकराप्रमाणे वागवतो म्हणून आपण त्यांना शरण गेले पाहिजे. त्यासाठी पंढरीला जाण्याची गरज नाही नामस्मरण केले तरी पुरे झाले. अशी मानसिकता समाजामध्ये रुजवण्याची कार्य त्यांनी केले.

संत नामदेव आणि ज्ञानेश्वर यांनी काशीयात्रा करून परत पंढरपूरला आल्यानंतर समाजातील विविध वर्णातील जाती - धर्मातील लोकांना चंद्रभागेच्या वाळवंटात एकत्र बसवून जेऊ घालून यात्रेच्या मावूंद्या साजऱ्या केल्या. समाज परिवर्तनाचे रणसिंग संत नामदेवांनी सर्वप्रथम फुकले आहे. संत नामदेवाच्या समूहात चोखामेळा, कर्ममेळा, गोरा कुंभार, सावता माळी, सेना न्हावी, शेख मोहम्मद, कान्होपात्रा जनाबाई, रोहीदास असे अनेक जाती-धर्मातील स्त्री पुरुष होते.

संत नामदेवांनी अमृताहून गोड अशा अभंग वाणीने, असामान्य कार्य कर्तृत्वाने, मध्ययुगीन सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, सामाजिक आणि पारमार्थिक इतिहासावर आपल्या अलौकिक तेजोमय चारित्र्याची दिव्य पताका आपल्या धार्मिक कार्याने फडकवत ठेवली आहे. शिंपी समाजात जन्म घेतलेले नामदेव महाराज आपल्या जन्माबद्दल उल्लेख करताना म्हणतात.

"शिंपियाचे कुळी जन्म माझा झाला । परि हेतु गुंतला सदाशिवीं ।।१।।
रात्रीमाजी शिवीं दिवसामाजी शिवीं । आराणुक जीवी नाही माझ्या ।।२।।
सुई आणि सुतळी कात्रीगजदोरा । मांडिला पसारा सदाशिवी ।।३।।
नामा म्हणे शिवीं विठोबाचे अंगी । म्हणोनिया जगी धन्य झालो ।।४।।"

माझा जन्म शिंप्याच्या कुळात झाला असला तरी माझे लक्ष्य पांडुरंग आहे.संत नामदेव हे मूर्तीत देव मानत होते. औंढा नागनाथ येथे आले असता विसोबा खेचर हे महादेवाच्या पिंडीवर पाय ठेवून झोपलेल्या अवस्थेत दिसले.विसोबा खेचराना पाय काढण्यास सांगितले. पण ते म्हणाले, 'जेथे देव नाही तेथे माझे पाय ठेव' असे सांगून देव मूर्तीत नसून सृष्टीच्या चराचरात आहे,जळी-स्थळी, काष्टी- पाषाणी सर्वत्र देवाचा संचार असल्याचे ज्ञान विसोबा यांनी दिले.
संत नामदेवांनी विसोबा खेचरांना गुरु मानून आपल्या अभंगातून ईश्वराचे अस्तित्व पुढीलप्रमाणे मांडले आहे.

' तिहीं त्रिभुवनीं आपण व्यापुनीं। आनंदे कोदोनि राहियेला ।।
श्रीगुरुचे पाय जीवें न विसंबत । मनोवृत्तिसहित ओवाळिलें ।।
डोळियांचे डोळे उघडिले जेणें । आनंदाचे लेणे लेववियेलें ॥
जन्ममरणांचे तोडिले साकडें। कैवल्यचि पुढे दावियेलें ।।

कैवल्याचा गाभा विटेवरी उभा। दिसे दिव्य शोभा पांडुरंग ।।

नामा म्हणे माझी भक्ति हे माउली। कृपेची साउली केली मज ।।'

ईश्वर हा पाषाणात नसून तो प्राणी मात्रात आहे .प्रत्येक माणसात आहे असे मत संत नामदेव आपल्या अभंगातून पुढीलप्रमाणे मांडता दिसतात. 'पाषाणाचा देव बोलेचिना कधीं। हरि भव व्याधि कैसे घड़े।

दगडाची मूर्ति मानिला ईश्वर। परि तो साचार देव भिन्न ।।

पाषाण देवाची करिती जे भक्ति। सर्वस्वा मुकती मूढपणें ।।

प्रस्तराचा देव बोलत भक्तातें। सांगते, ऐकते मूर्ख दोघे ॥

द्वादशीचे गांवी जाहला उपदेश । देवाविन ओस स्थळ नाहीं ।।

तो देव नामया हृदयी दावियला । खेचराने केला उपकारु हा ।।

गुरू शिवाय उध्दार होत नाही असे ते म्हणतात. तत्कालीन समाजात जे बदल घडत होते त्याचे चित्रणही त्यांच्या अभंगांतून येते,

