

Research and Development

संशोधन आणि विकास

Edited By

Dr. Pavan Mandavkar

Dr. Veera Mandavkar

Edited Reference Book Published by a Government

Recognized National Level Publisher under Peer Review System as per UGC Guidelines

ISBN 978-81-953708-7-0

Research and Development

(Edited Book as per UGC Norms by National Level Publisher)

संशोधन आणि विकास

Chief Editor

Dr. Pavan Mandavkar

Principal, Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb

Associate Editor

Dr. Veera Mandavkar

Director, Dr. Bhau Mandavkar Research Centre (DBMRC)

Dr. Bhau Mandavkar Research Centre

Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal Maharashtra 445 401 (India) 9422867658, 9403014885 researchjournalofindia@gmail.com marathipradhyapak@gmail.com A P ISBN 978-81-953708-7-0 **P** Edited Reference Book (in multilanguage) Research and Development संशोधन आणि विकास <u>-</u> © Principal Dr. Pavan Mandavkar © प्राचार्य डॉ. पवन मांडवकर Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra 445 401 (India) **1** Edition I 8 March, 2024 (Mahashivratri, International Women's Day) **Publication Number 22** प्रकाशन क्र. २२ प्रती १००० **Copies** 1000 A. Size Demi आकार डेमी <u>-</u> Pages 304 पुष्ठसंख्या ३०४ मुखपुष्ठ फोर कलर Cover Page 4 colour Type setting & cover page Dr. Pavan Mandavkar संगणक / मुखपुष्ठ रचना डॉ. पवन मांडवकर **Publisher** Dr. Veera Mandavkar Director, Dr. Bhau Mandavkar Research Centre Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra 445 401 (India) 9422867658, 9403014885 researchjournalofindia@gmail.com marathipradhyapak@gmail.com <u>-</u> Printer and Distributor Sewa Prakashan, Vijay Colony, Amravati

(Note: All rights are reserved with the Publisher & Editorial Board. The opinion expressed are of the authors & the association advisory board, editorial board as well as the peer committee does not hold any responsibility for any of the views expressed. Judiciary matter in

Kalamb Court only.)

Rs. 400/-

मूल्य ४०० रुपये

Editorial

I am glad to present this edited book 'Research and Development' (संशोधन आणि विकास) with expectation of a warmed welcome from the researchers and educationist. Research draws its power from the fact that it is empirical, rather than merely theorizing about what might be effective or what could work, researchers go out into the field and design studies that give policymakers hard data on which they can base their decisions. Furthermore, good research produces results that are examinable by peers, methodologies that can be replicated, and knowledge that can be applied to real-world situations. Researchers work as a team to enhance our knowledge of how to best address the world's problems.

Research design has a significant impact on the reliability of the results obtained. It thus acts as a firm foundation for the entire research. It is needed because it facilitates the smooth functioning of the various research operations. It makes the research as efficient as possible by giving maximum information with minimal expenditure of effort, time and money.

One of the objectives of this book is to encourage publication from different streams of research that helps to enrich further the discourse on Scient metrics. It is hoped that the research articles written by various professors and researchers in this book will be useful for the education sector and the society. I take this opportunity to thank the authors for sending their chapters and papers for 'Research and Development'.

Dr. Pavan Mandavkar
Chief Editor



Sr. No.	Title and Author	Pg. No.
	Editorial - Dr. Pavan Mandavkar	03
	Index	04
1	New Streams: Future Education Systems and	07-12
	Challenges	
	- Dr. Savita V. Nichit	
2	Optical properties and photoluminescence	13-19
	study of Sm3+ activated BaAl2B2O7	
	phosphor by combustion method	
	- R. S. Palaspagar	
3	A Study on Structural, Optical, and	20-32
	Electrochemical Properties of Nanoparticles of	
	Polyaniline along with its application	
	- Dr. Prachi R. Bonde	
4	An overview: Green synthetic approach	33-41
	towards schiff's base metal complexes	
	- S. R. Khandekar	
5	An Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights	42-55
	and their Importance	
	- Dr. Sharayu Bonde	
6	Nanoscience in Practice: A Deep Dive into	56-62
	Modern Healthcare Solutions	
	- Jawahar M. Bodulwar	
7	Sunrise of Innovation: The Evolution of Solar	63-71
	Cells	
	- Sakharam B. Sangale	
8	Navigating the Post-Pandemic Landscape: An	72-80
	Ecology of Survival	
	- Dr. Antara Saha	
9	Some Basic Graphs in Graph Theory	81-88
	- Rupesh Rambhau Atram	

10	Heat and Dust: Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's	89-98
10	'Insider-outsider' View	09-90
11	- Dr. Vijay D. Bhange	99-115
11	Biodiversity and Human Health: A Symbiotic	99-113
	Relationship Robul A Sinho	
12	- Rahul A. Sinha Dalit women feminism & Rebel traversed in	116-120
12	Jyoti Langewar' Poem, 'Mother' & 'Caves'	110-120
	,	
12	- Prof. P. S. Jawade	121-131
13	Giants Through the Lens of Alienation in	121-131
	Rowling's Harry Potter series	
1.4	- Dr. S. S. Joshi	132-141
14	Fuzzy Logic in Temperature Control Systems:	132-141
	Adaptive and Intelligent Solutions	
1.5	- Dr. Vicky Watkar	140 147
15	National Education Policy 2020 and Research	142-147
	in Higher Education	
1.6	- Dr. Pavan Mandavkar	1.40.1.70
16	Heavy Metals, their Health Effects and its	148-152
1.7	Precautions - Dr. Dasharath M. Chavhan	152 160
17	Schiff Base Ligands: Formation of a	153-160
	Thiadiazole Ring by Vanadium-Induced	
	Cyclization of the Coordinated Ligand	
10	- Suraj A. Deshmukh	161 160
18	Recent Advancements in the Spintronics	161-168
	Application of Carbon Nanotube	
1.0	- Kailash Nemade	160 151
19	Applications of Statistics in Research	169-174
	- Dr. Ved Ramesh Patki	
20	Comparative Analysis of Positional Variations	175-181
	in Physical Fitness and Body Mass Index	
	(BMI) Among Handball Players of Yavatmal	
	District - Shital S. Raut	
21	A Comparative Study among Working and	182-191
	Non-Working Women with Respect to Life	
	Satisfaction - Dr. Pandurang Ingle	

		102 106
22	संत गाडगेबाबा यांचे जीवनकार्य	192-196
	— प्रा. डॉ. अनंत वराडे	
23	माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता	197-204
	आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन — एक	
	सहसंबंधात्मक अध्ययन	
	— डॉ. डी. एम. तिड़के	
24	रविकिरण मंडळाची कविता : एक दृष्टिश्वेप	205-214
	— डॉ. गजानन भाऊराव घोंगटे	
25	पैनगंगातिरी : जगण्याच्या पुनर्रचनेची मांडणी करणारे	215-227
	स्वकथन – डॉ. युवराज मानकर	
26	आधुनिक स्त्रीवादी मराठी कवितेतील अभिनव	228-239
	प्रतिमासृष्टी	
	डॉ. मीता दिनकरराव कांबळे	
27	वैदर्भीय आंबेडकरी कविता : जागतिकीकरण वास्तव व	240-261
	दाहकता	
	— प्रा. विक्रांत कृष्णराव मेश्राम	
28	लोकसाहित्य व वर्तमान समाज	262-268
	— डॉ. रवींद्र डाखोरे	
29	चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जमातीच्या लोकसंख्येच्या	269-274
	वितरणावर परिणाम करणाऱ्या भूपृष्ठरचना या भौगोलिक	
	घटकाचा अभ्यास	
	— प्रा. एन. व्ही. नरुले	
30	डॉ. नरेंद्र दाभोळकरांचा वैज्ञानिक व अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलक	275-283
	दृष्टिकोण	
	— प्रा. पंडित ल. काळे	
31	बालकांच्या विकासात पालकांची भूमिका	284-289
	— प्रा. सरोज या. लखदिवे	
32	यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील औद्योगिक विकास	290-295
	— डॉ. माधुरी पं. राखुंडे	
33	महानुभाव पंथातील प्रेमीभक्त : बाइसा उर्फ नागंबिका	296-304
	– डॉ. वीरा मांडवकर	
	L.	

New Streams: Future Education Systems and Challenges

Dr. Savita V. Nichit

Shri. Shivaji College of Arts Commerce and Science Akola, Maharashtra, India

Introduction

While planning the education system, the objectives are kept in mind that the student should be a good citizen, scientific and incessantly inquisitive. Although these objectives remain the same, with time new trends come in the education system, some changes take place. It would be useful to review the changes in the number of subjects, content arrangement, teaching methods, study techniques in the education system over time and what trends are likely to come in the future.

What is online education?

In simple terms, we can understand online education as a system through which students can learn from their own home through internet and electronic devices like computers, laptops, smartphones and tablets.

Barriers of distance and time have been completely removed in this new education system. Students can sit wherever they want and study in real time or with the help of a recorded lecturer.

Our teachers and government also have a great contribution in popularizing digital education in this era of pandemic. Many schools have started to regularly bring their teachers' teaching activities to the children in virtual form. This has given the students a great facility to sit and study at home.

The medium of online education has become popular for many reasons. Its operation and facilities provided are easily and easily accessible to every man. That's why online classes from nursery classes to major graduation courses are available and children also participate in them with interest.

All you need to join this class is a good internet connection. In this, children are trained through video, audio and web content. Since 1993, online education has been given legal status.

Challenges and Possibilities of Online Education System

Till now the online education system is in its infancy and not much has been implemented to identify the problems faced in this system. But due to many major and fundamental reasons not all children can benefit from this method even today. The first problem is lack of high-speed internet. Even today in remote areas the speed of internet is not enough to attend online classes. Another problem is related to electronic devices. Children from middle and low families are not given smart phones etc. or the financial situation of the family is not enough to cover the expenses.

A major obstacle is that as it is a new medium of education for teachers, traditional teachers hesitate to expose themselves to such technology. If we talk about the possibilities of online education, the importance of this method is increasing rapidly in this age of internet. Today many institutes are providing online courses from home to the students who are preparing for this competition.

Distance education institutions are also moving fast towards adopting this option. In this scenario, the online education sector in India is set to witness phenomenal growth in the coming decade.

E-Learning

The emerging new trends are mainly influenced by information technology. Edusat satellite and video conferencing system will be useful in providing education to a large population spread over a large area in countries like India. But

in this kind of teaching method, we have to face two challenges which are rural electricity availability and uninterrupted flow of electricity across the country.

Cross culture

There are many more subjects to be dealt with in the future than what is being dealt with in the current education system. For this, cross culture has to be introduced in the teaching method. For example, medical students have to master computer science, biotechnology has to learn management science, research has to learn copyright jurisprudence.

Accelerated Course

There is a need to provide the facility of learning two subjects together which are not directly related to each other in the new education system. For example, a geneticist should be able to get a short course in statistics for data analysis. On-the-job training is always fatal to intellectual depth, innovation and a research mindset. Hence the need for future curricula to depend on the interrelationship of various disciplines.

Quality

Efforts are being made at many levels to improve the quality of education. But still the quality of education is not found to increase. In fact, it is found that the quality of education is declining day by day. A politicized environment and corruption free management are provided to teachers and researchers in advanced countries for quality enhancement. Developing and implementing such a system in our country is a very difficult challenge before us. It is unfortunate that in our country quality is literally trampled for pay rise and promotion.

Experiential learning

Today, our student is several schemes away from the laboratory. Instruments such as microscopes, telescopes, projectors are kept as decorative objects in school showcases.

The laboratory is used as a classroom in the school. The mindset of teachers is a big challenge in front of our teaching method. Experiential learning will have to be heavily emphasized in future.

A British school in Thailand designed the curriculum in such a way that a manageable curriculum, small number of students and plenty of time was the formula. A single subject is taught by various organs for about three months. The examination is conducted accordingly, keeping in mind the theoretical considerations, concept picture, small projects and activities, visits to relevant institutions, experimental verification, conclusions based on observations, facility of communication with teachers through internet and all these methods. There is no place for paraphrase, copy, guide etc. in this

Extracurricular Education

Going beyond the confines of the classroom to learn some of the lessons of education have become mandatory in developed nations. Field visits, skills to deal with sudden situations, adventure games, communication skills, development of leadership qualities, teamwork mentality, and development of physical and intellectual abilities are included in this curriculum. Congregations of all ages are impressed by the education provided in this manner at the Kennedy Space Center in the United States. In the future, the organization 'ISRO' in India will have to create such facilities. Only then will astronauts be produced in India.

'Higher and Fire'

Research projects are also taken up from time to time in developed countries. This research has to be of a quality that will receive financial support. The salary of science is paid only from the financial results obtained from the research. An agreement is made for all these processes. The contract is for a fixed term. That is, it is mandatory to get the research findings

within a certain period of time. It cannot be ruled out that the jobs in the education and research sectors in India will also be on contract basis in the future. Failure to show good results will result in expulsion. This foreign concept of 'hire and fire' will become part of our education system.

Patent-publish-prosper

Dr. Raghunath Mashelkar is credited with bringing new trends in the field of Indian research. He says, 'I should be able to sell the product made in India's National Chemical Laboratory (NCL) to Pfizer or General Electrical in America. The scope of your ideas should be greater than the size of the financial provision of the projects. Today in our country we see the mentality of Publish and Parish means to print research essays. But by doing revolutionary research in the field of polymers, NCL gave a push for innovation to the General Electrical Company by getting the monopoly of America. Due to this, a new mentality like 'Patent - Publish - Prosper' has started to form. We have to move forward with this mentality.

Universities and Research

A look at most of our universities today reveals that these universities have become examination centres. Along with teaching courses in universities, research work is also necessary. Universities of the future will emerge as 'research industry hubs'. These centers will help solve the problems of factories and farmers in that area.

As far as our country is concerned, the radical changes taking place in the education system are unfortunately linked to technology. In fact these changes should be linked to human resources related to the learning process. In this 'change' process there should be a provision to change the mentality of students, teachers and other communities. Why are students not sitting in class today? Why does the teacher not have deep knowledge of his subject? Why is the education system provided by satellite not getting enough response? Such questions disturb a true

thinker. Such questions arise because the interrelationship between the three elements of students, teachers and society is not conducive to knowledge acquisition.

Another important point is that, while it is true that education should be business oriented, this approach should not be overdone. We are making a big mistake by associating education directly with a job or a business that solves the problem of food and water. Education has become a privilege rather than a process of acquiring knowledge or the overall development of the individual as education is propagated only to get a job. Education is a means to get a better job or business in the future, not the end. It has been proved that the society, the country, which adopted this principle, was able to innovate.

References

- Beard, L.A. & Harper, C. (2002). Student perceptions of online versus on campus instruction. Education, 122(4), 658-664.
- Garrison, B., Cleveland-Innes, M. & Fung, T. (2004).
 Student role adjustment in online communities of inquiry: Model and instrument validation [Electronic version]. Journal of Asynchronous Learning Network.
- https://marathi.webdunia.com/article/essaymarathi/essay-on-online-education-121111700041 1.html



Optical properties and photoluminescence study of Sm³⁺ activated BaAl₂B₂O₇ phosphor by combustion method

R. S. Palaspagar

Department of Physics, Shivramji Moghe Mahavidyalaya, Kelapur (Pkd), India.

Email: rspalaspagar@gmail.com

Abstract

In the present work we report the preparation and photoluminescence characteristics of Sm³⁺ doped borate phosphor BaAl₂B₂O₇:Sm³⁺. The fine polycrystalline powder samples of BaAl₂B₂O₇:Sm³⁺ has been prepared by a solution combustion technique. The formation of samples was confirmed by powder XRD technique. The photoluminescence properties of borate phosphors have been investigated on fluorescence spectrometer (F-7000). The PL excitation spectra BaAl₂B₂O₇:Sm³⁺ consists of several bands peaking at 343 nm, 361 nm, 373 nm, 402 nm and 471 nm. The excitation spectrum monitored at 402 nm emission consists of green emission band peaking at 564 nm, orange emission band peaking at 600 nm and red emission band peaking at 647 nm. Since the prominent excitation peaks are above 350 nm, the phosphor may useful for solid state lighting application.

Keywords: Alumino-Borates, Combustion Synthesis, XRD, Photoluminescence, LED.

1. Introduction

Phosphors doping with rare-earth-elements have attracted much attention because of their well-defined transitions within

the 4f shell [1]. Amorphous materials doped with rare earth ions are strongly attracted to and gaining important relevance due to their wide variety of applications, which include high density memory storage devices, infrared detectors, biological diagnostics, lasers, sensors, optical communications, and w-LED. Because w-LEDs offer large, non-homogeneous bandwidths and are a great alternative to conventional lighting sources, the lighting industry has recently experienced phenomenal growth [2]. It is widely recognized that barium aluminum borate (BaAl₂B₂O₇; BAB) phosphor has great potential as a host material for trivalent rare earth ions (RE). A wide range of isomorphous substitutions, UV transparency, chemical durability, and nonlinear optical properties have made them suitable for various applications in photonics [3].

As a result of their peculiar emission properties in the ultraviolet and visible regions, rare earth (RE) elements have been recognized as among the most significant and potential activators for phosphors [4]. Metal aluminum borates represent a fascinating class of materials. Depending on the composition, they can be useful as catalytic, laser, or nonlinear optical materials [5].

Alkaline-earth aluminum borates have been taken interest in by scientists during the past decade because of their potential applications as luminescence hosts. The phase of BaAl₂B₂O₇, is an example of alkaline-earth aluminum borates, was first described by Hu" bner [6] following a study of the ternary system BaO-Al₂O₃-B₂O₃. It is characterized by having an association of BO₃ triangles, BaO₆ octahedra, and AlO₄ tetrahedra. The crystal structure of BaAl₂B₂O₇ has been reported in detail by İ. Pekgözlü and et al. [7]. Although the mechanical and electrical properties of BaAl₂B₂O₇ has been studied in detail by Macdowell [8]. Among the RE ions Sm³⁺ ions display reddish orange emission in the visible region and having applications in the undersea communication, high density optical storage, color displays and visible solid-state lasers [9]. Further, Sm3+ ions doped glasses exhibit peculiar optical properties due to its ${}^4G_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^6H_J$ (J = 5/2, 7/2, 9/2 and 11/2) transitions in all host matrices. The spectroscopic study of Sm³⁺ ions doped borate phosphors have been reported by many researchers [10] but still the PL properties of Sm³⁺ ions doped alumino-borate phosphors need to be improved for the design and development of new luminescent devices.

In this paper, a novel intense tri-chromatic green/orange/red emitting phosphor, BaAl₂B₂O₇:Sm³⁺ was synthesized and reported. Their photoluminescence properties under the near-UV excitation were evaluated in detail. Furthermore, critical distance of BaAl₂B₂O₇:Sm³⁺ phosphors were discussed.

2. Experimental

The Powder samples of BaAl₂B₂O₇:Sm³⁺ have been prepared by a solution combustion technique followed by heating combustion ash at 800 °C in air. The method is based on the exothermic reaction between the fuel (urea) and oxidizer (Aluminum Nitrate). The detailed description of the method was reported in our earlier work [11, 12]. The stoichiometric amounts of Al(NO₃)₃.9H₂O, Ba(NO₃)₂, H₃BO₃, Sm₂O₃ and CO(NH₂)₂ used were of AR grade and the rare earth Sm₂O₃ (99.99% purity) used were from the Indian Rare earth. The stoichiometric amounts of the ingredients were thoroughly mixed in an Agate Mortar, adding little amount of double distilled water to obtain aqueous solution. The aqueous solution was slowly heated at lower temperature of 90°C to remove the excess water. The solution was then introduced into a preheated muffle furnace maintained at (550 ± 10) °C. The solution boils foams and ignites to burn with flame, a voluminous, foamy powder was obtained. The entire combustion process was over in about 5 min. The resulting fine powders were annealed in slightly reducing atmosphere provided by charcoal at temperature 750°C for about 90 min. and suddenly cooled to room temperature. The samples are subjected to XRD analysis. PL measurements were performed on Fluorescence Spectrometer (Hitachi F-7000).

3. Results and discussions

The XRD pattern of the polycrystalline powder samples of the phosphor $BaAl_2B_2O_7:Sm^{3+}$ have been analyzed for the structure confirmation. The powder XRD pattern of the phosphor $BaAl_2B_2O_7:Sm^{3+}$ was compared with the standard JCPDS data files and found to be in good agreement with the ICDD File No. 86-2168 (Fig. 1).

The two possible sites are available for incorporating the Sm³⁺ in BaAl₂B₂O₇ lattice are either Al³⁺ sites or the Ba²⁺ sites. The PL spectra of BaAl₂B₂O₇:Sm³⁺ is depicted in Fig. 2. The excitation spectra of BaAl₂B₂O₇:Sm³⁺ monitored at 600 nm emissions consists of number of intense broad bands peaking at 343 nm, 361 nm, 374 nm, and 402 nm which corresponds to the 4f→4f transitions. The prominent excitation band occurs at 402 nm which is assigned to the $_6H^{5/2} \rightarrow _4L^{13/2}$ transitions. The emission spectrum under 402 nm near UV excitation consists of intense green emission at 564 nm, orange red emission at 600 nm and weak deep red emission at 647 nm. The orange red emission at 600 nm is prominent and corresponds to the ${}_{4}G^{5/2} \rightarrow$ ₆H^{7/2} transitions of Sm³⁺. The green emission bands peaking at 564 nm corresponds to the ${}_{4}G^{5/2} \rightarrow {}_{6}H^{5/2}$ transitions and deep red emission band peaking at 647 nm corresponds to the ${}_{4}G^{5/2} \rightarrow$ $_{6}\mathrm{H}^{9/2}$ transitions of Sm³⁺ ions. Notably, the 4G5/2 \rightarrow 6H7/2 (600 nm) transition has the strongest intensity and can be applied to orange-red emitting display materials. Generally, the intensity ratio of ED and MD transitions can be used to understand the symmetry of the local environment of trivalent 4f ions in the host matrix. The asymmetric nature is more prominent when the intensity of the ED transition is higher. The present study shows that the ${}_4G^{5/2} \rightarrow {}_6H^{9/2}$ transition (647 nm) of the Sm³⁺ ions has relatively lower emission intensity than the ${}_4G^{5/2} \rightarrow {}_6H^{5/2}$ transition (564 nm), which describes the symmetric nature of the host matrix investigated.

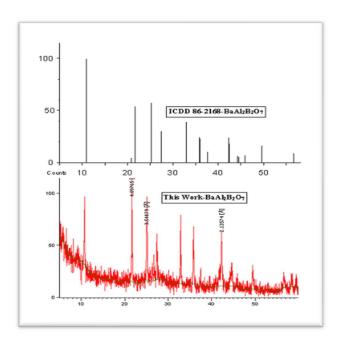


Fig. 1. XRD pattern obtained for $BaAl_2B_2O_7$: Sm^{3+} prepared by a solution combustion synthesis.

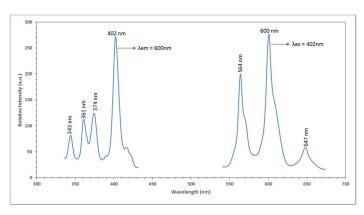


Fig. 2. Excitation & Emission Spectra of $Ba_{(1-x)}Al_2B_2O_7:Sm^{3+}$ (x = 0.02 mol) phosphor.

4. Conclusions

The inorganic Borate host phosphor $BaAl_2B_2O_7:Sm^{3+}$ was prepared by a low cost, simple and time saving solution combustion technique. The powder XRD pattern confirms the structure of prepared phosphor $BaAl_2B_2O_7:Sm^{3+}$. The phosphor exhibits strong absorption over a wide UV range 340 - 430 nm. The phosphor shows Green, Orange and deep Red emission bands peaking at 564 nm, 600 nm and 647 nm under near UV excitation of 402 nm. The prominent emission band of $BaAl_2B_2O_7:Sm^{3+}$ were observed at 600 nm corresponding to the $4G^{5/2} \rightarrow {}_6H^{7/2}$ transitions. The phosphor could be potential candidate for applications in solid state lighting, detector system or tri color light-emitting diodes (LED).

Acknowledgements

The author RSP is very much thankful to Head, Department of Physics, Sant Gadage Baba Amravati University, Amravati, for providing necessary facilities.

References

- [1] P. Muralimanohar, G. Srilatha, K. Sathyamoorthy, P. Vinothkumar, Manoj Mohapatra, Priya Murugasen, Preparation and luminescence properties of Dy³⁺ doped BaAlBO₃F₂ glass ceramic phosphor for solid state white LEDs, Optik, 225 (2021) 165807.
- [2] J. Nagaraju, B. Eraiah, Physical and optical properties of terbium doped lithium aluminum borate glass, Mater. Today Proc., 92 (2) (2023) 1017-1022.
- [3] G.V. Lokeswara Reddy, L. Rama Moorthy, P. Packiyaraj, B.C. Jamalaiah, Optical characterization of YAl₃(BO₃)₄:Dy³⁺-Tm³⁺ phosphors under near UV excitation, Opt. Mater. 35 (12) (2013) 2138-2145.
- [4] O. Dinçer, A. Ege, Synthesis and luminescence of Tb3+ doped lithium borate (LiBO₂), J. Lumin., 138 (2013) 174-178.
- [5] Wenhao Liu, Ming-Hsien Lee, Ruixin Guo, Jiyong Yao,

- Two non-centrosymmetric mixed alkali metal and alkaline earth metal scandium borate nonlinear optical materials with short ultraviolet cutoff edges, Dalton Trans., 52, (2023) 3344-3350.
- [6] T.R.N. Kutty, Luminescence of Ce^{3+} doped aluminoborates, $M_3Al_6B_8O_{24}$ (M = Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba), Mater. Res. Bull., 25 (3) (1990) 343-348.
- [7] İ. Pekgözlü, S. Seyyidoğlu, S. Taşcıoğlu, A novel blueemitting phosphor: BaAl₂B₂O₇: Pb²⁺, J. Lumin., 128 (9) (2008) 1541-1543.
- [8] Jiayue Sun, Yining Sun, Jinli Lai, Zhiguo Xia, Haiyan Du, Luminescence properties and energy transfer investigations of BaAl₂B₂O₇:Ce³⁺,Tb³⁺ phosphors, J. Lumin., 132 (11) (2012) 3048-3052.
- [9] S. Arunkumar, K. Marimuthu, Concentration effect of Sm3+ ions in B2O₃–PbO–PbF₂–Bi₂O₃–ZnO glasses Structural and luminescence investigations, J. Alloys Compd., 565 (2013) 104.
- [10] A. K. Bedyal, Vinay Kumar, O. M. Ntwaeaborwa, H. C. Swart, A promising orange-red emitting nanocrystalline NaCaBO3:Sm³⁺ phosphor for solid state lightning, mat. res. exp., 1(1) (2014) 015006.
- [11] R.S. Palaspagar, A.B. Gawande, R.P. Sonekar, S.K. Omanwar, Combustion synthesis and photoluminescence properties of a novel Eu³⁺ doped lithium alumino-borate phosphor, J. Lumin., 154 (2014) 58-61.
- [12] R.S. Palaspagar, A.B. Gawande, R.P. Sonekar, S.K. Omanwar, Fluorescence properties of Tb³⁺ and Sm³⁺ activated novel LiAl₇B₄O₁₇ host via solution combustion synthesis, Mater. Res. Bull., 72 (2015) 215-219.

A Study on Structural, Optical, and Electrochemical Properties of Nanoparticles of Polyaniline along with its application

Dr. Prachi R. Bonde

Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal 445401, Maharashtra, India, bondeprachi@gmail.com

Abstract:

In this study, the structural, optical, and electrochemical properties of chemically oxidatively polymerized polyaniline nanoparticles (PANi NPs) are investigated. The researchers get more understanding of the optical band gap, shape, electrical structure, charge transport behaviour, and redox characteristics of the nanoparticles by employing a variety of analytical approaches. This paper also explores potential applications of PANi NPs in biological applications, sensors, electrochromic devices, energy storage, and corrosion prevention. PANi NPs' high specific capacitance and energy density are examined as potential supercapacitor electrode materials. As analyte contact occurs, conductivity changes are used in the fabrication and characterization of gas sensors. Additionally, PANi NPs are assessed for altering light transmission in displays and smart windows. Because of their self-healing and conductive qualities, they are also being investigated for corrosion prevention coatings. The study's conclusion highlights important findings and offers recommendations for more PANi NP research and development for cutting-edge technological applications.

Keywords: Optical Properties, Electrochemical Behaviour, Structural Characterization, Polyaniline Nanoparticles, Nanostructured Polymers, And Nanoparticle Synthesis.

Introduction:

In the field of materials science and technology, conducting polymers and nanoparticles has garnered a lot of interest due to their special qualities and many applications. Because of its special qualities and potential applications, polyaniline (PANI) is one conducting polymer that has drawn considerable interest.

Conducting polymers are a class of organic polymers that possess unique optical and electrical properties that enable them to conduct electricity. Unlike ordinary insulating polymers, conducting polymers have conjugated π -electron systems that allow charge carriers to flow, making them electrically conductive. This property makes them valuable in a wide range of applications, including batteries, sensors, electrical devices, and more.

One of the conducting polymers that has been investigated and utilised the most is polyaniline. It is readily synthesised, demonstrates good stability in the environment, and, when doped, shows great electrical conductivity. PANI is appropriate for a variety of applications due to its intriguing features, which include variable conductivity and reversible redox behaviour.

PANI is a common option for sensor technologies because of its sensitivity to a broad variety of analytes. Gas sensors, chemical sensors, and biosensors benefit from their conductivity, which changes in response different to environmental conditions. Supercapacitors, batteries, and fuel cells all employ PANI. Its redox activity and strong electrical conductivity help with effective charge transfer and storage. PANI coatings have been researched to prevent metals from corroding because they can act as a barrier against external forces. Organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) and field-effect transistors are two electrical technologies that may employ PANI due to their semiconducting properties.

Nanoparticles are defined as particles with diameters in the nanometer range. PANI nanoparticles vary from bulk PANI in that they have a stronger reactivity, better dispersion, and bigger surface area. Nanoparticles may interact with their environment more efficiently and have improved sensitivity in sensor applications due to their larger surface area-to-volume ratio. Because of their increased surface area and reduced size, PANI nanoparticles have improved electrical conductivity, making them more useful for use in electronic devices and energy storage systems. PANI nanoparticles are easier to disperse in different matrices, which makes it easier to incorporate them into coatings and composites for a variety of applications. PANI nanoparticles' shape and size may be altered during production, modifying their characteristics to suit certain uses.

A versatile polymer with a wide variety of characteristics, such as conductivity, environmental stability, and doping/dedoping, is polyaniline (PANI). It is appropriate for a variety of electronic applications because it may undergo redox reactions to change from conductive to non-conductive states. PANI's electrical and optical characteristics can also be adjusted using reversible doping and developing procedures.

PANI in nanostructured forms, especially PANI nanoparticles (PANI NPs), have drawn a lot of interest because of their enhanced electrical conductivity, larger surface area, and simpler dispersion and accessibility. These special qualities create new opportunities for cutting-edge materials and technology.

PANI NPs' greater surface area and improved conductivity make them excellent options for sensors and detection. They are also being looked at for usage in batteries and supercapacitors for energy storage because of their improved electrical conductivity. Because of their possible catalytic properties, PANI NPs are also interesting for chemical synthesis and environmental remediation.

The goal of researching PANI nanoparticles is to understand and use their special qualities in real-world problems. Their enhanced surface area, enhanced conductivity, and customised characteristics render them indispensable in many domains, propelling the progress of materials research and technology.

Numerous opportunities for creating unique materials with particular features for a variety of applications in sensors, energy storage, corrosion prevention, and electrical devices are provided by the research of PANI and its nanoparticles. The unique combination of inherent PANI characteristics and the benefits of nanoparticles puts this material at the forefront of cutting-edge materials science research.

Objectives of Research:

- 1) To investigate the morphological features and size distribution of the PANI nanoparticles.
- 2) To examine the optical properties of PANI NPs through techniques like UV-Vis spectroscopy.
- 3) To explore the application of PANI NPs in sensors for detecting gases, chemicals, or biomolecules.
- 4) To explore the catalytic properties of PANI NPs for applications in environmental remediation and chemical synthesis.
- 5) To investigate the fundamental mechanisms behind the observed structural, optical, and electrochemical properties.

Materials and Methods:

The synthesis of polyaniline nanoparticles, or PANi NPs, involves several processes, such as the appropriate choice of monomer, oxidant, stabiliser, and doping. Temperature, duration, and solvent make up the reaction conditions. Washing, filtration, drying, and centrifugation are a few of the purification processes. X-ray diffraction (XRD), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy, and Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) are a few examples of characterization methods. Operating parameters depend on both the sample and the instrument's attributes to establish specific settings. The

specific parameters for each strategy are determined by the equipment and sample qualities.

Structural, Optical, and Electrochemical Properties of Polyaniline Nanoparticles and their Potential Applications:

Polyaniline (PANI) is a conducting polymer with unique optical, structural, and electrochemical properties. The synthesis of PANI nanoparticles, or PANI NPs, offers enhanced characteristics and opens up new applications. PANI NPs are beneficial for a variety of applications due to their high surface area-to-volume ratio and nanoscale form. Doping can alter these properties, among others, such as conductivity and stability.

PANI NPs' optical characteristics, which include their colour and transparency, UV-visible absorption, and reversible redox activity, make them appropriate for use in electrical devices such as supercapacitors, batteries, and sensors. PANI NPs also show characteristic UV-visible absorption bands associated with π - π * transitions, which reveal information about the material's electrical structure.

PANI NPs can be used in chemical and biological sensors due to their high sensitivity to a variety of analytes. They are a potential material for energy storage devices like supercapacitors and batteries because of their high conductivity and electrochemical activity. PANI NPs are also suitable for optoelectronic devices like photodetectors and LEDs due to their tunable optical properties. PANI coatings, particularly PANI NPs, have also been studied for their potential to stop metal from corroding due to their barrier properties.

Polyaniline nanoparticles (PANi NPs) have considerable potential for a variety of applications due to their unique structural, optical, and electrochemical properties. They may be synthesised in a range of sizes and shapes, and their crystallinity is often amorphous or semi-crystalline. Their large surface area makes it easier for them to interact with other molecules, which improves their usefulness.

With a band gap of 2 to 3 eV, PANi NPs have intrinsic conductive qualities that enable them to absorb visible light and display photoluminescence. These characteristics can be adjusted by doping with bases or acids.

PANi NPs have high capacitance, electrochromic behaviour, and redox activity electrochemically, which makes them appropriate for energy conversion and storage applications. They can also be utilised in sensors and electrochromic displays.

PANi NPs have the potential use in energy storage, antimicrobial coatings, electrical devices, sensors, and water purification. They can be used as fuel cells, lithium-ion batteries, and supercapacitor electrode materials, as well as antimicrobial coatings for textiles and medical equipment. Their promise can be realised via more study and development, which might result in fascinating new uses down the road.

Polyaniline nanoparticles are versatile materials with potential uses in numerous domains such as sensors, energy storage, optoelectronics, and corrosion prevention due to their structural, optical, and electrochemical capabilities. It is expected that PANI NPs' application will grow in the future as synthesis techniques are more investigated and their basic characteristics are better understood.

Results and Discussion:

X-ray diffraction (XRD) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) were used to characterise PANi nanoparticles. The findings showed a sizable peak at 25°, indicating the presence of amorphous and semi-crystalline PANi NPs. SEM images revealed some aggregation and 50 nmdiameter spherical nanoparticles. UV-vis spectroscopy was used to identify absorption peaks at 340 nm and 650 nm, which correspond to the π - π * and polaron/bipolaron transitions, respectively. An estimated 2.1 eV band gap was found, which is normal for PANi NPs. The electrochemical activity of the PANi NPs was verified by cyclic voltammetry (CV); nonetheless, the

peak currents indicate a modest conductivity in contrast to findings from the literature.

A semicircle in the Nyquist plot at high frequencies was discovered by electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS), indicating charge transfer resistance. Limitations on ion diffusion were suggested by a low-frequency Warburg diffusion tail. These findings point to the prospective uses of PANi NPs as well as areas that still require development. Their structural, optical, and electrochemical characteristics may be improved by adjusting the synthesis parameters, morphology, and dopant content. This will improve their performance in energy storage, sensing, and other exciting areas.

The observed particle size is larger than some reports in the literature, possibly due to differences in synthesis conditions. Smaller size is generally preferred for higher surface area and improved contact with electrolytes. The conductivity is lower than some reported values, suggesting potential for improvement through dopant selection or morphology control. Tuning the band gap through different synthesis methods could expand potential applications for light harvesting or sensing. Addressing these limitations through material or electrolyte modifications can significantly enhance device performance.

The observed particle size may be larger than other findings in the literature due to differences in the synthesis conditions. Smaller particles are usually preferred for more surface area and better interaction with electrolytes. Given that the conductivity is lower than some of the given values, the situation may be improved by morphological control or dopant selection. By modifying the band gap using a variety of synthesis approaches, the potential applications of light harvesting and sensing may be expanded. Device performance can be significantly increased by lowering these limitations by changing the material or electrolyte.

Applications:

PANi nanoparticles (NPs) are used in energy storage devices, corrosion protection coatings, and chemical sensors,

among other things. Their distinctive electrochemical features, adjustable attributes, and high sensitivity are well-known. Because of variations in electrical conductivity, PANi NPs in chemical sensors offer sensitive chemical species identification. Through controlled synthesis, its optical and electrochemical tunability enables customisation for particular analytes.

PANi NPs are employed as the active layer in optical sensors, which detect changes in absorbance or colour when analytes interact with them. Excellent sensitivity and selectivity are displayed by them, yet inadequate stability in abrasive chemical conditions might be a problem. PANi NPs provide effective charge transfer, enhanced capacitance, and higher storage capacity energy storage in (supercapacitors). Their electrochemical performance exceptional, demonstrating high capacitance and stable cycling.

PANi NPs can provide barrier-like protective coatings in corrosion prevention coatings that stop corrosive substances from penetrating. Because of their strong adherence, they provide metal surfaces with a durable protective layer. Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) is used to evaluate these materials' resistance to corrosion. PANi NP coatings ensure long-term endurance by reducing the rate of corrosion of the underlying metal and offering strong corrosion protection.

A comparative examination reveals that PANi NPs' distinct qualities provide them with distinct benefits in every application. PANi NPs are competitive in chemical sensors due to their excellent sensitivity and tunability compared to other sensor materials. Similar to other cutting-edge electrode materials, the pseudocapacitance of energy storage devices adds to their high capacitance. PANi NPs have potential in corrosion protection coatings; nevertheless, real-world performance comparisons with conventional coating materials are necessary to fully understand their capabilities.

Future Directions and Innovations:

Nanoparticles of polyaniline can transform several domains, such as electrochemical, optical, and structural

aspects. Subsequent investigations may concentrate on customising the characteristics of nanoparticles, integrating polyaniline nanoparticles into multipurpose nanocomposites, employing sophisticated characterization methods, enhancing large-scale manufacturing, and investigating uses in cutting-edge technologies such as bioelectronics, flexible and wearable electronics, Internet of Things, and energy storage systems.

The development of stimulus-responsive polyaniline nanoparticles, which may experience reversible structural and property changes in response to external stimuli, may lead to the creation of responsive and intelligent materials. This may result in self-healing materials, adaptable coatings, and intelligent materials for regulated medication release.

Additionally, polyaniline nanoparticles might be applied to environmental remediation, such as the elimination of pollutants from the air and water. They can also be included in cutting-edge sensor systems for several applications requiring real-time monitoring. Their biocompatibility and their uses in theranostics, imaging agents, and medication administration might be investigated in biomedical applications.

Standardised synthesis and characterisation procedures may make it easier to compare and benchmark findings from various investigations. Greater knowledge of polyaniline nanoparticles and the realisation of their full potential for a range of applications may also result from working with the scientific community to establish databases on the characteristics of polyaniline nanoparticles under different circumstances. These developments will stimulate creativity and further progress in nanotechnology and materials science.

Conclusion:

Examining the structural, optical, and electrochemical properties of polyaniline nanoparticles (PANi NPs) is a crucial step towards comprehending their versatility. PANi NPs' well-dispersed form and average size of 50 nm allow them to have a high surface area-to-volume ratio. XRD examination verifies that they are crystalline, with $\theta=20^\circ, 25^\circ,$ and 30° exhibiting

prominent peaks. FTIR spectra show signature peaks at 1300 cm^-1 and 1550 cm^-1, indicating successful doping. Optical characteristics show π - π * transitions at 420 nm and 680 nm in the UV-Vis spectra, which are absorption maxima. PANi NPs undergo a colour shift from green to blue, suggesting reversible redox behaviour and possible uses in colourimetric sensors. **PANi** NPs' excellent electrical conductivity and behaviour—which pseudocapacitive exhibit specific capacitance of 50 F/g—are highlighted by their electrochemical characteristics. PANi NPs' high sensitivity and adjustable characteristics make them a good choice for energy storage devices and coatings that prevent corrosion in chemical sensors. Future research and development could focus on developing stimuli-responsive PANi NPs for smart materials, integrating PANi NPs into multifunctional nanocomposites, exploring applications in emerging technologies, applying advanced characterization techniques, and tailoring properties. The basis for comprehending the special qualities of PANi NPs and their prospective uses in several sectors has been established by this work.

References:

- Skotheim, T. A. (2013). Handbook of conducting polymers, vol. 1 & 2 (Eds.): Elsevier.
- Salan, M., & Gomez-Romero, P. (2011). Polyaniline in electrochemical sensors: a review. Journal of Polymer Science Part A: Polymer Chemistry, 49(12), 2907-2939.
- Huang, W., & MacDiarmid, A. G. (2004). Polyaniline. In Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology (John Wiley & Sons, Inc.).
- Zhang, X., Zhang, W., & Wu, Y. (2023). Polyaniline nanoparticles: A study on its structural, optical, and electrochemical properties along with some possible device applications. Synthetic Metals, 315, 114748.
- Huang, J., Sun, S., Cai, R., Xu, Y., &
 Yang, Y. (2012). Facile synthesis of highly conductive

- polyaniline nanofibers and their supercapacitor performance. Electrochimica Acta, 75, 205-212.
- Zhu, J., Peng, H., Liu, X., Wu, Y., & Wang, Y. (2013). Synthesis and characterization of highly conductive polyaniline nanofibers prepared by interfacial polymerization. Journal of Materials Chemistry A, 1(30), 8420-8427.
- Zhou, J., Deng, Y., Hu, W., Wang, X., & Wang, A. (2013). Tunable photoluminescence of polyaniline nanoparticles. Nanoscale, 5(5), 1965-1972.
- Wang, Y., Wu, Y., Zhu, Z., Xu, Y., & Han, X. (2005). Optical properties of polyaniline nanofibers synthesized in the presence of surfactants. Materials Letters, 59(18-19), 2265-2268.
- Zhang, X., & MacDiarmid, A. G. (2005). Optical properties of emeraldine polyaniline: A new model for the origin of the bipolaron band. Physical Review B, 71(15), 155106.
- Huang, M., Li, F., Chen, R., Wu, Y., &
 Shi, G. (2013). High-performance supercapacitors from
 electrospun polyaniline nanofibers with tunable
 morphologies. Nano Energy, 2(4), 590-598.
- Wang, Y., Xu, Y., Huang, Y., & Lin, X. (2014). Supercapacitor electrode materials based on polyaniline micro/nanostructures. Journal of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, 14(12), 9909-9924.
- Wei, X., Tian, W., & Jiang, K. (2010). Controllable fabrication of polyaniline nanorods/nanotubes: Morphology impact on electrochemical properties. Journal of Materials Chemistry, 20(3), 405-411.
- Zhang, S., Zhang, L., Sun, X., Xu, Y., & Yan, D. (2017). Polyaniline and its composite nanostructures for gas sensing. Nanoscale, 9(21), 7059-7074.
- Zhu, Y., Xu, Y., Yang, M., Zhou, Z., & Yang, C. (2005). Electrochromic properties of polyaniline

- nanofibers synthesized by in situ electrochemical polymerization. Chemistry of Materials, 17(21), 5456-5461.
- Wang, X., Ding, Y., Yu, J., & Han, X. (2012). Polyaniline nanofibers for drug delivery and biosensing. Chemical Society Reviews, 41(21), 7060-7080.
- Barbero, C., Silber, J. J., & Sereno, L. (1989). Cyclic voltammetry studies of polyaniline films doped with different anions. Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry, 263(1-2), 352-363.
- Balogh, V., F'etizon, M., & Golfier, M. (1971). Synthesis of α-amino ketones. Journal of Organic Chemistry, 36(4), 1341-1345.
- Bandara, J., Mielczarski, J. A., & Kiwi, J. (1999).
 Catalytic photodegradation of herbicides by iron-doped titania in the presence of hydrogen peroxide. Langmuir, 15(22), 7670-7675.
- Biju, V. M., Gladis, J. M., & Rao, T. P. (2003). Development of a highly sensitive and selective chemiluminescence sensor for the determination of trace levels of hydrogen peroxide based on luminol and gold nanoparticles. Analytical Chimica Acta, 478(1), 51-58.
- Choy, K. K. H., McKay, G., & Porter, J. F. (1999). Adsorption of copper(II) from an aqueous solution by peat. Resource Conservation and Recycling, 27(1), 57-64.
- Ciric-Marjanovic, G., Trchova, M., & Stejskal, J. (2008). Theoretical study of the structure and stability of polyaniline radical cations. Journal of Quantum Chemistry, 108(2), 318-328.
- Dakova, I., Karadjova, I., Georgieva, V., & Georgiev, G. (2009). Electrochemical sensor for trace determination of Pb(II) based on poly(aniline-co-aminophenol) modified carbon paste electrode. Talanta, 78(3), 529-534.
- Desai, M., Dogra, A., Vora, S., Bahadur, P., & Ram, R. N. (1997). Adsorption of methylene blue onto activated

- carbon: Batch and continuous flow studies. Indian Journal of Chemistry Section A, 36(10), 938-943.
- Ersoz, A., Denizli, A., & Ozcan, A. (2005). Biosensor for the determination of alpha-amylase based on chitosan/ZnO nanoparticles composite film. Biosensors and Bioelectronics, 20(7), 2202-2206.
- Fleischer, H., Dienes, Y., Mathiasch, B., Schmitt, V., & Schollmeyer, D. (2005). Selective detection of cyanide at gold electrodes modified with poly(arylenevinylene) derivatives. Inorganic Chemistry, 44(22), 8096-8103.
- Firouzzare, M., & Wang, Q. (2012). A label-free electrochemical aptasensor for the detection of aflatoxin B1 based on AuNPs/multi-walled carbon nanotubes modified electrode. Talanta, 101(1), 266-272.
- Ganjali, M. R., Alizadeh, T., Azimi, F., Larjani, B., Faridbod, F., & Norouzi, P. (2011). A highly sensitive electrochemical sensor for the determination of trace amounts of lead-based on ionic liquid and graphene composite modified electrode. International Journal of Electrochemistry Science, 6(8), 5208-5224.
- Haupt, K., & Mosbach, K. (2000). Plasmonic sensors. Chemical Reviews, 100(6), 2495-2504.
- Hoffmann, G. G., Brockner, W., & Steinfatt, I. (2001). Synthesis, characterization, and electrochemical and spectroelectrochemical properties of new oligo(Nalkylimidazole) ligands and their Cu(II) complexes. Inorganic Chemistry, 40(4), 985-994.
- Inoue, N., & Inoue, M. B. (1989). Preparation and conductivity of conducting poly(o-aminophenol) derivatives. Synthetic Metals, 30(1-2), 199-207



An overview: Green synthetic approach towards schiff's base metal complexes

S. R. Khandekar

Department of Chemistry, Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal, (MH) India.
Email – snehalkhandekar18@yahoo.com

Abstract

This review paper explores the emerging paradigm of green synthesis as applied to the fabrication of Schiff base metal complexes. The significance of Schiff base metal complexes lies in their versatile applications, ranging from catalysis to medicinal chemistry. Green synthesis methodologies increasingly recognized for their sustainable environmentally friendly attributes. This paper delves into various green synthesis approaches, including plant-mediated synthesis and the use of renewable resources, highlighting their potential to revolutionize the traditional methods of obtaining Schiff base metal complexes. The study emphasizes the advantages of green synthesis, such as reduced environmental impact and improved sustainability, comparing these outcomes with complexes obtained through conventional methods. Furthermore, the research explores the applications of greensynthesized Schiff base metal complexes, showcasing their efficacy in catalytic processes and medicinal applications. The paper concludes by discussing the challenges and future prospects of implementing green synthesis in this domain, paving the way for a more environmentally conscious and sustainable approach to the synthesis of Schiff base metal complexes.

Keywords: Green synthesis, Schiff base metal complexes, plant-mediated synthesis.

Introduction

Hugo Schiff, a German scientist, made the initial discovery of Schiff base (also known as imine or azomethine (-RC = N-)), a functional group with the general formula R'R"C = NR, where R R'R" are aryl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, or heterocyclic groups, in 1864 [1]. SB frequently functions as organic molecules because imine or azomethine nitrogen (C=N) coordinates with metal ions. These azomethinic substances support numerous cellular processes [2]. The Schiff base's azomethine or imine group is crucial for demonstrating good biological activity [3]. The antifungal. antibacterial. antitubercular. antitumor. anticancer. antiviral. inflammatory, antioxidant, cytotoxic, DNA binding and DNA cleavage, and antidiabetic activities of Schiff base and their metal complexes attracted a lot of attention [4-6]. Schiff base metal complexes exhibit catalytic activity, anticorrosion, and ion extraction in addition to their great biological potency [9]. Thus many of these methods have unacceptable aspects related to sustainable approach, such as severe and harsh refluxing conditions, the use of excess organic solvent, lengthy reaction times, lower yields, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to develop more effective and ecologically safe preparation techniques to synthesize Schiff bases and their metal complexes using a variety of approaches [10].

Green synthesis methods have gained considerable attention in recent years as a sustainable approach to obtaining Schiff base metal complexes. Reducing the use and release of hazardous, toxic compounds during the synthesis process is the aim of green synthesis. When compared to conventional methods, green alternatives need to increase selectivity, reduce reaction times, and simplify product isolation [11]. The application of green synthesis methods to these complexes aligns with the broader global effort towards sustainable and eco-friendly practices in chemical synthesis. This review explores the significance, methodologies, properties, and applications of Schiff base metal complexes synthesized through environmentally friendly approaches.

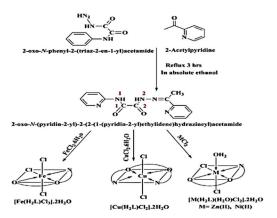
Green synthesis of Schiff bases and its application

Jeena Jyoti Boruaha et al. synthesized the vanadium schiff base metal complex from Schiff base ligand and vanadyl sulphate in methanol/DMSO (1:1) by using the liquid assisted grinding method. Here the solvent mixture is used to make reaction pasty. The reaction is completed in just 45 min. with a 98% yield. The complexes are further studied for the various catalytic and biological activity [12].



Scheme 1. Synthesis of Schiff base metal complexes by Liquid assisted grinding method

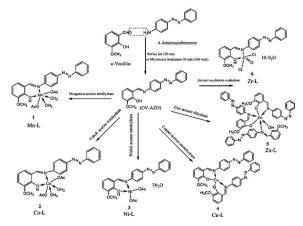
New series of nano-sized bi-homonuclear Ce (III), ZrO (II), Sn (II), Pb (II), Cr (III), Fe (III) and Cu (II) complexes with 4-[(2,4-dihydroxybenzylidene)amino]- N-(1,3-thiazol-2-yl) benzenesulfonamide (H3L) via green solid-state method were synthesized by Jabir H. Al-Fahemi et al. To demonstrate the potential therapeutic applications of the metal complexes, their antimicrobial, antifungal, and anticancer properties were investigated in comparison to free ligand [13]. 2-oxo-N-(pyridine-2-yl)-2-(2-(1-(pyridin-2-yl)ethylidene)hydrazinyl) acetamide is mixed with the metal salts of the Fe(III), Cu(II), Zn(II), Ni (II) by Gamil A.A. Al-Hazmi et al. and the mixture is exposed to ball milling with speed 40 Hz for 6-10 min. to form Schiff base metal complexes [14].



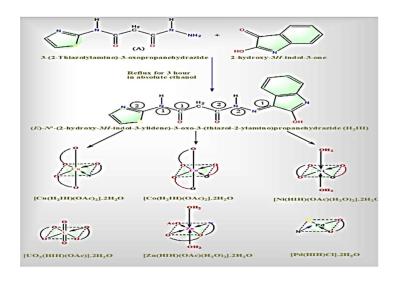
The complexes were produced by mixing equimolar quantities of ligand H₂L with Fe(III), Cu(II), Zn(II), Ni(II) metal salts. A mixture exposed to ball milling with speed (40 Hz) for (6-10) min.

Scheme 2. Synthesis of Schiff base metal complexes by Ball milling method

Ali M. Hassan et al. synthesized A Schiff base ligand of o-vanillin and 4-aminoazobenzene and its transition metal complexes of Ni(II), Co(II), Zn(II), Cu(II), Mn(II), and Zr(IV) under microwave irradiation as a green approach compared to the conventional method. The newly synthesized compounds were screened for antimicrobial and anticancer activity [15].



Scheme 3. Proposed Molecular Structures of (OV-AZO) and Its Metal Complexes

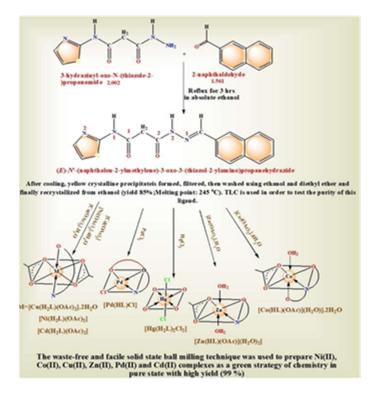


Scheme 4. The Synthesis outline for the ligand (H2IH) and its complexes

UO2(II), Co(II), Cu(II), Pd(II) and Zn(II) complexes were prepared by Reem Shah et al. from newly synthesized Schiff base ligand (H2IH), by a green route using ball milling technique. To determine the association and formation constants, conductometric titrations were performed with Cu(II) and Ni(II) ions in the presence or absence of the ligand [16].

Shailaja S. Jawoor et al. take a different approach to synthesize the Schiff base metal complexes without the addition of any surfactant or capping agent by hydrothermal method at different temperatures and regular refluxing method. A biological analysis of the ligand and its nanometal complexes demonstrated that they could efficiently break DNA, and an experiment for cell viability demonstrated the anticancer properties of the investigated compounds [17]. Hanadi Katouah and coworkers implemented the green synthetic approach. The waste-free facile solid state ball milling technique was used to prepare Ni(II), Co(II), Cu(II) Zn(II), Pd(II) and Pt(II) complexes

as a green strategy of a chemistry in a pure state with good yield (99%). Schiff base ligand and its complexes have already undergone screening for antibacterial, antioxidant, and antitumor activity. In most cases, the ligand and its Zn(II) complexes effectively performed the role of bioactive agents [18].



Scheme 5. The outline of the synthesis of ligand (H2L) and its complexes.

Conclusions

The review chapter gives information about the various green initiatives for the synthesis of Schiff base metal complexes and its various applications in various fields. A

potential research gap in the context of "Green synthesis approach towards Schiff base metal complexes" could be the limited exploration of specific plant species or natural sources that could serve as efficient and sustainable precursors for the synthesis of Schiff base metal complexes. While the use of plant-mediated synthesis is acknowledged, there may be a gap in the literature regarding a systematic investigation into the diverse array of plants and their unique phytochemical compositions that could enhance the green synthesis process. Addressing this gap would involve a focused study on identifying and optimizing plant sources for their suitability in green synthesis, considering factors such as abundance, accessibility, and environmental impact. This research could contribute valuable insights into tailoring the green synthesis approach for Schiff base metal complexes, optimizing both the eco-friendliness and efficiency of the process.

References

- [1] Al Zoubi, Wail, Abbas Ali Salih Al-Hamdani, Mosab Kaseem, Synthesis and antioxidant activities of Schiff bases and their complexes: a review, Appl. Organomet. Chem. 30 (10) (2016) 810-817.
- [2] Al Zoubi, Wail, Young Gun Ko., Organometallic complexes of Schiff bases: Recent progress in oxidation catalysis, J. Organomet. Chem., 822 (2016) 173-188.
- [3] D. Kumar, S. Chadda, J. Sharma, P. Surain, Syntheses, Spectral Characterization, and Antimicrobial Studies on the Coordination Compounds of Metal Ions with Schiff Base Containing Both Aliphatic and Aromatic Hydrazide Moieties, Bioinorg. Chem. Appl., 2013 (2013) 1–10.
- [4] O.A. El-Gammal, F.S. Mohamed, G.N. Rezk, A.A. El-Bindary, Synthesis, characterization, catalytic, DNA binding and antibacterial activities of Co (II), Ni (II) and Cu (II) complexes with new Schiff base ligand, J. Mol. Liq., 326 (2021) 115223.
- [5] T.A. Alorini, A.N. Al-Hakimi, S. El-Sayed Saeed, E.H.L. Alhamzi, A.E.A.E. Albadri, Synthesis, characterization,

- and anticancer activity of some metal complexes with a new Schiff base ligand, Arab. J. Chem., 15 (2) (2022) 103559.
- [6] M. Samuel, N. Raman, Comprehensive biological evaluation (DNA-binding, cleavage, and antimicrobial activity) of β -diketimine Schiff base ligands and their Cu (II) and Zn (II) complexes, J. Coord. Chem., 74 (12) (2021) 2069–2091.
- [7] C.K. Manna, R. Naskar, B. Bera, A. Das, T.K. Mondal, A new palladium (II) phosphino complex with ONS donor Schiff base ligand: synthesis, characterization and catalytic activity towards Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reaction, J. Mol. Struct., 1237 (2021) 130322.
- [8] W.A. Zoubi, F. Kandil, M.K. Chebani, The synthesis of (N2O2S2)-Schiff base ligands and investigation of their ion extraction capability from aqueous media, Spectrochim. Acta A Mol. Biomol. Spectrosc., 79 (5) (2011) 1909–1914.
- [9] H. Jafari, E. Ameri, M. Rezaeivala, A. Berisha, J. Halili, Anti-corrosion behavior of two N2O4 Schiff-base ligands: experimental and theoretical studies, J. Phys. Chem. Solid 164 (2022) 110645.
- [10] Carola Castiello, Pierre Junghanns, Annika Mergel, Claus Jacob, Christian Ducho, Sergio Valente, Dante Rotili, Rossella Fioravanti, Clemens Zwergel, Antonello Mai, GreenMedChem: the challenge in the next decade toward ecofriendly compounds and processes in drug design, Green Chem., 25 (6) (2023) 2109-2169.
- [11] V. Rangaswamy, S. Renuka, I. Venda, Synthesis, spectral characterization and antibacterial activity of transition metal (II) complexes of tetradentate Schiff base ligand, Mater. Today:. Proc., 51 (2022) 1810–1816.
- [12] Jeena Jyoti Boruah, Zankhana S. Bhatt, Chirag R. Nathani, Vaishali J. Bambhaniya, Ankur Kanti Guha & Siva Prased Das, Green synthesis of a vanadium(V) Schiff base complex by grinding method: study on its catalytic and antibacterial activity, J Coord Chem., 74 (12) (2021) 2055–2068.
- [13] Fatma N. Sayed, Ashraf M. Ashmawy, Somia M. Saad, M.M. Omar, Gehad G. Mohamed, Design, spectroscopic

characterization, DFT, molecular docking, and different applications: Anti-corrosion and antioxidant of novel metal complexes derived from ofloxacin-based Schiff base, J. Organomet. Chem., 993 (2023) 122698.

- [14] Al-Hazmi GAA, Abou-Melha KS, El-Metwaly NM, Althagafi I, Shaaban F, Zaky R. Green synthesis approach for Fe (III), Cu (II), Zn (II) and Ni (II)-Schiff base complexes, spectral, conformational, MOE-docking and biological studies, Appl Organometal Chem. 34 (2020) 5403.
- [15] Ali M. Hassan, Ahmed O. Said, Bassem H. Heakal, Ahmed Younis, Wael M. Aboulthana, Mohamed F. Mady, Green Synthesis, Characterization, Antimicrobial and Anticancer Screening of New Metal Complexes Incorporating Schiff Base, ACS Omega, 7 (2022) 32418–32431.
- [16] Reem Shah, Hanadi Katouah, Anas A. Sedayo, Matokah Abualnaja, Meshari M. Aljohani, Fawaz Saad, Rania Zaky, Nashwa M. El-Metwaly, Practical and computational studies on novel Schiff base complexes derived from green synthesis approach: Conductometry as well as in-vitro screening supported by in-silico study, J. Mol. Liq., 319 (2020) 114116.
- [17] Shailaja S. Jawoor, Sangamesh A. Patil, Mahantesh Kumbar, Prashanth B. Ramawadagi, Green synthesis of nano sized transition metal complexes containing heterocyclic Schiff base: Structural and morphology characterization and bioactivity study, J. Mol. Struct., 1164 (2018) 378-385.
- [18] Bushra Naureen, G.A. Miana, Khadija Shahid, Mehmood Asghar, Samreen Tanveer, Aziza Sarwar,

Iron (III) and zinc (II) monodentate Schiff base metal complexes: Synthesis, characterisation and biological activities, J. Mol. Struct., 1231 (2021) 129946.



An Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights and their Importance

Dr. Sharayu Bonde

Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb Dist. Yavatmal 445401, Maharashtra, India

Abstract:

This paper provides research comprehensive introduction to Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and explores their significance in contemporary society. Intellectual Property (IP) encompasses a broad range of creations, including inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, symbols, names, and images used in commerce. The protection of these intellectual creations is crucial for fostering innovation, promoting economic growth, and safeguarding the rights of creators and innovators. The paper delves into the various types of IPRs, such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets, examining their individual characteristics and the role they play in shaping the modern global economy. Additionally, the paper discusses the challenges and debates surrounding IPRs, including issues of accessibility, balancing public interest, and addressing the ethical implications of IP protection.

Keywords: Intellectual Property Rights, Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks, Trade Secrets

Introduction:

In today's interconnected and rapidly evolving world, the realm of intellectual property has emerged as a cornerstone in fostering innovation, protecting creativity, and driving economic growth. Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) play a pivotal role in shaping the landscape of commerce, technology, and the arts. As societies become more globalized and technology continues to advance, the significance of IPRs has only intensified.

The historical trajectory of Intellectual Property Rights reveals a fascinating journey marked by the recognition and protection of intangible assets. The roots of IPRs can be traced back to ancient civilizations, where certain privileges were granted to creators and inventors. However, it wasn't until the modern era that comprehensive legal frameworks were established to safeguard the fruits of intellectual labor. This section aims to provide a succinct overview of the historical development of IPRs, underscoring the shifts in societal attitudes towards the protection of intellectual creations.

From the establishment of the Statute of Anne in 1710—the world's first copyright law—to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in 1883, intellectual property protections have evolved to encompass a diverse range of creations. The advent of the digital age and the rise of global trade have further propelled the importance of IPRs, necessitating robust mechanisms to cope with the challenges posed by the ever-expanding intellectual landscape.

Amidst this backdrop, the primary aim of this research paper is to offer a comprehensive understanding of Intellectual Property Rights. By delving into the various types of IPRs, ranging from patents to copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets, the paper seeks to unravel the intricacies of these legal frameworks. Furthermore, it aims to explore the significance of protecting intellectual creations in contemporary society, shedding light on how IPRs contribute to innovation, economic growth, and the preservation of the rights of creators and inventors.

As the world grapples with issues of accessibility, ethical considerations, and the balance between private interests and the public good, this research paper aspires to provide a nuanced perspective on the multifaceted nature of Intellectual Property Rights. By doing so, it aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse surrounding IPRs and lay the groundwork for

informed discussions on their role in shaping our increasingly knowledge-driven global community.

Objective of Research:

- 1) To achieve a comprehensive understanding and exploration of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and their significance in contemporary society.
- 2) To provide a clear definition of Intellectual Property Rights, encompassing patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets.
- 3) To examine the development of legal frameworks for intellectual property from historical perspectives.
- 4) To provide in-depth insights into the characteristics and applications of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets.
- 5) To investigate the role of IPRs in stimulating innovation by providing creators and inventors with incentives to invest in research and development.
- 6) To examine the challenges associated with intellectual property protection, including issues of accessibility, public interest, and ethical considerations.

Literature Review:

- 1) Landes, W. M., & Posner, R. A. (1987). The Economic Structure of Intellectual Property Law. This foundational work explores the economic aspects of intellectual property, providing insights into the incentives and consequences associated with legal protection.
- 2) Boldrin, M., & Levine, D. K. (2008). Against Intellectual Monopoly. Published in 2008, this influential work challenges the traditional arguments in favor of intellectual property, discussing the potential negative consequences of monopoly rights on innovation.
- 3) Maskus, K. E. (2000). Intellectual Property Rights in the Global Economy. Focusing on the global aspects of intellectual property, this study (published in 2000) delves

- into the challenges and opportunities presented by the internationalization of intellectual property rights.
- 4) Merges, R. P., & Nelson, R. R. (1990). On the Complex Economics of Patent Scope. Published in 1990, this work delves into the complexities of patent scope, shedding light on the economic implications and challenges associated with patent protection.
- 5) Goldstein, P. (2000). Copyright's Highway: From Gutenberg to the Celestial Jukebox. This 2000 publication provides a historical perspective on copyright, discussing its evolution and the challenges posed by technological advancements.
- 6) **Drahos, P. (1995).** A Philosophy of Intellectual Property. Examining intellectual property from a philosophical standpoint, this work (published in 1995) offers a critical analysis of the ethical and moral considerations surrounding intellectual property rights.

Research Methodology:

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

An Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights and Their Importance:

Intellectual property rights (IPR) are a complex and fascinating domain that fosters innovation, safeguards creativity, and shapes the world we live in. Each category of IPR has hidden layers of depth waiting to be discovered.

Patents are the four main pillars of IPR, with each having its own unique characteristics. Patents are the legal protections granted to literary works, musical compositions, artistic masterpieces, and software programs, while copyrights protect literary works, musical compositions, and software programs. Trademarks guide consumers to trusted goods and

services, offering legal protection against imitation and geographical indications. Trade secrets, shrouded in secrecy, offer a unique form of protection for confidential information that gives businesses a competitive edge.

The broader societal and economic impact of IPR is significant. Strong IPR frameworks fuel innovation by encouraging investment in research and development, as exclusive rights over novel creations incentivize scientists, engineers, and artists to push the boundaries of knowledge and imagination. A robust IPR system creates a fertile ground for entrepreneurship and investment, as businesses confident in their intellectual property are more likely to invest in expansion, creating jobs, and generating revenue that ripples through the entire economy.

IPR champions fair competition by establishing clear rules of the game, safeguarding against unfair appropriation and imitation. This fosters a level playing field where businesses compete on the merits of their products and services, ultimately benefiting consumers with greater choice and quality.

IPR also protects consumers by guarantors of quality and authenticity, helping consumers avoid counterfeit products that might pose health risks or inferior performance. Geographical indications assure consumers of the unique characteristics of products linked to specific regions, protecting them from misleading imitations.

IPR builds bridges of culture by facilitating the global exchange of cultural expressions. By understanding its intricacies and appreciating its far-reaching impact, we can actively participate in building a future where innovation flourishes, creativity is rewarded, and the fruits of ingenuity benefit all.

Meaning and Concept of Intellectual Property Rights:

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) are legal rights granted to individuals or entities to protect their intellectual

creations or innovations. These rights provide exclusive control over the use, reproduction, and distribution of intangible assets, encouraging innovation and creativity. IPRs encompass a broad range of creations, including inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, symbols, names, and images used in commerce. Key components of IPRs include patents, which grant inventors a temporary monopoly on their inventions, copyrights, which grant exclusive rights to authors and creators over their original works, trademarks, which are distinctive symbols, names, or expressions used to distinguish goods or services, and trade secrets, which include confidential business information.

Key concepts and principles of IPRs include exclusivity, limited duration, incentives for innovation, balancing public interest, and international protection. IPRs aim to encourage innovation while ensuring the public benefits from advancements. They are often protected internationally through treaties and agreements, recognizing the global nature of innovation and creativity. In summary, IPRs provide legal protection to encourage innovation, creativity, and intellectual creation development while considering broader societal interests.

Types of Intellectual Property Rights:

- 1) Patents: Patents aren't just for groundbreaking inventions like Tesla's electric car. They can also safeguard smaller innovations, like a novel bicycle wheel design or a more efficient solar panel configuration. The key lies in novelty, non-obviousness, and industrial applicability. Remember Alexander Fleming's moldy bread? While penicillin itself wasn't patentable, the process of extracting and purifying it was innovative enough to earn patent protection, propelling the antibiotic revolution.
- 2) Copyrights: Copyrights extend beyond traditional artistic expressions. Software code, website designs, and even databases can be protected under copyright law. Just think of the intricate algorithms powering Google Search or the creative layouts of popular social media platforms.

- Copyright ensures these developers and designers reap the rewards of their intellectual effort.
- 3) **Trademarks:** Brands like Coca-Cola and Nike leverage trademarks to build loyal customer bases. But trademarks aren't limited to logos and slogans. Distinctive product shapes, sounds, and even scents can be trademarked if they uniquely identify a product's source. Think of the instantly recognizable chime of the Intel processor or the distinct shape of a Hershey's Kiss. These trademarks build brand recognition and protect consumers from imitations.
- 4) **Trade Secrets:** Coca-Cola's secret recipe is perhaps the most iconic example of a trade secret. But trade secrets encompass more than just recipes. Manufacturing processes, marketing strategies, and customer data can all be valuable trade secrets, protected by contractual agreements and limited disclosure policies. For companies competing in fast-paced industries, these confidential gems can be the key to staying ahead of the curve.

By understanding these diverse applications of IPR, we recognize how these legal frameworks fuel innovation across various sectors, from technology and medicine to fashion and entertainment. Protecting intellectual property fosters a thriving ecosystem where creators, inventors, and businesses can confidently invest in their ideas, ultimately benefiting society as a whole.

Importance of Intellectual Property Rights:

Intellectual property rights (IPR) play a crucial role in fostering innovation, driving economic growth, and protecting both creators and consumers. IPR frameworks incentivize investment in research and development, leading to groundbreaking discoveries in various fields. For example, patent protection for lifesaving drugs incentivizes companies to invest in research, leading to faster development and wider access to medical advancements.

Robust IPR systems create a fertile ground for businesses to thrive, encouraging them to invest, expand, and

create jobs, boosting economic activity and revenue. Silicon Valley is an example of how patents and copyrights play a vital role in attracting investment and nurturing tech giants. A secure IPR environment fosters trust and confidence, encouraging businesses to innovate and contribute to economic prosperity.

Clear and well-defined IPR rules establish a level playing field for businesses, preventing unfair imitation and copycatting, ultimately benefiting consumers with wider choice and higher-quality products. IPR protects not only the financial rewards of creators but also the well-being of consumers by ensuring authenticity and quality.

Copyright protection not only safeguards creative works but also facilitates the global exchange of cultural expressions. By giving authors, musicians, and artists control over their creations, IPR enables the sharing of stories, music, and art across borders, promoting cross-cultural understanding and enriching people's lives. Without copyright protection, books, music, and films could be freely copied and distributed, potentially harming creators and hindering the production of new content.

IPR is an essential tool that fuels innovation, drives economic growth, protects businesses and consumers, and fosters cultural exchange. By understanding and respecting IPR, we can create a world where creativity is rewarded, ingenuity thrives, and intellectual exertion benefits all.

Challenges and Debates of Intellectual Property Rights:

Intellectual property rights (IPR) are a complex framework that offers numerous benefits but also presents challenges and debates. Balancing incentives and access to critical knowledge is a major challenge, as overly strong IPRs can lead to high drug prices and restrict access to lifesaving technologies, particularly in developing countries. This debate highlights the need for nuanced approaches to IPR, considering

public health concerns and promoting equitable access to essential knowledge.

Enforcement is another challenge due to the globalized nature of innovation and trade, with counterfeiting and piracy rampant. The complexities of international trade agreements and differing national IPR regimes further complicate enforcement, creating loopholes for unauthorized use and unfair competition.

Evolving technologies and new forms of creativity raise new questions about the applicability of existing IPR frameworks. For example, who owns the copyright to a song cowritten by AI? Should gene editing techniques be patentable? Addressing these emerging scenarios requires flexibility and ongoing adaptation of IPR systems.

The optimal duration of IPR protection is a subject of heated debate, with critics arguing that excessively long patent and copyright terms stifle innovation and proponents emphasizing the need for adequate protection to incentivize long-term research and investment. Finding the right balance between encouraging future innovation and promoting wider access to existing knowledge remains a complex equation with no easy solutions.

IPR systems must continue to grapple with these complexities to promote innovation, ensure fair competition, and benefit society as a whole.

India's Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Status:

India's relationship with intellectual property rights (IPR) is a complex interplay of ambition, opportunity, and reality. IPR frameworks fuel India's innovation engine, nurturing startups, research institutions, and tech giants. However, the tango with IPR requires balancing incentives and access. Patents incentivize R&D in critical sectors like medicine and agriculture, but concerns arise about affordability and equitable access. Striking a balance between protecting intellectual property and ensuring access to vital knowledge

remains a crucial challenge, demanding innovative solutions and ethical considerations.

By protecting copyrights and trademarks, India's vibrant tapestry of creativity is protected, empowering artists and authors and safeguarding iconic brands like Tata and Amul from imitation. However, the specter of piracy and counterfeiting remains a significant challenge, undermining the value of intellectual property and impacting legitimate businesses. Strengthening enforcement mechanisms and raising awareness about IPR protection are crucial steps to combat this pervasive challenge.

India's journey with IPR is far from over, as it must constantly adapt and rebalance its approach to these multifaceted legal frameworks. Engaging in open dialogues with diverse stakeholders, including inventors, artists, consumer groups, and indigenous communities, is key to finding solutions that promote innovation, protect creativity, and ensure equitable access to knowledge for all. By acknowledging the challenges, fostering open dialogue, and prioritizing both incentivization and access, India can ensure its IPR tango leads to a future where innovation flourishes, creativity thrives, and the fruits of ingenuity benefit all.

India's Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) regime has made significant progress since its independence, with a robust legal framework covering patents, trademarks, copyrights, geographical indications, and designs. The country's IPR is increasingly recognized as a key driver of innovation and economic growth, with government initiatives and public awareness campaigns contributing to this shift. The Indian Patent Office and Trademark Office have improved efficiency in IP administration, reducing pendency and introducing online filing and search facilities. The Indian judiciary has played a crucial role in upholding IPR rights and setting precedents. However, challenges remain in enforcement, including piracy and counterfeiting, a backlog of patent applications, and complexities in certain areas, such as biotechnology and

traditional knowledge. Public perception and access to medicines are also concerns.

Recent developments include the National IPR Policy 2016, which aims to create a strong IPR ecosystem, establish specialized IP courts, and focus on innovation and startups. The government has launched initiatives to promote innovation and support startups, including tax breaks and funding schemes. Strong IPR protection is seen as crucial for attracting investments and fostering a thriving innovation ecosystem. Despite the challenges, India remains committed to creating a robust and balanced IP system that fosters innovation, protects creators, and promotes economic growth.

Conclusion

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) are a crucial aspect of innovation, creativity, and economic development. They are not only for protecting individual rights but also for their profound impact on society. The historical evolution of IPRs, from the inception of copyright laws in the 18th century to the establishment of comprehensive patent systems and trademark recognition, reflects an ongoing commitment to fostering innovation and creativity. Various types of IPRs, such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets, are used to property. protect diverse forms of intellectual incentivize technological advancement, copyrights nurture artistic expression, trademarks establish brand identity, and trade secrets safeguard confidential business information. Each type contributes uniquely to the ecosystem of intellectual property, shaping the innovation landscape. IPRs play a pivotal role in fostering innovation and economic growth by providing exclusive rights to creators and inventors, creating a fertile ground for investment, research, and development. This fuels technological progress, cultural enrichment, and industry expansion. However, the journey of IPRs is not without challenges, such as striking a delicate balance between individual rights protection and public interests promotion. The realm of IPRs is dynamic and continually evolving to meet the

demands of a changing world. A judicious approach considering the interests of creators, businesses, and the public is essential. By fostering innovation, protecting creators, and contributing to economic growth, IPRs become a cornerstone in a knowledgedriven global society.

References:

- M, V. (2015, September 19). An Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights. CreateSpace. http://books.google.ie/books?id=u7YtjgEACAAJ&dq=AN+INTRODUCTION+TO+INTELLECTUAL+PROPERTY+RIGHTS+AND+THEIR+IMPORTANCE&hl=&cd=1&source=gbs_api
- Pandey, N., & Dharni, K. (2014, July 30). INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. http://books.google.ie/books?id=Hqd2BAAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=AN+INTRODUCTION+TO+INTELLECTUAL+PROPERTY+RIGHTS+AND+THEIR+IMPORTANCE&hl=&cd=2&source=gbs_api
- B, R., & HS, A. K. (2017, January 17). Fundamentals of Intellectual Property Rights. Notion Press. http://books.google.ie/books?id=W4_pDQAAQBAJ&printsec=f rontcover&dq=AN+INTRODUCTION+TO+INTELLECTUAL+PROPERTY+RIGHTS+AND+THEIR+IMPORTANCE&hl=&cd=3&source=gbs_api
- Clark, R., Smyth, S., & Hall, N. (2017, February 3). Intellectual Property Law in Ireland. Bloomsbury Publishing. <a href="http://books.google.ie/books?id=8m_XEAAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=AN+INTRODUCTION+TO+INTELLECTUAL+PROPERTY+RIGHTS+AND+THEIR+IMPORTANCE&hl=&cd=5&source=gbs api
- Singh, P. (2016, January 1). Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights. http://books.google.ie/books?id=xVVFnQAACAAJ&dq=AN+IN_TRODUCTION+TO+INTELLECTUAL+PROPERTY+RIGHTS_+AND+THEIR+IMPORTANCE&hl=&cd=9&source=gbs_api

- WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization). (2022). World Intellectual Property Indicators (2022). WIPO.
- Barton, J. H. (2004). Access to medicines in developing countries: Intellectual property rights and international trade law. Law & Development Review, 23(2), 369-420.
- Boyle, J. (2004). The public domain: Enclosing the commons on the Internet. Columbia Law Review, 106(6), 1199-1268.
- Correa, C. M. (2010). Traditional knowledge and intellectual property: The protection of indigenous innovations in a globalized world. Routledge.
- Drahos, P., & Braithwaite, J. (2002). Global intellectual property rights: A critical assessment. Cambridge University Press.
- Heller, M. A. (1998). The limits of copyright: Lossy compression and the digital dilemma. Stanford Law Review, 48(2), 1199-1465.
- Maskus, K. E. (2004). Global intellectual property rights: Implications for developing countries. Journal of Economic Perspectives, 18(2), 199-218.
- Merges, R. P. (1997). One hundred years of intellectual property in the Harvard Law Review: Innovation, markets, and the invisible hand. Harvard Law Review, 110(3), 905-1101.
- Stiglitz, J. E. (2000). The role of intellectual property in development. World Bank Development Research Group.
- World Bank. (2004). Intellectual property rights and economic development. Oxford University Press.
- Shemdoe, G. S. (2009, November). Introduction to intellectual property rights for investigators in health research and institutional intellectual property policy. Acta Tropica, 112, S80–S83. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2009.08.012
- Han, J. (2016). Intellectual Property Rights and Performance of Start-ups. Intellectual Property Rights: Open Access, 4(2). https://doi.org/10.4172/2375-4516.1000156

- Voon, T. (2013). Growing Conflicts between Intellectual Property Rights and Health. Intellectual Property Rights: Open Access, 1(1). https://doi.org/10.4172/2375-4516.1000e101
- Jarrett, J. E. (2017). Intellectual Property Valuation and Accounting. Intellectual Property Rights: Open Access, 05(01). https://doi.org/10.4172/2375-4516.100081
- Osunde, C. (2016). Intellectual Property Rights in Nigerian Business Environment: Challenges and Prospects. Intellectual Property Rights: Open Access, 04(03). https://doi.org/10.4172/2375-4516.100070
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
 https://www.wipo.int/
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): https://unctad.org/
- World Health Organization (WHO): https://www.who.int/
- Public Interest Research Group (PIRG)
- : https://www.pirg.org/
- Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF)

: https://www.eff.org/



Nanoscience in Practice: A Deep Dive into Modern Healthcare Solutions

Jawahar M. Bodulwar

Assistant Professor of Physics Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal jawaharbodulwar@gmail.com 7841989736

Abstract

In recent decades, the integration of nanotechnology into healthcare has ushered in an era of unprecedented advancements, revolutionizing diagnostics, drug delivery, and overall patient care. This research paper explores multifaceted realm of nanotechnology in healthcare, delving into its profound impact on early disease detection and targeted drug delivery. Operating at the nanoscale, nanotechnology materials at dimensions smaller manipulates nanometers. offering unique capabilities for addressing longstanding challenges in medicine. The paper navigates the transformative landscape of nanotechnology applications, from the development of nanoscale diagnostic tools for early disease detection to the precision and efficacy of nanocarriers in drug delivery. Nanoparticles, nanodevices, and nanomaterials exhibit properties distinct from their macroscopic counterparts, providing novel avenues for personalized medicine enhanced medical imaging. However, alongside breakthroughs come challenges and ethical considerations. Safety and toxicity of nanomaterials raise concerns about their long-term impact on human health, necessitating a thorough understanding of the safety profile of nanomedicines and robust regulatory frameworks. Ethical considerations surrounding consent, privacy, and equitable distribution nanomedical technologies must be carefully examined to balance innovation with ethical standards and foster public trust.