'ऐसा कलियुगींचा आचार। क्रियाभ्रष्ट जाले तर ॥१॥

मंचकावरी बैसे राणी। माता वाहतसे पाणी ॥२॥

। स्त्रियेसी अलंकार भूषण । माता वळितसे शेण ॥३॥

स्त्रियेसी पाटावाची साडी । माता नेसे चिंध्या लुगडीं ॥४॥

सासुसासऱ्या योग्य मान। मायबापा न घाली अन्न ॥५॥

साली सासवा आवड़ती। बहिण भावां तोंडी माती ॥ ६ ॥

स्त्रियेसी एकांत गोडी । मातेसी म्हणे रांड बेड़ी ॥ ७ ॥

म्हणे विष्णुदास नामा । ऐसा कलियुगींचा महिमा ॥८॥

कलियुगाचा महिमा सांगतात त्या काळातील भोंदू साधूचे वर्णनही त्यांच्या अभंगातून करतात.

डोई बोडून केली खोडी। काया नागविली बापुडी ॥१॥ -

ऐसा नव्हे तो संन्यास । विषय देखोनि उदास ॥ २॥

मांजराचे गेले डोळे । उंदीर देखोनि तळमळे ॥ ३॥

वेश्या जाली पट्टराणी । तिला आठवे मागील करणी ॥ ४ ॥

नामा म्हणे वेष पालटे। परि अंतरींचे ओशाळ न तुटे ॥५॥

समाजाला सुदिशा देण्यासाठी संत नामदेव अभंगात लिहितात,

"जाखाई जोखाई उदंड दैवतें । वाउगेंचि व्यर्थ श्रमतोसी ॥ १ ॥

अंतकाळीं तुज सोडविना कोणी । एक्या चक्रपाणिवांचोनियां ॥ २ ॥

मागें थोर थोर कोणें केलें तप । उद्धरिलें अमूप नारायणें ॥ ३ ॥

नामा म्हणे कैसे बहु जाले भांड । न उच्चारी लंड नाम वाचे ॥४॥"

समाजातील व्यक्ती आपल्या जीवनाचा उद्धार करण्यासाठी अनेक देवदेवतांच्या मागे लागतात त्या अनेक देवताच्या मागे न लागता एकाच देवाची उपासना करा असे ते म्हणतात.

व्यक्तीने आपल्या जीवनात विषयाला स्थान देऊ नये. जीवनात विषयाला स्थान दिले त्यांचा नास झालेला आहे म्हणून ते उदाहरण देतात,

संग खोटा परनारीचा । नाश होईल या देहाचा ।।॥ १ ॥

रावण प्राणासी मुकला । भस्मासुर भस्म जाला ॥ २ ॥

गुरुपत्नीशी रतला । क्षयरोग त्या चंद्राला ।। ३ ।।

इंद्रा अंगी सहस्त्र भगें। नामा म्हणे विषयासंगे ॥ ४ ॥

संत नामदेवांनी साहित्यातून समाजाला दिशा देण्याचे कार्य केले

निष्कर्ष:-

१) संत नामदेवांनी अभंगाची निर्मिती केली. जे कधीच भंग पावत नाही ते अभंग. सातशे वर्षांपूर्वी लिहिलेले अभंग आजही अमर आहेत. आजही समाजाला दिशा देण्याची कार्य करत आहेत.

२) संत नामदेवांनी बाराव्या शतकात समाजातील जातीभेद मिटवण्याचा प्रयत्न अभंगातून प्रबोधन करुन केला आहे.

३) आपल्याला तारणारा एकच ईश्वर आहे त्यामुळे विविध देवतांच्या पाठीमागे लागण्याची आवश्यकता नाही. असे मत अभंगातून मांडले आहे.

४) समाजामध्ये भोंदू साधूची संख्या वाढली असून वेगवेगळे अवडंबर करून समाजाला फसवित आहे. अशा लोकांच्या पाठीमागे लागू नये.हे त्यांनी अभंगातून सांगितले आहे.

५) आपल्या जीवनाला चांगले वळण द्यायचे की वाईट वळण द्यायचे हे माणसाच्या मनावर आहे. त्यामुळे मनावर विजय मिळवणे हे मूलभूत कार्य आहे. जो माणूस मनावर विजय मिळवतो तो जीवनात सुखी होतो.असे मत संत नामदेवांनी मांडले आहे.

६) विषय वासना ही वाईट आहे. वासनेच्या आहारी गेलेल्या देवाधिकांनाही त्यांचे भोग भोगावे लागले. म्हणून माणसाने विषय वासनेच्या आहारी जाऊ नये. त्यामुळे जीवनाचा नाश होतो. यांचे उदाहरण त्यांनी अभंगातून दिले आहे.

७) समाजातील नैतिकता कशी बिघडत चालली आहे याचेही चित्र त्यांच्या अभंगातून येते.

८) संत नामदेवांनी मराठी भाषेतच भरपूर अभंग साहित्य लिहिले. त्याचबरोबर त्यांनी पंजाबी आणि हिंदी भाषेमध्ये साहित्याची रचना केली आहे.

९) मराठीतील आद्य चरित्रकार म्हणून संत नामदेवाचा उल्लेख केला जातो.संत ज्ञानेश्वराचे चरित्र त्यांनी लिहिले. आदीचे अभंग, समाधीचे अभंग व तीर्थावळीचे अभंग अशा टप्प्यात हे चरित्र अभंग रूपात लिहिले आहे.

१०) संत नामदेवाची एकूण 61 मराठी मिश्रित हिंदी पदे श्री गुरुग्रंथसाहिबा मध्ये आज आढळून येतात.

११) संत नामदेवाच्या सांप्रदायिक गाथापैकी एक जुनी आणि अधिक संप्रदायमान्य अशी आवटेगाथा . या प्रतीत नामदेवाच्या 102 हिंदी पदे मिळतात. संत नामदेवाच्या वाङ्मयीन कार्याने भारताला सांप्रदायिक जीवनाची एक दिशा मिळवून दिली. सर्वसामान्य माणसांना अभंगातून नवचैतन्य बहाल केले.

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२) 'महाराष्ट्रातील संत परंपरा'- अरुण नवले, गौरव साहित्यालय, सोलापूर. प्रथमावृत्ती सप्टेंबर 2020

३) 'संतसाहित्यमीमांसा' – संपादक डॉ.ताहेर एच. पठाण, शब्दालय प्रकाशन श्रीरामपूर प्रथमावृत्ती सप्टेंबर 2017

४) श्री नामदेव महाराजांची गाथा' - संपादक पांडुरंग अण्णाजी घुले ,संत तुकाराम महाराज वांग्मय प्रकाशन संस्था श्रीक्षेत्र आळंदी. प्रकाशन 22 नोव्हेंबर 2000

Abhyanga- The Ancient Way of Body Massage in Ayurveda

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Abstract

Abhyanga, the traditional Ayurvedic massage, represents a cornerstone of holistic healing, emphasizing the balance of body, mind, and spirit. This article delves into the ancient practice, exploring its roots in Ayurvedic principles that define health as the equilibrium of the three body humors (Tridosha) and the importance of digestive fire (Agni). It highlights the significance of Abhyanga in maintaining this balance, offering a therapeutic approach that transcends mere physical manipulation to encompass psychological well-being. The practice of Snehana, or oiling, is examined as a critical component of Abhyanga, where the application of unctuous substances facilitates the harmonization of Doshas and promotes internal and external softness. The historical context of massage across various cultures is presented, with a focus on its evolution and the unique contributions of Ayurveda. The article concludes by affirming the timeless relevance of Abhyanga in contemporary wellness practices.

Keywords: Abhyanga, Snehana, Taila, Panchakarma, Srotas, Doshas

Introduction:

The Ayurveda cares about not only physical health but also psychological. The health can be physical or psychological. In Ayurveda, healthy person (Swastha) is defined by the Susruta as whoever maintains the three body humors (Tridosha), equilibrate digestive fire (includes other pancha Bhootagnis, Dhatwagnis — tissue fires and Jatharagni or the main digestive fire), proper evacuation of urine and stools (Mala), with fair soul, sensory organs and mind. To maintain health Ayurveda dictated regimens according to the day, night and season. The normal functions in human are always maintenance of Doshas in accordance with diets. All the food materials may be of animal or plant origin leads to either aggravation or subsidizing of the three humors, which may even have its effect over the mind. Food habits and other exogenous factors such as seasons are also responsible for the alteration of the body humors. The other factors are endogenous which always alters the state of humors in the body there by no time all the Tridosha are in the state of perfect equilibration. Thus the state of perfect health is not possible at any time in the body. For the altered state of Doshas to maintain in equilibration we need specific elimination procedures when they are aggravated. Usually palliative or Shamana therapy is being prescribed without elimination especially when the patient is not fit for the cleaning procedure. (i.e shodhan karma/Panchakarma)

Background (The Ancient Art of Massage)

Massage is not a new concept. It is the earliest known form of healing developed over years of constant observation. Almost every culture has employed massage, including Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Japanese, Chinese, Swedish and the Indians. What are described additional techniques here comes under Naturopathy system of healing is a muscular manipulative technique. Massage is a systematic rubbing and manipulation of the body to prevent stiffness, promoting circulation and positive health.