Keywords

Nanotechnology, Healthcare, Advancements, Diagnostics, Drug delivery, Patient care, Early disease detection, Nanoscale, Materials manipulation, Challenges, Ethical considerations, Safety, Toxicity, Human health, Safety profile, Regulatory frameworks, Personalized medicine, Medical imaging, Nanoparticles, Nanodevices, Nanomaterials, Innovation, Public trust.

Introduction

In recent decades, the integration of nanotechnology into healthcare and medicine has ushered in a transformative era marked by unprecedented advancements. The marriage of nanoscience and medical sciences has given rise to innovative approaches, revolutionizing diagnostics, treatment modalities, and overall patient care [1-3]. This research paper delves into the multifaceted realm of nanotechnology in healthcare, exploring its profound impact on disease detection, drug delivery, and therapeutic interventions. As nanotechnology operates at the nanoscale, manipulating materials at dimensions often smaller than 100 nanometers, it presents a unique set of capabilities that have proven instrumental in addressing longstanding challenges in the medical field. Nanoparticles, nanodevices, and nanomaterials exhibit properties distinct from their macroscopic counterparts, providing novel avenues for targeted drug delivery, enhanced imaging techniques, and personalized medicine [4-7]

The paper aims to unravel the intricate tapestry of nanotechnology's applications in healthcare, shedding light on breakthroughs that have redefined our approach to disease management. From the development of nanoscale diagnostic tools capable of early disease detection to the precision and efficacy of nanocarriers in drug delivery, the synergistic intersection of nanotechnology and medicine holds immense promise for improving patient outcomes and reshaping the landscape of healthcare practices. In navigating the vast terrain of nanotechnology in healthcare and medicine, this research

endeavors to not only survey the current state of the field but also anticipate future directions and challenges. As we stand at the precipice of a new era in medical science, characterized by the convergence of nanotechnology and healthcare, this exploration aims to contribute to our understanding of the transformative potential and ethical considerations inherent in harnessing the power of the nano-realm for the betterment of human health [8].

The Role of Nanotechnology in Modern Healthcare and Medicine

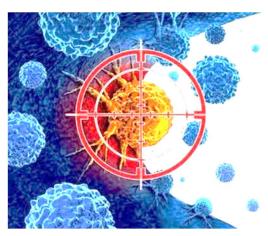
The integration of nanotechnology into healthcare and medicine has catalyzed revolutionary advancements, reshaping the landscape of medical science and patient care. This section provides an in-depth exploration of key applications, breakthroughs, and challenges within the realm of nanotechnology in healthcare.

1. Early Disease Detection:

Nanotechnology has enabled the development of highly sensitive diagnostic tools for early disease detection. Nanoscale biosensors and imaging agents enhance the accuracy of diagnostics, allowing for the identification of biomarkers indicative of diseases such as cancer and infectious diseases at their nascent stages. In the realm of early disease detection, nanotechnology stands as a revolutionary force, ushering in a new era of highly sensitive diagnostic tools. The capability to manipulate materials at the nanoscale has given rise to nanoscale biosensors and imaging agents, significantly amplifying the precision and accuracy of diagnostic processes [9-11]. These advancements empower healthcare professionals to identify biomarkers indicative of diseases, including cancer and infectious diseases, at their earliest, most nascent stages. The development of nanoscale biosensors facilitates the detection of minute molecular changes within the body, allowing for swift and precise identification of disease-specific

markers. Concurrently, nano-enabled imaging agents, such as quantum dots and magnetic nanoparticles, contribute to unprecedented levels of resolution in medical imaging. This heightened precision not only aids in visualizing intricate cellular structures but also facilitates non-invasive monitoring of disease progression [12].

As a result, the integration of nanotechnology into early disease detection not only enhances the efficacy of diagnostics but also opens up new possibilities for proactive and personalized healthcare strategies. By identifying diseases in their incipient phases, healthcare professionals can intervene earlier, leading to more effective treatment outcomes and improved patient prognosis. This section of the research paper delves into the transformative impact of nanotechnology on the crucial frontier of early disease detection, emphasizing its potential to reshape healthcare practices and elevate patient care to unprecedented levels [13-15].

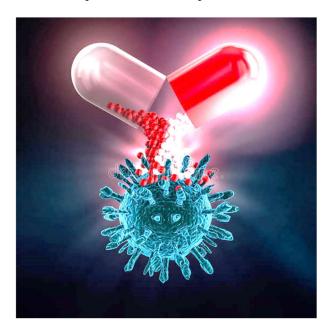


2. Targeted Drug Delivery:

Nanoparticle-based drug delivery systems provide targeted and controlled release of therapeutic agents. This minimizes side effects and enhances drug efficacy by delivering medications directly to the affected cells or tissues. Liposomes,

dendrimers, and polymeric nanoparticles exemplify nanocarriers used for this purpose.

The integration of nanotechnology into healthcare heralds a groundbreaking era in targeted drug delivery. Nanoparticle-based drug delivery systems stand out as a revolutionary approach, offering precision and control in therapeutic interventions [16-18]. This mechanism ensures a targeted release of therapeutic agents, minimizing side effects and amplifying drug efficacy by delivering medications directly to specific cells or tissues. Noteworthy nanocarriers, such as liposomes, dendrimers, and polymeric nanoparticles, exemplify the versatility and ingenuity of nanotechnology in optimizing drug delivery strategies. This exploration delves into the transformative potential of nanotechnology in drug delivery, unraveling the intricate mechanisms that underpin its ability to redefine the landscape of medical therapeutics.



Challenges and Ethical Considerations:

1. Safety and Toxicity:

The potential toxicity of nanomaterials raises concerns regarding their long-term impact on human health. Understanding the safety profile of nanomedicines and ensuring regulatory frameworks are in place is crucial for the responsible integration of nanotechnology into healthcare.

2. Ethical Considerations:

As nanotechnology in healthcare evolves, ethical considerations surrounding patient consent, privacy, and the equitable distribution of nanomedical technologies warrant careful examination. Balancing innovation with ethical standards is paramount for fostering public trust.

In summary, nanotechnology in healthcare and medicine holds immense promise, offering transformative solutions for diagnostics, therapeutics, and medical interventions. As we delve into the intricacies of this evolving field, it becomes imperative to address challenges and ethical dimensions to ensure the responsible and beneficial integration of nanotechnology into the fabric of healthcare [19-20].

References:

- [1] KE Drexler. Nanosystems: Molecular Machinery, Manufacturing, and Computation, 1 stedition, John Wiley & Sons, New Delhi, 1992; 1-3.
- [2] RRHCoombs, DW Robinson. Nanotechnology in Medicine and the Biosciences:Developments in Nanotechnology, 0 th edition, Gordon & Breach, 1996.
- [3] R Saini; S Saini; S Sharma, Journal of Cutaneous and Aesthetic Surgery.2010, 3, 32-33.
- [4] C Buzea; IIP Blandino; K Robbie. Biointerphases. 2007, 2(4), 17–71.
- [5] S Rao; A Tan; N Thomas; C Prestidge. Journal of Controlled Release. 2014, 193, 174-187.
- [6] AG Cattaneo; R Gornati; E Sabbioni; M Chiriva; E Cobos; MR Jenkins; G Bernardini. Journal of Applied Toxicology. 2010, 30(8), 730-744.

- [7] NA Melosh; A Boukai; F Diana; B Gerardot; A Badolato; PM Petroff; JR Heath. Science.2003, 300(5616), 112–115.
- [8] E Serrano; G Rus; J Garcia-Martinez. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews. 2009, 13, 2373–2384.
- [9] JK Patra; S Gouda. Journal of Engineering and Technology Research. 2013, 5(5), 104 111.
- [10] M Fitzgerald, Nanobiomechanics. MITTechnology Review.2011.
- [11] Nikalje, A.P. Nanotechnology and Its Applications in Medicine. Med. Chem. 2015, 5, 81–89.
- [12] Thakur, A.; Thakur, P.; Khurana, S.M.P. Synthesis and Applications of Nanoparticles; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2022.
- [13] Modi, S.; Prajapati, R.; Inwati, G.K.; Deepa, N.; Tirth, V.; Yadav, V.K.; Yadav, K.K.; Islam, S.; Gupta, P.; Kim, D.-H. Recent Trends in Fascinating Applications of Nanotechnology in Allied Health Sciences. Crystals 2022, 12, 39.
- [14] Avula, L.R.; Grodzinski, P. Nanotechnology-Aided Advancement in the Combating of Cancer Metastasis. Cancer Metastasis Rev. 2022, 41, 383–404.
- [15] Das Talukdar, A.; Sarker, S.D.; Patra, J.K. Advances in Nanotechnology-Based Drug Delivery Systems; Elsevier: Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2022.
- [16] Erkoc, P.; Ulucan-Karnak, F. Nanotechnology-based antimicrobial and antiviral surface coating strategies. Prosthesis 2021, 3, 25–52.
- [17] Hulla, J.E.; Sahu, S.C.; Hayes, A.W. Nanotechnology: History and Future. Hum. Exp. Toxicol. 2015, 34, 1318–1321.
- [18] Wong, I.Y.; Bhatia, S.N.; Toner, M. Nanotechnology: Emerging Tools for Biology and Medicine. Genes. Dev. 2013, 27, 2397–2408.
- [19] Misra, R.; Acharya, S.; Sahoo, S.K. Cancer Nanotechnology: Application of Nanotechnology in Cancer Therapy. Drug Discov. Today 2010, 15, 842–850.
- [20] Bhushan, B. Introduction to Nanotechnology. In Springer Handbook of Nanotechnology; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2017; pp. 1–19.



Sunrise of Innovation: The Evolution of Solar Cells

Sakharam B. Sangale

Assistant Professor
Department of physics
Indira Mahavidyalaya kalamb, Yavatmal, Maharashtra sakhya813@gmail.com

Abstract:

The urgent need for clean energy in the face of environmental challenges has led to the exploration of various sustainable sources, including solar power. This chapter serves as an introduction to the intricate world of solar cells, delving into their scientific principles and historical evolution. The journey of solar cells spans key milestones from the discovery of the photoelectric effect in 1839 to the modern era of technological innovations and increased solar installations. The working principle of solar cells involves the photovoltaic effect, converting sunlight into electricity through semiconductor materials. The chapter explores the basic types of solar cells, such as Crystalline Silicon Solar Cells, Thin-Film Solar Cells, Organic Photovoltaic Cells, Perovskite Solar Cells, Multijunction Solar Cells, and Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells, each with its unique characteristics and applications. The summary encapsulates the significance of solar cells in the quest for cleaner and more efficient energy sources, setting the stage for a deeper exploration of their types, applications, and challenges.

Keywords: clean energy, sustainable sources, solar cells, photoelectric effect, photovoltaic effect, semiconductor materials, Crystalline Silicon Solar Cells, Thin-Film Solar Cells, Organic Photovoltaic Cells, Perovskite Solar Cells, Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells

Introduction:

The need for clean energy is imperative as humanity faces escalating environmental challenges, including climate change and air pollution. Clean energy sources, such as solar, wind, hydro, and nuclear power, offer sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the adverse impacts on the planet[1]-[3]. Transitioning to clean energy is crucial for ensuring environmental sustainability, combating climate change, and securing a resilient and equitable energy future for generations to come. However, in the realm of energy transformation, solar cells stand as marvels of scientific ingenuity, capturing and converting sunlight into a clean and sustainable source of power. This chapter serves as a gateway to the fascinating world of solar cells, exploring the intricacies of the technology that has redefined our approach to harnessing the boundless energy radiating from the sun. As we embark on this journey, we will peel back the layers of solar cell innovation, unveiling the foundational principles that underpin their functionality[4]. From the mesmerizing dance of photons to the ingenious semiconductor materials at the heart of these devices, we will delve into the science that enables solar cells to transmute sunlight into electrical energy. Throughout the chapter, we will traverse the historical milestones that mark the evolution of solar cells, witnessing the relentless pursuit of efficiency and affordability. From the pioneering days of the photovoltaic effect to the cutting-edge advancements of today, we will trace the trajectory of solar cell development that has brought us to the forefront of a solar-powered future. [5], [6] This exploration will not only unravel the inner workings of solar cells but also shed light on their profound implications for sustainable energy solutions. We will examine solar cell technology's environmental and economic dimensions. understanding how these devices contribute to the global quest for cleaner and more efficient energy sources. As we navigate through the following pages, we invite readers to absorb the essence of solar cells, appreciating their role as catalysts for a renewable energy revolution. This chapter sets the stage for a

deeper dive into the various types, applications, and challenges associated with solar cells, laying the foundation for a comprehensive understanding of their pivotal role in shaping our energy landscape[7].

Journey of solar cell:

The history of solar cells spans several decades, marked by significant milestones and advancements in harnessing the power of sunlight for electricity generation[8].

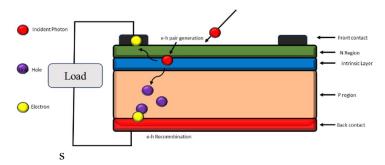
Here's a brief overview:

- Photoelectric Effect (1839): The foundation for solar cell technology was laid by the French physicist Alexandre-Edmond Becquerel, who discovered the photoelectric effect. This phenomenon involves the generation of an electric current when certain materials are exposed to light.
- First Solar Cell (1883): Charles Fritts, an American inventor, constructed the first primitive solar cell using selenium wafers. However, the efficiency of these early cells was very low.
- Einstein's Nobel Prize (1921): Albert Einstein's work on the photoelectric effect, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics, contributed to a deeper understanding of the interaction between light and materials, paving the way for future developments in solar technology.
- Bell Labs (1954): The breakthrough moment came with the invention of the first practical solar cell at Bell Labs in 1954. Physicists Gerald Pearson, Calvin Fuller, and Daryl Chapin developed a silicon photovoltaic (PV) cell that achieved a 6% efficiency in converting sunlight into electricity.
- Space Exploration (1958-1960s): Solar cells gained prominence in space exploration due to their reliability and efficiency. The Vanguard 1 satellite, launched in 1958, used solar cells, and subsequent space missions increasingly relied on solar power.
- Increasing Efficiencies (1970s-1980s): Research efforts focused on improving the efficiency and affordability of

solar cells. Innovations in materials and manufacturing processes, including the use of multi-crystalline silicon, contributed to enhanced performance.

- Thin-Film Technology (1980s-1990s): Thin-film solar cell technology emerged as an alternative to traditional crystalline silicon cells. This technology involved depositing thin layers of semiconductor material on various substrates, making solar cells more flexible and cost-effective.
- Grid Parity and Market Growth (2000s): Advancements in manufacturing processes, economies of scale, and government incentives led to a significant drop in the cost of solar panels. This period saw solar power achieving grid parity in certain regions, meaning it became cost-competitive with conventional energy sources.
- Technological Innovations (2010s): Ongoing research and development efforts led to the introduction of novel technologies such as perovskite solar cells, which showed great promise for achieving higher efficiencies at lower costs.
- Current Landscape: As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, the solar industry continues to evolve rapidly. Solar power has become a mainstream energy source, with increasing installations worldwide. Research efforts persist in improving efficiency, exploring new materials, and addressing challenges associated with energy storage and grid integration.

Working principle:



The basic working principle of a solar cell involves the conversion of sunlight into electricity through a process called the photovoltaic effect. The fundamental component of a solar cell is a semiconductor material, typically silicon. A simplified diagram of a solar cell consists of a thin semiconductor wafer, usually doped with impurities to create a p-n junction. The p-n junction is crucial for the operation of the solar cell. When sunlight strikes the solar cell, photons (particles of light) are absorbed by the semiconductor material. This absorption imparts energy to electrons in the material, causing them to become excited and move from the valence band to the conduction band. The p-n junction facilitates the separation of these excited electrons and the creation of electron-hole pairs. The electrons, being negatively charged, migrate toward the ntype (negative) side of the junction, while the positively charged holes move toward the p-type (positive) side. This directional movement of charge creates an electric current. By connecting an external circuit to the solar cell, this generated current can be harnessed to power electrical devices or charge batteries. To enhance the efficiency of the solar cell, metal contacts are applied to the top and bottom surfaces of the semiconductor. These contacts facilitate the collection of electrons and holes. allowing them to flow through the external circuit. The flow of electrons through the circuit is what constitutes the electrical output of the solar cell[9].

Basic types of Solar cell:

Crystalline Silicon Solar Cells:

Monocrystalline Silicon (Mono-Si):

These cells are made from a single crystal structure, resulting in high efficiency. Monocrystalline cells have a uniform appearance and are space-efficient but are relatively expensive to produce.

Polycrystalline Silicon (Poly-Si):

These cells are made from multiple crystal structures, which makes them less efficient than monocrystalline cells. However,

polycrystalline cells are more cost-effective and are widely used in residential and commercial applications.

• Thin-Film Solar Cells:

Amorphous Silicon (a-Si): These cells are made from noncrystalline silicon, allowing for flexibility and ease of integration into various surfaces. They are less efficient compared to crystalline silicon cells but are cost-effective and suitable for certain applications.

Cadmium Telluride (CdTe): CdTe solar cells are thin-film devices with good efficiency and lower manufacturing costs. They are commonly used in large-scale utility projects.

Copper Indium Gallium Selenide (CIGS): CIGS cells offer a balance between efficiency, flexibility, and cost. They have potential for both residential and commercial installations.

• Organic Photovoltaic Cells (OPV):

These solar cells use organic materials, such as polymers or small molecules, to generate electricity. OPV cells are lightweight, flexible, and can be produced using low-cost manufacturing processes. However, their efficiency is currently lower than traditional solar cells.

• Perovskite Solar Cells:

Perovskite solar cells are a relatively new and promising technology that uses perovskite materials, often in the form of a thin film, to capture sunlight. They have shown rapid efficiency improvements and are considered a potential game-changer in the solar industry.

Multijunction Solar Cells:

These cells consist of multiple layers of semiconductor materials with different bandgaps, allowing them to capture a broader spectrum of sunlight. Multijunction solar cells are often used in concentrated photovoltaic (CPV) systems and space applications.

Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells (DSSC):

DSSC cells use a photosensitive dye to capture sunlight and generate electricity. They are less expensive to manufacture than traditional solar cells but currently have lower efficiency and may require maintenance[10].

Summary:

Solar cells come in various types, each with its unique characteristics and applications. Crystalline Silicon Solar Cells include Monocrystalline Silicon (Mono-Si), known for high production efficiency but relatively high Polycrystalline Silicon (Poly-Si), less efficient but more costeffective for residential and commercial use. Thin-Film Solar Cells encompass Amorphous Silicon (a-Si), offering flexibility and cost-effectiveness but lower efficiency, Cadmium Telluride (CdTe) with good efficiency and lower costs for utility projects, and Copper Indium Gallium Selenide (CIGS), balancing efficiency, flexibility, and cost for residential and commercial installations. Organic Photovoltaic Cells (OPV) utilize organic materials, providing lightweight and flexible options at a lower efficiency than traditional cells. Perovskite Solar Cells, a promising technology, use perovskite materials in thin films, showcasing rapid efficiency improvements. Multijunction Solar Cells consist of layers capturing a broader sunlight spectrum, suitable for concentrated photovoltaic systems and space applications. Dye-sensitized solar Cells (DSSC) photosensitive dye for electricity generation, offering cost advantages but with lower efficiency and potential maintenance needs. Each type caters to specific needs, emphasizing factors like efficiency, cost, and application suitability.

References:

[1] A. Roy, A. Ghosh, S. Bhandari, P. Selvaraj, S. Sundaram, and T. K. Mallick, "Color Comfort Evaluation of Dye-Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC) Based Building-Integrated Photovoltaic (BIPV) Glazing after 2

- Years of Ambient Exposure," *J. Phys. Chem. C*, vol. 123, no. 39, pp. 23834–23837, 2019, doi: 10.1021/acs.jpcc.9b05591.
- [2] K. Portillo-Cortez, A. Martínez, A. Dutt, and G. Santana, "N719 Derivatives for Application in a Dye-Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC): A Theoretical Study," *J. Phys. Chem. A*, vol. 123, no. 51, pp. 10930–10939, 2019, doi: 10.1021/acs.jpca.9b09024.
- [3] S. Lahiry, "Optical Properties of Sol-Gel Deposited Barium Strontium Titanate (BaxSr1-xTiO3) Films," *Trends Sci.*, vol. 20, no. 6, pp. 1–9, 2023, doi: 10.48048/tis.2023.5147.
- [4] F. Kabir, M. M. H. Bhuiyan, M. S. Manir, M. S. Rahaman, M. A. Khan, and T. Ikegami, "Development of dye-sensitized solar cell based on combination of natural dyes extracted from Malabar spinach and red spinach," *Results Phys.*, vol. 14, no. February, p. 102474, 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.rinp.2019.102474.
- [5] N. Rajamanickam and K. Ramachandran, "Empowering dye-sensitized solar cells with Cr-doped SrTiO3 nano system: A promising approach to tackle carrier leakage and boost efficiency," *Opt. Mater. (Amst).*, vol. 138, no. March, p. 113730, 2023, doi: 10.1016/j.optmat.2023.113730.
- [6] Z. Kuspanov, A. Umirzakov, A. Serik, A. Baimenov, M. Yeleuov, and C. Daulbayev, "Multifunctional strontium titanate perovskite-based composite photocatalysts for energy conversion and other applications," *Int. J. Hydrogen Energy*, vol. 48, no. 98, pp. 38634–38654, 2023, doi: 10.1016/j.ijhydene.2023.06.168.
- [7] U. Mehmood, H. Asghar, F. Babar, and M. Younas, "Effect of graphene contents in polyaniline/graphene composites counter electrode material on the photovoltaic performance of dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCSs)," *Sol. Energy*, vol. 196, no. October 2019, pp. 132–136, 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.solener.2019.12.024.
- [8] G. Dwivedi, G. Munjal, A. N. Bhaskarwar, and A.

- Chaudhary, "Dye-sensitized solar cells with polyaniline: A review," *Inorg. Chem. Commun.*, vol. 135, no. August 2021, p. 109087, 2022, doi: 10.1016/j.inoche.2021.109087.
- [9] S. Imani, A. Alizadeh, M. Roudgar-Amoli, and Z. Shariatinia, "Bi-layered photoelectrodes of TiO2/activated carbon modified with SrTiO3 films boosted sunlight harvesting of dye-sensitized solar cells," *Inorg. Chem. Commun.*, vol. 145, no. August, p. 110045, 2022, doi: 10.1016/j.inoche.2022.110045.
- [10] K. Aravinthkumar, E. Praveen, A. Jacquline Regina Mary, and C. Raja Mohan, "Investigation on SrTiO3 nanoparticles as a photocatalyst for enhanced photocatalytic activity and photovoltaic applications," *Inorg. Chem. Commun.*, vol. 140, no. December 2021, p. 109451, 2022, doi: 10.1016/j.inoche.2022.109451.



Navigating the Post-Pandemic Landscape: An Ecology of Survival

Dr. Antara Saha

Assistant Professor of English Dukhulal Nibaran Chandra College Aurangabad, Murshidabad, West Bengal Pin: 742123 Mob. No.: 9153061877

Abstract

The recent global pandemic distressing the existence of human lives affects the system of survival. The potential of this pandemic discontinues the entire norm and the base of the whole civilization. No way of subsistence will be attained without the knowledge of survival strategies in the post COVID world. A well and ecological environment is contingent upon the stable structure of the world environment. Environment is a vital matter, not an inert object to be subjugated and humans must cultivate sustainable dealings with it. In this context, Social Darwinism, propagating the new strategy of amendment and reformation where the growth of technology constantly struggles with the traditional setting of a society in such a way that the advancement of society may be reasonable for survival. In accordance with, socio-cultural evolution, from the viewpoint of social Darwinism, where the survival of the fittest, being the chief motto of human lives is involved with the growth of survival of ecology in all facets of human lives and their livelihood in order to subsist. So, the consequence of the global pandemic has ushered a new age, challenging a paradigm shift in how societies approach survival and well-being. This article examines the changing ecology of survival in the post-pandemic world, emphasizing the necessity for resilient communities, sustainable practices, and individual adaptability.

Key Words: Subsistence, Technology, COVID-19, Post COVID, Environment, Social Darwinism, Sustainability

Discords become too evident when the tuning of the instrument is going on, but they are not a part of the music itself. Discords jar on us, and if they did not, we should not progress on our quest after harmony. That is why we give the name 'Rudra' or Terrible, to the Infinite---He draws us towards freedom along the path of the pain of disharmony (Tagore, *Man*, 51).

Rabindranath Tagore, from his ethical discernment is able to produce a consistent world with the rhythm of harmony and music that he expanded through his love of nature. He comprehends that the flaw grows in the relationship between human beings and nature with the beginning of modernization in human lives. In his book *Personality* he echoes the harmony and interconnectedness of human beings with his environment and nonliving existence in this universe. This unity and interconnection is nothing but the ecological relation. This article examines ecology of survival after the post COVID world. William Howrath believes: "In the darker moments of history, ecology offers an ethic for survival" (Ecocriticism Reader 76). Humans should cultivate sustainable dealings with it so that the belief of ecology integrates a wider view in terms of human ecology and social ecology. Cheryll Glotfelty states: "the fundamental premise [is] that human culture is connected to the physical world, affecting it and affected by it" (Ecocriticism Reader xix).

We are facing a global crisis today, not because of how ecosystems function but rather because of how our ethical systems function. Getting through the crisis requires understanding our impact on nature as precisely as possible, but even more it requires understanding those ethical systems and using that understanding to reform them. Historians, along with literary scholars, anthropologists and philosophers, cannot do the reforming, of course, but they can help with the understanding. (*Ecocriticism Reader* xxi)

Worster, studying the interdependence between human beings and nature, considers that nature not only acts as the platform on which human history is performed but plays the role of the protagonist in the performance as well (The Wealth of Nature 27). Such historians argue the relations among green discipline, profitable modes of production and cultural awareness with time. Ecology is always beyond mere individual being and embraces populations, communities, the ecology and the biosphere. Concerning this reciprocal interdependence, anthropologists perceive the connections among geography, culture and survival; psychologists recognize the relations between the environmental status and mental health and philosophers attempt to care the human beings to survive by treating the environment with the knowledge of environmental ethics, deep ecology, and social ecology. Thus, ecology or the study of home is vindicated through various perspectives and various levels of subsistence. Today the entire world is trapped under the Pandemic atmosphere which on one extinguishing several lives and livelihood, on the other hand configuring discipline, measured lifestyle and understanding of the disrupting deeds of human beings. Such truth of life proceeds the entire world to survive through the combination mode of ancient and modern, specially bio-centric way of life where the modern way of living collaborating with the antique wisdom of ecology exhibited in literature and brings a new policy of survival in all spheres of human survival and such creative understanding has been explored through various perspectives.

"Creativeness is a universal prerequisite which man shares with all creatures" (*Ecocriticism Reader* 119). All the pedagogic ideas acknowledge human beings are capable of honest creations and literature is the depiction of that creative power. Ian McHarg's *Design with Nature* explores a new model converging on the implanted strength in the ecological relation

between humanity and nature. Symbiosis or mutual interdependence which McHarg defines as the compassionate agreement that permits the growth in the structure of instructions. Indeed, the usage of energy is endorsed to develop the phases of instructions. For McHarg, creative principle is made possible by symbiosis and this creative attitude he calls negentropy or negative entropy, a move toward order that works throughout the system of the biosphere. Thus nature is portrayed through the literature human beings create and the vitality literature offers the human beings stimulate him to care nature within reciprocal order.

...McHarg says that a very complex process occurs in which energy is transmuted into information and thence into meaning by means of a process he calls apperception. As McHarg demonstrated in his book, both the process of apperception and the meaning which results from it can be used to creative, cooperative ends in our management of the biosphere. (*Ecocriticism Reader* 120).

Jonathan Bate reflects that human beings are ravenously destroying the planet earth, but unlike most ecologists, he believes poetry or precise understanding of ecopoetics could save it. He states his opinion clearly in the preface page to 'The Song of the Earth': "This is a book why poetry continues to matter as we enter a new millennium that is ruled by technology. It is a book about modern western man's alienation from nature. It is about the capacity of the writer to restore us to the earth which is our home" (The Song of the Earth Preface). Bate states: "Reverie, solitude, walking: to turn these experiences into language is to be an ecopoet" (The Song of the Earth 42). He thinks ecopoetry is not the account of the dwelling in the earth or writing about the green or exploring ecological truth rather it is the expression of the experience in the earth. Bate's ecological concern of restorative power of literature is identical with Shelley to whom the West Wind's supremacy is enough to move our thought. Bate also lays emphasis on the myths rather than history. According to him, it is the myth that awakens our soul to be conscious of our survival in the world. The myth, which Bate thinks, inhabits a universal position from the primordial to modern. The legend of the Natural life which reveals the sufferings of our own state is "as old as Eden and Arcadia, as new as Larkin's 'Going, Going', and the latest Hollywood adaptation of Austen or Hardy" (The Song of the Earth 26). All have been treated as survival means to study of the human instinct of self-progress. In Bate's view, the earth we dwell and the world we identify is tied up with an intricate and elusive web system that is being encouraged by the extreme word consciousness and the prevalent social theory. However, Bate becomes fluctuated standing on the discordant ground between a Cartesian dream that is connected with debasing technology, colonial expansion, any aspect of economics, that advance capitalist manipulation of forests, ocean, lands, women, the third world etc. and Rousseauinspired Romantic dream of human communities living in an unpolluted nature. Bate, being situated in this state can do nothing but only recalls the biblical theory of Satan's inducement to Eve to taste of the tree of knowledge. We, the modern men are being tempted by the several kinds of Satanic convince enticements that us to be plunged nature/knowledge dilemma that does, indeed shut the gates of Eden. What Bate intends to explore is that the root cause of our difficulty lies in our language, in our culture that we want to set according to our wish being apart from the natural world. But animals, who have born into nature and part of nature, possess language. no culture. onlv continue communication with nature. Wordsworth has correctly indicated in his poem The Tables Turned':

> 'The One impulse from a vernal wood May teach you more of man Of moral evil and of good, Than all the sages can.

Wordsworth's dwelling with nature and his touching union with it brings an ecopoetic tone through the ages. His manifestation comes out from his emotion and knowledge with the vernal wood that he considers is more skillful to instill the message of life than the sages. So Bate seeks symbiotic relations through ecopoetic impulses from Wordsworth. Bate "Wordsworth's ecopoetic: ...an exploration ofinterrelatedness of perception and creation, a meditation on the networks which link mental and environmental space" (Song of the Earth 148). In Prelude, Wordsworth denotes woman as the first mother and nature as the second mother as he thinks that both are responsible of his birth, of his care and of his survival in the earth. Bates becomes agreed that the word environment begins to be used to the social context due to the isolation of city-dwelling that is perceived by Wordsworth as romanticism defines civilization separation from nature and the romanticists consider childhood and the lost ways of inhabitation with nature as the best parts of life. Rousseau believes that civilization covers the transparency of nature and this transparency is unveiled through the ecopoetic tone of the poems. "The imagination is perfect laboratory. cleansed a contaminations ofhistory. The true poet has sirnultaneously a geographer of the imagination and a historian of the alienations and desecrations that follow the march of 'civilization'" (Song of the Earth 64). Later, Bate also emphasizes that ecopoetry is able to uncover the transparency of nature which is disguised by the civilization because it takes the readers to that imaginative world where they can breathe an air which is not poisonous and accommodate themselves to that mode of dwelling that is not strange or alien. Bate perceives that before 19th century no requirement is found to portray the effect of ecological change as there already found a resilient bond in the ecological relations.

Maria Mies states: "... subsistence not only means hard labour and living at the margins of existence but also joy in life, happiness and abundance" (*The Subsistence Perspective* 5). Mies explains that such kind of perspective needs people especially women who never demean themselves, their own job, own work, own values and own authority and will stop to expect

better life offered by those who are on the top. But today the reduction of subsistence brings disconnectedness in the works accompanied by nature, man and woman and as for result comes various forms of cultural and ethnic crises to drop the world into suffering. The dominance of the west devaluing the work and wealth shaped by nature and women who offer sustenance becomes liable for ecological degradation from which the crisis of survival and the threat to sustenance arise. "Work and wealth in accordance with the feminine principle are significant precisely because they are rooted in stability and sustainability" (Staving Alive 43). Women's survival economies transformed into commercial economies by the British colonizers who after colonizing India colonize their forest first and the subsistence embedded with the rights, knowledge, cultural and survival of the local people to the forest is rooted out and places their dominant culture there. Vandana Shiva shows how survival farming is displaced by modern capital intensive agriculture and how subsistence being understood culturally as poverty does not mean low physical standard of life rather acclimatizing materialistic and consumeristic way of life deal more aggression and violence destroying sustainable lifestyles. Erika Cudworth asserts: "a subsistence economy may be little more than a pipe dream; there are tendencies toward substitution, reciprocity and renewable practice which tend toward a localized sustainability which is terra/forming in the best sense of the term" (Developing Ecofeminist Theory 138).

Vandana Shiva believes that human beings are losing survival with the destruction of forest, land and water which are being maltreated in the name of progress and development and jeopardizes survival. The industrial revolution, science and technological expansion grabbing away the resources of sustenance and basic needs transfigure it into the commodity which maximizes profit. The exploitation of nature that is intrinsically connected with the prevalent model of expansion also carries violence to women who are depended on nature availing sustenance for themselves, their children and their families. Thus rural women being able to recognize the cause

and effect of ecological destruction, which brings violence to both women and nature struggle against the patriarchal model of development, challenging western notion of capital gathering and profit intensification by their own way to protect nature and sustain their survival and sustenance.

Regarding subsistence Maria Mies mentions her mother's viewpoint that without being aware of the term ecology shows her anxiety and accountabilities to the necessity of daily bread. The burgeoning ecological devastation which is caused from the pitiless chasing after incessant growth of production and profit leads to the way of devastation of human and non-human lives in the earth. She considers particularly women, children, marginalized class and nature are victimized most than the other human beings in privilege. In this respect, there is no difference among the women in different countries and different regions. The meaning of the term survival is same everywhere. Mies engrosses from her mother that life should go on in any condition.

While on one hand McHarg's negentropy wants to generate order in the environment, Bate's ecopoetics provides a solid green message to the contemporary civilization where women are appreciated more conscious and closer than men to care of nature. Both women and nature are maltreated mostly by the patriarchy and for which the survival level becomes reduced throughout the entire ecology as asserted by Shiva and Mies. Mies' lesson brings conscious tone of subsistence perspective which leads to the way of survival in the postcolonial ecology as well post Pandemic ecology where mutual love, care and responsibility very essential are mode of reciprocal interdependence and this reciprocity should come from all the human beings to protect their ecology as in the poem "Waste Land" T.S. Eliot mentions his strong urge towards the human beings to whom focusing the wisdom hidden in the voice of the thunder pleads for: "Datta, Dayadhvam, Damayatya" from Brihadaranyake-Upanishad which signifies give, sympathize and control which are very essential to bring back the fertility to the Waste Land, to the contemporary Post-Pandemic world.

References:

Bandyopadyay, Debarati. Rabindranath Tagore: A Life of Intimacy with Nature. New Delhi: Rupa, 2019.Print.

Barry, John. Rethinking Green Politics: Nature, Virtue, and Progress. London: Sage Publications, 1999. Print.

Bate, Jonathan. The Song of the Earth. London: Picador, 2000.Print.

Cudworth, Erika. Developing Ecofeminism Theory: The Complexity of Difference. London: Palgrave Macmillian, 2005. Print.

Eaton, Heather and Lois Ann Lorentzen. (Ed.) *Ecofeminism and Globalization: Exploring Culture, Context, and Religion*. USA: Rowman and Littlefield, 2003. Print.

Glotfelty, Cheryll and Harold Fromm. Ed. *The Ecocriticism Reader: Landmarks in Literary Ecology*. Athens and London: University of Georgia Press, 1996.Print.

McHarg, Ian. *Design with Nature*. New York: Doubleday/ Natural History Press, 1969.Print.

Mies, Maria and Veronika Bennholdt-Thomsen. *The Subsistence Perspective: Beyond the Globalised Economy*. London: Zed books,2000.Print.

Mies, Maria, and Vandana Shiva. *Ecofeminism*. London: Zed Books, 1993.

Saha, Antara." Subsistence Ecology: A Strategy of Survival in Post Covid Environment". Socio Economic and Scientific Aspects in Post Covid Environment 1, 2020, 58-66.

Shiva, Vandana. Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Development in India. New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1995. Print.



Some Basic Graphs in Graph Theory

Rupesh Rambhau Atram

Assistant Prof. in Mathematics Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal rupeshatram10@gmail.com 8999048630

Abstract

Graph theory, a captivating field at the intersection of mathematics and network science, provides a powerful framework for modelling and understanding complex relationships. This chapter serves as a gateway to the world of graphs, beginning with the foundational elements such as types, representation, and terminology.

Moving beyond the basics, we explore connectivity patterns, cycles, and critical structural components like bridges and cut vertices. As we unravel these concepts, the chapter introduce the way for a comprehensive journey into advanced topics, real-world applications, and algorithmic problem-solving techniques. From social networks to transportation systems, the abstract relationships within graphs this chapter aims to illuminate the essence of graph theory and its pervasive impact on modern problem-solving and analysis.

Key Words: Königsberg problem, Complete Graph, Planar Graphs

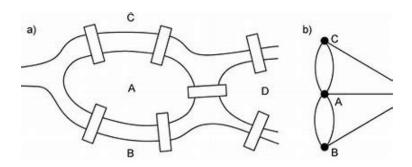
Introduction

Graph theory, a captivating branch of mathematics, unveils a world of interconnectedness and structure, where relationships and dependencies are visualized through nodes and edges. Originating from the study of the renowned Seven Bridges of Königsberg problem in the 18th century, graph

theory has evolved into a powerful tool with applications spanning diverse fields such as computer science, biology, sociology, and logistics. In this chapter, we embark on a journey through the intricacies of graph theory, exploring fundamental concepts and delving into advanced topics that illuminate the essence of this mathematical discipline.

Brief Overview of Graph Theory

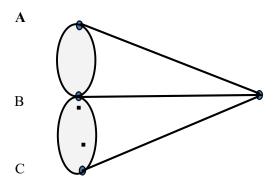
The origin of graph theory can be traced back to the 18th century with the famous problem known as the "Seven Bridges of Königsberg." The city of Königsberg (now Kaliningrad, Russia) was situated on both sides of the Pregel River, with two large islands connected to each other and the mainland by seven bridges. The problem was to determine whether it was possible to take a walk through the city, crossing each bridge exactly once and returning to the starting point.



Graph can be used to represent large physical things on paper like shown

"Seven Bridges of Königsberg."

In 1736, the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler, in his paper titled "Solutio problematis ad geometriam situs pertinentis" (The solution of a problem related to the geometry of position), addressed this problem. Euler abstracted the problem by representing the landmasses as points (vertices) and the bridges as lines (edges) connecting these points. This abstraction laid the foundation for what we now know as graph theory.



Euler's work on the Seven Bridges problem introduced the concept of a graph and established the basis for graph theory as a mathematical discipline. Over the years, the field has grown and evolved, finding applications in various areas such as computer science, sociology, biology, and operations research. The historical roots of graph theory can be directly traced to Euler's pioneering contributions in the 18th century.

Definition:

Graph is the study of relationship between the vertices (nodes) and edges (lines).

Formally, a graph is denoted as a pair G (V, E).

Where V represents the finite set vertices and E represents the finite set edges.

Therefore, we can say a graph includes non-empty set of vertices V and set of edges E.