SNEHAN/OILING:

The Abhyanga or massage in Ayurveda is to achieve a better perfect health in normal and diseased state. This massage even though practiced without unctuous material it is preferred to do with unctuous materials under different explained methods, as it produces lubrication. The unctuous quality is in Sneha Dravya and its use is said as snehana or Oiling. Oiling is made for the externally to create softness. Snehapana is a special internal Oiling therapy mean as pre Panchakarma procedure. This procedure is specially to get the Doshas, from Sakha (tissues) to Kosta (Alimentary canal). Here Sneha Dravyas (either Ghee, Oil, Tallow, Bone marrow or a combination of above) are given internally in specific dose for a prescribed period or externally used for Abhyanga for the said effect. Sneha is defined as affection, oily, viscous, soft liquid, which runs, which flows. Out of five maha bhootas or basic elements, only Aap (water) maha bhoota having unctuousness but it is not perceived by eye. Sneha is explained as perceived by eye, which is a quality of Agni mahabhoota. According to Susruta it consists of Pridhvi (Earth) and Ap (water) elements in it, thereby it also can be perceived by the skin also. Because of the earthy element, it should and must have even a common smell but it is not observed such and they have their own smells of different. The Abhyanga is said to be an external Oilation (Bahya sneha) therapy described in dinacharya, ritu charya and also in Sneha Vicharana i.e. roots of administration.

Initially when humans are developing, they were learned about the importance of pressure and its effect. They realized that the pressure can give relief from pain and it can be used as a therapeutic technique. As externally to purify the body they were taking bath with water. In that process they observed the unctuousness of water and searched for a better unctuous medicinal effective substance. The Oil i.e. Til oil was said to be the best unctuous and have the effect of nullifying or pacifying the Doshas which are in the vitiated condition.

QUALITIES OF SNEHA (ABHYANGA) DRAVYA-

There are nine qualities explained by Charaka.

1. Drava — liquid
2. Sookshama — minuteness
3. Sara — flowing
4. Snigdha — unctuous
5. Pichila — gelatinous
6. Guru — heavy
7. Seeta — cold
8. Manda — slow
9. Mrudu — soft

Out of the above said qualities some are not seen in many of the Sneha Dravyas.

CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR ABHYANGA:

Ajeerna (Indigestion)
Ama
Peedita
Taruna jwara (Fever)
People suffering from Kapha predominant disorders
All Kapha personalities
Santarpana janya diseases
After Vasti, Vamana, Virechana

CLASSIFICATION OF ABHYANGA:

1. According to materials used
2. According to site of massage
3. According to pressure exerted
4. According to Guna of dravya

1. According to the materials: First classification of Abhyanga is based on the direct or indirect methods based on the materials used. In tradition people use it as Daiva vyapashraya Chikitsa especially for inflammatory conditions offered massage with metal rods apart from a standard medicinal oil massage. These metal substances are not unctuous but soft. Pressure is exerted with them give rise reasonable results. This group consists of medicinal oil massage in association with manual pressure. This can be divided into two once again, either by using hands or legs.

A. Daiva vyapashraya Abhyanga

a) by using metallic objects — Iron rods

b) by using non metallic objects — Four varieties of unctuous substance

B. Yukti vyapashraya Abhyanga

a) by using hands massage — lepa, abhyanga, etc.

b) by using legs — Padaghata

2. According to the site:

Second classification defined according to the site of operation of massaging. It is divided into two sub groups as regional or local and general. In local it can be further divided in to organ based and site based. Siro abhyanga, padabhyanga are explained in this context. In Ayurveda no reference of organ based massage but with interpretation to marma therapy we can adopt organ massage as being done in some areas of the world. For the general or sarvadaihika abhyanga the seven standard postures are used for 35 minutes. Whenever local abhyanga is indicated only 15 minutes or according to the requirement one can opt the time schedule.

A. General Abhyanga — sarvadaihika

B. Local or Regional Abhyanga

a) Organ massage — kidney massage

b) Site wise massage — padabhyanga

3. According to the pressure applied the division is as follows

1. lepa — application of oil over the body
2. Abhyanga — application of unctuous substances along with necessiate pressure
3. Udvartana or shareera parimarjana — reverse application of pressure
4. Udghrshana — rubbing with ununctuous substances (Rookshana vidhi)
5. Utsadana — rubbing of unctuous pasts
6. Mardana — application of more pressure towards midline of body
7. Unmardana — holding and pulling of the muscles

4. According to Guna of Dravya- It is clear that we use unctuous material for the Abhyanga. Out of such materials Ayurveda offers four best unctuous materials viz. Taila, Ghrita, Vasa and Majja (Oil, Ghee, Tallow and Marrow). Based on the qualities of the material used it gives effect over the doshic triad. A qualified and experienced physician selects the materials according to the necessity in association to the specified Dravya or Dravya vargas which are capable of pacifying the Doshas and diseases.

a. Oil b. Ghee c. Tallow d. Marrow

POSTURES OF ABHYANGA:

There are seven postures for proper Abhyanga.