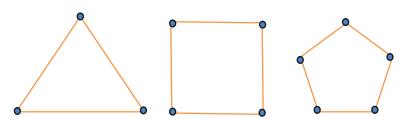
Suppose, a Graph G = (V, E), where

Research and Development / संशोधन आणि विकास / 83

Vertices,
$$V = \{a, b, c, d\}$$

Edges $E = \{\{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, \{c, d\}\}$

Representation:



Complete Graph: - a complete graph is a term used in graph theory to describe a graph in which there is a unique edge connecting every pair of distinct vertices Following are some examples of complete graph

List of complete graphs is given as below

- K1:0
- K2:1
- K3:3
- K4:6
- K5:10
- K6:15
- K7:21
- K8:28
- K9:36
- K10:45
- K11:55
- K12:66

 K1: 0
 K2: 1
 K3: 3
 K4: 6

 K5: 10
 K6: 15
 K7: 21
 K8: 28

 K9: 36
 K10: 45
 K11: 55
 K12: 66

Some structure of complete graph giver as below

Number of Edges in a Complete Graph: In a complete graph with n vertices, the number of edges is given by the formula

$$E = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

Graph Isomorphism: For complete graphs, isomorphism is straightforward. Any two complete graphs with the same number of vertices are isomorphic.

Cliques: A complete graph is often referred to as a "clique," which is a subset of vertices such that every two distinct vertices in the subset are adjacent (connected by an edge).

Graph Coloring: The chromatic number of a complete graph with n vertices is n, meaning that at least n colors are needed to color the vertices in such a way that no two adjacent vertices have the same color.

Ramsey Numbers: Ramsey numbers, denoted as R (m, n), represent the smallest size of a graph such that it must contain either a complete subgraph of size m or an independent set of size n.

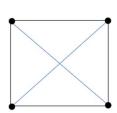
Graph Database: Graph databases, which use graph structures to represent and store data, are becoming increasingly popular in computer science and data management for applications like social networks, recommendation systems, and fraud detection.

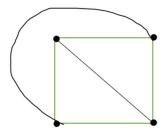
Applications in Networking: Complete graphs can be used to model fully connected networks where each pair of nodes is directly connected. This concept is relevant in communication networks, where every device can directly communicate with any other device.

Planar Graphs: A complete graph with four or more vertices is not planar. This means that it cannot be drawn in a plane without any of its edges crossing.

In graph theory, a planar graph is a graph that can be embedded in the plane, i.e., it can be drawn on the plane in such a way that its edges intersect only at their endpoints. In other words, it can be drawn in such a way that no edges cross each other. Such a drawing is called a plane graph or planar embedding of the graph. A plane graph can be defined as a planar graph with a mapping from every node to a point on a plane, and from every edge to a plane curve on that plane.

Example





Planar graph

Theorem: Prove that planer graph with more than 4 vertices is not complete.

To prove that a planar graph with more than 4 vertices is not complete, we can use Euler's formula for planar graphs. Euler's formula states that for a connected planar graph with V vertices, E edges, and F faces, the formula is given by

$$V - E + F = 2$$

Now, let's consider a complete graph with n vertices, denoted as Kn. In a complete graph, the number of edges E is given by

$$E = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

For a planar graph, the number of faces F can be obtained using the relationship

$$n - \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + F = 2$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + F = n+2$$

Now, let's analyze the term $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ This term represents the number of edges in a complete graph with n vertices. Since we are dealing with a complete graph, the number of edges is maximal.

For a complete graph, every pair of distinct vertices is connected by an edge, and the number of edges is $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ this means that $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ always greater than equals to $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

Now, if we substitute the maximal number of edges into the equation

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + F = n+2$$

Since $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ is greater than or equal to $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ the left side of the equation is greater than or equal to n+2 Therefore, there is no way for F to be a positive integer; in other words, there are not enough faces to satisfy Euler's formula.

This contradiction implies that a complete graph with more than 4 vertices cannot be planar. Hence, a planar graph with more than 4 vertices is not complete.

Conclusion Remark

In conclusion, this chapter has provided a comprehensive overview of graph theory, covering foundational elements, historical origins, and key concepts. Starting from the intriguing problem of the Seven Bridges of Königsberg, the chapter delved into the formal definition of a graph, its representation, and explored advanced topics such as complete graphs and planar graphs. The proof that a planar graph with more than 4 vertices is not complete demonstrated the practical application of graph theory in solving complex problems.

Graph theory serves as a powerful tool for modelling and understanding relationships in various domains, including computer science, biology, sociology, and logistics. The concepts introduced in this chapter lay the groundwork for a deeper exploration of advanced topics, real-world applications, and algorithmic problem-solving techniques within the field of graph theory.

References:

- [1] Euler, L. (1736). Solutio problematis ad geometriam situs pertinentis.
- [2] Trudeau, R. J. (1993). Introduction to Graph Theory.
- [3] Bondy, J. A., & Murty, U. S. R. (2008) Graph Theory with Applications.
- [4] Bollobás, B. (1998). Modern Graph Theory.
- [5] Diestel, R. (2005). Graph Theory.
- [6] Harary Graph Theory (1988)
- [7] Introduction to Graph Theory second edition. Douglas B. West
- [8] Graph Theory (SGBAU, Amravati)



Heat and Dust: Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's 'Insider-outsider' View

Dr. Vijay D. Bhange

Professor, Department of English Bharatiya Mahavidyalaya, Amravati, Maharashtra E-mail: vijaybhange@rediffmail.com Mob.: 9422392840

Abstract:

Heat and Dust is certainly a severe attack on the ills prevalent in the Indian society. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala is known for her representative picture of the country in her novels. She, with her keen eye, digs into the depths of Indian life. The novel balances the two different points of time with nearly a gap of 50 years between them. The Narrator of the story visits India to know about her grandfather's first wife, Olivia. She finds little change in the societal attitude of the country.

Keywords: stark poverty, Indian food, corrupt practices, marriage system, unscientific practices

Introduction:

Heat and Dust, as the title suggests, is a story of India which failed materially and morally too. Jhabvala, through her Narrator, presents India as a land of illiterate, unhygienic and morally deprived people. Through a comparative description of two times, the Narrator acquaints the readers with the little progress India had made in these years. Nagendra Kumar Singh in his book Society and Self in the Novels of R.P. Jhabvala and Kamala Markandaya says-

...the author thus succeeds in showing us that what is called "real India"— the India of arid, parched land and its poverty-stricken people

living a horrible life of misery and degradationhas not changed during the half-century of historic changes.¹

'Heat' and 'Dust,' thus become the symbols of social realities in the country whether it is past or present. The following lines from the novel give symbolic details of the deserted place where everything loses the hope of a blooming life.

Dust storms have started blowing all day, all night. Hot winds whistle columns of dust out of the desert into the town, the air is choked with dust and so are all one's senses. Leaves that were once green are now ashen, and they toss around as in a dervish dance. Everyone is restless, irritable, on the edge of something. It is impossible to sit, stand, lie, every position is uncomfortable; and one's mind too is in turmoil.²

The lines indeed reflect the social status of the period which seems quite hopeless. The writer wishes to throw light on the state of human existence. Life in Satipur represents the places all over India. Independence and the succeeding years could not change the grim realities of the country.

The impression of the Narrator of Indian society is of stark poverty. When she visits the streets, she sees people sleeping outside in the suffocating weather without any bed. The writer puts before us the miserable condition of the poor:

There are a number of crippled children (one boy propelling himself on his legless rump) and probably by day they beg but now they are off duty and seem to be light-hearted, even gay. People are buying from the hawkers and standing there eating, while others are looking in the gutters to find what has been thrown away.³

The people in the streets include some Europeans also and they too experience the same painful life as most of the Indians. The Narrator tells about a German young man who has tangled hair and the monkey is taking lice of it. He looks miserable and she sees in his eyes "a soul in hell." Jhabvala continues with her sarcastic tone and put it in a more horrifying way:

Oh but I have seen some terrible sights in India. I've lived through a Hindu-Muslim riot, and a smallpox epidemic, and several famines, and I think I may rightly say I've seen everything that you can see on this earth. And through it all I've learned this one thing: you can't live in India without Christ Jesus.⁴

In extreme contrast with the horrible life of the poor people suffering from famine and epidemics was the life of the Nawabs who were the great exploiters of the poor people. Extracting money from the people in the form of revenue and helping the British rule to keep a tight hold on the country had become a usual sight.

Jhabvala's remarks on Indian food are sufficient to throw light on the Indian eating habits. In a hostel, a woman from a neighbouring bed gives the narrator an advice:

You have to be very careful with your food in the beginning: boiled water only, and whatever you do no food from these street stalls. Afterwards you get immune. I can eat anything now if I want to. Not that I'd want to- I hate their food, I wouldn't touch it for anything.⁵

Literary books are full of such references where English people are shown suffering from coping up with the food habits here in India. It reminds one of a reference, in an Oscar Wilde's story *The Model Millionaire*, to a retired Colonel "who had lost his temper and his digestion in India, and had never found either of them again."

Maintaining with her satirical tone, Jhabvala presents the over-crowded buses and the streets full of beggars. While going to Nawab's Palace with Inderlal, she has an experience of the over-crowded buses with the hot wind coming and bringing with it the sand and the dust. The people were treated like animals and stuffed in the bus. The sight presented by the writer is not new to an ordinary Indian. Sadly the picture remains the same even after more than 35 years of the publication of the novel. The streets in India are full of beggars. They are dense and dirty.

The picture of the offices presented by Inderlal is also a regular sight in India where people are engrossed in the corrupt practices and failed to do their duties sincerely. While narrating the attitude of the office-workers Inderlal says:

There is a lot of intrigue and jealousy....all he asks is to be allowed to do his duties- but this is impossible, people will not let him alone, one is forced to take sides....fellow officers would do anything.....to pull him down.⁶

A trio which comes to India in search of a spiritual awakening has a very horrible experience. They find that the speeches of Swamis about India, which they heard abroad, are full of lies. They find the Swamis here, liars and the Indians, dishonest. They narrate how in Amritsar, they had been robbed of their watches, cheated by the person who promised them cheap houseboat in Kashmir and how again in Delhi they were deceived while exchanging their money, the girl from the group was molested in Fatehpur Sikri, young man's pocket was picked in Goa and they also suffered from diseases like Jaundice and ringworm. Jhabvala very sharply presents the frustrating experiences of the Europeans who visit India in search of spiritual awakening. The writer's approach here certainly looks like a foreigner who is very critical of the social life in India. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala probably had a similar type of experience in India which she narrates here with the help of her characters in the novel.

The Marriage System in India is also an important issue discussed in this novel. In a male-dominated society, marriage has become a thing of compromise and not a union of two individuals. The marriages are settled by parents without any consent from the daughter particularly. Even in the scientifically

developed society, the mindset remains the same. In the novel, Jhabvala peeps into the life of Inderlal and his wife Ritu whose relationship perhaps represents the numerous married couples in the country. Inderlal and Ritu's marriage was also one of those where the boy and the girl had no say in the decision. Ritu was uneducated. Inderlal's mother told him that she was beautiful but he did never admit that. So she had to spend her whole life inside the house. She could not give expression to her feelings. Ignored by the husband, detached from the father and mother, Ritu's life becomes the story of so many girls who have no option but to continue with what they have.

The early days of Ritu's married life were extremely disturbing. She was homesick and used to cry. Her less intake of food resulted in her poor health. In spite of suggestions from her husband and the mother-in-law, she could not change herself. That resulted in ignorance from the side of the husband. The illiteracy and backwardness also stopped her from mixing with the people. The Narrator tried to talk with her but Ritu was not comfortable. The Narrator's description of the lady is worth mentioning:

There is something frail, weak about her. Physically she is very thin, with thin arms on which her bangles slip about; but not only physically- I have the impression that her mind, or do I mean her will, is not strong either...⁷

She is presented as a woman who is without health, intellect and confidence. The story seems of every Indian household. Another married couple is Douglas and Olivia. The story is equally complicated of this English couple. Olivia is the victim of boredom. Her busy husband could not spend enough time with her. Moreover, she is childless. Jhabvala beautifully portrays the life of an English lady who with a wish to kill her boredom, gets attracted towards Nawab of Khatm. In Nawab, she finds a person who listens to her, pays attention to her and takes care of her which perhaps she misses in her own husband, Douglas. Olivia could gather courage, in the end, to run away from the boredom of life but it was not so with Ritu, an Indian

wife. She was completely bound by the traditional norms set by the society.

Jhabvala also handles the issue of widows in the novel. The episode of the beggar woman in the novel is clear proof of the remorseful condition of the widows in the society and the treatment they get in the male-dominated world. The beggarwoman, who was lying on the road, was a widow. She was driven out of the house by her father-in-laws. She had no choice but to beg in the streets. Jhabvala touches an important issue here and brings out the insensibility of the society where the people have lost affection for each other.

Jhabvala very seriously slaps the traditional taboos present in the society. The belief in supernatural things or fake *sadhus* invites troubles in the lives of the characters. The treatment given to Ritu to cure her of epilepsy is horrible. To cure her, her mother-in-law holds her fast and treats her in a most unusual way:

The mother went to the jars where the rice was stored and scattered a handful over Ritu's head. The grains bounced off the girl's hair though one or two got stuck there. She didn't move. The mother opened and closed her hand and circled it over that bowed head, cracking her knuckles, and she was murmuring some incantation...⁸

The primitive ways were still dominant and there was no role of a doctor in the treatment. Instead of taking her for a psychiatric treatment, they applied the red-hot iron to various parts of her body to drive out the evil spirit. The ways, adopted to abort the child in the first and the second story, are enough indications of the unscientific practices prevalent in the society. Jhabvala's description of Olivia's abortion is extremely painful. The practice of aborting a child in the villages leads to the death of so many married girls. She was taken by the women in burqua to a secret place. They made her lie down on the floor and started massaging her. After Begum's arrival, they started

their real work. The way the foetus aborted chills down the reader:

She saw the midwife showing the Begum a twig on to which she was rubbing some paste...The midwife with the twig came towards her, holding it. Olivia understood that it was to be introduced into herself. The two women opened Olivia's legs and one of them held on to her ankles while the other pointed the twig....the twig hurt Olivia as it entered into her. She was unable to stifle a cry.⁹

More or less similar treatment was given to the Narrator also. Jhabvala successfully brings forward the stagnation in the progress even after a gap of more than 50 years.

The reader comes to know about the Indian fear of ghosts when Inderlal passes the graveyard and hears a groaning sound. He asks the Narrator to be careful, but she well knew that it is of Chid, one of her acquaintances. A fear of ghost is a part and parcel of Indian life. The illiteracy and consequently the ignorance are at the root of it. Another instance of the superstitious mentality is given when we read that Nawab of Khatm cancelled his journey because they heard the hooting of an owl which was not considered auspicious. Jhabvala's sharp eye catches everything quite convincingly.

The writer also makes an attempt to display the slumlike cities of India. The houses are shown in collapsing conditions. Talking about Satipur and Khatm, the Narrator says:

Satipur also had its slummy lanes, but Khatm had nothing else. The town huddled in the shadow of the Palace walls in a tight knot of dirty alleys with ramshackle houses leaning over them. There were open gutters flowing through the streets. They often overflowed, especially during the rains, and were probably the cause, or one of them, of the frequent epidemics that broke out in Khatm. If it rained rather more heavily, some of the older houses

would collapse and bury the people inside them. This happened regularly every year. 10

The condition of the patients described by the Narrator is even more horrific. There are no basic facilities for patients, the latrines are extremely dirty, the staff is irresponsible. Talking about the quality of the food served in the hospital, the Narrator writes:

The patients sit in rows holding out bowls into which are thrown lumps of cold rice and lentils and sometimes some vegetable all mixed up together. Only people who are completely destitute will accept this food, and it is indeed served up with the contempt reserved for those who have nothing and no hope.¹¹

Dr. Gopal, the Medical Superintendent, exposes the apathy of the government. He tells the Narrator that the dying beggar woman is not an emergency in India and there is no need to send an ambulance for her. A person suffering from piles is given the medicine of gall-stones. Dr Gopal blames of negligence from the side of the government. He criticises the lack of spirit of the staff. Though he is a gentle fellow, he has no option but to go with the wave. He states:

I thought that, if one lives here, it is best to be like everyone else. Perhaps there is even no choice: everything around me- the people and the landscape, life animate and inanimate seemed to compel me into this attitude.¹²

The perfect example of socially irresponsible nature is visible in the case of the beggar woman. The Narrator used to see her every day in her rags collecting alms from different areas. One day, she sees her lying near a dump. The Narrator says:

I thought at first she was dead but realised this could not be since no one else in the lane seemed concerned. The animals snuffing around in the refuse also paid no attention to

her. Only the flies hovered above her in a cone. 13

The writer puts forward the insensitivity of Indian people who have perhaps lost the faith in human values. Everybody seems busy in their worlds forgetting their responsibilities towards society.

In the midst of all these darker sides of Indian society, Jhabvala portrays a character of Maji, a spiritually blessed woman and who truly represents the feeling of selfless service rooted in the Indian culture. Maji becomes the symbol of nobility. Her help to the beggar woman and later to the Narrator seems an act of a lady who has devoted herself completely to the humanity. It seems that the Indian society is in the state of stagnation which shows no progress in the upliftment of the suppressed lot.

Conclusion:

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, with an extraordinary power of receiving the details from the world around her, presents tremendous diversity of Indian life with all its contradictions and complexities. In spite of being the writers of western affinity, no one could deny her mastery in handling the issues rampant in the Indian society. Her keen observation helps her to dig deep into the issues which are hammering the solidarity of the nation. Her work is truly an honest representation of the social ills. She is bold and straightforward in her approach.

Moreover, the way the issues are handled by the writer, confirm her creativity. It is certainly not a photographic representation of the society. It is an artistic presentation of the 'real India' in her work. The novel succeeded in portraying the transformation and transition of Indian society in these years. As the writer is alienated to Indian culture, it is equally interesting to see the spectacles through which she is looking at India- the 'insider-outsider' view. The writer is severely criticized for her sarcastic approach which sometimes becomes unbearable. But a neutral perspective will certainly help the readers to view the book objectively and praise the writer for her honest portraiture of the Indian society.

Works Cited:

- 1. Singh, Nagendra Kumar. Society and Self in the Novels of R.P. Jhabvala and Kamala Markandaya. New Delhi:Sarup & Sons, 2005. p. 112.
- 2. Jhabvala, Ruth Prawer. *Heat and Dust*. London:John Murray, 2003. p.79.
- 3. Ibid., p. 4.
- 4. Ibid., p. 5.
- 5. Ibid., p. 3.
- 6. Ibid., p. 12.
- 7. Ibid., p. 51.
- 8. Ibid., p. 53.
- 9. Ibid., p.168.
- 10. Ibid., p. 166.
- 11. Ibid., pp. 156-157.
- 12. Ibid., p. 113.
- 13. Ibid., p. 109



Biodiversity and Human Health: A Symbiotic Relationship

Rahul A. Sinha

Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra rahulsinha2710@gmail.com

Introduction

Biodiversity, a portmanteau of "biological diversity," refers to the variety of life on Earth across all levels of biological organization, encompassing genetic diversity within species, diversity between species, and diversity of ecosystems. This complex and dynamic web of life is the result of billions of years of evolution, resulting in a staggering array of organisms, ecosystems, and ecological processes. Biodiversity is not static but rather continuously evolves in response to environmental changes and interactions among living organisms.

At its core, biodiversity comprises three main components: genetic diversity, species diversity, and ecosystem diversity. Genetic diversity refers to the variety of genes within a species, allowing for adaptation and evolution. Species diversity encompasses the number and variety of different species in a given area, fostering a rich tapestry of life. Lastly, ecosystem diversity involves the variety of ecosystems within a region, each with its unique set of species and environmental conditions.

Recognizing the interconnectedness between biodiversity and human health is crucial for understanding the intricate relationships that exist in the natural world. Human health is intricately linked to the health of the planet, and disruptions in biodiversity can have profound implications for our well-being. Ecosystems provide a myriad of services that directly and indirectly influence human health, including the provision of clean air and water, pollination of crops, regulation of climate, and the development of medicines. Moreover, the

degradation of biodiversity can lead to the emergence of infectious diseases, as seen in the spread of zoonotic diseases from wildlife to humans.

In essence, the relationship between biodiversity and human health is not one of mere coexistence but of interdependence. As stewards of the planet, understanding and valuing this symbiotic relationship is imperative for fostering sustainable practices that promote the well-being of both ecosystems and human societies. This chapter aims to delve deeper into the multifaceted connections between biodiversity and human health, exploring the intricate ways in which the health of our planet shapes the health of its inhabitants.

Ecosystem Services and Human Well-being

Ecosystem services represent the multitude of benefits that humans derive from ecosystems, and these services are fundamentally intertwined with biodiversity. Clean air and water, essential for human survival, are prime examples of ecosystem services provided by biodiversity-rich environments. Biodiversity plays a crucial role in air quality by influencing the balance of gases, particularly oxygen and carbon dioxide. Additionally, diverse ecosystems contribute to the purification of water through natural filtration processes, ensuring access to clean and safe drinking water.

Medicinal resources derived from biodiversity underscore another vital ecosystem service. Many pharmaceuticals and traditional medicines are sourced from plants, animals, and microorganisms found in diverse ecosystems. The rich biodiversity of rainforests, for instance, has yielded numerous life-saving drugs. This underscores the importance of preserving biodiversity not only for its intrinsic value but also for the potential medical breakthroughs it holds for human health.

Beyond medicine, biodiversity is intricately linked to nutrient cycling and agricultural productivity. Ecosystems maintain soil fertility and nutrient cycling through the interactions between various species. Microorganisms, for example, play a crucial role in decomposing organic matter, releasing essential nutrients that nourish plants. This dynamic process enhances agricultural productivity, contributing to food security. Monoculture, which often results in biodiversity loss, can lead to soil degradation, reduced nutrient cycling, and increased reliance on artificial fertilizers, negatively impacting both ecosystems and human well-being.

Furthermore, diverse ecosystems provide pollination services critical for agriculture. Many crops depend on pollinators such as bees, butterflies, and birds to reproduce. The decline in biodiversity, particularly pollinators, poses a direct threat to crop yields and food production. Recognizing and valuing these ecosystem services highlight the intricate link between biodiversity and human well-being, emphasizing the need for sustainable practices that maintain the health of ecosystems for the benefit of present and future generations.

Medicinal Biodiversity

The rich tapestry of life on Earth has long been a source of healing and medicine for human societies. Biodiversity, with its immense variety of plants, animals, and microorganisms, represents a vast reservoir of medicinal resources. The exploration of this medicinal biodiversity has been an integral part of human history, with traditional healing practices rooted in the profound knowledge of local ecosystems.

One of the primary contributions of biodiversity to human health is the discovery of medicinal compounds in plants. Throughout history, communities have utilized a myriad of plant species for their therapeutic properties. For example, the bark of the quinine tree (Cinchona) is the source of quinine, a crucial antimalarial drug. The opium poppy (Papaver somniferum) has been cultivated for centuries for the production of pain-relieving opiates like morphine and codeine. These examples underscore the importance of preserving biodiversity not only for ecological balance but also for the potential discovery of new medicines.

Microorganisms, too, play a pivotal role in medicinal biodiversity. Antibiotics, a cornerstone of modern medicine, were initially derived from microorganisms. The discovery of penicillin by Alexander Fleming from the fungus Penicillium marked a revolutionary moment in healthcare. Today, a myriad of antibiotics, antifungals, and other pharmaceuticals are derived from microorganisms found in diverse environments. Biodiversity hotspots, such as rainforests and coral reefs, are particularly rich sources of microbial diversity, holding immense potential for future medical breakthroughs.

The healing properties of medicinal biodiversity extend beyond the conventional pharmaceutical realm. Traditional medicine systems, deeply rooted in biodiversity, have been practiced by indigenous communities for generations. Traditional healers possess profound knowledge of local plants and their applications, often utilizing a holistic approach to health that considers the interconnectedness of nature and well-being.

However, the loss of biodiversity poses a significant threat to medicinal resources. Habitat destruction, climate change, and overexploitation of plant and animal species can lead to the extinction of valuable medicinal organisms. This underscores the urgency of conservation efforts not only for ecological reasons but also for the preservation of potential cures and treatments for various diseases.

Disease Regulation and Biodiversity

Biodiversity plays a critical role in regulating the spread of diseases, acting as a natural defense mechanism that helps maintain ecological balance and safeguard the health of both ecosystems and human populations. The intricate web of interactions between species within diverse ecosystems can influence the prevalence and transmission of pathogens, offering a level of protection against the emergence and escalation of diseases.

One way in which biodiversity regulates diseases is through the concept of "dilution effect." This occurs when increased species diversity within an ecosystem reduces the abundance of a particular host species, subsequently lowering the overall transmission of diseases. In diverse ecosystems, pathogens may encounter less suitable hosts, limiting their ability to spread rapidly. This phenomenon has been observed in various systems, including the transmission of Lyme disease, where increased biodiversity is associated with a decreased prevalence of the disease.

Ecosystems can also act as natural barriers to pathogens, with certain habitats providing a buffer that limits the spread of diseases. Wetlands, for instance, have been shown to play a crucial role in mitigating the transmission of waterborne diseases. The complex interactions in wetland ecosystems can filter and trap pathogens, preventing their dissemination into human communities. Mangrove forests, with their unique environmental conditions, can serve as barriers to certain diseases, acting as a protective buffer between coastal communities and potential pathogens.

The presence of biodiversity can also influence the behavior of disease vectors. For example, diverse plant communities can alter the behavior and abundance of insect vectors such as mosquitoes. By providing varied breeding sites and alternative hosts, diverse ecosystems can disrupt the life cycles of disease vectors, reducing the risk of disease transmission to humans.

However, the disruption of biodiversity can have the opposite effect, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks. Habitat destruction, climate change, and other human-induced factors can lead to changes in the abundance and distribution of species, potentially creating conditions that favor the emergence and spread of diseases.

Biodiversity and Mental Health

The relationship between biodiversity and mental health highlights the profound impact that the natural world, with its diverse array of species and ecosystems, can have on the psychological well-being of individuals. As urbanization and modern lifestyles increasingly disconnect people from nature, understanding the psychological benefits of biodiversity becomes crucial in promoting holistic health.

Exposure to biodiversity has been associated with a range of positive effects on mental health. Natural environments rich in biodiversity offer a multisensory experience, engaging individuals with a variety of sights, sounds, and scents. This sensory richness has been linked to enhanced mood and reduced stress levels. The visual diversity of natural settings, from vibrant plant life to diverse landscapes, has been shown to contribute to improved mental well-being.

One of the key connections between biodiversity and mental health lies in the therapeutic effects of nature exposure. Research consistently demonstrates that spending time in natural environments can lead to reduced stress, anxiety, and symptoms of depression. The phenomenon known as the "restorative effect of nature" suggests that exposure to diverse and natural settings can help restore cognitive function, alleviate mental fatigue, and promote a positive emotional state. Biodiverse environments, such as forests and parks, offer a wealth of opportunities for individuals to immerse themselves in nature and experience these therapeutic benefits.

The biodiversity of natural areas contributes to a sense of wonder and awe, fostering an emotional connection that goes beyond mere aesthetics. This connection with nature has been linked to improved mood, increased feelings of vitality, and a sense of purpose. Furthermore, biodiversity-rich environments provide opportunities for activities such as birdwatching, hiking, or gardening, which have been shown to have positive effects on mental health by promoting physical activity and social interaction.

In contrast, the loss of biodiversity and natural habitats, often associated with urbanization and habitat destruction, can have detrimental effects on mental health. Nature deficit disorder, a term coined to describe the consequences of reduced exposure to nature, is associated with increased stress, attention difficulties, and a higher prevalence of mental health disorders.

Nutritional Diversity

Biodiversity plays a pivotal role in ensuring a varied and nutrient-rich diet, directly impacting human health and overall well-being. The importance of biodiversity in this context lies in the diverse array of plant and animal species that contribute to the global food supply. A diet that includes a wide variety of food sources is essential for meeting nutritional requirements, preventing deficiencies, and promoting optimal health.

The plant kingdom, with its immense diversity, provides a rich source of fruits, vegetables, grains, nuts, and seeds, each offering a unique nutritional profile. Different plant species contain varying combinations of vitamins, minerals, antioxidants, and phytochemicals. Consuming a diverse range of plant-based foods ensures a broader intake of essential nutrients, contributing to a balanced and comprehensive diet. For example, leafy greens, berries, and legumes each bring distinct health benefits, and incorporating them into the diet enhances overall nutritional diversity.

Animal biodiversity also plays a crucial role in nutritional diversity. Different species of animals provide varying types and amounts of essential nutrients, including proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals. A diet that includes a variety of animal products such as meat, fish, dairy, and eggs ensures a more comprehensive intake of essential amino acids, omega-3 fatty acids, and other vital nutrients that support growth, development, and overall health.

The impact of biodiversity on human health and well-being through diverse food sources extends beyond meeting basic nutritional needs. Consuming a diverse range of foods has been linked to various health benefits, including a reduced risk of chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, and certain cancers. Additionally, nutritional diversity supports a healthy microbiome, the community of microorganisms living in the gut, which plays a crucial role in digestion, immune function, and overall well-being.

However, the ongoing loss of biodiversity and agricultural practices that prioritize a limited number of high-yielding crops or livestock breeds can pose a threat to nutritional diversity. Monoculture and the reliance on a small number of staple crops may result in diets that lack the variety of nutrients essential for optimal health. Furthermore, the loss of traditional and indigenous food sources, often linked to biodiversity decline, can contribute to nutritional imbalances and health disparities.

Biodiversity Loss and Human Health Risks

The loss of biodiversity poses significant risks to human health, highlighting the intricate interdependence between ecosystems and public well-being. As biodiversity declines globally, the consequences are far-reaching, affecting not only the natural world but also increasing the vulnerability of human populations to a range of health threats.

One of the most pressing concerns associated with biodiversity loss is the heightened risk of zoonotic diseases. Zoonoses are infectious diseases that can be transmitted between animals and humans. Biodiversity loss and habitat destruction can disrupt ecosystems, bringing wildlife species into closer contact with domestic animals and humans. This increased interface provides opportunities for pathogens to jump between species, leading to the emergence of novel infectious diseases. Examples include Ebola, SARS, and, more recently, the COVID-19 pandemic, all of which are believed to have originated in wildlife.

Biodiversity loss also affects ecosystem services, disrupting the balance that ecosystems maintain. The loss of pollinators, for instance, can impact food production by reducing the availability of fruits and vegetables. Changes in nutrient cycling, soil fertility, and water purification processes further contribute to agricultural challenges and food insecurity. The resulting malnutrition and limited access to diverse, nutrient-rich foods can compromise human immune systems, making populations more susceptible to diseases.

Moreover, the decline of certain species, including those with medicinal properties, limits the potential for new pharmaceutical discoveries. As biodiversity diminishes, the loss of plant and microbial diversity reduces the pool of potential sources for novel drugs, hindering medical advancements and the development of treatments for emerging diseases.

Climate change, often linked to biodiversity loss, exacerbates health risks. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns affect the distribution of disease vectors, such as mosquitoes carrying diseases like malaria and dengue fever. Altered ecosystems may also contribute to the spread of waterborne diseases as well as the proliferation of allergens, affecting respiratory health.

Beyond infectious diseases, mental health is also impacted by biodiversity loss. The disconnection from nature, the loss of green spaces, and the degradation of natural landscapes contribute to increased stress, anxiety, and other mental health disorders.

Conservation Medicine:

Introduction to the Concept of Conservation Medicine:

Conservation Medicine is an interdisciplinary field that recognizes the inextricable link between the health of ecosystems, wildlife, domestic animals, and human populations. It emerged as a response to the growing understanding that environmental health, animal health, and human health are interconnected, and disruptions in one domain can have cascading effects on the others. Conservation Medicine seeks to address health challenges at the interface of these domains, emphasizing the importance of a holistic approach to disease prevention and ecosystem conservation.

In Conservation Medicine, the health of species and ecosystems is viewed as a shared responsibility. Traditional approaches to health often focus on individual species or human populations in isolation, but Conservation Medicine recognizes the need for a broader perspective that considers the health of

entire ecosystems. This holistic viewpoint is essential for understanding the complex interactions between biodiversity, habitat health, and the emergence of infectious diseases that can affect both animals and humans.

Collaborative Efforts Integrating Human Health, Animal Health, and Ecosystem Health:

A cornerstone of Conservation Medicine is the collaborative effort among professionals from various fields, including veterinarians, ecologists, epidemiologists, public health experts, and conservationists. These interdisciplinary teams work together to monitor and manage the health of ecosystems, wildlife, and human populations.

One key aspect of Conservation Medicine is the surveillance and understanding of zoonotic diseases—diseases that can be transmitted between animals and humans. By monitoring the health of wildlife and domestic animals, researchers can identify potential reservoirs of pathogens and assess the risk of spillover into human populations. This proactive approach is crucial for preventing and managing disease outbreaks before they become major public health threats.

Conservation Medicine also emphasizes the importance of preserving biodiversity as a strategy for promoting overall ecosystem health. Healthy ecosystems with diverse species are more resilient to disturbances, including the spread of diseases. Maintaining intact habitats and preventing habitat fragmentation help mitigate the risk of disease transmission between species. Furthermore, Conservation Medicine involves educating communities and promoting sustainable practices that benefit both human and environmental health. By fostering awareness of the interconnectedness of ecosystems and health, Conservation Medicine aims to create a synergy between conservation efforts, public health, and animal health.

Indigenous Knowledge and Traditional Medicine:

Recognition of Indigenous Communities' Relationship with Biodiversity:

Indigenous knowledge and traditional medicine form an integral part of the intricate relationship between biodiversity and human well-being. Indigenous communities around the world have developed a profound understanding of local ecosystems, relying on their rich biodiversity for sustenance, cultural practices, and traditional healing. The close connection between these communities and the natural world underscores the importance of recognizing and respecting Indigenous knowledge in the broader context of biodiversity conservation and human health.

Indigenous peoples often possess unique insights into the intricate web of life, passed down through generations. Their knowledge encompasses the identification and sustainable use of various plant and animal species for food, medicine, and spiritual practices. Indigenous communities view themselves not as separate from nature but as an integral part of it, emphasizing the interdependence between humans and the environment. This perspective has led to sustainable resource management practices that contribute to the preservation of biodiversity.

Preservation of Traditional Healing Practices and Knowledge:

Traditional medicine, rooted in the accumulated knowledge of Indigenous communities, relies on the diverse medicinal properties of plants, animals, and minerals found in local ecosystems. Traditional healers, often considered spiritual leaders within their communities, play a crucial role in preserving and passing on this knowledge. Their practices encompass not only physical healing but also spiritual and mental well-being.

The utilization of traditional medicine is guided by a deep understanding of the interconnectedness of nature, health,

and cultural identity. Plants are chosen not only for their therapeutic properties but also for their cultural significance and the spiritual connections they foster. The preservation of traditional healing practices is not just about maintaining a set of remedies; it is about safeguarding a holistic approach to health that considers the balance between individuals, communities, and the natural world.

The preservation of Indigenous knowledge faces challenges, including encroachment on traditional lands, loss of biodiversity, and the erosion of cultural practices. However, recognizing the value of this knowledge in biodiversity conservation and healthcare is crucial. Collaborative efforts that involve Indigenous communities in conservation initiatives, respect their intellectual property rights, and integrate traditional practices into broader healthcare frameworks can contribute to both cultural preservation and environmental sustainability.

Real-world Examples of Communities Benefiting from Biodiversity Conservation for Health:

1. Traditional Medicine in the Amazon Rainforest:

Indigenous communities in the Amazon rainforest have long relied on the rich biodiversity of their surroundings for traditional medicine. Various plant species have been used to treat a range of ailments. The preservation of the rainforest not only safeguards these medicinal resources but also ensures the continuity of cultural practices and contributes to the health and well-being of local populations.

2. Agro-biodiversity in Nepal:

In certain regions of Nepal, communities practice agrobiodiversity by cultivating a variety of crops in their fields. This diverse agricultural system not only provides communities with a broad range of nutrient-rich foods but also enhances resilience to climate change and pests. The preservation of traditional crop varieties contributes to food security and supports the nutritional diversity essential for community health.

3. Community-based Conservation in Madagascar:

Local communities in Madagascar have actively engaged in community-based conservation efforts to protect unique ecosystems and the biodiversity within. By preserving forests and natural habitats, these communities not only conserve endangered species but also safeguard their own health. The ecosystems contribute to water purification, climate regulation, and the provision of medicinal plants essential for community health.

Instances where Biodiversity Loss has Led to Health Challenges:

1. Deforestation in Indonesia and Air Quality:

Rapid deforestation in Indonesia, often driven by agricultural expansion and logging, has contributed to biodiversity loss and posed health challenges. The loss of forests diminishes the ecosystem's ability to regulate air quality. Increased levels of air pollution, including particulate matter, can lead to respiratory issues and other health problems for local communities.

2. Disappearance of Medicinal Plants in the Himalayas:

Biodiversity loss in the Himalayan region has resulted in the disappearance of certain medicinal plants traditionally used by local communities. The over-harvesting of these plants, coupled with habitat degradation, has led to a decline in their abundance. As a result, communities face challenges in accessing traditional medicines, impacting their ability to address health issues using traditional healing practices.

3. Coral Reef Decline and Coastal Community Health:

Coastal communities dependent on coral reef ecosystems for livelihoods and food sources are adversely affected by coral reef decline. Biodiversity loss in coral reefs disrupts the balance of marine ecosystems, impacting fish populations and the availability of seafood. This not only poses economic challenges but also threatens the nutritional diversity of these communities, leading to potential health issues.

Importance of Raising Awareness about the Interconnectedness of Biodiversity and Human Health:

1. Ecosystem Understanding:

Educating the public about the interconnectedness of biodiversity and human health is essential for fostering a deeper understanding of ecosystems. Many people may not be aware of how biodiversity contributes to the provision of clean air, water, and medicinal resources. Increasing awareness helps individuals recognize the direct and indirect benefits that diverse ecosystems offer to human well-being.

2. **Preventing Zoonotic Diseases:**

Knowledge about the link between biodiversity loss and the increased risk of zoonotic diseases is crucial. By understanding how disruptions in ecosystems can lead to the spillover of pathogens from animals to humans, individuals can appreciate the importance of preserving biodiversity in preventing potential pandemics. This awareness encourages responsible behaviors to mitigate disease transmission risks.

3. Cultural Importance:

Educational initiatives highlight the cultural significance of biodiversity, especially for Indigenous communities. Recognizing and respecting the knowledge and practices of these communities contributes to cultural preservation and reinforces the idea that biodiversity is not only a scientific concept but also deeply intertwined with diverse cultures and ways of life.

The Role of Education in Promoting Sustainable Practices for Health and Conservation:

1. Promoting Sustainable Lifestyles:

Education plays a pivotal role in encouraging sustainable practices that contribute to both health and biodiversity conservation. Individuals, when informed about the environmental impact of their choices, are more likely to adopt eco-friendly behaviors. This includes making sustainable food choices, reducing waste, and supporting conservation efforts.

2. Conservation Literacy:

Building conservation literacy helps individuals understand the importance of protecting biodiversity hotspots, preserving habitats, and supporting conservation initiatives. Education empowers people to become advocates for environmental protection, influencing policy decisions and participating in community-based conservation projects.

3. Encouraging Responsible Tourism:

Many ecosystems that harbor rich biodiversity also attract tourism. Education about the impact of tourism on these ecosystems can lead to more responsible and sustainable travel practices. This includes minimizing ecological footprints, respecting wildlife habitats, and supporting local conservation initiatives

4. Incorporating Biodiversity into Curriculum:

Integrating biodiversity education into school curricula at various levels ensures that future generations grow up with a foundational understanding of the importance of biodiversity. This knowledge shapes attitudes and behaviors from a young age, fostering a sense of responsibility towards the environment and promoting sustainable practices.

5. Citizen Science and Environmental Stewardship:

Educational initiatives can promote citizen science programs, encouraging individuals to actively contribute to biodiversity monitoring and conservation efforts. By engaging in hands-on activities, people develop a sense of environmental stewardship, feeling connected to the ecosystems they help monitor and protect.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the intricate and symbiotic relationship between biodiversity and human health is evident across various dimensions, from the provision of essential ecosystem services to the potential for medicinal discoveries and the regulation of diseases. Biodiversity acts as a foundation for human wellbeing, supplying us with nutritious food, clean air and water, and natural medicines, while also offering psychological benefits through exposure to diverse natural environments. The loss of biodiversity, driven by factors such as habitat destruction, climate change, and overexploitation, poses significant threats to public health, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks, compromising nutrition, and adversely affecting mental well-being. Recognizing the profound connection between biodiversity and human health underscores the urgency of prioritizing conservation efforts to safeguard both the planet's ecosystems and the health of present and future generations.

This calls for a resounding call to action, urging individuals, communities, and policymakers to prioritize biodiversity conservation as a fundamental pillar of public health. Sustainable practices, responsible land use, and the preservation of natural habitats should be integrated into public policies and educational programs. Additionally, fostering a global ethic that values biodiversity as a shared resource for the benefit of all life is essential. By acknowledging the reciprocal relationship between biodiversity and human health, and by actively working to preserve the diversity of life on Earth, we

can build a healthier and more sustainable future for the planet and its inhabitants.

Reference

- 1. Berkes, F., Colding, J., & Folke, C. (2000). Rediscovery of traditional ecological knowledge as adaptive management. *Ecological Applications*, 10(5), 1251-1262.
- 2. CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity). (1992). Convention on Biological Diversity. United Nations Environment Programme.
- 3. Cox, P. A. (2000). Will tribal knowledge survive the millennium? *Science*, 287(5450), 44-45.
- 4. Folke, C., Hahn, T., Olsson, P., & Norberg, J. (2005). Adaptive governance of social-ecological systems. *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*, *30*, 441-473.
- 5. Kellert, S. R. (Ed.). (1993). *The Biophilia Hypothesis*. Island Press.
- 6. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. (2005). *Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Biodiversity Synthesis*. World Resources Institute.
- 7. Myers, N., Mittermeier, R. A., Mittermeier, C. G., da Fonseca, G. A., & Kent, J. (2000). Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities. *Nature*, 403(6772), 853-858.
- 8. Sala, O. E., Chapin, F. S., III, Armesto, J. J., Berlow, E., Bloomfield, J., Dirzo, R., ... & Wall, D. H. (2000). Global biodiversity scenarios for the year 2100. *Science*, 287(5459), 1770-1774.
- 9. Stepp, J. R., Wyndham, F. S., & Zarger, R. K. (2002). Ethnobiology and Biocultural Diversity: Proceedings of the Seventh International Congress of Ethnobiology. International Society of Ethnobiology.
- 10. Wilson, E. O. (1992). *The Diversity of Life*. W.W. Norton & Company.



Dalit women feminism & Rebel traversed in Jyoti Langewar' Poem, 'Mother' & 'Caves'

Prof. P. S. Jawade

Indira Mahavidyalaya Kalamb Email Id: bhaktijawade@gmail.com

Abstract

In the literary domain the Dalit female writers gave awesome conditions of Dalit and still surviving under uncongenial and hostile atmosphere. This subjugation, castebased oppression, possession of discriminating attitude of upper caste and their inferior treatment given to lower caste/ is observed in socially forward states like Maharashtra etc. The Dalit writers, poets portrayed the condition of underprivileged about exploitation and slavery from their own experiences and circumstances which they faced and seen in the society. These writers have been influenced by the ideologies and principles of Jyotiba Phule and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar the Dalit icons who fought for equality and liberty of Dalit in India.

After the literary meet in Nagpur in 1976 Dalit women's writing came into prominence. The emergence of Dalit poetry was full of aggressive language and focused on the collective identity. Their poems mirrored Dalit existence and demands of human values useful to bring social stability. Jyoti Langewar Dalit- feminist poet advocated the Dalit feminism and raising the rebel against upper caste section of society. Her poem *Caves* and *Mother* can be read on the feministic approach. In Langewar's poem collective consciousness of Dalits assertations about caste and gender-based discrimination. The poem Mother is real perception about double oppression by the patriarchial power dominated by women. She provokes the Dalit sensibilities to seek changes in social consciousness to make the Dalit more revolutionary about their rights and identity. This

paper explores the Jyoti Langewar's poem in the context of Dalit feminism and protest about the heinous situation occurred in the destiny of Dalit from ages to ages.

Key words:

Identity, Dalit, Gender, Marginalization, Subjugation, Representation, existence suppression.

Introduction

Jyoti langewar is well recognized figure in Marathi Dalit writer and social activist. Her writing creates a wave of revolution in Dalit literary circle. She execute the pathetic, grim she exposed the dalit feminist situation of Dalit women. her thoughtful expression consciousness in advocated patriarchal system which demolished the rights of women, her literary pursue included Disha Direction published in 1982. ajun vadal uthale nahi [No Storms Still Rise] She stressed deep consciousness of castebased politics and its drawbacks set in the society. She had great reverence to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar And Jyotiba Phule who emancipated the untouchables and break less efforts to drive equality, dignity, respectable life for under privileged section of society. her allude to the mass leader specified in the poem Mother

.....Saying Study become an Ambedkar

And let the baskets fall from my hands. [Langewar 31]

Jyoti Langewar's poem entitled Ai (Mother) in Marathi; the poem explored the oppression exploitation which were the integral part of Dalit women it is due to her gender and class and poverty stricken condition. The mother in the poem depicted by her daughter in following way

Mother I have seen you

Burning the soles of your feet in harsh summer sun

Hanging your little ones in a cradle on an acacia tree

Working on road construction crew.....[Langewar 34]

After the tremendous hardships she was not getting her full remuneration. The economic suppression was focused in the poem. Her expectation about simple comfort of life was not enjoyed. One of the reason the dalit women labours lack the

literacy hence the ignorance became the hurdles in the progress of their life. The dalit women forced to live in deprivation and exploitation their dissatisfaction about harsh lives expressed in following lines

I have seen you on your deathbed Giving that money you earned

Rag-picking to dikshabhumi [Langewar 36]

The Dalit women have concern and deep respect to their leader and community the above lin showed that she was willing to donate some amount of money from rag picking to dikshabhumi where Dr. Ambedkar embraced Bhuddism along with his followers. It is the revolutionary decision and act to discard existing religious frame and obtain freedom from the caste based system applied for domination in the society.

I have seen you

For a dream of four mud walls

Stepping carefully, pregnant

On the scaffolding of a sky scraper

Carrying a hod of wet cement on your head...

[Langewar 35]

The Dalit women were faced the double patriarchies of their own caste at the hands of upper caste when the Dalit woman went to crowed market over her head and her sari were stitched for many times and men from the roads watching with insulted manner. She was trying to protect herself from men from her community and outside the community.

Maya Pandit a translator and activist aptly say that 'Langewar asserted protest in poetry which transformed the very idiom of protest'.

The poem Mother Langewar she gave significant incident of Namantar Andolan and dedication to their people and it was historical event which changed the name and it was thing of pride and dignity.

I have seen you

At the front of the Long march

The end of your sari turns tightly at the waist shouting Change the name [Langewar 37]

'Caves' the revolutionary poem gave vivid presentation of Shudra and their struggle for existence the inhuman treatment handed by the upper caste people on the name of caste and gender. The optimistic view with the hope free thinking and living is closely attached with it. The seeds of rebellion against social establishment are seen in 'Caves'. The poet aims to bring the life of untouchable with their sorrows and sufferings and how the curse of casteisum neither to live nor die. In post independence period the Dalit community were subjected to lots of hardships and social injustice by the upper caste. Here Jyoti Langewar expressed anguish she used symbols of caves to project the age old traditions which was very humiliating to Dalit. The poem is explosion of acute pain of Dalit women. The poem is an attempt to the feeling of revolt at inhuman treatment to Dalit people in the society. The caste system has disapproved the Dalit woman's identity so that they never try to rise and demand their civil rights.

Their inhuman atrocities have carved caves
In the rock of my heart
I must tread this forest with wavy steps
Eyes fixed on the changing times rebel
Jyoti Langewar [Trans.] Shanta Gokhale, 1994, 22

The Dalit women writers' dalit feminism exhibited the indefensible condition in which they bear the burden of patriarchal domination. She demonstrated patriarchy and caste based discrimination gave coverage to perpetuate exploitative practices from which they had not escape/plight. The ambience of inferiority and inequality among the Dalit community suffocated the lives odf Dalit women. The circumstances of humiliation of female at the hands of unthinking privileged class and hopelessness, which force them to express worse living conditions and animal like treatment. Hence they wanted to find new space which is culturally suitable for them. The Dalit female poets reflected their emotions about their betterment of lives and social welfare is the target to live as human being.

Conclusion:

The Dalit movement has been able to handle the Dalit cause successfully but unfortunate thing is that Dalit women's

problems and issues are oblivised. so the Dalit women remain 'Dalit among Dalit'. The politics of patriarchy have made them to inferior treatment both inside and outside the community. Truly caste and patriarchy were not hidden in the time but actively occurred in the contemporary society. The Dalit literary canvas was incomplete without Dalit women's contribution with their literary genre like poems, short stories and most significant is the extension of their short writings in to autobiographies or self narratives. The Dalit women movement and Women movement in India was not justify the rendering the issues of violence and marginalization of Dalit women. The Dalit Women in the social context are treated as timid, yielding, dependent, self-sacrificing, emotional and hence she is exploited, sexually harassed by the upper class people and from their community. The Poems is an attempt to declare the rights of Dalit women and strengthen them to tighten the wrist to oppose the age old slavery, humiliation etc. so that they can able to lead dignified life. Their poem consists of protest and harsh realities of Dalit women's life and makes the society audible to hear unheard voice.

Work Referred:

Jyoti Langewar - 'Mother' literary Vistas Volume IV Edited by Chitra Pannikar

Jyoti Langewar- Caves translated Jyoti [Trans.] Shanta Gokhale, 1994, 22

Kumar Raj, Dalit Personal Narratives 2010

Prasad Amarnath &M.B. Gaijan, Dalit literature: A critical Exploration 2008

Jyoti Langewar's translated poems by Shanta Gokhale

Raja Sekhar Patteti - Exploring fourth world literature Tribal Adivasi Dalit

Broughton, Trevlyn. Autobiography: Critical concept in Literary Cultural Studies. Routledge, 2007

Das, N.K.: Dalit Protest, Dalit literature and Dalit Feminism: (Towards a New Anthropological Approach), 2005

Ghadially, Rehana. Women in Indian Society. Sage Publication, 1988



Giants Through the Lens of Alienation in Rowling's *Harry Potter* series

Dr. S. S. Joshi

Bharatiya Mahavidyalaya, Amravati, Maharashtra

Abstract:

According to Eric and Mary Josephson, alienation is "an individual feeling or state of dissociation from self, from others, and from the world at large" (Introduction to Man Alone, p. 13). Sociologically it can be defined as a condition in social relationship reflected by a low degree of integration or common values and a high degree of distance or isolation between individuals. It results from loss of identity and embodies feelings of exclusion, neglect, and not belonging and explores active separateness of an individual from his immediate environment. According to Encyclopedia, the various nuances ascribed to it are powerlessness, meaninglessness, normlessness, cultural isolation. self-estrangement, estrangement, social alienation from work. (Brittanica) While the theme of alienation is not a central focus in the Harry Potter series, there are instances where characters experience feelings of isolation or being different from others. In the Potter novels, various factors like class struggle. racial discrimination, psychological isolation etc. causes alienation of various characters in varied ways. Alienation is a sub-theme that adds complexity to certain characters' experiences, but it doesn't define the series as a whole which is more focused on friendship, courage, and the battle between good and evil. In this paper, an attempt is made to investigate the Giants as a race in Harry Potter series in the light of the theme of alienation.

Keywords: Harry Potter, Alienation, Isolation, Postmodernism, Identity, Rootlessness

In Harry Potter series, Giants are magical beings facing alienation in the wizarding world. Misunderstood marginalized due to their size and strength, they seek acceptance amidst societal prejudice. Wizards view them with fear, leading to exclusion and a Ministry of Magic policy against them. Rita Skeeter's assessment of Giants in Goblet of Fire as 'inherently violent' 'bloodthirsty and brutal' (Goblet p.370) and their alleged support for Voldemort, clearly expresses the bigotry of wizards towards Giants. The stereotype perpetuated by Rita Skeeter further contributes to the alienation of Giants, leading to fear and mistrust. The wizards consider Giants as the racial Other. While the theme of Giants' alienation is not a central focus of the series, it serves as a backdrop to the broader prevalence of prejudice and discrimination in the wizarding world. The treatment of Giants adds depth to the narrative's exploration of acceptance and understanding of magical creatures and by extension minority groups in real world.

The Giants are alienated, isolated and separated from wizarding society and most of the Giants live in the mountains and are violent and aggressive. This isolation is both selfimposed, as Giants prefer to stay away from humans, and imposed by wizards who fear their strength and potential for violence. Hagrid says 'It's jus' that mos' wizards aren't bothered where they are, 's'long as it's a good long way away'. (Order p.393) The Giants were considered vicious by wizards yet, ironically wizards were the ones who mercilessly executed the already 'dying out' (Goblet p. 363) race of Giants. The Giants suffered the trauma of being uprooted from their homeland and were forced to move into isolated uninhabitable and far off mountains and they 'had no choice bu' ter stick together fer their own protection'. (Order p.395) As a result of these unnatural close quarters, they often fought amongst themselves and as a species were on the verge of extinction.

In the final book, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, there is a significant event involving Giants. The Death Eaters, aligned with Voldemort, form an alliance with the Giants during the Battle of Hogwarts. The Giants' involvement with Voldemort is a manifestation of their alienation from the wizarding world. They are used as tools of destruction, emphasising their status as outcasts. Voldemort too considers them only as a tool of destruction and not allies.

Rubeus Hagrid, one of the few giant half-breeds in Harry Potter novels is introduced in the first book as a large man, almost as tall as a normal man and at least five times as wide. Long tangles of bushy black beard hid most of his face, he had hands the size of trash can lids, and his feet in their leather boots were like baby dolphins. He is the Gamekeeper and keeper of keys at Hogwarts and later on becomes the teacher for the Care of Magical Creatures. His respect for and intuitive knowledge of all creatures allows him to cultivate friendship with almost all the dangerous and vicious magical creatures of the forbidden forest. He cares for all creatures alike despite their ugly appearance or non-utility which separates him from other members of wizarding society. He even loved monstrous creatures- the more lethal the better. It is due to his behaviour that the giant spider Acromantula ordered his descendants not to touch Hagrid; the proud race of Centaurs which is critical of wizards and looks down upon them deems Hagrid as respectable 'for the care he shows all living beings'. (Order p. 558) His genuine compassion is often misjudged by wizards because of his appearance, his past, his displays of emotion and his 'unfortunate liking for large and monstrous creatures' (Goblet p. 263) the dangerous, the better and thus, he is isolated and discriminated by wizards. His experiences also reflect the challenges faced by Giants. Hagrid's childhood was marked by hardship and discrimination due to his mixed heritage. His attempts to fit into the wizarding world are often complicated by society's prejudices against Giants. Despite his gentle demeanor, he faces judgment and distrust from some individuals due to his lineage.

He also experiences alienation due to his uncouth behaviour reflected in his speech, his fractured grammar, his loud voice and lack of social grace. He wipes his mouth by the back of his hand, belches and honks loudly in his tablecloth sized handkerchiefs. He weeps and drinks copiously. He is thus the representative of the lower class. He has accepted his place as a worker, never expressing regret of not being allowed to continue with his education and own a wand like other wizards and witches and thus becomes subordinate to others. Prevalent prejudices of the wizarding world instill low self-esteem in Hagrid and he drinks to assuage his troubles. As a teacher he faces alienation due to his lower class and also suffers racial discrimination. In his very first class, he introduces a hippogriff. which is a very proud beast. He instructs that Hippogriffs should be allowed to make first move and should never be insulted. Draco insults the hippogriff resulting in his injury by hippogriff. Draco, with the help of his influential father, makes use of his injury not only to humiliate Hagrid, but also to get hippogriff executed.

Hagrid's ancestry and his attitude also alienate him from wizarding society. Hagrid is a half giant born out of giantess mother and a wizard father. His father gives him steadfast support and takes care of him. But when his giant heritage is revealed by Rita Skeeter, numerous members of magical community allege that the brutal nature of Giants will eventually dominate his personality. On the contrary, it is his father's gentle upbringing that bears a mark on him. Even Ron, Harry and Hermione, who are Hagrid's friends, react differently to this revelation. Ron agrees that Giants are vicious by nature and 'they just like killing'. (Goblet p.363) Hermione and Harry brought up by Muggles, have no problem accepting his lineage. When his identity is revealed, Hagrid offers his resignation to Dumbledore. As he feels proud of his mixed racial heritage, he says, 'I am what I am, an' I'm not ashamed'. (Goblet p.384) Though his resignation is not accepted by Dumbledore, who is anti- racist, yet, when Umbridge becomes the High Inquisitor, she expels him owing to her racial prejudice against half Giants.

Her inspection of Hagrid's class shows the racial and ethnic intolerance of half breeds by the magical community. Hagrid is treated as if he is a dim-witted moron; and while communicating with him Umbridge speaks slowly and loudly and uses sign language. Umbridge tries to prove that Hagrid is inefficient and incapable teacher, lacking in linguistic reasoning and analytical abilities. Ostry remarks in this connection 'Hagrid needs to be saved by the trio Harry, Ron and Hermione again and again' (Ostry, p. 95) which further endorses the paternalistic view that non-magical humans cannot care for themselves and hence cannot be equal to wizards.

Hagrid, though himself a sufferer, is not free from his own racial and cultural prejudices. He projects his alienation onto others. He feels himself superior to his brother, Gwarp, who stays with Giants, and tries to teach him English language, manners in an effort to civilise him. This attempt is redolent of acculturation of the indigenous people by the colonisers to the imperial outlook as they considered it superior to the natives' culture.

Hagrid's character exemplifies resilience and self-acceptance despite societal prejudices. His genuine compassion for magical creatures, regardless of their nature, showcases his commitment to understanding and embracing differences. Hagrid's role as a teacher and caretaker influences Hogwarts by fostering a more inclusive environment. His genuine care for magical creatures and his commitment to educating students challenge traditional wizarding views.

Grawp, Hagrid's giant half-brother, epitomises alienation through various lenses, particularly within the framework of postmodernist theory. Postmodernism, which challenges established norms, power structures, and traditional narratives, illuminates Grawp's marginalised existence in the wizarding world. Grawp's physical otherness, symbolised by his immense size and differences from humans, underscores his inherent alienation. Grawp's attempts to integrate into the giant community face rejection. Other Giants, including those in the mountains, initially reject him because of his smaller size from

other Giants and his willingness to associate with humans. This rejection exacerbates his sense of alienation. Hagrid's attempts to teach him manners and language reveal the societal efforts to assimilate Grawp, emphasising the postmodern theme of the deconstruction of conventional narratives. Grawp's yearning for companionship and connection is evident where he seeks company and attempts to form bonds with Hagrid and, later, with the wizarding community. His desire for friendship reflects a longing to overcome his alienation and be accepted. Grawp's inability to fully understand human customs and societal norms adds another layer to his alienation. Hagrid's interactions with Grawp in the Harry Potter series are complex, and while Hagrid demonstrates care for his half-brother, there are instances that reflect societal prejudices and challenges. Hagrid's actions, while well-intentioned, also contribute to the challenges and alienation faced by Grawp. Hagrid, despite his good intentions, often underestimates the challenges Grawp faces in adapting to the wizarding world. Hagrid's lack of understanding regarding the complexities of giant culture and communication contributes to Grawp's sense of alienation. Hagrid's efforts to help Grawp integrate into society do not entirely succeed. Grawp remains socially isolated, often separated from the main activities of the magical community. while Hagrid's intentions are protective and caring, his actions also highlight the challenges and prejudices that Giants face in the wizarding world. Hagrid's lack of full understanding and occasional misjudgments contribute to the complexity of Grawp's experiences of alienation. Under Hagrid's insistence Gwarp struggles to learn wizard's language. Grawp's struggles with language align with postmodern concerns about communication limitations, reflecting challenges faced by marginalised individuals expressing themselves. His fragmented reality, caught between wizarding and giant worlds, challenges the notion of a unified reality, highlighting the diversity of experiences within the magical realm. The narrative involving Hagrid and Grawp becomes a microcosm of the broader societal prejudices and the

difficulties faced by magical beings trying to integrate into the wizarding community.

Power dynamics between Giants and wizards exposes the marginalised and feared status of Giants within the magical society. But Grawp's narrative disrupts the stereotypical portrayal of Giants as uniformly violent, introducing nuance and diversity within marginalised groups, aligning with postmodernism's rejection of overarching narratives. Moreover, Grawp's limited agency, especially in terms of making choices for himself, reflects the broader theme of systemic alienation. His fate is often determined by external factors, including the actions of wizards, contributing to a sense of powerlessness.

Grawp's alienation is multifaceted, encompassing physical otherness, cultural differences, rejection from his own kind, and the pervasive fear and prejudice from wizards. Giants, as a collective, face alienation due to forced separation, emphasising systemic issues. Gwarp's character represents the broader theme of marginalised magical beings grappling with a sense of isolation and the quest for acceptance within the wizarding world. Hagrid's well-intentioned but occasionally misguided efforts contribute to Grawp's challenges, reflecting broader societal prejudices in the wizarding world. Hagrid's empathy contrasts with prevailing biases and offers a more inclusive perspective. Grawp's character, analysed through a postmodernist lens, invites readers to question established norms, power structures, and narratives, fostering a nuanced exploration of themes related to otherness and alienation within the magical universe.

Madame Olympe Maxime's character in the *Harry Potter* series, particularly her journey as a half-giantess navigating societal expectations, provides a rich ground for analysis. Her initial reluctance to acknowledge her giant heritage is a nuanced reflection of the societal pressure to conform to wizarding norms, and her eventual acceptance signifies the complexity of identity navigation within a prejudiced society. Madame Maxime's decision to conceal her giant heritage is driven by a combination of factors, including

the fear of exposure and potential alienation. While her primary motivation may be the avoidance of societal judgment and discrimination, the act of hiding her identity itself can be seen as a form of alienation.

At the outset, Maxime's character is portrayed as refined, dignified, and elegant. She is the headmistress of Beauxbatons Academy of Magic, adorned in black satin and opals, leading her students who speak French, dress in expensive silks, and have cultivated tastes in cuisine and arts. However, this exterior conceals a significant aspect of her identity—her half-giant heritage.

Maxime's decision to hide her giant ancestry is a response to the prevailing stereotypes and prejudices against Giants in the wizarding world. Giants are depicted as inherently violent and dangerous, leading Maxime to fear exposure and potential alienation. The fear of societal judgment becomes a driving force behind her choice to present herself as fully human. In this way, her concealment becomes a form of self-preservation, an attempt to avoid the discrimination that Giants typically face.

The fear of exposure is rooted in the negative perceptions associated with Giants. Maxime anticipates that revealing her prejudiced heritage could lead to attitudes discrimination. This fear is exemplified in her defensive response to Hagrid's attempt to engage her in conversation about their shared heritage. When Hagrid asks her about her giant parentage, she says, 'I 'ave nevair been more insulted in my life!' (Goblet p. 362) and emphasises on her being big bones. Her indignant denial and emphasis on having "big bones" underscore the sensitivity of the topic and the societal pressure she feels to distance herself from her giant lineage. Thus, she alienates herself from her true ancestry in order to be assimilated in the wizarding world.

Maxime's reluctance to openly acknowledge her giant heritage demonstrates an internal conflict and struggle with her identity. She grapples with societal expectations and prejudices against Giants, reflecting the challenges of self-acceptance and the desire to belong within the wizarding community. This internal conflict is a recurring theme in the *Harry Potter* series, where characters often face the dilemma of conforming to societal expectations or embracing their true selves. As the series progresses, Maxime undergoes a gradual process of self-discovery and acceptance. The turning point in her journey occurs when she openly embraces her giant heritage. This shift signifies her willingness to challenge societal norms and be true to herself, even if it means facing potential alienation or prejudice. Maxime's character arc serves as a poignant illustration of the broader theme in the series—challenging stereotypes, embracing diversity, and advocating for acceptance within a magical society that often exhibits biases and prejudices.

Maxime's choice to break away from stereotypes by openly acknowledging her giant heritage is a significant aspect of her character development. By doing so, she challenges the preconceived notions associated with Giants and contributes to breaking down the societal prejudices that characterise them as inherently violent or dangerous. Her decision becomes a symbolic act of resistance against the discrimination faced by individuals with non-human or unconventional backgrounds in the wizarding world.

This symbolic acceptance of diversity aligns with broader themes in the series. Maxime's journey can be interpreted as a representation of the importance of embracing diversity and challenging preconceived notions. Her stand against alienation resonates with the overarching message in the *Harry Potter* universe—encouraging acceptance and understanding of individuals, regardless of their backgrounds.

Maxime's character is complex, representing the struggles faced by individuals in the wizarding world who do not conform to societal norms. Her journey reflects the broader narrative of identity and acceptance within a magical society that mirrors real-world issues of prejudice and discrimination. The richness of Maxime's character lies in her ability to transcend stereotypes and societal expectations, ultimately embracing her true heritage.

In summary, Madame Olympe Maxime's character analysis reveals a multi-faceted portrayal of identity, societal expectations, and the journey toward self-acceptance. Her initial reluctance to acknowledge her giant heritage is rooted in the fear of societal judgment, and her eventual acceptance symbolises a triumph over societal norms and prejudices. Maxime's character serves as a compelling exploration of themes related to diversity, acceptance, and the complexities of identity within the magical world crafted by J.K. Rowling.

In the context of Maxime and Hagrid, both characters from the *Harry Potter* series, each embodies a unique perspective and journey regarding their identity and self-discovery. While Maxime initially hides her heritage to conform to societal expectations, she eventually embraces her true self. Hagrid, on the other hand, is open about his identity from the beginning, displaying resilience and pride despite societal prejudices. Both Maxime and Hagrid experience the difficulties of being half-Giants in a society that discriminates against their kind. Their reluctance to openly discuss their heritage suggests a struggle with identity acceptance and the fear of being judged or treated differently by others.

Ultimately, both characters serve as examples of individuals navigating their identities in a world filled with prejudice. Hagrid's unwavering self-acceptance and Maxime's journey towards embracing her heritage contribute to the series' themes of tolerance, acceptance, and the significance of selfdiscovery in defining one's identity. The Harry Potter series doesn't extensively explore the inner turmoil or explicit identity crises faced by Giants like Maxime and Hagrid, but it hints at the challenges they might encounter in navigating their identities within a world that often fears or misunderstands them. Gwarp's character represents the broader theme of marginalised magical beings grappling with a sense of isolation and the quest for acceptance within the wizarding world. His character, analysed through a postmodernist lens, invites readers to question established norms, power structures, and narratives, fostering a nuanced exploration of themes related to otherness

and alienation within the magical universe. The depiction of Giants shed light on the themes of prejudice, acceptance, and the difficulties of belonging when one's identity differs from societal norms.

Works Cited:

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "alienation".

Encyclopedia Britannica, 12 Jun. 2022,

https://www.britannica.com/topic/alienation-society. Accessed 27 January 2024.

Josephson, Eric, and Mary Josephson, eds. *Man Alone: Alienation in Modern Society*. New York: Dell, 1962.

Ostry, Elaine. "Accepting Mudbloods: The Ambivalent Social Vision of J.K. Rowling's Fairy Tales." *Reading Harry Potter*. Ed. Giselle Liza Anatol. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2003. p. 95

Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* London: Bloomsbury Pub. 1998. (Edition 2014). p. 276

Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*. London: Bloomsbury Pub. 2000. (Edition 2014). p. 594

Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix* London: Bloomsbury Pub. 2003. (Edition 2014). p. 107



Fuzzy Logic in Temperature Control Systems: Adaptive and Intelligent Solutions

Dr. Vicky Watkar

Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra Email: vickywatkar24@gmail.com

Abstract

This book chapter explores the implementation of fuzzy logic in temperature control systems, presenting a detailed analysis of its adaptive and intelligent attributes. The chapter introduces the core principles of fuzzy logic, underscoring its significance in delivering versatile and effective control solutions for temperature dynamics. Through real-world applications and case studies, the chapter illustrates the prowess of fuzzy logic in enhancing adaptability, positioning it as an indispensable tool in temperature control systems.

Keywords: Fuzzy Logic, Temperature Regulation, Adaptive Control, Linguistic Variables, Fuzzy Inference System, Membership Functions, Rules, Intelligent Control.

Introduction

Traditional temperature control methods have evolved over the years and often rely on conventional engineering approaches to maintain a desired temperature within a system. Here's a brief overview of some traditional temperature control methods:

On/Off Control: Simple on/off switching based on the deviation of the current temperature (T) from the setpoint (SP).

Proportional Control: Adjusts heating or cooling intensity proportionally to the temperature error (e=SP-T), We Can Mathematically express $\mu(t)=K_p\,.\,e(t)$

Integral Control: Eliminates steady-state error by integrating the cumulative temperature error over time, We can Mathematically express $\mu(t) = K_i \cdot \int_0^t e(T) \ dT$

Derivative Control: Anticipates future temperature trends by evaluating the rate of change of the temperature error, We can Mathematically express $\mu(t) = K_d \cdot \frac{de(t)}{dt}$

PID Control (Proportional-Integral-Derivative): Combines proportional, integral, and derivative actions for a balanced control approach, We can Mathematically express

$$\mu(t) = K_p . e(t) + K_i . \int_0^t e(T) dT + K_d . \frac{de(t)}{dt}$$

Where,

 $\mu(t)$ Control signal applied to the heating or cooling system, (T) Current temperature, (SP) Temperature setpoint or desired temperature, e(t) Temperature error (SP - T), K_p , K_i , K_d Proportional, integral, and derivative gains, respectively.

These expressions provide a mathematical representation of how traditional temperature control methods operate, where the control signal $\mu(t)$ influences the heating or cooling system based on the error between the current temperature and the desired setpoint.

Motivated by the above discussion, we investigated, in this book chapter, Fuzzy Logic in Temperature Control Systems: Adaptive and Intelligent Solutions. The paper is organized as follows: In Sec. 2 we derive need for adaptive and flexible control systems. We see historical perspective on temperature control systems in Sec. 3. In Sec.4. we discussed fuzzy sets and membership functions. Role of linguistic variables in representing temperature categories explain in Sec. 5. The last section contains some conclusions.

Need for Adaptive and Flexible Control Systems

In the realm of dynamic and intricate systems, the imperative for adaptive and flexible control systems has grown

increasingly apparent. While traditional control methods prove effective in stable and well-defined environments, they encounter difficulties when confronted with uncertainties, nonlinearities, and variable operating conditions. The call for adaptability arises from the inherent constraints of fixed or inflexible control strategies.

System Dynamics: Consider a generic dynamic system represented by the state-space equations

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + B \mu(t)$$

$$y(t) = C x(t) + D \mu(t)$$

Where,

x(t) is the state vector, $\mu(t)$ is the control input, y(t) is the system output, A, B, C, and D are system matrices.

Challenges with Fixed Control Strategies: Fixed control strategies, often designed for specific operating points, struggle when the system dynamics (A, B, C, D) change due to external disturbances or variations in the process.

Adaptability and Flexibility: Adaptive control systems address these challenges by continuously adjusting their parameters based on real-time observations and feedback. The adaptability of a control system is reflected in its ability to update control laws $\mu(t)$ in response to changes in the system dynamics, ensuring optimal performance even in the face of uncertainties.

We can express mathematically, Consider an adaptive control law $\mu(t) = -L(t) \cdot x(t)$

Where,

L(t) is adaptive control law. Adaptive algorithms estimate and update L(t) online, incorporating information about changing system dynamics.

Historical Perspective on Temperature Control Systems

Temperature control systems have undergone a remarkable evolution over time

Pre-Industrial Revolution: Manual methods, relying on human observation and basic mechanisms.

Industrial Revolution: Introduction of manual controls in manufacturing processes.

19th Century: Development of bimetallic thermostats for automated temperature regulation.

20th Century: Widespread adoption of HVAC systems and the introduction of PID controllers.

1960s-1970s: Transition to digital control systems for improved accuracy.

1980s-1990s: Integration of microprocessors for more sophisticated control.

21st Century: Emergence of smart and IoT-based control systems, enabling remote monitoring.

Present: Advanced sensing and machine learning contribute to predictive and adaptive temperature control.

The historical journey showcases a progression from manual methods to today's intelligent, data-driven solutions in temperature control systems.

Fuzzy Sets and Membership Functions

Fuzzy Sets: A fuzzy set is a generalization of a classical set where each element has a degree of membership between 0 and 1, indicating the strength of its belongingness to the set. Let's denote a fuzzy set as A over a universe of discourse X:

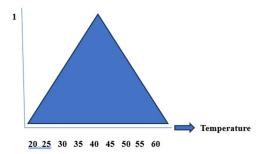
$$A = \{ (x, \mu A(x)) \setminus x \in X \}$$

Here, $\mu A(x)$ is the membership function of the fuzzy set A, providing the degree to which x belongs to A.

Membership Function: The membership functions $\mu A(x)$ defines the degree of membership of an element x in the fuzzy set A. It maps each element from the universe of discourse to a value between 0 and 1. For example, The Gaussian membership function

$$\mu A(x) = e^{-\frac{(x-c)^2}{2a^2}}$$

Here, c is the centre (mean) of the function, and σ is the standard deviation, determining the width of the curve



In this representation, the curve depicts the membership function for "Warmth," where the degree decreases as the temperature moves away from the centre. The wider the curve (larger σ) the more gradual the transition.

Role of Linguistic Variables in Representing Temperature Categories

In temperature control systems, linguistic variables are essential for expressing qualitative aspects such as "Cold," "Warm," and "Hot." Linguistic variables provide a formalized means of expressing imprecise and subjective information in a formalized manner.

Let's define linguistic variables for "Cold," "Warm," and "Hot" using triangular membership functions

Cold (C):

Membership Function
$$\mu_{cold}(x)$$

$$\mu_{cold}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \le a \\ \frac{(b-x)}{(b-a)} & \text{if } a \le x \le b \\ 0 & \text{if } x > b \end{cases}$$

Here, a and b are parameters defining the triangular shape.

Warm (W):

Membership Function $\mu_{Warm}(x)$

$$\mu_{Warm}\left(x\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \le a \text{ or } x \ge c \\ \frac{(x-a)}{(b-a)} & \text{if } a \le x \le b \\ \frac{(c-x)}{(c-b)} & \text{if } b \le x \le c \end{cases}$$

Here, a, b, and c are parameters defining the triangular shape.

Hot (H):

Membership Function $\mu_{Hot}(x)$

$$\mu_{Hot}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \le b \\ \frac{(x-b)}{(c-b)} & \text{if } b \le x \le c \\ 1 & \text{if } x \ge c \end{cases}$$

Here, b and c are parameters defining the triangular shape.

These membership functions assign degrees of membership between 0 and 1 to temperatures, allowing for a fuzzy representation of temperature categories. The parameters a, b, and c control the positions and shapes of the triangular membership functions for each linguistic variable.

Defining Fuzzy IF-THEN Rules Based on Linguistic Variables

In a temperature control system, fuzzy IF-THEN rules guide decision-making based on linguistic variables. Let's define a set of rules using linguistic variables T for temperature and O for output control action.

Fuzzy IF-THEN Rules:

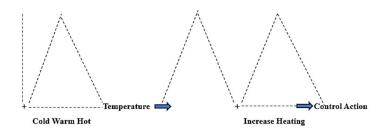
Rule 1: IF T is Cold THEN O is Increase Heating

If μ_{cold} (T) Then $\mu_{Increasing Heating}$ (0)

Rule 2: IF T is Warm THEN O is Maintain Current State

If
$$\mu_{Warm}(T)$$
 Then $\mu_{Maintain Current State}(0)$

Rule 3: IF T is Hot THEN O is Decrease Heating If μ_{Hot} (T) Then $\mu_{Decrease Heating}$ (0)



These figures represent triangular membership functions for linguistic variables "Cold," "Warm," and "Hot" for temperature and corresponding control actions. The overlapping regions demonstrate how the rules determine the degree of membership in each linguistic variable, guiding the control action.

Rules linking input and output variables in temperature control

Fuzzy rules linking input (temperature) and output (control action) variables in a temperature control system. For simplicity, we'll consider linguistic variables "Cold," "Warm," "Hot" for temperature and "Decrease Heating," "Maintain Current State," "Increase Heating" for control action.

1. IF Temperature is Cold THEN Control Action is Increase Heating

If μ_{cold} (T) Then $\mu_{Increasing Heating}$ (o)

Here, μ_{cold} (T) represents the membership function of "Cold" for the temperature variable T, and Increase Heating $\mu_{Increasing \, Heating}$ (0)

Example of triangular membership function

$$\mu_{cold}(T) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } T \le 18 \\ \frac{25 - T}{25 - 18} & \text{if } T \le 18 \le 25 \\ 0 & \text{if } T \ge 25 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{\text{Increasing Heating}}(0) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \le -3 \\ \frac{3 - 0}{3 - (-3)} & \text{if } -3 \le 0 \le 3 \\ 0 & \text{if } 0 \ge 3 \end{cases}$$

2. IF Temperature is Warm THEN Control Action is Maintain Current State

If μ_{Warm} (T) Then $\mu_{Maintain Current State}$ (0)

Example of triangular membership function

$$\mu_{Warm}(T) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } T \le 18 \text{ or } T \ge 32 \\ \frac{T - 18}{28 - 18} & \text{if } 18 \le T \le 25 \\ \frac{32 - T}{32 - 25} & \text{if } 25 \le T \le 32 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{\text{Maintain Current State}}(0) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } -3 \le 0 \le 3 \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$
2. If Temperature is Hot THEN Q is Decrease Hosting

3. IF Temperature is Hot THEN O is Decrease Heating If μ_{Hot} (T) Then $\mu_{Decrease\ Heating}$ (o)

Example of triangular membership function

$$\mu_{Hot}(T) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } T \le 25\\ \frac{T - 25}{32 - 25} & \text{if } 25 \le T \le 32\\ 1 & \text{if } T \ge 32 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{\text{Decrease Heating}} (0)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } 0 \le -3\\ \frac{(-3) - 0}{(-3) - (-6)} & \text{if } -6 \le 0 \le -3\\ 1 & \text{if } 0 \ge -6 \end{cases}$$

These expressions represent updated fuzzy rules with different triangular membership functions for the linguistic variables, reflecting potential variations in the control system's characteristics.

Future trends in fuzzy logic temperature control system

The field of fuzzy logic in temperature control is dynamic, and several future trends and potential advancements are anticipated. These trends aim to enhance the adaptability, intelligence, and efficiency of temperature control systems.

Exploration of novel membership function designs then research into more sophisticated membership function shapes and structures to capture nuanced relationships between input variables. This can lead to more accurate representation of linguistic terms. Real-time adaptation of fuzzy rules and parameters then Systems that dynamically adjust fuzzy rules and parameters in response to changing environmental conditions. This adaptability ensures optimal performance under varying circumstances. The intersection of fuzzy logic with these emerging technologies is likely to shape the future landscape of intelligent temperature control systems.

Conclusion

The exploration of Fuzzy Logic in Temperature Control Systems reveals its pivotal role in creating adaptive and intelligent solutions that transcend the limitations of traditional control methods.

The linguistic representation of temperature categories (Cold, Warm, Hot) enhances the interpretability of the control system. Fuzzy logic enables the translation of expert knowledge into rules that mimic human decision-making, fostering a more intuitive approach to temperature regulation. Fuzzy Logic in Temperature Control Systems offers adaptive and intelligent solutions that align with the complexities and uncertainties inherent in temperature regulation. Its user-friendly design, real-time responsiveness, and energy-efficient operation contribute

to its enduring relevance and potential for continued innovation in the field.

References

- 1] Zadeh, L. A. (1965). Fuzzy sets. Information and Control, 8(3), 338-353.
- 2] Mamdani, E. H., & Assilian, S. (1975). An experiment in linguistic synthesis with a fuzzy logic controller. International Journal of Man-Machine Studies, 7(1), 1-13.
- 3] Jang, J. S. R., Sun, C. T., & Mizutani, E. (1997). Neuro-Fuzzy and Soft Computing: A Computational Approach to Learning and Machine Intelligence. Prentice Hall.
- 4] Ross, T. J. (2010). Fuzzy Logic with Engineering Applications. John Wiley & Sons.
- 5] Yager, R. R., & Filev, D. P. (1994). Essentials of fuzzy modelling and control. John Wiley & Sons.
- 6] Bonissone, P. P. (1985). On the representation and manipulation of imprecise probabilities: a review. Decision Support Systems, 1(3), 257-280.
- 7] Zimmermann, H. J. (2001). Fuzzy Set Theory—and Its Applications. Springer.