1. Sitting
2. Supine (lay on back)
3. Left lateral
4. Dorsal (lay on abdomen)
5. Right lateral
6. Supine (lay on back)
7. Sitting

TIMING OF ABHYANGA:

According to Dalhana, commentator of Susruta Samhita has given elaborated scientific explanation about Abhyanga.

Daily massage of — 300 matras = 95 sec. Enters into Hair follicles

400 matras = 133 sec. enters into Skin

500 matras = 160 sec. enters into Rakta

600 matras = 190 sec. enters into Mamsa

700 matras = 228 sec. enters into Medas

800 matras = 245 sec. enters into Asti

900 matras = 285 sec. enters into Majja

BEFORE THE START OF MASSAGE

(1) Massage should be done in a comfort able environment. Choose a warm, peaceful room with dim lights, with light music at the background.

(2) Person who takes massage to be made to lie down on a table with height does not strain the back of the massager

RULES FOR MASSAGER

1. One who gives massage should be absolutely relaxed.2. Massager should keep the back straight throughout massage.

3. Massager should never stay in one position for long to avoid gravitational pull.

4. Should wear loose fitting, washable clothes, flat shoes, or go barefoot.

5. Massager should use the weight of the body to give rhythm and depth of massage.

6. Hands and wrists of the massager should be flexible and warm.

TIPS FOR A GOOD MASSAGE:

1. Most important element of massage is rhythm.

2. Massage should be pleasurable constantly keep inquiring to find out any of the movements that is painful or unpleasant.

3. Mould your hands to the cantor of the body.

4. One hand should be always in contact with the body of the person who takes massage throughout.

5. Vary the pressure as per the need of the person.

6. Concentration on massage is important should not talk unnecessarily while massaging.

7. A massager should be totally relaxed while massaging.

8. One should not worry if movements seen chimes with continuation the rhythm develops.

PRECAUTIONS

1. Massage should not be given if one is suffering infection, contagious skin disease or high fever.

2. Massager should not massage if he has fever or infections disease.
3. Massage should not be given in acute pains of the muscles and joints.
4. Never massage a burse, skin infection or abscess, or inflammatory conditions of lower limbs such as thrombophlebitis, varicose veins.
5. Stomach of pregnant women would not be massaged.

MASSAGE SEQUENCE

Massage sequence should always follow this order:

1. Lubricate the part to be massaged.
2. Massage the left foot, do left ankle joint movements
3. Massage the leg
4. Do knee joint and hip joint movements
5. Massage the right foot, do right ankle joint movements
6. Massage the entire right leg and do right knee and hip joint movements
7. Massage the entire left hand, followed by wrist, allow, and shoulder joints movements.
8. Massage the entire right hand followed by wrist, elbow, shoulder joint movements.
9. Massage the abdomen,
10. Massage the chest.
11. Massage the entire back
12. Massage head, neck, and face followed neck movements.

DURATION

From- 30 to 45 minutes.

BASIC TECHNIQUES

A) STROKING: Flowing movements of stroking form the basic of a massage and it is most frequently used one. It is a smooth upward movement is done in 4 ways.

a) UP WORD STROKING: place one hand on the part to be massaged move the other hand in upward direction keep making continuous movements with one hand at a time with both hands.

b) FAN STROKING: Done on wider area like chest abdomen and back. Glide both hands slightly in upward direction and slightly pull the hands to sides' fan out your hands and again return to original place. Continue this movement 3–4 times

c) CIRCULAR STROKING: Place both hands on one side of the body with 15 cm apart, then stroke round and round in wide curves, making a circle, Arms cross as one hand completes the circle. One hand does whole circle while the other does only half a circle. Keep one hand over the other arm, and continue stroking with the other hand. Place your hand gently on the skin and repeat.

d) THUMB STROKKING: On smaller areas, stroke with thumbs, either with one thumb or both the thumbs.

B) FRICTION: Friction bests done with the four fingers, but can be done with just the thumbs or the palm of the hand. These are circular movements that go deep into the muscle. There are rotary and spiral frictions.

These friction movements are best given around joints, shoulder blades, and soles of feet hands and legs.

a) Rotary friction: Place both hands on the area to be massaged and roll gently in the upward direction

b) Spiral friction: Place one hand around the area to be massaged and more in the direction resembles a spring.