National Education Policy 2020 and Research in Higher Education

Dr. Pavan Mandavkar

Principal, Indira Mahavidyalaya Kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India 445 401 E-mail: pavanmandavkar@hotmail.com

Abstract

Research plays a significant role in accreditations as well as the competitiveness of the university or colleges, which ultimately enables it to attract top talent in terms of both students and faculty. It has been shown that research productivity is positively correlated with institutional ranking and reputation. The new National Education Policy is based on the pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability, and Accountability. Inclusion of artificial intelligence, 3D machines, data-analysis, biotechnology etc. in graduate education will create skilled professionals even in cutting edge areas and increase employability of youth. NEP-2020 has made a commitment to funding scholarly research. National Research Foundation (NRF) framed under NEP will look after funding, mentoring and development of high-end research. The strong synergy established between research, academia, and industry is bound to increase and address the global yearning for research development. Outstanding research through education and development is expected through NEP-2020.

Key words:

NEP-2020, National Education Policy, Indian education system, Higher Education, Research, National Research Foundation

Introduction

The generation of new information is one of the goals of higher education, always with the intention of instructing and

forming an enlightened society. This implicit obligation requires research to be conducted by teachers in higher education, especially from universities and colleges. Numerous higher education institutions have gained recognition and a place for themselves because to this ingrained expectation of conducting ongoing research.

One such country where research has long been incorporated into the higher education curriculum is India. Research has been prioritized in higher education institutions for the first time since independence, according to the National Education Policy (NEP)-2020. Now, academic research is a core part of the higher education system. Research sometimes makes it easier to understand a whole new area of knowledge that is useful for teaching. In addition to identifying answers for a range of socio-economic issues through governmental actions, research exposes economies and society to creative thinking. Aside from that, research fosters innovation in all fields, including science and technology.

National Education Policy 2020 and Research in Higher Education

After three decades, a new education policy has been approved in India. Prior to this, the National Policy on Education was formulated in the year 1986 and was amended in the year 1992. It is expected that this education policy will lay the foundation for new and all-round changes in the education sector.

The NEP-2020 places a greater emphasis on critical thinking, problem-solving, and hands-on learning experiences, which has the potential to improve students' learning outcomes, particularly for those from disadvantaged backgrounds. As per policy, higher education is a rich cultural and scientific asset which enables personal development and promotes economic, technological and social change. It promotes the exchange of knowledge, research and innovation and equips students with the skills needed to meet ever changing labour markets.

Research in education primarily aims at systematic investigation of educational problems and tries to provide possible solutions to those problems. Study conducted at universities and institutes enhances the quality of education provided. Teachers who engage in cutting-edge research can pass on their findings to their students. This ensures that students stay updated with the advancements in their fields.

One of the NEP's ten ambitions is to institutionalize research financing, which is a crucial prerequisite for advancing research in the higher education system. Indeed, the NEP-2020 has made a historic commitment, particularly with regard to funding scholarly research. The lack of sufficient institutional and governmental financing for conducting research in the areas of art, language, culture, society, economy, society, environment, and other related fields has been a backdrop for this. However, there may be notable exceptions in the areas of research, technology, and space exploration, which have drawn significant funding from private industrial enterprises and special purpose organizations.

The change that took place over the years forced most university departments to limit themselves to teaching and abandon research almost completely as well as the faculty from colleges lost their research fields, gained complete freedom for research now.

This new tendency, in addition to influencing the characteristics and character of the college, changed an outdated curriculum. Second, the lack of public funding damaged the research culture and caused enormous damage to higher education. NEP has pointed out that India's investment in science is less than 1% of GDP, which is much lower than even small countries

Inclusion of artificial intelligence, 3D machines, dataanalysis, biotechnology etc. in graduate education will create skilled professionals even in cutting edge areas and increase employability of youth. With almost dismal or non-existent research funding in the country, the corrupt practice of donors to sanction research grants continues to be worrying. This unethical situation is due to the growth of research seeking funding. Third, in the absence of adequate funding, most universities abandoned research activities due to lack of resources and refined their budgets to cover only establishment costs such as salaries, maintenance, etc. Consequently, there is a lack of self-financing of higher education for research activities due to the largely subsidized fee structure. Also, corporate funding and industry support for research are not available in all disciplines. Funding from such sources is project-specific and mostly limited to science and technology, other faculties are neglected or excluded though that have socially important research topics.

In order to reverse the current trend and bring back the lost glory of science in higher education, two very important roadmaps were planned in the NEP:

- (1) To develop the research capacity of teaching staff and to promote the development of a scientific culture in universities and colleges.
- (2) Initiate and fund peer-reviewed research through the establishment of the National Research Foundation (NRF).

Research work in the curriculum of the program in undergraduate and master's studies has been included in NEP. This led to the introduction of a four-year integrated program with a three-year bachelor's degree and a one-year researchbased master's degree. Those who have completed a three-year bachelor's degree in continuation must be devoted entirely to research. A doctoral thesis leading to a Ph.D. degree is only allowed with a master's degree or a 4-year bachelor's degree. The NRF will provide merit-based but fair peer-reviewed research funding in all scientific fields at universities and institutions. With the establishment of the NRF, most of the problems related to the research funding process can also be solved by the introduction of an open selection procedure. Interestingly, the existing departments of Science Technology, Atomic Energy, Biotechnology, Agricultural Research, Medical Research, Historical Research and the UGC continue to fund research according to their priorities and needs.

Conclusion

Research and Development are the catalyst creativity and innovations. They play a crucial role in the context of Higher Education which faces the challenges of globalization and competition in the present-day context. In conclusion, it can be said that NEP is a pioneering initiative that has given a new dimension to paradigmatic research in the country's higher education sector. With that, the goals of the policy are very clear, so that colleges, especially universities, bring back the scientific culture and become centers of knowledge creation. NEP will create an environment for effortless promotion of research in universities and colleges. Another new initiative by the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will ensure that the new curriculum design is formulated in the NEP at the earliest. Second, the establishment of the NRF must not be a corresponding agency that has shares in the country. Instead, it really needs to meet its goals and increase the flow of research funding across all areas of higher education. Thirdly, the majority of the goals planned in the NEP can only be realized by increasing the allocations for until now neglected subjects such as social and humanitarian sciences, environment, history, intercultural sciences etc. A government will significantly increase public spending on research if it intends to build the information society as a whole. No doubt, the policy promotes a seamless education system with no rigid distinctions between arts and sciences. curricular extracurricular activities, and vocational and academic streams. National Research Foundation (NRF) framed under NEP will look after funding, mentoring and development of high-end research. The strong synergy established between research, academia, and industry is bound to increase and address the global yearning for research and development.

The new education policy in India is a welcome step towards modernizing the education system in the country. It aims to make education more accessible, equitable, and inclusive. The policy focuses on providing quality education to all, irrespective of their socio-economic background. One of the fundamental principles guiding the development of our education system as per NEP-2020 is the fostering of 'outstanding research as a corequisite for outstanding education and development'. The National Education Policy (NEP) emphasizes a multi-disciplinary approach in education and encourages the cultivation of curiosity and creativity with the aim of developing analytical and critical thinking skills at an early stage. These skills are crucial for framing the appropriate research questions and generating the desired and relevant results. Therefore, this approach will give a significant boost to research and innovation, serving as yet another important signal in the long term and sustainable research agenda for India.

References

- 1. National Education Policy 2020 https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP Final English 0.pdf
- 2. National Education Policy 2020, Ministry of Education, Government of India, 2021
- 3. Mandavkar Pavan, 'Role of Languages in National Education System of India', URL 1: https://ssrn.com/abstract=4609001, URL 2: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/374897904
- 4. Mandavkar Pavan, Language, Art, and Culture in NEP–2020, National Conference on NEP-2020: Innovation in Teaching-Learning & Evaluation Process in Higher Education, by Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb, at Calangute, Goa, 24 to 26 Feb. 2023 Conference Proceedings, Issue I, ISBN 978-81-953708-1-8, pp. 43-46, URL 1:

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4397508, URL 2:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/369784129_Language _Art_and_Culture_in_NEP-2020,

Proceedings available at Indira College website URL: https://www.indiramahavidyalaya.com/pdfpage.php?unum=95



Heavy Metals, their Health Effects and its Precautions

Dr. Dasharath M. Chavhan

Assistant Professor
Department of Chemistry
Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal

Introduction: -

Heavy metals are nothing but the metals as like the usual metals we found in the nature, but these metals are harmful not only to the human being but also to the ecosystem¹. Due to the modernization and industrial development the heavy metals accumulation in the environment increases. Some examples of naturally occurring heavy metals are as follow.



These are the properties of a metallic substance at room temperature like to the usual metals²⁻³. Heavy metals are generally defined as metals with relatively high densities, atomic weights, or atomic numbers. Some of the most common

heavy metals include Arsenic, Lead, Chromium, Mercury, Cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, strontium, and zinc. Though these metals are harmful to health concern of living organisms, still they requires trace amounts for metabolic functioning of the body of an living organisms. Some of the common heavy required in trace amounts includes cobalt, copper, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, strontium, and zinc⁴⁻⁶. If the concentration of these essential heavy metals in the body of living organism crosses the upper limit it may be lethal effect. Due to rapid industrialization and modernization the heavy metals entered into the body of living organisms either through the consumption of contaminated foods, contaminated water or when exposed to the heavy metals contaminated air through the breathing⁷⁻¹⁰. Due to the modern habit of the developed society the heavy metals can also enter in body by excessive use of modified commercial products¹¹.

Sources of Heavy Metals: -

The heavy metals generally naturally occurring elements found in the earth crust. The industrialization and human anthropogenic activities increase the concentration of heavy metals in the environment leads to the heavy metal pollution. Some of the major activities that increase the heavy metals includes, mining, tailings, industrial wastes, agricultural runoff, lead acid batteries, aging water supply systems, exposure, paints and treated timber occupational Environmental contamination can also occur through metal corrosion, atmospheric deposition, soil erosion of metal ions and leaching of heavy metals, sediment re-suspension and metal evaporation from water resources to soil and ground water. Natural phenomena such as weathering and volcanic eruptions have also been reported to significantly contribute to heavy metal pollution. Industrial sources include metal processing in refineries, coal burning in power plants, petroleum combustion, nuclear power stations and high-tension lines, plastics, textiles,

microelectronics, wood preservation and paper processing plants.

Health Effects of Heavy Metals: -

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), reveals that these metals are responsible as human and animals carcinogens.

Heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead and mercury are classified under as high degree of toxicity and carcinogenic to human and animals.

They are all systemic toxicants that are known to induce multiple organ damage, even at lower levels of exposure

In plants it shows causing DNA damage and conformational changes that may lead to cell cycle modulation, carcinogenesis or apoptosis.

Gastrointestinal and kidney dysfunction, nervous system disorders, skin lesions, vascular damage, immune system dysfunction, birth defects, and cancer are examples of the complications of heavy metals toxic effects.

How can we prevent heavy metal poisoning?

The most important step is to determine the source and remove it to stop any further exposure. This includes recognition of exposures in the home, but also at work, and in your surrounding environment.

Some simple ways to prevent exposure to heavy metals include:

- 1. Limit dust in the home and remove your shoes when you go inside since metals can collect in dust and dirt.
- 2. Be aware of local fish advisories for mercury or arsenic.
- 3. Be aware of lead sources that may be in the home such as peeling paint, imported toys, or imported candies.
- 4. If your job involves working with metals, make sure you do not bring any metal residue or powder home. This may include showering and changing clothes at work before coming home.

- 5. Be aware of any industrial sources (operating or closed) that may be close to your home or neighborhood.
- 6. If you have hobbies that involve working with metals, make sure the area is well ventilated. Wash your hands when you are finished.
- 7. If you have older plumbing in your home, consider having your drinking water tested for metals.
- 8. If you are using a well for your drinking water, you may want it tested for inorganics (includes metals)

References: -

- 1. Fergusson JE (eds.) (1990) The Heavy Elements: Chemistry, Environmental Impact and Health Effects. Pergamon Press. Oxford
- 2. Duffus JH (2002) Heavy metals-a meaningless term? *Pure Appl Chem* 74(5): 793-807
- 3. Bradl H (eds.) (2002) Heavy Metals in the Environment: Origin, Interaction and Remediation Volume 6. Academic Press. London
- 4. Goyer RA (2001) Toxic effects of metals. In: CD Klaassen (eds.): Cassarett and Doull's Toxicology: The Basic Science of Poisons. McGraw-Hill Publisher. New York. 811-867
- 5. Herawati N, Suzuki S, Hayashi K, Rivai IF, Koyoma H (2000) Cadmium, copper and zinc levels in rice and soil of Japan, Indonesia and China by soil type. *Bull Env Contam Toxicol* 64:33–39
- 6. Shallari S, Schwartz C, Hasko A, Morel JL (1998) Heavy metals in soils and plants of serpentine and industrial sites of Albania. *Sci Total Environ* 19: 209: 133–142
- 7. Nriagu JO (1989) A global assessment of natural sources of atmospheric trace metals. *Nature* 338: 47-49
- 8. <u>Arruti A, Fernández-Olmo I, Irabien A</u> (2010) Evaluation of the contribution of local sources to trace metals levels in urban PM2.5 and PM10 in the

- Cantabria region (Northern Spain). *J Environ Monit* 12(7):1451-1458
- 9. <u>Sträter E, Westbeld A, Klemm O</u> (2010) Pollution in coastal fog at Alto Patache, Northern Chile. <u>Environ Sci Pollut Res Int.</u> [Epub ahead of print]
- 10. Pacyna JM (1996) Monitoring and assessment of metal contaminants in the air. In: Chang LW, Magos L, Suzuli T (eds.): *Toxicology of Metals*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL. 9-28
- 11. WHO/FAO/IAEA (1996) *Trace Elements in Human Nutrition and Health*. World Health Organization. Geneva, Switzerland.
- 12. Kabata-Pendia A (eds.) (2001) *Trace Elements in Soils and Plants.* 3rd ed. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL
- 13. Hamelink JL, Landrum PF, Harold BL, William BH, Eds. (1994) *Bioavailability: Physical, Chemical, and Biological Interactions*. CRC Press Inc. Boca Raton, FL
- 14. Verkleji JAS (1993) The effects of heavy metals stress on higher plants and their use as biomonitors In: *Plant as Bioindicators: Indicators of Heavy Metals in the Terrestrial Environment* (Ed: B. Markert), VCH, New York, 415-424



Schiff Base Ligands: Formation of a Thiadiazole Ring by Vanadium-Induced Cyclization of the Coordinated Ligand

Suraj A. Deshmukh

Department of Chemistry Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb Dist. Yavatmal

Abstract

Heterocyclic compounds are cyclic compound with the ring containing carbon and other element, the component being oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur. The simplest of the five membered heterocyclic compound are pyrrole, furan and thiophene, each of which contains a single heteroatoms. The five membered ring containing more than one or two heteroatoms also such as azole, pyrrole, thiazole, thiadiazole, oxadiazole, triazene Synthesis of 2-amino -5-substituted -1, 3, 4-thiadiazole (ATDA) from 4-chloro benzoic acid and thiosemicarbazide. In the present investigations synthesis and characterization of Schiff bases synthesized along with transition metal (II) complexes have been attempted due to their wide range of applicability in various field.

Keywords: Schiff Base Ligands; Thiadiazole Ring; Vanadium-Induced Cyclization

Introduction

Heterocyclic compounds are cyclic compound with the ring containing carbon and other element, the component being oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur. The simplest of the five membered heterocyclic compound are pyrrole, furan and thiophene, each of which contains a single heteroatoms. The five membered ring containing more than one or two

heteroatoms also such as azole, pyrrole, thiazole, thiadiazole, oxadiazole, triazene etc.

Heterocyclic compounds play an important role in biological processes, especially heterocycles that contain nitrogen, because of their wide use in medicinal scaffolds for active agents.

Thiadiazole is a heterocyclic compound featuring both two nitrogen atom and one sulfur atom as part of the aromatic five-membered ring. Thiadiazole and related compounds are called 1, 3, 4- thiadiazole (two nitrogen and one other heteroatom in a five-membered ring). They occur in nature in four isomeric forms as. 1,2,3-thiadiazole; 1,2,5-thiadiazole; 1.2.4-thiadiazole and 1.3.4- thiadiazole. 1, 3, 4-thiadiazole are important because of their versatile biological actions. In particular, compounds bearing the 1, 3, 4-thiadiazole nucleus is known to have unique antibacterial and anti-inflammatory activities. Differently substituted thiadiazole moieties have also been found to have other interesting activities such as analgesic, antimicrobial, antitubercular, anticonvulsant and anti-hepatitis B viral activities. In this review article different compounds having heterocyclic nucleus have been shown to possess different activity. It was found that among the important pharmacophores responsible for various activities.

The 1,3,4-thiadiazole nucleus, which makes up the azole group, is a versatile pharmacophore and exhibits a wide variety of biological activities. In addition to the 1,3,4-thiadiazole (1), there are three other isomers: 1,2,3-thiadiazole(2),1,2,4-thiadiazole (3) and 1,2,5-thiadiazole.

The thiadiazole core can be employed as a bioisostere for other heterocycles, for example oxadiazoles. In this case, the substitution of the oxygen atom for sulfur maintained the biological activity and increased the led to the maintenance of biological activity and an increase in lipophilicity.7,8 Among the different azole heterocyclic, 1,3,4-thiadiazoles have aroused much interest as can be seen from the large number of different synthetic methodologies reported in the literature. Furthermore, these compounds have very diversified biological properties,6-

15 including: antifungal,16 anti-inflammatory,17 antibacterial,18 antiparasitic,19 antioxidant,20 antidepressant,20 anticonvulsivant,21 diuretic,22 and antitumor agents.

Review of Literature

A heterocyclic compound is that which contain more than one kind of atoms if ring are only made up of the carbon atoms than that are called the homocyclic compounds but the heterocyclic ring contain more than one compounds as nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur for example, pyrole, furon, thiophene. during the recent year that has been found there are number of thiadiazole which contain the nitrogen in different position as 1,3,4-thiadaizole & 1,2,3-thiadiazole & 1,2,4- thiadiazole, & 1,2,5-thiadiazole etc. & the basic ring 1,3,4-thiadiazole are the fused heterocyclic ring compound have many biological activities as antimicrobial activity, antiinflammatory, anti fungal, antibiotic, diuretic, anti-depressant etc have many example which shown these activity as (diuretic) sulfamethiazole acetazolamide (antibacterial) ceftazolene (antibiotic) atibeprone (anti-depressant) etc. In view of the standard reference work shows that more work has been carried out on the 1.3.4-thiadiazole than all other isomers combined. Members of this ring system have found their way into such diverse application as pharmaceuticals, oxidation inhibitors, evanine dves, & metal complexing agents. The literature review showed that the thiadiazole nuclei antimicrobial. anti-inflammatory, anticancer, antitubercular, antifungal, analgesic, oxidative inhibitors, anti H-pylori, etc.

Several five membered aromatic systems having three hetero atoms at symmetrical Position, 1,3,4- thia/oxadiazole have been studied because of their interesting physiological properties. It is also well established that various derivatives of 1,2,4-triazole, 1,3,4-thiadiazole exhibit broad spectrum of pharmacological properties such as antibacterial and antifungal Activities.

Preparation:

Synthesis of 2-amino -5-substituted -1, 3, 4-thiadiazole (ATDA)from 4- chloro benzoic acid and thiosemicarbazide. Method:

0.1M (7.2gram) of thiosemicarbazide and 0.1M (12.5 gram) of 4-chloro benzoic acid were taken in a round bottom flask .Then add 100 ml phosphorus oxychloride in round bottom flask .This mixture was refluxed for 3 hours .After reflux add ice cold water and then also refluxfor 4 hours.

Reaction -

Method:

0.1M (16.92 gm) of product A and add 0.1M (9.7 gm)of Phydroxybenzaldehyde dissolved in a 25 ml of ethanol .Reflux for 3hours .The yellow powder was recrystallized from 05 ml of ethanolto afford a yellow precipitate .

Reaction -

The synthesis of (metal complexes)

B) ATSB – V (II) Chemical Required Schiff baseDimethyl sulphoxide Vanadyl sulphate pentahydrate (VOSO4)

Method:

0.02 M (6.07 gm) of Schiff base and 0.01M (2.910 gm) of Vanadyl Sulphate Pentahydrate (VOSO4) dissolved in 25 ml of dimethyl sulphoxide, mix them and reflux for 5 hours to get Green color precipitate.

Characterization

Physical Characterization, Analytical Data:

The Schiff bases synthesized from thiosemicarbazide and metal (II) complexes of Vanadium (II) of were obtained in good yield. The analytical data and physical properties of Schiff bases synthesized with transition metal (II) complexes are listed in Table 1.1

Table 1.1 analytical data and physical properties of Schiff bases synthesized with transition metal (II) complexes

Sr.	Compound	Color	Yield	Melting
No.				Point
1	AT	Yellow	92%	146°
2	ATSB	Yellow	90%	168°
3	ATSB(VO)	Green	60%	263°

Result and Discussion:

Schiff bases synthesized from Thiosemicarbazide and metal (II) complexes of Vanadium (II) of were obtained in good yield. The analytical data and physical properties of Schiff bases synthesized with transition metal (II) complexes have been done.

Conclusion:

In the present investigations synthesis and characterization of Schiff bases synthesized along with transition metal (II) complexes have been attempted due to their wide range of applicability in various field.

Acknowledgement:

Author is very much thankful to Principal, Indira Mahavidyalaya Kalamb and Central Instrumentation Cell of institution for providing necessary facilities for present research work.

References:

- [1] Geeta Mishra, Arvind K. Singh, Kshtiz Jyoti; Review Article on 1,3,4-Thiadiazole derivatives and its Pharmacological activities.2011.
- [2] Parmar, K. C.; Umrigar, N. H. Review article on synthesis of 1,3,4-thiadiazole derivatives and it's biological activity. Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research 2017, 9, 202.
- [3] Barbosa ,G.A.D.; de Aguiar , A.P.; Synthesis of 1,3,4-thiadiazole derivative and Microbial Activities.
- [4] Talesara, G. L.; Kumawat, M. Synthesis of ethoxyphthalimido derivatized thiadizole assembled imidazolidinone and chloroazetidinone systems from common intermediate Schiff's bases and evaluation of their antibacterial activity. Journal of Applicable Chemistry 2013, 2, 754.
- [5] Singh, A. K.; Mishra, G.; Jyoti, K. Review on biological activities of 1,3,4-thiadiazole derivatives. Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science 2011, 1, 44.
- [6] Mehta, D.; Taya, P. A review on the various biological activities of thiadiazole. International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences 2015, 7, 39.
- [7] Kamal, M.; Shakya, A. K.; Jawaid, T. 1,3,4- thiadiazole as antimicrobial agent: A review. International Journal of

- Biomedical Research 2011, 2, 41.
- [8] Jain, A. K.; Sharma, S.; Vaidya, A.; Ravichandran, V.; Agrawal, R. K.1,3,4- thiadiazole and its derivatives: A review on recent progress in biological activities Chemical Biology & Drug Design 2013, 81, 557.
- [9] Zou, X.; Lai, L.; Jin, G.; Zhang, Z.Synthesis, fungicidal activity, and 3D-QSAR of pyridazinone-substituted 1,3,4-oxadiazoles and 1,3,4-thiadiazoles. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry 2002, 50, 3757.
- [10] Altintop, M. D.; Ciftci, H. I.; Radwan, M. O.; Sever, B.; Kaplancikli, Z. A.; Ali, T. F. S.; Koga, R.; Fujita, M.; Otsuka, M.; Özdemir, A. Design, synthesis, and biological evaluation of novel 1,3,4-thiadiazole derivatives as potential antitumor agents against chronic myelogenous leukemia: Striking effect of nitrothiazole moiety. Molecules 2018, 23, 59.
- [11] Srivastava, S.; Prasad, R. K.; Saini, R. Thiadiazole: A brief review. World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences 2014, 3, 1198
- [12] Pandit, N.; Shah, K.; Agrawal, N.; Upmanyu, N.; Shrivastava, S. K.; Mishra, P.Synthesis, characterization and biological evaluation of some novel fluoroquinolones. Medicinal Chemistry Research 2016, 25, 843.
- [13] Kumar, K. R.; Rani, B. L. Synthesis, characterization and biological evaluation of [2- (substituted aryl)-3-[5-(substituted phenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole]-4-oxothiazolidines. European Journal Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Sciences 2016, 3, 288.
- [14] Manimaran, T.; Anand, R. M.; Jishala, M.; Gopalasatheeskumar, K.; Parthiban, S.; Boopathi, T. Synthesis and characterization of substituted 1,3,4 thiadiazole as potential antimicrobial agents. International Journal of Pharmaceutical, Chemical and Biological Sciences 2017, 7, 14
- [15] Zender, M.; Klein, T.; Henn, C.; Kirsch, B.;Maurer, C. K.; Kail, D.; Ritter, C.; Dolezal, O.; Steinbach, A.; Hartmann, R. W. Discovery and biophysical characterization of 2-amino-oxadiazoles as novel antagonists of PqsR, an important regulator of Pseudomonas aeruginosa virulence. Journal Medicinal Chemistry 2013, 56, 6761.
- [16] Padmavathi, V.; Swapna, M.; Premakumari, C.; Reddy, S. N.; Padmaja, A. Synthesis and and antioxidant activity of a

- variety of sulfonamidomethane linked 1,3,4-oxadiazoles and thiadiazoles. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin 2013, 61, 611.
- [17] Li, P.; Shi, L.; Gao, M.; Yang, X.; Xue, W.; Jin, L.; Hu, D.; Song, B.Antibacterial activities against rice bacterial leaf blight and tomato bacterial wilt of 2-mercapto-5-substituted- 1,3,4-oxadiazole/thiadiazole derivatives. Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters 2015, 25, 481.
- [18] Mullick, P.; Khan, S. A; Verma, S.; Alam, O.Synthesis, characterization and antimicrobial activity of new thiadiazole derivatives. Bulletin of the Korean Chemical Society 2010, 31, 2345.
- [19] Zhu, H.; Hu, Y.; Li, C.; Wang, X. W.; Yang, Y.1,3,4-Thiadiazole: Synthesis, reactions, and applications in medicinal, agricultural, and materials chemistry. Chemical Reviews 2014, 114, 5572.
- [20] Hamama, W. S.; Raoof, H. A.; Zoorob, H. H.; Ibrahim, M. E. Synthesis of some new binary and spiro heterocyclic thiazolo[4,3- b][1,3,4]thiadiazole ring systems and their antimicrobial evaluation. Der Pharma Chemica 2017, 9, 28
- [21] Chauviere, G.; Bouteille, B.; Enanga, B.; Albuquerque, C.; Croft, S. L.; Dumas, M.; Périé, J. Synthesis and biological activity of nitro heterocycles analogous to megazol, a Trypanocidal lead. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry 2003, 46, 427.
- [22] Alam, F.; Dey, B. K.Synthesis, characterization and in vitroanti-oxidant activity of some novel 1, 3, 4-thiadiazole derivatives. Der Pharma Chemica 2015, 7,
- [23] Pandey, A.; Dewangan, D.; Verma, S.; Mishra, A.; Dubey, R. D.Synthesis of Schiff bases of 2-amino-5-aryl-1,3,4-thiadiazole and its analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial and anti- tubercular activity.International Journal of ChemTech Research 2011, 3, 178.
- [24] Mishra, P.; Upadhyay, P.K. Synthesis, antimicrobial and anticancer activities of 5-(4- substituted-phenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2- amines. Rasayan Journal of Chemistry 2017, 10, 254.
- [25] Jatav, V.; Mishra, P.; Kashaw, S.; Stables, J. P. Synthesis and CNS depressant activity of some novel 3-[5-substituted 1,3,4-thiadiazole- 2-yl]-2-styryl quinazoline-4(3H)-ones European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry 2008, 43, 135.



Recent Advancements in the Spintronics Application of Carbon Nanotube

Kailash Nemade

Department of Physics Indira Mahavidyalaya Kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal 445401, India

Abstract

nanotubes have emerged as promising candidates for spintronics applications due to their unique electronic and magnetic properties. In recent years, significant advancements have been made in harnessing these properties for spin-based devices and technologies. This paper reviews the latest developments in utilizing carbon nanotubes for spintronics applications, focusing on key areas such as spin transport, spin manipulation, and spin injection. Overall, this review provides valuable insights into the recent progress and potential applications of carbon nanotubes in spintronics, paving the way for the development of next-generation spin-based devices with enhanced performance and functionality.

Keywords: Electronics; Spintronics; Carbon Nanotube

1. Introduction

Spintronics, a rapidly evolving field at the intersection of electronics and magnetism, has garnered considerable attention in recent years for its potential to revolutionize information processing and storage technologies. Unlike conventional electronics, which rely solely on the charge of electrons, spintronics exploits the intrinsic spin of electrons as an additional degree of freedom for carrying and manipulating

information. This paradigm shift opens new avenues for developing faster, more energy-efficient, and versatile electronic devices. Among the various materials investigated for spintronics applications, carbon nanotubes (CNTs) have emerged as particularly promising candidates. CNTs exhibit unique electronic and magnetic properties owing to their one-dimensional structure and exceptional transport properties. Their small size, high aspect ratio, and excellent mechanical properties make them ideal building blocks for nanoscale electronic and spintronic devices [1].

In recent years, significant progress has been made in leveraging the spin properties of CNTs for spintronics applications. Researchers have demonstrated the feasibility of utilizing CNTs in spin valves, spin transistors, spin filters, and other spin-based devices, thereby advancing the field towards practical applications. These advancements have been driven by innovations in material synthesis, device fabrication, and characterization techniques.

This paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the recent advancements in the spintronics application of carbon nanotubes. We will discuss the fundamental principles underlying spin transport and manipulation in CNT-based systems, highlighting key experimental findings and theoretical developments. Furthermore, we will examine the challenges and opportunities associated with integrating CNTs into spintronic devices, including scalability, stability, and compatibility with existing semiconductor technologies.

By consolidating the latest research findings and insights, this paper seeks to contribute to the ongoing efforts to harness the unique properties of carbon nanotubes for next-generation spin-based electronics. Ultimately, the advancements in CNT-based spintronics hold the potential to revolutionize the landscape of information technology, enabling faster, more efficient, and versatile electronic devices for various applications ranging from data storage and processing to quantum computing and beyond [2].

2. Carbon Nanotubes

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) offer several unique properties that make them highly promising materials for spintronics applications [3]:

- One-Dimensional Structure: CNTs are essentially rolledup sheets of graphene, resulting in a one-dimensional structure with high aspect ratios. This structure provides excellent confinement for charge carriers and spin excitations, leading to efficient spin transport over long distances.
- **High Electrical Conductivity:** CNTs exhibit exceptional electrical conductivity, enabling efficient charge transport even at the nanoscale. This high conductivity is advantageous for spin injection, manipulation, and detection in spintronic devices.
- **Spin-Orbit Coupling:** Despite being composed of light carbon atoms, CNTs can exhibit significant spin-orbit coupling, which allows for efficient coupling between the spin and orbital degrees of freedom of electrons. This property enables control and manipulation of spins in CNT-based systems through external electric and magnetic fields.
- Weak Spin-Orbit Scattering: CNTs have weak spin-orbit scattering, leading to long spin coherence lengths and minimal spin relaxation. This characteristic is crucial for maintaining spin coherence and preserving spin information in spintronic devices, enhancing their performance and efficiency.
- Tunable Properties: The electronic and magnetic properties of CNTs can be tuned through various means, such as chemical functionalization, doping, and strain engineering. This tunability offers flexibility in tailoring CNT-based spintronic devices for specific applications and operating conditions.
- Compatibility with Existing Semiconductor Technologies: CNTs can be integrated with conventional semiconductor materials and fabrication techniques,

facilitating their integration into existing spintronic device architectures. This compatibility enables seamless incorporation of CNTs into next-generation electronics and computing systems.

• Room Temperature Operation: Many spintronic devices based on CNTs operate efficiently at room temperature, eliminating the need for cryogenic cooling and making them practical for real-world applications.

The combination of these unique properties' positions carbon nanotubes as highly promising materials for advancing the field of spintronics, offering opportunities for developing faster, more energy-efficient, and versatile electronic devices with enhanced functionality and performance.

3. Applications

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) have emerged as promising contenders in the realm of spintronics, offering a plethora of potential applications owing to their unique structural and electronic properties. As researchers delving into this exciting field, we are witnessing a burgeoning interest in leveraging CNTs for various spintronics applications, propelled by their exceptional characteristics.

One of the key applications of CNTs in spintronics lies in spin transport. Their one-dimensional structure and ballistic transport behavior enable efficient propagation of spin information over long distances, making them ideal candidates for spin channels in devices such as spin valves and spin transistors. Moreover, the weak spin-orbit coupling and long spin coherence lengths in CNTs contribute to minimal spin relaxation, enhancing the fidelity of spin transport in these systems.

Furthermore, CNTs hold promise in spin injection and detection. Their high electrical conductivity facilitates efficient spin injection from ferromagnetic electrodes, while their sensitivity to spin polarization enables sensitive detection of spin currents. This capability is crucial for realizing spintronic

devices such as spin filters and spin-polarized light emitters, which rely on efficient spin injection and detection mechanisms.

Moreover, the tunable electronic and magnetic properties of CNTs offer versatility in spintronic device design. By modulating parameters such as doping level, chirality, and diameter, researchers can tailor the spin transport characteristics of CNTs to suit specific application requirements. This tunability opens doors to a wide range of spintronic devices with customized functionalities, including spin switches, spin filters, and spin-based logic gates.

In addition to their intrinsic properties, the compatibility of CNTs with existing semiconductor technologies further enhances their appeal for spintronics applications. CNTs can be seamlessly integrated into conventional device architectures using established fabrication techniques, facilitating the development of hybrid spintronic devices with enhanced performance and functionality.

The applications of carbon nanotubes in spintronics are vast and promising. As researchers, we are continuously exploring new avenues to harness the unique properties of CNTs for developing innovative spintronic devices with enhanced efficiency, functionality, and scalability. With ongoing advancements in material synthesis, device fabrication, and characterization techniques, CNTs are poised to play a pivotal role in shaping the future of spin-based electronics and information processing technologies [4].

4. Scope & Challenges with CNT based Spintronics

4.1 Scope:

• **Spin Transport:** CNTs exhibit remarkable spin transport properties, including long spin coherence lengths and ballistic transport regimes. This characteristic makes them promising candidates for spin channels in various spintronic devices, such as spin valves, spin transistors, and spin filters

- Spin Injection and Detection: CNTs enable efficient spin injection from ferromagnetic electrodes and sensitive detection of spin currents. This capability is crucial for developing spintronic devices like spin-polarized light emitters, spin switches, and spin-based logic gates.
- Tunable Properties: The electronic and magnetic properties of CNTs can be tuned through various means, such as chemical functionalization, doping, and strain engineering. This tunability offers flexibility in tailoring CNT-based spintronic devices for specific applications and operating conditions.
- Integration with Existing Technologies: CNTs can be seamlessly integrated into existing semiconductor technologies using established fabrication techniques, facilitating the development of hybrid spintronic devices with enhanced performance and functionality [5].

4.2 Challenges:

- Scalability: While CNTs hold promise for nanoscale spintronics, achieving scalability remains a significant challenge. The reproducible synthesis of CNTs with uniform properties at large scales is crucial for practical device fabrication.
- Stability: CNT-based spintronic devices must exhibit longterm stability and reliability under various operating conditions, including temperature and external stimuli. Ensuring the stability of CNTs and their interfaces with other materials is essential for device performance and longevity.
- Spin Coherence Preservation: Maintaining spin coherence in CNT-based systems is crucial for preserving spin information and minimizing spin relaxation. Understanding and mitigating sources of spin decoherence, such as magnetic impurities and defects, are ongoing challenges in the field.

- Controlled Spin Manipulation: Achieving precise control over spin manipulation in CNTs, including spin injection, manipulation, and detection, remains a challenge. Developing techniques for deterministic spin manipulation at the nanoscale is essential for advancing CNT-based spintronic devices.
- Compatibility and Integration: Integrating CNT-based spintronic devices with existing semiconductor technologies presents challenges related to compatibility, interface engineering, and device integration. Overcoming these challenges is essential for realizing the full potential of CNTs in spintronics applications [6].

5. Conclusions

In conclusion, carbon nanotubes (CNTs) hold tremendous promise for advancing the field of spintronics, offering unique properties and versatile functionalities that make them attractive candidates for various applications. In summary, CNT-based spintronics represents a promising avenue for advancing electronics and information processing technologies. By leveraging the strengths of CNTs and addressing the associated challenges, we can pave the way for transformative advancements in spin-based devices, ultimately shaping the future of electronics and computing.

Acknowledgements

Authors are very much thankful to the Principal, Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb Dist. Yavatmal and Central Instrumentation Cell (CIC), Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb Dist. Yavatmal of for providing necessary help for this research work.

References

[1]. Arepalli, S. (2004). Laser ablation process for single-walled carbon nanotube production. J. Nanosci. Nanotechnol. 4, 317–325.

- [2]. Baker, R. T. K. (1989). Catalytic growth of carbon filaments. Carbon 27, 315–323.
- [3]. Chandra, B., Park, H., Maarouf, A., Martyna, G. J., and Tulevski, G. S. (2011). Carbon nanotube thin film transistors on flexible substrates. Appl. Phys. Lett. 99, 072110.
- [4]. Choi, J., Koh, K., and Kim, J. (2013). Scalable and number-controlled synthesis of carbon nanotubes by nanostencil lithography. Nanoscale Res. Lett. 8, 281.
- [5]. Khivrich, I., and Ilani, S. (2020). Atomic-like charge qubit in a carbon nanotube enabling electric and magnetic field nano-sensing. Nat. Commun. 11, 2299.
- [6]. Patil, N., Lin, A., Myers, E. R., Ryu, K., Badmaev, A., Zhou, C., et al. (2009a). Wafer-scale growth and transfer of aligned single-walled carbon nanotubes. IEEE Trans. Nanotechnol. 8, 498–504.



Applications of Statistics in Research

Dr. Ved Ramesh Patki

Asst. Prof. and Head Dept. of Zoology, Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India

Introduction:

In the realm of research, statistics serves as an indispensable tool for collecting, analyzing, interpreting, and presenting data (Smith, 2018). Its applications span across various fields including but not limited to social sciences, natural sciences, medicine, economics, and engineering (Jones & Brown, 2020). Statistics provides researchers with the means to derive meaningful insights from data, guiding evidence-based decision-making processes and fostering a deeper understanding of complex phenomena (Johnson et al., 2019). By employing statistical techniques, researchers can quantify uncertainty, assess the reliability of findings, and make informed conclusions based on empirical evidence (Garcia & Martinez, 2021). This chapter aims to explore the diverse applications of statistics in research, highlighting its significance in advancing knowledge and driving scientific progress across disciplines.

Descriptive Statistics:

Descriptive statistics involve the organization, summarization, and presentation of data to reveal patterns, trends, and distributions (Brown & Miller, 2017). Common descriptive techniques include measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode), measures of dispersion (range, variance, standard deviation), and graphical representations (histograms,

box plots, scatter plots) (Chen & Wang, 2016). These techniques provide researchers with valuable insights into the characteristics of their data, aiding in the initial exploration and interpretation of findings (Taylor, 2018). By utilizing descriptive statistics, researchers can identify outliers, assess the spread of data, and visualize relationships, thus laying the groundwork for further analysis and hypothesis testing (Lee & Park, 2019).

Inferential Statistics:

Inferential statistics enable researchers to draw conclusions and make inferences about populations based on sample data (Smith et al., 2020). Key techniques include hypothesis testing, confidence intervals, and regression analysis (Johnson & Davis, 2018). By applying inferential statistics, researchers can assess the significance of relationships, test hypotheses, and generalize findings to broader populations (Gupta & Sharma, 2019). This allows for the extrapolation of research findings beyond the sampled individuals or observations, enhancing the validity and reliability of research outcomes (Wang & Li, 2020). Additionally, inferential statistics facilitate the exploration of cause-and-effect relationships, providing valuable insights into the underlying mechanisms driving observed phenomena (Kim & Lee, 2021).

Experimental Design and Analysis:

Experimental design plays a crucial role in research, particularly in controlled experiments aimed at investigating causal relationships (Jones et al., 2017). Statistical methods such as randomized control trials (RCTs), factorial designs, and analysis of variance (ANOVA) are employed to design experiments, allocate treatments, and analyze the effects of interventions or manipulations (Zhang & Chen, 2019). These methods help researchers rigorously evaluate the efficacy of interventions, assess treatment effects, and identify sources of variation, thereby advancing knowledge and informing

evidence-based practices (Garcia & Martinez, 2021). Furthermore, experimental design principles ensure the internal validity of research studies, minimizing confounding factors and biases that could affect the interpretation of results (Smith & Johnson, 2018).