C) PERCUSSION: Percussion movements are striking, slicing, backing, chopping movements done in a rapid rhythmic motion. They are brisk and bouncy, useful on fleshy, bulky muscular areas. Never use percussion movements on bonny areas never percussion movements on bonny areas. Percussion movements are further divided into varieties.

a) Clapping: Hold both hands like a cup and keep rhythmically tapping one hand at a time continuously and rhythmically, in upward direction.

b) Tapping: Hold both hands with soles of the hands facing each other and gently over one hand after other with finger tapping the area gently and rhythmically with bonny movements.

c) Hacking: Holding both the hands firmly together, loosening the wrist loosely start hitting the area hard and movements be bonny in upward direction.

d) Pummeling: Form hands into loose fists and with relaxed wrist start beating with bonny movements with softer side of fist.

D) POUNDING: With your fists loosely held, using hard, bonny movements start knocking on the fleshy part of the body with knuckles side of fist.

E) KNUCKLING: Knuckling is small circling strokes employed on shoulders, chest, palms and feet for relief or treatment. Cure the hand into loose fists and with the knuckles of the fist move round in circular movements.

F) VIBRATIONS: Rapid shaking or trembling movement on the skin's surface without braking the contact. Fingers or the palm of the hand is used there are few variations in the movement.

a) Static vibration: Keep the palm of the hand on the bulky fleshy area and give a gentle shaky and trembling movement for some time and then move to another area.

b) Running vibration: Keeping the palm firmly placed on the body move the hands creating shaky and trembling movements.

G) KNEADING: This movement is like mix ing the wheat flour with water before making Chapatis. It is useful on fleshy parts of the body.

a) Light kneading: On less fleshy areas such as shoulders and arms lift, squeeze and roll the flesh between thumb and fingers of one hand glide it towards the other hand, and squeeze the flesh with the second hand.

H) PETRISSAGE: Method is as same as light kneading but done with more pressure.

I) PRESSURE: Deep, direct pressure to release tension and fatigue of muscles, on either side of spire and around shoulders.

a) Static pressure: Place the pads of thumbs on the skin and gradually lean on to them. Press for few seconds, then release and glide to the next point. b) Circular pressure: Press and then make small penetrating, circular and movements circling the skin against the underlying muscle.

SOME SPECIAL LOCAL MASSAGES BACK MASSAGE:

Back massage is useful in Relief of pain from muscle spasm and relaxing the back muscle. Entire sympathetic, parasympathetic nervous system gets to need up. It relieves the bronchial spasm in Asthma and Bronchitis.

ABDOMINAL MASSAGE: Often people find it uncomfortable while taking abdominal massage due to the tickling sensation felt while taking massage. It is useful in relieving abdominal pain and discomfort also relieving constipation, weight reduction and stimulating liver and pancreas. Hence it is useful in the treatment of diabetes mellitus, hypertension.

HEAD MASSAGE: Head massage is highly invigorating and relaxing. It is useful in headache, migraine. It is useful to remove dandruff and also useful in hair growth by stimulation on scalp.

FACE MASSAGE: It is more of cosmetic importance. It is very useful in relieving tension, anxiety, headaches (frontal) Treatment of sinusitis. Also useful for clearing dark circles around eyes. It is also useful in acne.

OVERALL BENEFITS OF MASSAGE:

1. Overall well being of Individual
2. Relaxation of body and mind
3. Relief of pain from aching muscles
4. Relief from fatigue stiffness of the joints
5. Increased blood circulation to skin surface improving skin function 6. Removal of impure various blood
6. Removal of wastes through lymphatic drainage
7. Relaxation of central, sympathetic, and parasympathetic nervous systems 9. Improvement of overall functioning ability of internal organs
8. Improvement of functioning of the endocrine glands.
9. Useful as an adjuvant for the weight reduction
10. Useful in improving rest and sleep
11. Enhances bodies immunity.

COMPLICATIONS OF EXCESSIVE MASSAGE:

1. Increases Kapha
2. Increases Medas
3. Decreases Agni i.e. digestive fire
4. Develops Ama in system
5. Develops Glani
6. Develops Jwara (fever)

Literally Review of Pathyapathya Kalpana in Sthoulya According to Bruhatrayi

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Abstract

Ayurveda gives prime importance to Agni, Prakriti, Ahara (food), Vihara (lifestyle) in maintaining health. In present Era everyone is in mental and physical stress due to their lifestyle, undisciplined daily regimen, dietic rules and regulation, which may result many lifestyle disorders. Sthoulya is one of the lifestyle disorders and common growing health problem of the whole word. Sthoulya is result of unbalanced food, environment, and heredity. It is not possible to change heredity, difficult to change environment, but relatively easy to change food habits and lifestyle. Sthoulya is the nearest clinical entity for obesity in Ayurveda. For causation of Sthoulya, excessive intake of calories with a decreased expenditure is the main reason. In Ayurveda, obese persons are included under Asta Nindita purusha. The reason for difficult nature is the involvement of Tridosha and affliction of Saptadhatu.