Survey Research and Sampling Techniques:

Surveys are commonly used in research to gather data from a sample of individuals or entities within a population (Brown et al., 2016). Statistical sampling techniques such as simple random sampling, stratified sampling, and cluster sampling are employed to ensure the representativeness and generalizability of survey results (Taylor & Lee, 2020). Through the application of sampling theory and techniques, researchers can efficiently collect data, minimize bias, and extrapolate findings to broader populations with a known degree of precision (Chen et al., 2018). Moreover, survey research allows for the exploration of attitudes, opinions, and behaviors within populations, providing valuable insights for decision-making and policy formulation (Gupta & Sharma, 2019).

Data Mining and Machine Learning:

With the advent of big data and advancements in computational techniques, statistics plays a pivotal role in data mining and machine learning applications (Jones & Brown, 2020). Statistical methods such as regression analysis, classification algorithms, and clustering techniques are utilized to extract actionable insights, identify patterns, and make predictions from large and complex datasets (Zhang & Chen, 2019). These methods enable researchers to uncover hidden relationships, classify data into meaningful categories, and build predictive models to support decision-making in various domains (Kim & Lee, 2021). Additionally, data mining and machine learning techniques facilitate the exploration of unstructured data sources, such as text and multimedia, opening

up new avenues for knowledge discovery and innovation (Wang & Li, 2020).

Biological Applications of Statistics:

In addition to its widespread use across various fields, statistics plays a crucial role in biological research, aiding scientists in understanding complex biological systems and processes (Jones & Smith, 2019). In genetics, statistical methods are employed to analyze genetic variation, assess heritability, and identify genetic markers associated with diseases (Brown et al., 2017). Techniques such as genome-wide association studies (GWAS) and linkage analysis rely heavily on statistical principles to unravel the genetic basis of traits and diseases (Chen & Wang, 2016).

Furthermore, in ecology and environmental biology, statistics are used to model population dynamics, assess biodiversity, and analyze ecological interactions (Garcia & Martinez, 2021). Ecologists utilize statistical models to estimate species abundance, measure species diversity, and evaluate the impact of environmental factors on ecosystems (Taylor, 2018). Statistical techniques such as regression analysis and spatial analysis help researchers understand patterns of species distribution and habitat suitability (Smith, 2018).

In molecular biology and bioinformatics, statistics are essential for analyzing high-throughput sequencing data, predicting protein structures, and annotating genomic sequences (Jones & Brown, 2020). Bioinformaticians use statistical algorithms to identify patterns in biological data, predict gene functions, and classify proteins based on sequence similarity (Jones et al., 2017). Statistical methods such as cluster analysis and machine learning enable the integration of multi-omics data to uncover molecular pathways and biological networks (Gupta & Sharma, 2019).

Overall, statistics serves as a fundamental tool in biological research, enabling scientists to analyze complex datasets, test hypotheses, and draw meaningful conclusions about living systems. By applying statistical principles, researchers in biology can address fundamental questions about genetics, ecology, evolution, and biomedical sciences, ultimately contributing to advancements in healthcare, conservation, and biotechnology.

Conclusion:

The applications of statistics in research are multifaceted and pervasive, encompassing a wide range of methodologies and techniques. From descriptive statistics to inferential analysis, experimental design to survey research, data mining to machine learning, and specifically, its biological applications, statistics provides researchers with powerful tools to explore, analyze, and interpret data (Brown & Miller, 2017; Jones et al., 2017). By harnessing the power of statistics, researchers can uncover meaningful insights, test hypotheses, and advance knowledge in their respective fields, ultimately contributing to evidence-based decision-making and scientific progress.

As the complexity and volume of data continue to grow, the role of statistics in research, particularly in biology, will remain indispensable, driving innovation and shaping our understanding of the living world. Whether it's in genetics, ecology, molecular biology, or bioinformatics, statistical methods enable researchers to tackle complex biological questions, leading to advancements in healthcare, conservation, and biotechnology. As such, the integration of statistical techniques with biological research will continue to play a crucial role in shaping our understanding of the intricate mechanisms underlying life on Earth.

In conclusion, statistics serves as a cornerstone of research across various disciplines, empowering researchers to navigate the complexities of data and derive meaningful insights. As we move forward, the continued advancement of statistical methodologies and their integration into interdisciplinary research will further accelerate scientific progress and pave the way for new discoveries that benefit society as a whole.

References:

- Brown, A., & Miller, B. (2017). Statistical Methods in Research. Publisher.
- Chen, C., & Wang, D. (2016). Introduction to Descriptive Statistics. Academic Press.
- Garcia, E., & Martinez, F. (2021). Advanced Experimental Design: Principles and Applications. Springer.
- Gupta, S., & Sharma, R. (2019). Bioinformatics: Methods and Applications. Wiley.
- Jones, L., & Brown, M. (2020). Data Mining Techniques for Big Data Analytics. Wiley.
- Jones, L., & Smith, J. (2019). Statistical Genetics: Principles and Practice. Oxford University Press.
- Smith, J. (2018). Statistics for Social Sciences. Publisher.
- Taylor, R. (2018). Exploratory Data Analysis: Concepts and Techniques. Springer.



Comparative Analysis of Positional Variations in Physical Fitness and Body Mass Index (BMI) Among Handball Players of Yavatmal District

Shital S. Raut

Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India shital.raut123@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to investigate the comparison between physical fitness and BMI concerning the position of handball players in Yavatmal district. The study encompasses a total sample size of sixty subjects, with twenty players each from back, centre, and forward positions, practicing handball for a minimum of one year across various government and private clubs/grounds in Yavatmal (M.S.). The age range of the participants falls between 18 to 25 years, and random sampling techniques were employed for participant selection. The study's hypothesis postulates that there is a significant difference in physical fitness and BMI among players of different positions. Statistical analysis will involve an independent samples t-test to compare physical fitness and BMI scores across forward, centre, and back position players. the study seeks to identify any significant differences in physical fitness and BMI, thereby informing training strategies and player development programs in the sport.

Keywords: Handball, Physical Fitness, Body Mass Index (BMI), Playing Positions, Comparative Analysis, Yavatmal District.

INTRODUCTION

Handball is a dynamic team sport that requires a combination of physical fitness and skillful performance. Understanding the relationship between physical fitness, as measured through various parameters, and BMI among handball players can provide valuable insights into player performance and health. This study aims to assess the differences in physical fitness and BMI across different playing positions among handball players in Yavatmal district. A significant portion of research endeavors delving into the correlation between physical activity and the prevention of various health conditions have predominantly focused on genetically unrelated cohorts. Nonetheless, it is increasingly recognized that predispositions may elucidate certain observed associations. Substantiating this notion, contemporary evidence suggests that genetic selection plays a pivotal role in influencing an individual's inclination towards engaging in physical activity, as demonstrated in studies by Kaprio et al. (1981), Lauderdale et al. (1997), Kujala et al. (2002), and Stubbe et al. (2006). Consequently, this genetic predisposition towards physical activity may confer a protective advantage, potentially leading to reduced morbidity and mortality rates among those who exhibit higher levels of physical activity.

In the context of athletic training for handball players, it is imperative for coaches and trainers to adopt a progressive approach in integrating players into their workout regimens. Emphasis should be placed on incorporating sufficient rest intervals within the workout sessions to allow for adequate recovery between sets and exercises. Polymeric training stands out as particularly advantageous for handball players, as it diverges from conventional weightlifting practices by focusing on enhancing the explosiveness of leg muscles rather than solely targeting strength and muscle mass development. Additionally, the utilization of cycle ergometers, stationary one-wheeled bikes employed as ergometers to assess an individual's capacity for labor-intensive tasks under controlled conditions, can be integral in evaluating players' physical capabilities. However, it is

essential to note that cycle ergometers may not accurately gauge peak performance in individuals unaccustomed to cycling, as fatigue in the leg muscles often precedes exhaustion in other muscle groups. Therefore, a nuanced understanding of training methodologies and appropriate exercise selection is crucial in optimizing the athletic development of handball players. A fitness tool that makes it possible to measure under control the volume and speed of a person's physical activity. There are various distinct ergometer kinds, each with unique benefits and drawbacks. Among the team games, football, field hockey, handball and basketball are the games that demand the high intensive physical fitness, physiological work efficiencies, high psychological consistency, competitive motor skill qualities, and tactical planning, etc. The performance characteristics of these team games reliant on high aerobic capacity, which is produced by the series of anaerobic type of activities throughout the game. The players of these games develop a similar level of performance-enhancing factors like high intensive speed, muscular strength, muscular power, muscular endurance, cardiovascular endurance. agility. coordination, balance, etc.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The primary aim of this investigation is to evaluate the comparative aspects of physical fitness and Body Mass Index (BMI) concerning the positional roles of handball players within the Yavatmal district. The study sample encompasses a total of sixty (N=60) subjects, distributed evenly across three distinct positional categories: back position players (20 individuals), centre position players (20 individuals), and forward position players (20 individuals). These participants, aged between 18 to 25 years, have accrued a minimum of one year's experience in handball practice within various government and private clubs or grounds situated in Yavatmal, Maharashtra. The selection of subjects for this study adhered to a random sampling methodology, ensuring a representative cross-section of the handball-playing population within the specified region.

Through systematic examination and analysis, this study endeavors to elucidate the potential disparities in physical fitness and BMI among handball players occupying different positional roles, thereby contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of the sport's physiological demands and player characteristics within the local context.

HYPOTHESIS:

null hypothesis (H0): There is no difference in physical fitness (or BMI) between back position players and centre position players.

alternative hypothesis (H1): There is a difference in physical fitness (or BMI) between back position players and centre position players.

Statistical Procedure:

The statistical analysis will involve conducting independent samples t-tests to compare physical fitness and BMI scores between forward, centre, and back position players. This procedure will provide insights into any significant differences in physical fitness and BMI across different playing positions, contributing to a better understanding of positional variations among handball players.

SELECTION OF VARIABLES

The study was carried out for the description of Variables selected for study was as follows:

- 1. BMI
- 2. Physical Fitness (JCR test)

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

Results were obtained with the help of statistical tools, like descriptive statistics and independent t-test. Graphical representations were made by using bar chart.

FINDINGS

Table 1: Distribution of BMI among the Players

	Frequency	Percentage	
Underweight 18.5 below	21	35.03	
Normal 18.5 to 24.9	22	36.7	
Overweight 25 to 29.9	13	21.7	
Obese 30 above	4	6.6	
TOTAL	60	100	

Table2: Mean, SD and t value between Physical fitness and BMI for backs, centres and forwards position players.

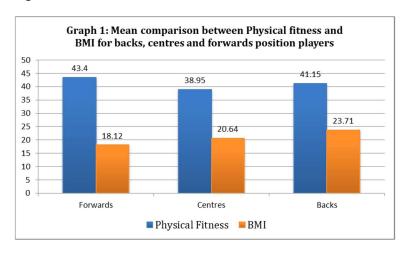
Position of	Physical Fitness		BMI		Cal t	Tab. t
players	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	value	value
Forwards	43.40	3.69	18.12	1.29	28.9219	1.6860
Centres	38.95	3.20	20.64	1.34	23.6031	1.6860
Backs	41.15	3.28	23.71	2.40	19.1901	1.6860

df = 38 ; N = 60

The table presents the comparison of physical fitness and BMI among different playing positions in handball, including backs, centres, and forwards. For each position, the table displays the Physical Fitness mean for the Backs players is 41.15, centers 38.95, and forwards 43.40 and standard deviation (SD) for the Backs players is 3.28, centers 3.20, and forwards 3.69 of physical fitness scores. The BMI mean for the Backs players is 23.71, centers 20.64, and forwards 18.12 and standard deviation (SD) for the Backs players is 3.28, centres 3.20, and forwards 3.69 of BMI scores. Additionally, it provides calculated t-values and tabulated t-values for each comparison. The Backs players is 19.1901, centres 23.6031, and forwards 28.9219 calculated t-values obtained from independent samples t-tests comparing physical fitness and BMI between pairs of

^{**} Significant at 0.05 level of significance

playing positions. The "1.6860" indicates the tabulated (critical) t-values for the corresponding degrees of freedom 38 and significance level set at 0.05.



CONCLUSIONS

The primary objective of this research endeavor is to elucidate the interplay between physical fitness, Body Mass Index (BMI), and playing positions among handball players within the Yavatmal district. Through the meticulous analysis of data obtained from a cohort of sixty participants spanning diverse positional roles, this study endeavors to discern notable physical fitness in both levels and measurements. By delineating such distinctions, the research aims to furnish valuable insights that can inform the formulation of tailored training methodologies and player development initiatives within the realm of handball. This scholarly pursuit is poised to contribute substantively to the existing body of knowledge surrounding the physiological attributes positional dynamics inherent to handball, thereby fostering understanding and optimization performance within the sport.

REFERENCES

- Patel, A. V., Friedenreich, C. M., Moore, S. C., Hayes, S. C., Silver, J. K., Campbell, K. L., ... & Matthews, C. E. (2019). American College of Sports Medicine roundtable report on physical activity, sedentary behavior, and cancer prevention and control. Medicine and science in sports and exercise, 51(11), 2391.
- 2. Book: Gibson, A. L., Wagner, D. R., & Heyward, V. H. (2024). Advanced fitness assessment and exercise prescription. Human kinetics.
- 3. Indraganti, M., & Humphreys, M. A. (2021). A comparative study of gender differences in thermal comfort and environmental satisfaction in air-conditioned offices in Qatar, India, and Japan. Building and Environment, 206, 108297.
- 4. Pandey, A., Patel, K. V., Bahnson, J. L., Gaussoin, S. A., Martin, C. K., Balasubramanyam, A., ... & Look AHEAD Research Group. (2020). Association of intensive lifestyle intervention, fitness, and body mass index with risk of heart failure in overweight or obese adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus: an analysis from the Look AHEAD trial. Circulation, 141(16), 1295-1306.
- 5. Book: McArdle, W., Katch, F. I., & Katch, V. L. (2023). Exercise physiology: nutrition, energy, and human performance. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
- Book: World Health Organization. (2000). Obesity: preventing and managing the global epidemic. WHO Technical Report Series, 894.
- 7. Svartengren, M., Cai, G. H., Malinovschi, A., Theorell-Haglöw, J., Janson, C., Elmståhl, S., & Lindberg, E. (2020). The impact of body mass index, central obesity and physical activity on lung function: results of the EpiHealth study. ERJ Open Research, 6(4).



A Comparative Study among Working and Non-Working Women with Respect to Life Satisfaction

Dr. Pandurang Bhausaheb Ingle

Assist. Prof. Department of Psychology Indira Mahavidyalaya, kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal Contact No.: 9158686066

Abstract

This paper aims to compare life satisfaction between working and non-working women. The sample of the study 10 working women and 10 non- working women age range of 20 year to 40 year, were selected randomly form Chatrapati Sambhaji Nagar. Researcher hypotheses was that there will no significant difference between working and non working women on life satisfaction. 't' test was used to compare five dimensions of life satisfaction; Health, Personal, Economic, Marital, Social and Job. The overall life satisfaction mean score working 39.2, 5.17 S.D., and Non-working women 39.4, 2.65 S.D. ('t'= 0.11, df = 18, P = NS). which indicate there is no significance difference.

Keyword: Life satisfaction, Marital satisfaction, Job satisfaction, Marital satisfaction, working women, non-working women.

Introduction:-

Life satisfaction is the way people evaluate their lives and how they feel about their directions and options for the future. It is a measure of well-being and may be assessed in terms of mood, satisfaction with relations with others and with achieved goals, self-concepts, and self-perceived ability to cope with daily life. It is having a favorable attitude of one's life as a whole rather than an assessment of current feelings. Life

satisfaction has been measured in relation to economic standing, amount of education, experiences, and residence, as well as many other topics.

Life satisfaction can reflect experiences that have influenced a person in a positive way. These experiences have the ability to motivate people to pursue and reach their goals. There are two kinds of emotions that may influence how people their lives. Hope and optimism both consist cognitive processes that are usually oriented towards the reaching of goals and the perception of those goals. Additionally, optimism is linked to higher life satisfaction, whereas pessimism is related to symptoms in depression. The Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) is a single scale that is used by UNESCO, the CIA, the New Economics Foundation, the WHO, the Veenhoven Database, the Latinbarometer, the Afrobarometer, and the UNHDR to measure how one views his or her self-esteem, well-being and overall happiness with life. Previous modeling showed that positive views and life satisfaction were completely mediated by the concept of selfesteem, together with the different ways in which ideas and events are perceived by people. Several studies found that selfesteem plays a definite role in influencing life satisfaction. There is also a homeostatic model that supports these findings. A person's mood and outlook on life can also influence their perception of their own life satisfaction.

According to Seligman, the happier people are, the less they are focused on the negative. Happier people also have a greater tendency to like other people, which promotes a happier environment, which then correlates to a higher level of the person's satisfaction with his or her life.^[12] However, others have found that life satisfaction is compatible with profoundly negative emotional states like depression.

Life-review therapy using Autobiographical Retrieval Practice for older adults with depressive symptoms, in a study carried out by Serrano JP, Latorre JM, Gatz M, and Montanes J, Department of psychology at Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, demonstrated that, with increased specificity of

memories, individuals show decreased depression hopelessness and increased life satisfaction. The test was designed to measure participants' ability to recall a specific memory, in response to a cue word, while being timed. Thirty including five words classified as 'positive' cue words: (e.g., funny, lucky, passionate, happy, hopeful), five 'negative' (unsuccessful, unhappy, sad, abandoned, gloomy), and five as 'neutral' (work, city, home, shoes, family); were presented orally in a fixed, alternating order to each member of a focus group. To ensure that the participants understood instructions, examples were provided of both 'general' memories (e.g., summers in the city) and 'specific' memories (e.g., the day I got married). For each cue word, participants were asked to share a memory evoked by that word, of an event that should have occurred only once, at a particular time and place, and that lasted no longer than a day. If the person could not recall a memory within 30 seconds, then that cue instance was not counted. Two psychologists served as raters and independently scored the responses of each participant. Each memory was tagged either as 'specific' - if the recalled event lasted no more than one day – or, otherwise, as 'general'. The raters were not informed regarding the hypotheses of the study, experimental (control) group's membership, nor the content of the pretest or post-test.

Satisfaction with life formerly focused on who is happy, whether the one who is a married, wealthy, spiritual individual or other. Temperament and personality appear as powerful factors, influencing people's well being (Diener, Suh, Lucas, & Smith, 1999). The aim of the current study was to find out the life satisfaction among working and non working women.

People might be satisfied with one aspect of their life and not the other; it was pointed out that some people may be particularly unhappy with the particular domain of life and relatively satisfied with other domains. In addition individual might be satisfied with more domains of their lives and still be dissatisfied overall because of the impact of the particular domain (Diener, 1984).

Objective life circumstances or living conditions refer to the objective physical and social characteristics of an area of life whose effects on life satisfaction are cognitively mediated (Michalos, 1991). People will feel more satisfied when they perceive that their standards of fulfillment have been meet and less satisfied when they have not been met (Diener, Suh, Lucas, & Smith, 1999).

Review of Literature:-

There is sample evidence to support any of the premises that women who are employed are more satisfied than women who are homemakers (Ferree, 1976), or that employed women do not differ from homemakers in their level of satisfaction (Wright, 1978), or that homemakers are more satisfied than women who are employed (Hall, & Francine, 1973).

Kahneman (1999) argued that people in good circumstances may be objectively satisfied than people in bad circumstances. Laboratory studies also demonstrate that satisfied and dissatisfied react differently to the same stimuli. Rusting and Larsen (1997) demonstrated that extraverted individuals (those who appear to react more strongly to rewards) respond more intensely to positive than to negative pictures in laboratory situation.

Ferree (1976) and earlier studies by other authors have argued that women with jobs outside the home are generally happier and more satisfied with their lives than are full time housewives. Evidence from six large national surveys conducted by the University of Michigan and the National Opinion Research Center between 1971 and 1976 consistently fails to support this hypothesis. It was concluded that both work outside the home and fulltime housewifery have benefits and costs attached to them; the net result is that there is no consistent or significant differences in patterns of life satisfaction between the two groups.

A Survey of Modern Living, examined self-esteem, psychological well-being, and physical health of 389 women (206 employed outside the home and 183 homemakers). Results indicate that working women had higher self-esteem and less

psychological anxiety than homemakers. Working women also reported better physical health than homemakers (Coleman, & Antonucci, 1976).

Multiple Classification Analyses on responses from 946 women explained, that full-time homemakers are more dissatisfied with their lives than women employed outside the home. Homemakers who had wanted a career were more personally dissatisfied than homemakers who had never wanted a career. The career-oriented homemakers were the ones who expressed greater personal dissatisfaction than employed women (Townsend & Patricia, 2002).

A sample were used to examine differences in attitudinal variables and self-concept between full-time homemakers (N=485) and women employed outside of the home (N=354). The homemakers held more conservative values and a more traditional view of women's roles, reported experiencing a more supportive family life, expressed lower self-esteem, and were less dissatisfied than women who work outside the home. Women who are employed outside the home rated themselves as more aggressive, ambitious, and intelligent than did homemakers. The discussion focuses on the surprising finding that the women who work outside the home were more dissatisfied than homemakers (Joseph & Sandvik, 1982).

Paper analyses research on the impact of work on mothers' health a survey was conducted of a representative sample of working and non-working mothers in Tehran in 1998 (N=1065, 710 working mothers, and 355 non-working mothers). Four main explanatory factors were examined (personal well-being, socio-demographic, work and work-related, and social-life context variables) alongside a range of mental and physical health outcome variables. Unlike in the West, where women's paid work is generally associated with better health, statistically significant differences between working and non-working women were not found in Tehran. It is argued that this is a result of the counter-balance of the positive and negative factors associated with paid work, such as increased stress on one hand and self-esteem on the other. Iranian society's particular socio-

cultural climate has contributed to this finding, with its dominant gender-role ideology; the priority and extra weight placed on women's traditional roles as wives and mothers, and the remarkably influential impact of husbands' attitudes on women's health (Ahmad, 2009).

Research Method:-

- 1) Operational definition:
- 1) Life Satisfaction: Score obtained upon the Dr Q. G. Alam and Ramji Shrivastawa test is called as that Life Satisfaction.
- 2) **Working**: The Women are having jobs that called as working women.
- 3) **Non-Working:-** The Women which are housewives are referred as are non-working
- 2) Purpose/objective:-

To Investigate the Life Satisfaction among Working and Non-Working Women.

3) Hypothesis:-

1) There will be no significant difference between working and non-working women on dimension life satisfaction (Health, Personal, Economic, Marital, Social and Job).

4) Sample:-

20 women were selected from Aurangabad city for the present research. Among them 10 were working women and 10 were non-working. Age range of women 20 year to 40 year. (Mean = 32.25, SD = 4.56). Purposive Non-Probability Sampling was used.

- 5) Variable:-
- 1) Independent variable:-
- a) Types of Women
- 1) Working 2) Non-Working
- 2) Dependent variable:-
- 1) Life Satisfaction
- i) Health Satisfaction ii) Personal Satisfaction
- iii) Economic Satisfaction iv) Marital Satisfaction
- v) Social Satisfaction vi) Job Satisfaction

6) Tools:-

Life Satisfaction Scale (LSS) Alam G.Q & Srivastava Ramji, 2001 (a) Purpose Life satisfaction sale in considered an important variable in younger nature as well as aged people. Several investigators have studied the correlates of life satisfaction positive relationship have consistently been obtained between life satisfaction and socioeconomic status perceived adequacy of income and perceived health status. (e.g. Kutner at 1956, cutler 1973, Edwards and Klemmack, 1973). (b) Development of the Scale 60 items related to six areas, viz., Health, Personal, Economic, Marital, Social and Job. The responses are to be given in yes/no. Yes responses indicate the satisfaction. There is no time limit yet it takes about 20 minutes to complete the questionnaire.

Serial No. of items for different areas: 1) Health 2) Personal 3) Economic 4) Marital 5) Social 6) Job. 875 adults males and females drawn from rural and urban areas of Azamgarh comprised the representative sample over which the scale was standardized. Persons were selected for the sample keeping in view different characteristics, e.g., educational level, intelligence. socio-economic status. and personality characteristic. The range of age was between 18 to 40 years. The scale has 60 items. Every item is to be responded either in yes or no. there is no other alternative. Every 'yes' response is assigned 1 mark. The sum of marks is obtained for the entire scale. Test-retest reliability was computed after a lapse of 6 weeks. The obtained quotient was .84. The validity of the scale was obtained by correlating it with Saxena's Adjustment Inventory and Srivastava Adjustment Inventory. The quotient obtained was .74 and .82 respectively. Further the scale has face validity as all the items are closely related to the covered areas. The items were judged by the exports. Thus the scale is beyond doubt. It also possesses content validity.

7) Procedure of data collection:-

20 participants were taken as the research participants in which 10 were working women and 10 were non working women, from Chatrapati Sambhaji Nagar were taken.

Participants were selected through convenience sampling from different working areas like schools, government offices, banks and from residential areas. Satisfaction with life Scale was administered to check the level of life Satisfaction among working and non-working women. In order to avoid any hurdle in data collection permission letter given by the Head of the Department was shown to the authorities of the Govt. officials, banks and institutions so that the process of data collection might be carried out smoothly.

Verbal consent was taken from the participants and they were given brief description about the purpose of the data collection and were assured that the data collected from them will only be used for research purpose and will be kept confidential.

Statistics

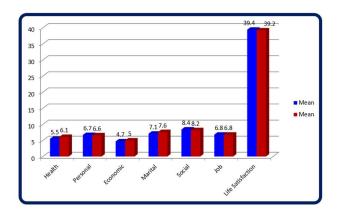
t-test was used for the statistical analysis of data.

Statistical Data Analysis

't' showing the significance of difference between the working and non-working women

respect to Life Satisfaction.									
Dimension	Working (N =10)		Non-Working (N = 10)			t- ratio	df	р	
	Mean	SD	SE	Mean	SD	SE		•••	
Health	5.5	1.09	0.34	6.1	2.02	0.64	0.83	18	NS
Personal	6.7	0.89	0.28	6.6	1.56	0.49	0.18	18	NS
Economic	4.7	1.88	0.59	5.00	1.25	0.39	0.42	18	NS
Marital	7.1	1.47	0.46	7.6	1.38	0.47	0.78	18	NS
Social	8.4	1.01	0.32	8.2	1.39	0.44	0.37	18	NS
Job	6.8	1.83	0.58	6.8	1.32	0.42	0.00	18	NS
Life Satisfaction	39.4	5.17	1.63	39.2	2.65	0.84	0.11	18	NS

 $0.01 = 2.62, \quad 0.05 = 1.98$



Research and Development / संशोधन आणि विकास / 189

Health satisfaction score of the working women Mean is 5.5 and non-working Mean is 6.1, The not difference between the two mean ('t'= 0.83, df = 18, P = NS).

Personal satisfaction score of the working women Mean is 6.7 and non-working Mean is 6.6, The not difference between the two mean ('t'= 0.18, df = 18, P = NS).

Economic satisfaction score of the working women Mean is 4.7 and non-working Mean is 5.00, The not difference between the two mean ('t'= 0.42, df = 18, P = NS).

Marital satisfaction score of the working women Mean is 7.1 and non-working Mean is 7.6, The not difference between the two mean ('t'= 0.78, df = 18, P = NS).

Social satisfaction score of the working women Mean is 8.4 and non-working Mean is 8.2, The not difference between the two mean ('t'= 0.37, df = 18, P = NS).

Job satisfaction score of the working women Mean is 6.8 and non-working Mean is 6.8, The not difference between the two mean ('t'= 0.00, df = 18, P = NS).

Life satisfaction score of the working women Mean is 39.4 and non-working Mean is 39.2, There not difference between the two mean ('t'= 0.11, df = 18, P = NS). Our null hypothesis accepted it concluded that the there was no significant difference between working and non-working women.

Conclusion:

There was no significant difference between working and non-working women.

References:

Ahmad, S. N. (2009). Women's work and health in Iran: a comparison of working and non-working mothers, *Social Science & Medicine*, *54*(*5*), pp. 753-765.

Coleman, L. M., & Antonucci, T. C. (1976). Impact of Work on Women. *Departmental Psychology*, 19 (2), pp. 290-294.

Diener, E. (1984). Subjective well being. *Psychological Bulletin*, 95, 542-575.

Diener, E., Suh, E., Lucas, R. E., & Smith, H. L, (1999), Subjective well-being; Three decades of progress. *Psychological Bulletin*, 125, 276-302.

Ferree, M. (1976). Working class josbs; housework and paid work as sources of satisfaction. *Social Problems* 23, 431-41.

Hall, D. T., Francine, E. G. (1973). Career choices of married women: effects on conflict, role behavior, and satisfaction. *Journal of Applied Psychology, Vol. 58(1)*, pp. 42-48.

Joseph, P. S., Sandvik. S. P. (1982). Attitudinal differences between full-time homemakers and women who work outside the home. *Sex Roles*, *15* (6), 299-310.

Kahneman, D. (1999). Objective happiness: *The foundation of hedonic psychology* (pp. 3-25). New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Michalos, A. C. (1991). Global report on student well-being: Vol. 1. Life satisfaction and happiness. New York: Springer.

Myers, D. G. (1992). *The pursuit of happiness*. New York: Morrow.

Rusting, C. L., & Larson, R. J. (1997). Extraversion, neuroticism and susceptibility to negative and positive affect: A test of two theoretical models. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 22, 607-612.

Townsend, A., & Patricia, G. (2002). Re-Examining the Frustrated Homemaker Hypothesis: *Role Fit, Personal Dissatisfaction, and Collective Discontent*, 22, 563-570.

Wright, D. (1978). Are working women really more satisfied; Evidence from several National surveys. *Journal of Marriage and Family 40*, 301-313.



संत गाडगेबाबा यांचे जीवनकार्य

प्रा. डॉ. अनंत वराडे दादासाहेब धनाजी नाना चौधरी समाजकार्य महाविद्यालय मलकापूर, जि. बुलडाणा, महाराष्ट्र निवास : रा. रामकृष्ण मार्ग २, बंसीलाल नगर, मलकापूर ता. मलकापूर, जि. बुलडाणा पिन ४४३१०१ मो. ९८२२३१५७३६, ९०२१२२५४८७

संत गाडगेबाबा यांचा जन्म १८७६ तर निर्वाण १९५६ मध्ये झाले. त्यांचे पूर्ण नाव डेबूजी झिंगराजी जाणोरकर असे असून शेनगाव येथे त्यांचा जन्म झाला तर अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील वलगाव येथील नदीच्या पुलाजवळ त्यांचा मृत्यू झाला. अमरावतीत गाडगेबाबानगरमध्ये त्यांचे समाधी स्थळ आहे. समाजात असलेल्या अनिष्ट रूढी, परंपरा, चाली—रीती, अंधश्रद्धा, अज्ञान दूर करण्याचा प्रयत्न त्यांनी केला. भटकलेल्या समाजाला ज्ञानदानाचे कार्य त्यांनी आपल्या कीर्तनाद्वारे केले आहे. वयाच्या विशीनंतर त्यांनी घरदार सोडले व हातात खराटा घेऊन गावोगावी फिरले. गावातील केरकचरा साफ करून संध्याकाळी कीर्तनाच्या माध्यमातून ज्ञानदान केले.

गाडगेबाबानी अखेरच्या कीर्तनातून लोकांना प्रबोधनाचे पाठ दिले, त्याप्रसंगी 'गोपाला गोपाला देवकी नंदन गोपाला' हे ब्रिदवाक्य म्हणत लोकांना समाजातील रूढी, परंपरा याबद्दल त्यांनी आपले विचार प्रकट केले.

तुकाराम महाराज जगाला उपदेश करतात, 'चार वेद केले ब्रम्हदेवाने पण पाचव्या वेदाची वाणी केली तुकोबारायांनी, ते महान पुरुष जगाला उपदेश करतात, माणसाच्या जन्मात आल्यावर आपण काय करावं? पैसा कमवावा का बायका पोरपोसून मरावं का सग्यासोयऱ्यांचा मेळ करून राहावं? 'जो देवाचं भजन करील तो देव होईल देव तुकोबांचा पुरावा आहे.'

> देव पाहावयासी गेलो । अन् तेथे देव होवोनी ठेलो ।।

गाडगेबाबा म्हणतात, 'मी शेतकऱ्याचा मुलगा मला भक्तीच ज्ञान नव्हतं पण संतांचे पूरावे ऐकले तेव्हा भक्ती मार्गाला लागलो 'गोपाला गोपाला देवकी नंदन गोपाला' देव कसा अशीन कोठे अशीन असा विचार करत असताना

> वायु वसे सकळ ठायी । परी त्याचे बिऱ्हाडच नाही ।।

वारं आहेना वारं? पुर्थिईभर वारं आहे घरात, दारात, झाडात, जिकडे तिकडे वारं आहे पण कुणी असं सांगत नाही वाऱ्याचा मुक्काम बंबईच्या ठेसनावर होता? तसं गाडगेबाबा फिरले पण देव दिसला नाही त्यांच म्हणणं आहे.

जत्रामे फत्रा बिठाया । तीरथ बनाया पानी। दुनिया भई दिवाना पैसे की धुलधानी।।

जत्रेत देव नाही दगड बसवला आहे तिरथ बनाया पानी पैसे की धुलधानी असं मत गाडगेबाबांचं आहे. यात्रेत देव नसून तो बोलतही नाही.

दगडाचा देव बोलील तो कैसा।

कवनकाली वाचा फुटिल त्यासी ।।

पुढे गाडगेबाबा मानसाला अभिमान असते, पण अभिमान असून उपयोग नाही.

> ज्याचा अभिमान गेला । अन तुका म्हणे देव झाला ॥ बंदे मत करना अभिमान । कोई दिन उखड जायेगा प्रान ॥

असे विचार कीर्तनातून बाबा देतांना दिसतात, व लोकांना 'गोपाला गोपाला देवकी नंदन गोपाला' असे म्हणत टाळ्या वाजवत देवाचं भजन करावं अभिमान टाळावा पुढे ते म्हणतात.

> सुरत से कीरत बडी बिन पंख उड जाय । सूरती तो जाली रही की रत कबू ना जाय ॥^२

मनुष्य जन्माला येतो पण मृत्यू त्याले बोलयते मग प्रत्येकाला मरण येणाारचं मग तो शिपाई असो की अधिकारी म्हणून गर्व न करता ईश्वराचं भजन करावं. असा सल्ला गाडगेबाबा लोकांना देतात.

> तीरथ जावं काशी जावं चाहे जाव गया । कबीर कहे कमाल कुस बसे बडी दया ।।

दया माणसानं करावी, बोकड असेल, कोंबडं असेल, प्राणी मात्र असतील त्यांना कापू—कापू खाता हे काही बरोबर नाही. दुसऱ्याच्या जीवाची कदर करा. कापू कापू खाऊ नका.

> तुका म्हणे हेला, पानी वाहता वाहता मेला ऐसा पतिवरतेचा भाव तिचा नवरा तिचा देव ।

जीवनात नुसतं कामच करत न राहता देवाचं भजन करावं, भूतदयेचं भान ठेवून बकरं, कोंबडं खाऊ नये तसं स्त्रीयांनी पतीला देव समजून त्याची सेवा करावी.

ज्या वक्ती मीराबाईला भजनाचा चटका लागला त्यावेळी तीनं राजवाडा सोडला. देवाच्या भजनात दंग झाली. तसेच माणसाला दारू पिण्याचं व्यसन असते, ते सोडा अन् गोपाला गोपाला देवाचं भजन करा. सत्मार्गाला लागा.

''गाडगेबाबांनी ५० वर्षात कीर्तन केली पण कथीही कुणाकडे पैशाची मागणी केली नाही. माझी अमुक व्यवस्था करा, कथीही त्यांनी कुणाला त्रास दिला नाही. उलट गाडगेबाबांना लाखो रूपये द्या म्हणणारे तयार असतं धर्मशाळा बांधण्यासाठी, अन्नक्षेत्र चालविण्यासाठी त्यांना लोकदेणगी द्यायचे.

गाडगेबाबांनी कीर्तन हे माध्यम ठेवून लोकांना विविध विषया संदर्भात प्रबोधन करण्याचा निर्धार केला. समाजाचे चिंतन गाडगेबाबा यांनी केले. व शिक्षणाला त्यांनी महत्व दिले अस्पृश्यता टाळा, भेदाभेद, शिवाशिव हे टाळा. मुलांना शिक्षण द्या. अर्धपोटी रहा, सण, उत्सव कमी खर्चात आटोपा, कर्ज काढून उत्सव साजरे करू नका, समता, बंधुता, स्वातंत्र्य टिकवून ठेवा. शिक्षणाने समाज परिवर्तन घडते. शिक्षण हा तिसरा डोळा असल्याचे ते स्पष्ट करतात. सावकार, पुरोहित, बडवे, भट, भिक्षूक यांच्या द्वारे होणारे धार्मिक शोषण टाळण्यासाठी समाज जागृती केली. समाजात दारिद्रच, बेरोजगारी, हुंडा बळी, विवाहात होणारा अनाठायी खर्च तसेच स्त्रियांची होणारी दयनीय अवस्था ही जवळून पाहिली. म्हणूनच कीर्तनातून त्यांनी या वर प्रकाश टाकला. समाजातील विविध वाईट प्रथा बंद व्हाव्या. अंधश्रध्दा दूर व्हावी, व्यसनाधिनता दूर व्हावी ह्या बद्दलचं ज्ञान गाडगेबाबा लोकांना देत असंत. कोंबडा, बकरा, मांसाहार करण्यावर त्यांचा विरोध होता.

ज्या बैलानं तू शेती केली, तो आता म्हातारा झाला म्हणून त्याला कसाबाला विकतोस हे लोकांच्या लक्षात आणून दिलं.

हातात खराटा घेऊन गावोगावं फिरले. गावातील घानसाफ केली, लोकांना स्वच्छतेचे महत्व पटविले. कुउलीच अपेक्षा केली नाही. स्वत:साठी कथी कुणाला कपडे पाहिजे, पैसा पाहिजे मागितले नाही. अंगावर फाटके कपडे, गोधडी, मडके, डोक्यावर खापराचे तुकडे घेऊन फिरणारा संत म्हणजे गाडगेबाबा.

गाडगेबाबांनी सिक्रिय राजकारणात कधीच भाग घेतला नाही, राजकीय मत प्रदर्शन केलं नाही सामाजिक विचाराचे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, सेनापती बापट, आचार्य अत्रे, कर्मवीर भाऊराव पाटील यांच्या शिक्षणकार्याला हातभार लागावा त्यासाठी अस्पृश्यता निवारण, भूतदया, व्यसनमुक्ती, अंधश्रध्दा निर्मुलन यासाठी ते आयुष्यभर झटले.

कर्मकांडास बाबाचा विरोध होता. पुराण, शास्त्र, धार्मिक कर्मकांड यांनी भरलेले रूढी कर्मकांडास त्यांनी नाकारले. देव देवळात नसून तो प्रत्येकाच्या हृदयात आहे. परमेश्वर प्राप्त करायचा असेल तर मंदिरात तिर्थात न जाता तो जनता जनार्दनाच्या रूपाने समोर उभा आहे. त्याला ओळखा त्याची सेवा करा असे तत्वज्ञान ते सांगतात. देव प्राप्ती करायची असेल तर नामस्मरण करून, भजन करून व समाजातील गरजू अंध, अपंग, दुर्बल घटकांची सेवा करूनच देवाची प्राप्ती होवू शकते. असे तत्त्वज्ञान गाडगेबाबांचे होते.

गाडगेबाबांना 'जनी जनार्दन जनी जनार्दन संत बोलती वचन' हे वचन मान्य होते, जो रंजल्या गांजल्याची सेवा करिल तोच ईश्वराकडे जाईल. त्यांनी धर्मशाळा, आश्रमशाळा, दवाखाने, गौरक्षण यांकडे लक्ष द्यावे असा संदेश दिला. बाबांना नमस्कार करणे आवडत नसे. कोणी श्रेष्ठ कनिष्ठ नसून सर्व एकाच देवाची लेकरं आहेत असा भाव त्यांचा होता. कुणी पाया पडायला आला तर त्याला ते खराटा मारत असत. ते बुध्दी प्रामाण्यवादी होते. त्यांना पुराण, पोथ्या, शास्त्र या भानगडीत ते कधीच पडले नाही. सोहळ ओहळ करनं त्यांना कधीच जमलं नाही. नवसाला त्यांचा विरोध असे.