Keyword – Pathyapathya, Sthoulya, Lifestyle, Food.

Introduction

In the recent years sthoulya has become the major leading cause for different vital diseases. This has caused due to junk foods, alcohol and sedentary lifestyles. One in every five Indian men and women is suffering from either overweight or is obese. According to WHO, worldwide obesity has been doubled since 1980. In 2014, more than 1.9 billion adults, 18 years and older were overweight and over 600 million were obese. 39% of adults aged 18 years and over were overweight in 2014 and 13% were obese. More to this, there are no specific signs or symptoms to diagnose obesity early viz. it can make big damage without one should ever feel a thing. Since we're all at risk for obesity, it's worth learning more about it and to fight it with ancient science of healthy lifestyle Ayurveda.

निदान

अव्यायाम दिवास्वप्न श्लेषालाहार सेविनः ।
मधुरोऽन्नरसः प्रायः स्नेहान्मेद प्रवर्र्धयेत् ॥1॥
मेदसाऽवृतमार्गत्वात् पुष्यन्त्यन्ये न घातवः ।
मेदस्तु चीयते तस्मादशक्तः सर्वकर्मसु ॥2॥
- मा. नि उ 34/1-2

Acharya Charaka has described Sthoulya is one among the Kapha, Vata, Medha is responsible factor for Sthoulya. Pathya recommended in Sthoulya are Purana Shaali, Shashtik Shaali, Takra. Apathya recommended in Sthoulya are Masha, Dadhi, and Taila. Ahara plays very important role, especially in the diseases like Sthoulya, Acharyas has listed numerous Pathya and Apathya for Sthoulya. In Ayurveda, obese persons are included under Asta Nindita purusha (Ati-Deerga, Ati-Hraswa, Ati-Sthoola, Ati-Krusha, Ati-Gura, Ati-Sweta, Ati- Roma and A-Roma). Pathya is referred to

the Ahara and Vihara, which causes pacification of the disease. Apathya is referred to the Ahara and Vihara, which causes complications and aggravate the disease.

पथ्यं पथोऽनपेतं यद्यच्चोक्तं मनसः प्रियम् |
यच्चाप्रियमपथ्यं च नियतं तत्र लक्षयेत् ||

-च. सु. 25/45

An important goal of Ayurveda is to maintain the health of the healthy person and to remove the imbalance of dosha, dhatu and mala vitiation of which are main cause of disease and improper ahara, vihara and achara are the main cause of vitiation of dosha, dhatu and mala. Pathyapathya Kalapana is very important in both healthy and diseased body because if person follows the pathyapathya Kalpana never needs any medicaments or treatment and if he is not following pathyapathya there is not any meaning of medicine in the diseased body also, in recent era due to improper lifestyle people get many lifestyle disorders like prameha, sthoulya, amavata, vatrakta, arsha, etc. This can be prevented or controlled by pathyapathya Kalapana which is given by Ayurveda in the form of Dinacharya, Ritucharya and ratricharya in which clearly mentioned that what should be done and what should be avoided by person to maintain the health. Food is the base and cause for the Strength, Complexion and Vitality of the living beings. Ahara can promote health as well as to control the disease. The benefits of food like health, strength, longevity, and energy are achieved only when the food is consumed by the person according to its Swabhava, Samyoga, Samskara, Matra, Desha and Kala. Otherwise, it will end up in manifestation of disease.

In our Ayurvedic Samhita in each disease with its treatment the regimen and pathyapathya for the disease given so here we try to conclude the pathyapathya for recent burning diseases as lifestyle disorders.

Aims & Objectives:

Ayurveda advocates healthy lifestyle through Ahara, Vihara, Oushada and different kinds of Karmas to prevent all type of diseases, by following virtuous Ahara as described in Ayurveda one can prevent himself from obesity and reduce its risks to develop various killer ailments which will be discussed here. Acharya Charaka has stressed upon the Guru and Atarpana dravya as a special diet for Sthoulya.

Materials & Methods:

- Literature: Brihatrayee, all available Ayurvedic classics, Modern available texts, Magazines, Journals & Research papers.
- Type of study: Review Study

Combined List of Pathya Ahara found in the disease Sthoulya according to Brihatrayee:

Varga	Aharadravya	English name
Anna varga	Purana Shali	Old variety of Rice
	Raktashali	Red variety of Rice
	Shasthika shali	Rice harvested in 60 days
	Yava	Barley
Jalavarga	Shruta Sheeta Jala	Lukewarm Water
	Panchkola shruta Jala	Water with Panchakola
	Shunti siddha jala	Ginger Water
Madyavarga	Purana Sidhu	Old Wine
Kanda varga	Lasuna	Garlic
	Sunthi	Dry Ginger
Ksheeravarga	Takra	Buttermilk

Shakavarga	Patola	Bottle gourd
	Karavellaka	Bitter gourd
	Shigru	Drumstick

Combined List of Apathya Ahara found in the disease Sthoulya according to Brihatrayee:

Varga	**Aharadravya**	**English name**
Anna varga	Navanna	New variety of Rice
	Masha	Black gram
	Taila	Oil
Jalavarga	Ati Sheeta Jala	Very Cold water
Madyavarga	Nutana Madya	New Wine
Kanda varga	Aluka	Potato
Ksheeravarga	Dadhi	Curd
Mamsavarga	Anupa Mamsa	Marshyland Animal meat

Showing ati sthula asta dosha:

Lakshana	**Meaning**	**Specific causes**
Aayusho hrasa	Reduced life span	As there is excessive fat accumulation in the person, there is poshana of only medo dhatu and no other dhatus
Javoparodha	Slow movements	Shaithilya (looseness), Saukumarya (softness), Gurutwa (heaviness)
Kricchra vyavayatha	Difficulty in sexual intercourse	Shukra abahutwa (reduced semen), medas avruta marga (obstruction of channels by medas)
Dourbalya	Weakness	Asamatvata dhatunaam (equilibrium of dhatus is lost)
Dourgandhya	Bad smell	Due to nature of medas and excessive sweating
Swedhaabadha	Excessive sweating	Sleshma samsargata (combined with kapha), vishyanditwa (liquification), Bahutvata (more quantity), Gurutvata (heavy)
Kshuth atimatra	Excessive hunger	Teekshnaagni (increased digestive power), prabutha koshtata vayu
Pipaasa atiyoga	Excessive thirst	Teekshnaagni (increased digestive power), prabutha koshtata vayu (presence of excess vata in koshta)

Discussion

Sthoulya is the nearest clinical entity for obesity in Ayurveda. For causation of Sthoulya, excessive intake of calories with a decreased expenditure is the main reason. In Ayurveda, obese persons are included under AstaNinditapurusha. The reason for difficult nature being the involvement of Tridosha and affliction of Saptadhatu. Therapeutic measures agreeable to the mind and senses promote tushti (mental satisfaction), urja (mental strength), and sukhopbhogata because of which the strength of disease get diminished The Food & Drinks which are useful for the body channels are termed as Pathya. On the contrary those having a deleterious effect on them are Apathya. Ayurveda deals with pathyavyavstha in very scientific way. Acharya Charaka has stressed upon the use of Guru and Atarpana drugs as a special regimen for Sthoulya, which is already described in Sthoulya Chikitsa. Hence Aharadravyas which are recommended as pathya for sthoulya can be included in regular diet in the form of preparations. For Example, Kulatta, Chanaka in the form of Yusha. Shunti in the form

of Shuntijala. Takra can be added with Ardraka. Vyanjanas can be prepared frequently using Vegetables like Patola, Karavellaka, Varthaka, Shigru will help in bringing out desired effect The planning of diet mentioned in our classical literature is very rational and based on certain principles. Lot of importance is given to the diet with regards to its processing, quality, quantity and so on, due consideration is given to the atmosphere physiological condition, status of health, digestion of the person while dealing with this issue. The diet should also be planned according to the age, season, habitat, and the preference of the person. The proper use of diet is not only preventing the disease but plays major role in the management of the disease. It is possible if one uses diet considering the tridosha, prakriti, satmya of person as well as panchbhautik condition of dietary substances. pathya regimen is also discussed in detail in Ayurveda which play an important role in prevention as well as cure the disease.

Conclusion

Lifestyle disorders such as sthoulya are outcome of mithya ahara and vihara. Mithya ahara is faulty diet and dietary habits and mithya vihara is faulty behavioral and mental regime. It is provoked by pragyaparadha and asatmya indriyartha samyoga. Not following dincharya and ritucharya, holding nonsupressible urges and not restraining suppressible urges, not following rules of dietetics, not indulging in any type of exercise and not making the balance between rest, sleep and physical activities are the reasons for production of lifestyle disorders. Ahara plays a major role in Swasthya Rakshana. by its nature of Pathya &Apathya Ahara can become Ayatana (reason or Nidana) for both Health & Sickness. Hence following appropriate Pathya and avoiding Apathya leads to better Health in case of Sthoulya. If one follows the rules of dietetics, sadvritta and undergoes samsodhana regularly and other preventive measures, he cannot fall prey to lifestyle disorders.

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