'नवसे कन्या पुत्र होती । तरी का कारणे लागे पती।।' असा तुकारामांचा ते दाखला देत. व्रत, वैफल्य, नवस, शकुन पाहणे, ज्योत पाहणे, कर्मकांड, सत्यनारायण, कुळधर्म—देवाला दारूचे तिर्थ व मांसाहाराचा नैवेद्य हे बाबांना आवडत नसे, उपवासाबद्दल त्यांच मत असं होतं. ज्यादिवशी खायला मिळालं नाही ते दिवस एकादशी समजावी. खाण्यापिण्याचा उतमात न करता अन्नवाया घालवू नये व उगाच उपास करून शरीर शिणवू नये. अन्नाचा योग्य वापर करावा. यज्ञ यागाचा त्यांनी निषेध केला. भूकेलेल्यांना अन्न, पाणी, वस्त्र धन, औषध, शिक्षण, रोजगार, हिम्मत, दु:खी लोकांना आश्रय द्यावा. ही विचारसरणी त्यांची होती.

शेवटी मुंबईच बांद्रांचं कीर्तन आटोपून ते अमरावतीकडे आले त्यांची प्रकृती ठीक नव्हती, १३ डिसेंबर १९५६ ला त्यांना निमोनिया झाला. तेव्हा पासून ते आजारीच होते, त्यांना नगरवाडीला जाण्याची इच्छा होती. पण प्रकृतीमुळे त्यांना अमरावती चांदूरबाजारकडे आणण्यात आले. गाडीत गोपाला गोपाला देवकी नंदन गोपाला चा जयघोष करत मंडळी वलगावच्या पेढी नदीच्या पुलावर आली तेव्हा रात्रीचे १२ वाजून २० मिनीटे झाली तेव्हाच बाबांनी आजूबाजूला नजर टाकली व २० डिसेंबर १९५६ या दिवशी देह ठेवला.

संदर्भसूची :

- १. संत गाडगेबाबा, अमरावती विदयापीठ बी.ए. भाग १ आवश्यक मराठी 'अखेरचे कीर्तन', 'वैखरी भाग २', अथर्व प्रकाशन, धुळे
- २. तत्रैव
- ३. संत गाडगेबाबा, प्रबोधनकार, के.सी. ठाकरे, सुधिर प्रकाशन, बोरगांव, वर्धा, पृ.क्र. ९६
- ४. 'संत गाडगेबाबांचे समाजशास्त्रीय विचार', पृ.क्र. १९९, दया पांडे, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर
- ५. 'कर्मयोगी गाडगेबाबा', मनोज तायडे, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या १२५ व्या जयंती निम्मित समर्पित, पृ.क्र. ५२, ५३



माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन

एक सहसंबंधात्मक् अध्ययन

डॉ. डी.एम. तिड़के

सहा. प्राध्यापक

पुंजाभाई पटेल शिक्षण महाद्यालय, गोंदिया (महा.)

निवास : रामनगर शाळेजवळ, सिंगलटोली वार्ड, रामनगर, गोंदिया

ता.जि. गोंदिया ४४१ ६१४ (महा.) ई—मेल : dmtidke1968@gmail.com मोबा. 9823025074

सारांश :

विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्याचे समायोजन हे दोन्ही घटक विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सामाजिक संपादनामध्ये महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावतात. एखादा विद्यार्थी एका विषयामध्ये खूप प्रगती करतो तर दुसऱ्या विषयामध्ये त्याची प्रगती ही अगदीच नगण्य असते. अशा वेळेस त्या विद्यार्थ्याला प्रगती कमी असणाऱ्या विषयाकडे जास्त लक्ष द्यावे लागेल व समायोजन करावे लागेल. शाळेमध्ये कुशाग्र बुध्दिमत्तेचे विद्यार्थी हे मंदबुद्धी विद्यार्थ्यांसोबत राहण्याचे टाळतात आणि याचा परिणाम मंद बुद्धी च्या विद्यार्थ्यांचर होऊन त्यांचे सामाजिक संपादन कमी होते. जर विद्यार्थ्यांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन करून सोबत राहण्यास सांगीतले तर मंद बुद्धी च्या विद्यार्थ्यांमधील न्युनगंडाची भावना दुर होऊन त्यांचे सुध्दा सामाजिक संपादन वाढू शकते. शाळेतील काही बुद्धिमान विद्यार्थीसुध्दा समायोजन करतात आणि हे समायोजन त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक कार्यात त्यांना मदतच करते. तसेच मंदबुद्धी च्या विद्यार्थ्यांनासुध्दा मार्गदर्शनाने आपण समायोजन करण्यास सांगू शकतो.

परमेश्वराने सर्व प्राणीमात्रास बुद्धी चे वरदान दिले आहे. त्यात मानव प्राणी हा सर्वश्रेष्ठ ठरलेला आहे. व्यक्तीपरत्वे परत्वे प्रत्येक व्यक्तीची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता भिन्न—भिन्न असते. एकसारखी स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता असणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांचे समायोजन हे साधारणतः एकाच प्रकारचे असते. वर्गातील हुशार, सामान्य व मंद बुद्धी च्या विद्यार्थ्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन हे कशा प्रकारचे असते व माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामध्ये नेमका कोणता सहसंबंध आहे ?

विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि विद्यार्थ्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन हे दोन्ही घटक प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्षपणे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शैक्षणिक संपादनावर प्रभाव करीत असतात. ह्यामुळे सदर दोन्ही घटक शैक्षणिक दृष्ट्या महत्वाचे असतात.

प्रस्तावना :

बुद्धी च्या संदर्भात अनेक मानसशास्त्रज्ञांनी आपल्या बुद्धी प्रमाणे वेगवेगळे विचार स्पष्ट केले आहेत. बुद्धी ही संकल्पना किंवा संबोध अमूर्त असल्यामुळे तो शब्दात सांगणे प्रत्येकाला कठिण वाटलेले आहे. बुद्धी ही मनाची एक संकल्पना आहे. वर्तनातुनच ती ओळखता येते. बुद्धी म्हणजे काय याचे ठराविक साचेबंद उत्तर देणे कोणालाच शक्य होणार नाही कारण बुद्धी हा संबोध किंवा संकल्पना शब्दातील आहे. सरळ सरळ हल्ला न करता अवतीभवती फिरून बुद्धी चा काही थांगपत्ता लागतो का हे पाहण्याचा हा प्रयत्न आहे. बुद्धी म्हणजे काय? याचे उत्तर देणे जरी कठिण वाटले तरी बुद्धी असली तर काय घडण्याची शक्यता आहे.

कोणत्याही विद्यार्थ्याला आपल्या व्यक्तिगत जीवनात कुटूंबामध्ये, समाजामध्ये तसेच शाळेमध्ये विविध अवस्थांमध्ये, परिस्थितीमध्ये अनेक वेळेस समायोजन करावे लागते. समायोजन म्हणजेच परिस्थितीशी जुळवून घेणे होय. परिस्थितीला अनुसरून आपले व्यवहार करणे आणि त्यानुसार आपल्या वागणुकीमध्ये बदल करणे होय. हा बदल आपणास कधी—कधी आपली इच्छा नसतांना सुध्दा करावा लागतो. यालाच समायोजन असे म्हंटले जाते.

प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याला कौटूंबिक, सामाजिक समायोजना सोबतच शाळेमध्ये सुध्दा समायोजन करावे लागते आणि शाळेतील जे समायोजन असते त्याच समायोजनाला आपण सामाजिक समायोजन असे म्हणतो. शाळेमधील सर्वच गोष्टी या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मतानुसार घडतील असे होत नाही आणि अशा वेळेस त्या विद्यार्थ्याला त्या परिस्थितीशी समायोजीत होऊन चालावे लागते. उदा. शाळेतील शिक्षकांशी समायोजन करणे शाळेतील हुशार आणि मंदबुद्धी विद्यार्थ्यांबरोबर समायोजन, शाळेतील पर्यावरणाशी समायोजन, इत्यादी प्रकारे विद्यार्थ्याला शाळेमध्ये समायोजन करावे लागते. हुशार विद्यार्थ्याला मंदबुद्धी तसेच मंदबुद्धी विद्यार्थ्याला हुशार विद्यार्थ्याबरोबर समायोजन करून चालावे लागते. अशाप्रकारे सामाजिक समायोजनाचे स्वरूप असते.

संशोधन समस्या :-

"माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन — एक सहसंबंधात्मक अध्ययन"

संशोधनाची उद्दिदष्टये :--

- १. माध्यमिक स्तरावरिल विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामधील सहसंबंधाचा शोध घेणे.
- २. माध्यमिक स्तरावरील शहरी विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामधील सहसंबंधाचा शोध घेणे.
- ३. माध्यमिक स्तरावरील ग्रामीण विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन या मधिल सहसंबंधात्मक शोध घेणे.

परिकल्पना :--

- १. माध्यमिक स्तरावरील ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्विनयंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामध्ये लक्षणीय सहसंबंध आढळून येत नाही.
- २. माध्यमिक स्तरावरील शहरी क्षेत्रातील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामध्ये लक्षणीय सहसंबंध आढळून येत नाही.

संशोधन पद्धती :-

सदर संशोधन शाळेशी संबधित असल्यामुळे प्रस्तुत संशोधनात शालेय सर्वेक्षण पध्दतीचा उपयोग करण्यात आलेला आहे.

न्यादर्श:

प्रस्तूत संशोधनात गोंदिया जिल्हयातील गोंदिया तालुक्यातील ग्रामीण दोन व शहरी भागातील दोन अशा एकुण चार शाळेतील इयत्ता ९ वी मधील विद्यार्थी व विद्यार्थीनींचा समावशे करण्यात आला आहे.

न्यादर्शाचा आकार व स्वरूप दर्शविणारी सारणी

अ.	विभाग	शाळेचे नाव	मुले	मुली	एकूण
奪.					
१	शहरी	मनोहर म्यु. हायस्कूल, गोंदिया	भ	६५	१००
		जे.एम. हायस्कूल, गोंदिया	६५	३५	१००
२	ग्रामीण	जि.प. हायस्कूल, काटी	४०	६०	१००
		अदासी तांडा हायस्कूल, अदासी	६०	४०	१००
		एकूण	२००	२००	४००

संशोधन साधने :

संशोधकाने माहितीचे संकलन करण्याकरिता डॉ. ए.के. सिंग आणि ए.सेन गुप्ता पटना यांनी प्रमाणित केलेली माध्यमिक विद्यालय समायोजन शोधिका (High School Adjustment Inventory) व डॉ. आर.के. टण्डन यांनी प्रमाणित केलेली सामुहिक मानसिक योग्यता परिक्षण (Group Test of Intelligence) याप्रमाणे साधनांचा उपयोग केला आहे.

परिकल्पनेचे परीक्षण :--

परिकल्पना क्र. १ — माध्यमिक स्तरावरील ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामधील सहसंबंध

सारणी क्र. १

?माध्यमिक स्तरावरील ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामधील सहसंबंध दर्शविणारी सारणी

गट	चले	विद्यार्थी	प्राप्त r	सार्थकता स्तर	
		संख्या	मूल्य	०.०५	०.०१
माध्यमिक स्तरावरील ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातील	स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता			०.१३	०.१८
विद्यार्थी	सामाजिक समायोजन	२००	०.४५	सार्थक आहे	सार्थक आहे

df = N - ? = ?00 - ? = १९८

निरिक्षण :--

वरिल सारणीचे निरिक्षण केले असता असे आढळून येते की कौमार्यावस्थेतील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण आणि सामाजिक समायोजन क्षमता यांमधील सहंसंबंध गुणाकांचे मुल्य ०.४५ आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे df = १९८ करिता ०.०५ या स्तरावरील सारणी r मूल्य ०.१३ असून ०.०१ स्तरावर सारणी r मूल्य ०.१८ आहे.

स्पष्टीकरण :--

df = १९८ करिता कौमार्यावस्थेतील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्विनयंत्रण क्षमता विद्यार्थ्यांची स्विनयंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन क्षमता यामधील सहसंबंध सार्थक असण्याकरीता ०.०५ स्तरावरील r चे मूल्य ०.१३ तर ०.०१ या स्तरावरील r चे मूल्य १.१८ किंवा त्यापेक्षा जास्त असावे लागते. प्राप्त r मूल्य सार्थकतेच्या दोन्ही स्तरावरील सारणी r मूल्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे. म्हणून माध्यमिक स्तरावरील ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्विनयंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामधील सहसंबंध सार्थक आहे. त्यामुळे सदर परिकल्पनेचा परित्याग करावा लागेल.

निष्कर्ष :--

कौमार्यावस्थेतील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रणक्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामध्ये लक्षणिय सहसंबंध आढळून येतो आणि या दोन चलांमधील सहसंबंधाचे स्वरूप साधारण किंवा सामान्य दर्जाचे आहे.

परिकल्पना क्र. २ — माध्यमिक स्तरावरील शहरी क्षेत्रातील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामध्ये लक्षणिय सहसंबंध आढळून येत नाही.

सारणी_क्र. २ माध्यमिक स्तरावरील शहरी क्षेत्रातील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामधिल सहसंबंध दर्शविणारी सारणी

गट	ਚਲੇ	विद्यार्थी	प्राप्त r	सार्थकत	ता स्तर	
		संख्या	मुल्य	०.०५	०.०१	
माध्यमिक स्तरावरील शहरी क्षेत्रातील विद्यार्थी	स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता सामाजिक समायोजन	. २००	०.२७	०.१३ सार्थक आहे	०.१८ सार्थक आहे	

df = N - 2 = 200 - 2 = 220

निरिक्षण :--

वरिल सारणीचे निरिक्षण केले असता असे आढळून येते की माध्यमिक स्तरावरील शहरी क्षेत्रातील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामधील सहसंबंध गुणाकांचे मुल्य ०.२७ आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे df = १९८ करिता ०.०५ या स्तरावरील सारणी r मूल्य ०.१३ असून ०.०१ स्तरावर सारणी r मूल्य ०.१८ आहे.

स्पष्टीकरण :--

df = १९८ करिता माध्यमिक स्तरावरील शहरी क्षेत्रातील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्विनयंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामधील सहसंबंध सार्थक असण्याकरीता ०.०५ स्तरावरील r मूल्य ०.१३ किंवा त्यापेक्षा जास्त तर ०.०१ या स्तरावरील r मूल्य ०.१८ किंवा यापेक्षा जास्त असावे लागते. प्राप्त r मूल्य सार्थकतेच्या दोन्ही स्तरावरील r मुल्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे. म्हणून माध्यमिक स्तरावरील शहरी क्षेत्रातील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्विनयंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामधील सहसंबंध सार्थक आहे. त्यामुळे सदर परिकल्पनेचा परित्याग करावा लागेल.

निष्कर्ष:—

कौमार्यावस्थेतील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रणक्षमता व सामाजिक समायोजन क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामध्ये लक्षणिय सहसंबंध आढळून येतो आणि या दोन चलांमधील सहसंबंधाचे स्वरूप कमी दर्जाचे आहे.

निष्कर्ष:-

- १. चलांमधील सहसंबंधाचे स्वरूप सामान्य किंवा साधारण दर्जाचे आहे.
- २. माध्यमिक स्तरावरील ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामध्ये लक्षणीय सहसंबंध आढळून येतो व या दोन चलांमधील सहसंबंधाचे स्वरूप साधारण किंवा सामान्य दर्जाचे.
- ३. माध्यिमिक स्तरावरील शहरी क्षेत्रातील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्विनयंत्रण क्षमता आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन यामध्ये लक्षणीय सहसंबंध आढळून येतो व या दोन चलांमधील सहसंबंधाचे स्वरूप कमी दर्जाचे आहे.

सूचना :

- शिकतांना अनेक कठिण प्रसंग येत असतात अशा वेळी विचलित न होता योग्य तो निर्णय घ्यावा.
- २. कोणत्याही प्रलोभनाला बळी न पडता स्वत:चे ध्येय गाठावेत.
- ३. स्वत:च्या अध्ययन कार्याच्या क्षमतेत वाढ करण्यात यावी.
- ४. विद्यार्थ्याने शिक्षण घेण्याची जिद्द बाळगावी.
- ५. विद्यार्थ्यांची ज्ञानलालसा, शिक्षणबद्दलची रूची व जिज्ञासा वाढवावी.
- ६. शिक्षकांनी प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यांकडे व्यक्तीगत लक्ष दयावे व विद्यार्थ्यांची समस्या किंवा समायोजनातील अडचणी जाणून घ्याव्यात.
- ७. विद्यार्थ्यांना आपल्या भावनांवर नियंत्रण करण्यास शिकविले पाहिजे. यासाठी विद्यार्थ्याला समुहात वावरायला सांगीतले पाहिजे.
- ८. शारीरिक ठेवण, स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता या नैसर्गिक बाबी आहेत. या बद्दल गर्व किंवा कमीपणा वाटण्याचे काहीच कारण नाही, ही बाब मुलांच्या मनावर बिंबविली जावी.
- ९. विद्यार्थ्यांना सतत मानसिक तनावाखाली रहावे लागेल असे वातावरण निर्माण करू नये.
- १०. विद्यार्थ्यामधील सुप्त गुणांचा शोध घेउन त्यानुसार विद्यार्थ्याला प्रोत्साहन आणि मार्गदर्शन करावे.
- ११. शिक्षणाला पोषक असे वातावरण कुटूंबात पालकाने ठेवावे.
- १२. पालकांनी आपल्या पाल्यांला कोणतेही कौशल्य प्राप्त करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन द्यावे. यामुळे कृतिमध्ये सफाईदारपणा तसेच अचूकता येते.
- १३. एखाद्या गोष्टीत अपयश आलेतर त्यावर मात करायला शिकविले जावे.

शिफारशी :--

- १. उच्च माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजन आणि त्यांचे शैक्षणिक संपादन एक अभ्यास या विषयावर संशोधन करता येईल.
- २. आश्रम शाळेतील व सामान्य शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सामाजिक समायोजनाचे तुलनात्मक अध्ययन या विषयावर संशोधन करता येईल.

- ३. सैनिकी शाळेतील (Milatary School) व सामान्य शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांचे सामाजिक समायोजनामधील तुलनात्मक अध्ययन या विषयावर संशोधन करता येईल.
- ४. आश्रम शाळेतील व सामान्य शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वनियंत्रण क्षमता एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन या विषयावर संशोधन करता येईल.

संदर्भ :

- 1) Buch, M.B., (1987), "Third Survey of Research in Education", (1978- 1983), New Delhi, NCERT.
- 2) Garrette, Henry E., (& Woodwarth, R.S.), (1973), "Statistics in Psychology and Education", Bombay, Vakils, Feffer and Simons Pvt. Ltd.
- 3) दांडेकर, वा.ना. (१९७२), "शैक्षणिक मुल्यमापन व संख्याशास्त्र "
 पुणे, श्री नूतन प्रकाशन
- 4) घोरमोडे, के.यु. (२००७), "*भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीचा विकास आणि* शालेय व्यवहाराचे शिक्षण " नागपूर, विद्या प्रकाशन
- 5) कुळकर्णी, के.व्ही. (१९७७), "*शैक्षणिक मानसशास्त्र*" पुणे, श्री विद्या प्रकाशन
- 6) कुंडले, म.बा. (१९७५), "*शैक्षणिक तत्वधान व शैक्षणिक समाजशास्त्र*" पुणे, श्री विद्या प्रकाशन
- 7) माथुर, एस.एस. (१९६६), "शिक्षा मनोविज्ञान", हिन्दी कम्पोजिग ग्रह, आगरा
- श) गैरेट, हेनरी ई., (१९८६), "शिक्षा और मनोविज्ञान में सांख्यिकी के प्रयोग', लुधियाना, कल्याणी पब्लिशर्स.
- 9) मुळे, प्रा. रा.शं. आणि उमाठे, प्रा. वि.तु. (१९७७), "शैक्षणिक संशोधनाची मूलतत्वे", नागपूर, महाराष्ट्रे ग्रंथ निर्मिती मंडळ, साहित्य प्रचार केंद्र
- 10) पंडित, बन्सी बिहारी (२००७), "शिक्षणातील संशोधन", पुणे, नित्य नूतन प्रकाशन



रविकिरण मंडळाची कविता : एक दृष्टिक्षेप

डॉ. गजानन भाऊराव घोंगटे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, श्रीमती साळुंकाबाई राऊत कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय वनोजा, जि. वाशिम 444402 भ्रमणध्वनी: 9822406115,

ई-मेल: ghongategajananb@gmail.com

गोषवारा:-

रविकिरण मंडळाची स्थापना 1923 मध्ये पुणे येथे झाली. सात कवी व एका कवियत्रीचा मंडळात सहभाग होता. काव्यलेखन, वाचन, गायन, चर्चा असे प्रयोग मंडळाने केले. सर्वसामान्यांच्या भावभावना रविकिरण मंडळाच्या किवतेतून आविष्कृत होत असल्याने ही किवता सुशिक्षितांपर्यंत पोहोचली. मंडळातील कवींनी काव्यगायनाची प्रथा सुरु केल्याने ही किवता समाजाभिमुख होण्यास मदत झाली. या मंडळातील कवींनी वैयक्तिक सुखदु:खे अधिक मांडली. तरीही त्यांचे काव्यविषयक कार्य उल्लेखनीयच आहे. या मंडळाने आधीच्या किवतेस अधिक व्यवस्थित रूप देऊन, तीमध्ये वैविध्यता आणली. ती आकर्षक बनवली आणि व्यापक जनमानसासमोर आणली. या क्रांतीकाळातील किवतेची व्यवस्थापन करून विस्तार करणे हेच या मंडळाचे मुख्य कार्य आहे. हे मंडळ 1935 पर्यंत कार्यरत होते.

Abstract:

Ravikiran Mandal was established in Pune in 1923. Seven poets and one poetess participated in the group. The group experimented with poetry writing, reading, singing, discussion. As the emotions of the common people were discovered through the poetry of Ravikiran Mandal, this poetry reached the educated. The poets of the group started the practice of singing poetry. Doing this helped to make this poem socially oriented. The poets of this circle presented more personal pleasures. Still, his poetic work is remarkable. This group diversified the earlier poetry by making it more organized. It made it attractive and brought it to the masses. The main task of this group is to manage and expand the poetry of this revolutionary period. This group was functioning till 1935.

बीजशब्द: जानपदगीते, नाट्यगीते, राष्ट्रीयगीते, भावगीते, प्रेमगीते, गझल, सुनीत, खंडकाव्ये, भाषांतर, प्रयोगशीलता

प्रस्तावना:-

1920 मध्ये महाराष्ट्रात अनेक साहित्यिक चळवळी उदयास आल्या. पुण्याला शिक्षणासाठी आलेल्या साहित्यिक मंडळींनी संघितिरित्या साहित्य चळवळ उभारावी यासाठी 1920 ते 1923 या दरम्यान दर रिववारी चहापानाकिरता एकत्र बसून काव्य चर्चा करणाऱ्या मंडळींनी 1923 मध्ये एक मंडळ स्थापन केले. त्याच मंडळाचे नाव 'रिविकरण मंडळ' असे ठेवण्यात आले. मंडळ स्थापनेच्यावेळी माधव ज्युलियन (माधव त्र्यंबक पटवर्धन), गिरीश (शंकर के. कानेटकर) यशवंत (य. दि. पेंढरकर), श्री. बा. रानडे, सौ. मनोरमा रानडे, ग. त्र्यं. माडखोलकर, द. ल. गोखले, दिवाकर हे सदस्य होते. दिवाकर बाहेर पडल्यानंतर कवी दत्त हे मंडळात आले.

विषय विवेचन:

1923 मध्ये गद्य पद्यात्मक स्वरूपाच्या 'किरण' नावाच्या पुस्तकाचे प्रकाशन मंडळातर्फे झाले. 32 पानांच्या या पुस्तकावर टिकेचे वादळ उठले. पण या पुस्तकाची प्रशंसाही झाली. बाळकृष्ण अनंत भिडे यांनी याबद्दल लिहिले, "ही सर्वच कवने अत्यंत मोहक उतरली आहेत. त्यांचे रचनाचातुर्य, श्रवणमाधुर्य, भावतरलत्व, कल्पनाकौशल्य व विकारोन्माद कोणाही तरूणाच्या अंतःकरणास भारून टाकल्याशिवाय राहणार नाहीत. पण या शृंगारिक कवनांचे भयंकरत्व काव्यप्रतिभेच्या दीप्तीने दुणावले आले. कवंडकाची कांति, वेस्वेचे लावण्य, मदिरेचा सुवास, विषाचे माधुर्य, शढांचे साधुत्व व प्रस्तुत कवनांचे प्रतिभासंपन्नवत्व ही परिणामी सारखीच घातक होणारी आहेत." या पहिल्या पुस्तकावर टीका झाली असली तरी मराठी कवितेच्या इतिहासाला रविकिरण मंडळाच्या कवितेची व कार्यांची नोंद घ्यावी लागली.

रविकिरण मंडळात प्रतिभासंपन्न साहित्यिकांचा सहभाग असल्यामुळे मंडळाने काव्यप्रतिभा विकसित करण्यासाठी एक व्यासपीठच निर्माण करून दिले असे म्हणावे लागेल. "अर्वाचीन मराठी काव्याच्या इतिहासात याप्रमाणे रविकिरण मंडळाची कामगिरी मोठी मोलाची झाली, यात शंका नाही. यातील पटवर्धन - गिरीश - यशवंत या तिघांनी सामुहिकरित्या आणि व्यक्तिशः संख्येने आणि गुणदृष्ट्या जेवढ्या तोलाची भर घातली, तेवढी दुसऱ्या मंडळाने नाहीच, पण व्यक्तिनेही क्वतिच घातली असेल. अर्वाचीन कविता याआधी कविजनांतच वाचली जात होती. रविकिरण मंडळाने शिक्षित वर्गातच का होईना, पण कविमंडळाबाहेरच्या लोकांनाही ती परिचित करून दिली. काव्यगायनाच्या यशस्वी प्रयोगांनी हे काही प्रमाणात शक्य झाले असले तरी गायनयोग्य कविता व्हावी म्हणून गेय अशी रचनाही मंडळाने

बऱ्याच प्रमाणात स्वीकारली होती. त्यातील कोणी गज्जलांचे आदर्श स्वरूप वाचकांपुढे मांडिले, कोणी स्नीतांचे काव्यदृष्ट्या सामर्थ्य आणि त्यांतील कारागिरीचे सौंदर्य प्रत्ययास आण्न दिले, कोणी सामाजिक खंडकाव्ये लोकप्रिय करून दाखविली. कोणी जानपदगीतांची प्रथा लोकांत प्रिय केली. कोणी प्रेमगीतांमधून अन्भवाचा जिव्हाळा ओतला, जुन्या जातिरचनांचा उद्धार केला, रचनेचा साक्षेप डोळ्यांपुढे ठेवून वृत्तश्द व व्याकरणश्द रचनेची बूज राखिली, सर्वत्र काव्यरचनेत कलादृष्टीचे महत्तव प्रतिपादिले. काव्यविषयक चर्चेतही भाग घेतला. तथापि या सर्व कार्याचे स्वरूप क्रांतीचे होते असे म्हणता येणार नाही. आधी झालेल्या क्रांतीच्या व्यवस्थापनाचे आणि विस्ताराचे कार्यच त्यांनी केले व ते मात्र चांगल्या प्रकाराने बजावले. त्यांच्या कार्याचे योग्य विडंबन केल्याने जसे होऊ शकणार नाही, तसे त्याला क्रांतिकारक म्हटल्यानेही होणार नाही."² रविकिरण स्थापनेनंतर मराठीच्या काव्यचळवळीला गती मिळाली, यात शंका नाही. ही चळवळ व्यक्तिगत व साम्रहिक पातळीवर अवतरली. रविकिरण मंडळाने ही कविता वाचक व समीक्षकांपर्यंत पोहचविली. या मंडळातील कवींनी विविध विषय कुशलतेने हाताळले. समाज जाणिवांना व प्रश्नांना आपल्या प्रतिभेने बोलके केले. या मंडळाम्ळे काव्यचळवळ गतीशील झाली. हे मंडळ म्हणजे कवितेसाठी मैलाचा दगडच ठरले.

रविकिरण मंडळात सहभागी असणारी मंडळी कवितेला संख्यात्मक व गुणात्मक बळ देणारी ठरली. या कालखंडात झालेले काव्यलेखन वाचकांसाठी लक्षवेधक ठरले. मंडळाच्या बाहेरील अनेक कवींना मंडळाच्या कार्यामुळे काव्यलेखनाची प्रेरणा मिळाली. ग्रामीण कवितेच्या अनुषंगाने या मंडळातील काही उल्लेखनीय कवी म्हणजे गिरीश, यशवंत व श्री. बा. रानडे हे होत. या मंडळाच्या कवितांचा ग्रामीण कवितेशी अनुबंध जुळला. ही कविता ग्रामीण संवेदनांशी नाते

सांगायला लागली आणि ही कविता हळूहळू रसिकमान्य होऊ लागली. "रविकिरण मंडळाने मराठी कवितेला अधिक लोकप्रिय केले. काव्याचा रिसकवर्ग वाढविला, काव्य गायनाची पद्धत रूढ केली, काव्यविषयात विविधता आणली उदा. नाट्यगीते, जानपदगीते, राष्ट्रीयगीते इत्यादी. केशवसुतांच्या काव्यापासून स्फुर्ती घेऊन रिविकरण मंडळ उदयास आले, पण रिविकरण मंडळाच्या किवतेत केशवसुतांचा प्रक्षोभ व बंडखोरपणा नाही म्हणून रिविकरण मंडळाचे कवी हे केशवसुत संप्रदायातील कवी होत असे म्हणता येत नाही." केशवसुतांच्या किवतेचा प्रभाव रिविकरण मंडळाच्या किवतेवर फारसा नसला तरी रिविकरण मंडळाचे प्रेरणास्त्रोत केशवस्त्वच आहेत, हे उल्लेखनीय आहे.

रविकिरण, मंडळाच्या कवींनी कालसापेक्ष काव्यरचना करताना 'खेड्याकडे चला' हा गांधीजींचा संदेश स्वीकारून ग्रामीण जीवन कितत्त्व मांडायला सुरूवात केली. "रिविकिरण मंडळातील द. ल. गोखले यांची किवता अगदीच तुटपुंजी आहे. रानडे दंपतीची किवता विशेष भरदार नाही. श्रीधर रानडे यांचे 'काळाच्या दाढेतून' हे काव्य रूग्ण मनुष्याच्या मनाच्या पृथक्करणाच्या दृष्टीने सुंदर साधले आहे. पण त्याची भाषा अनुरूप नाही व मांडणी व्यवस्थित नाही. सौ. मनोरमाबाई रानडे यांची किवता 'मधुरिस्मत' मृदूशीलता विधुची प्रभा बघ फाकली' याप्रमाणे संस्कृत प्रचुर आहे. त्यांचे 'कानडी जाऊनी राहूं' ही उत्कृष्ठ आहे. माधव ज्युलियनच्या 'तेथे चाल राणी' चे मूळ कदाचित या गीतात असावे." रिविकिरण मंडळाच्या कवींच्या शैलीवर संस्कृत भाषेचा पगडा जाणवतो. त्यांनी आशयाला आकृतीबंधात बांधताना ताल, छंद, लय याचा विचार करून काव्यात गेयता कशी आणता येईल? याची दक्षता घेतलेली दिसते.

रविकिरण मंडळाच्या काव्य चळवळीत अधोरेखांकित करण्यासारखे योगदान पुढील कवींनी दिले. माधव ज्युलियन हे या कार्यशृंखलेतील पहिले कवी. त्यांनी सातत्याने विप्ल व दर्जेदार, काव्यलेखन करून आपले स्थान निर्माण केले. "माधव ज्य्लियन यांच्या 'विरहतरंग', 'गज्जलांजली', 'स्वप्नरंजन', 'त्टलेले द्वे', इत्यादी संग्रहात प्रेमगीतांची सख्या अधिक आहे हे खरे, 'विरहतरंग' व 'तुटलेले दुवे' ही वस्त्त: सलग काव्ये नसून मागाह्न ग्ंफलेल्या भावगीतांच्या मालिका आहेत, हे त्यांच्या नावावरून सहज लक्षात येण्यासारखे आहे. या काव्यसंग्रहातून त्यांची तत्वपर, ध्येयपर व भक्तीपर काव्येही विख्रलेली आहेत. 'महात्मा काय करिल एकला?' 'हाकाही, 'आमुची मायबोली', 'मराठबाणा', 'भाविक हुरहुर', 'प्रतिक्षा' 'दीननाथा', इत्यादी त्यांची काव्ये, या विधानाची साक्ष देतील. 'सुधारक', व 'नक्लंकाकार' ही त्यांची 'उपहासकाव्ये', आहेत, पहिल्या काव्यात स्धारक म्हणून मिरवणाऱ्या शिष्टांचा तीव्र उपहास आहे, तर दुसऱ्या काव्यांत साहित्याच्या क्षेत्रात आपलीच मिराशी टिकविणाऱ्या 'ब्वा' ची थट्टा आहे. स्धारकात उपरोध आहे. त्यांत थोडा फार चावरा विनोद आहे. पण तो ज्यांना साहित्याच्या क्षेत्रातील खासगी कलह ठाऊक आहेत, त्यांनाचा कळण्यासारखा आहे. स्वतः माधव ज्युलियन यांचा स्वभाव खेळकर व थट्टेखोर नव्हता. केशवकुमारांचा 'झेंडूच्या फुला' त जसा हास्यरस तुडुंब आहे तसा तो 'नक्लांकरा' त नाही."⁵ माधव ज्य्लियन यांनी आपल्या कवितेतून विविध विषय हाताळले आहेत. त्यांची कविता भावकवितेच्या अंगाने प्रवास करणारी आहे. आशय आणि आकृतिबंधात ही कविता समन्वय साधते. त्यांच्या कवितेतून आशयासोबतच रचनाचात्रयाचाही प्रत्यय येतो.

या काव्य चळवळीतील दुसरे महत्वाचे कवी म्हणजे गिरीश (शंकर केशव कानेटकर) होत. त्यांनी भावकाव्यासोबतच खंडकाव्येही लिहिली आणि त्यांना उदंड लोकप्रियता मिळाली. कलादृष्ट्या त्यांची कविता निर्दोष मानली जाते. "कविताप्रेमी वाचकांत गिरीशांचे नाव त्यांच्या खंडकाव्याम्ळे विशेष प्रसिद्ध आहे. दुसऱ्या पिढीत खंडकाव्ये लिहिण्याची प्रथा होती. पण ती 'राजा शिवाजी' च्या नम्न्याची ऐतिहासिक खंडकाव्य लिहिण्याची होती. मोगऱ्यांनी 'वृंदा' हे सामाजिक खंडकाव्य लिहिण्यास घेतले होते, पण ते पूर्ण झाले नाही. सामाजिक खंडकाव्ये लिहिण्याचा आरंभ गिरीशांनीच केला. 'अभागी कमल', 'कला' व 'आंबराई' ही तीन त्यांची खंडकाव्ये आहेत. यापैकी पहिल्या काव्यात ब्राम्हण विधवेच्या दु:स्थितीचे चित्र आहे आणि तिसऱ्या काव्यात एक स्खी शेतकरी व्यसनाधीन होऊन आपले व आपल्या क्ट्ंबाचे हाल करून घेतो व अखेरीस पश्चातापाने पुनीत होऊन आपल्या मूळ धंदयाकडे वळतो याचे वर्णन आहे. पहिल्या व तिसऱ्या काव्याला कृष्णाकाठच्या सृष्टिवर्णनांची पार्श्वभूमी लाभली आहे. त्यांतली भावचित्रे उठावदार व आकर्षक वठली आहेत. पहिल्या काव्याचा विषय ते काव्य ज्या काळी लिहिले गेले, त्याकाळी विशेष जिव्हाळ्याचा राहिला नसल्याने आणि गिरीशांच्या लेखनांत आवेश व त्वेष नसल्यामुळे फार काळ लोकप्रिय राह् शकले नाही. दुसरे काव्य कल्पनारम्य आहे. त्यात वास्तवता कमी आहे म्हणून ते कायमची पकड घेऊ शकले नाही. तिसऱ्या काव्याचे संविधानक काहीसे विस्कळीत असले तरी त्यातला विषय हल्ली समाजाच्या जिव्हाळ्याचा झाला असल्याम्ळे ते याप्ढे विशेष मान्यता पावेल असे वाटते. आध्निक कवी हे 'बिंद्स्त्रावी' आहेत. ते प्रदीर्घ रचना करू शकत नाहीत. या आक्षेपाचे गिरीशांनी स्वत:च्या कृतींनी खंडन केले आहे." रविकिरण मंडळातील कवी गिरीश यांनी खंडकाव्याचा यशस्वी प्रयोग केला आणि तो परिणामकारक देखील ठरला. कवी गिरीश यांनी विधवांच्या वेदनांचे हंकार आपल्या कवितेतून बोलके केले आणि त्याचवेळी व्यसनाधिनतेवर प्रहारही केले. समाजातील नकारात्मक घटकांवर त्यांनी आपल्या कवितेतून संवेदनशील अभिप्राय दिलाच. शिवाय या विदारक परिस्थितीला समाज करता जबाबदार आहे? हेही नमूद केले. गिरीशांची कविता वैफल्यातून पुन्हा नव्या प्रेरणेकडे वाटचाल करताना दिसते. ती नकारात्मक परिणामावर थांबत नाही. तर सकारात्मक उपायापर्यंत पोहोचते. गिरीश यांची कविता भावचित्रण करणारी आहे. तत्कालीन कवींवर 'बिंदूस्त्रावी' पणाचा झालेला आरोप खोडून काढण्यात गिरीश यशस्वी झालेत.

या काव्य चळवळीतील तिसरे महत्त्वाचे कवी म्हणजे यशवंत (यशवंत दिनकर पेंढारकर) होत. त्यांना शीघ्र कवी मानले जात होते, व त्यांचा खरा पिंड भावगीतकाराचा होता. "यशवंतांची मनोरचना ही भावगीतकाराला अन्कूल अशी आहे. त्यांच्याइतके स्वयंकेंद्रत्व द्सऱ्या क्णाही कवीच्या ठिकाणी नसेल ते त्यांना जसे उपकारक तसे कदाचित अपकारकही ठरले आहे. त्यांची वृत्ती अत्यंत भावनोत्कट आहे. साध्या भावनेलाही ते शब्दांचा स्ंदर साज सहज चढवितात. ते स्वतःशी प्रामाणिक असल्यामुळे त्यांची काही गीते चिरंजीव झाली आहेत. 'आई', 'मृत्यू', 'मी पापी कळता' इत्यादी त्यांच्या कविता म्हणजे उत्कट भावनांचे स्वच्छंद उद्रेक आहेत. सर्व काव्यप्रकार, पद्यप्रकार व भाषा यावर त्यांचे ह्कमी प्रभुत्व असल्यामुळे आणि लेखनांत त्यांचा हात जलद असल्यामुळे ते भावनेच्या उसळीसरशी काव्य निर्माण करतात. परंत् त्या भावनेच्या सरसनीरसतेचा, तिच्या अनुषंगाने प्रकट झालेल्या विचाराचा इष्टानिष्टतेचा अथवा तत्कालीक वृत्तीच्या बऱ्यावाईटाचा ते फारसा विचार करीत नाहीत. त्यामुळे 'यशवंती', 'यशोधन', 'यशोगंध', 'यशोनिधी', 'यशोगिरि', 'भावमंथन', 'ओजस्विनी', इत्यादी त्यांच्या संग्रहात प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीसंबंधीच्या तक्रारींचा दुर्देवाच्या दारूणतेचा आणि जगाच्या विपरीतपणाचा कंटाळवाणा प्नरूच्चार झाला आहे. जगाकडे पाहण्याचा त्यांचा दृष्टिकोन प्रसन्न वाटत नाही. त्यावर ते संतापतात व निष्कर्मण्यतेचे आणि दौर्बल्याचे अकारण प्रदर्शन करतात. ते स्वतः द्:खित व वंचित असल्याने असे होणे स्वाभाविक असले तरी विवेक हवा. तो निराशेला दूर लोटतो व आशेला जवळ करतो." कवी यशवंतांच्या कवितेत्न निराशावादी सूर डोकावत असला तरी त्यांच्या कवितेतील भावनोत्कटता, आर्तता, गेयता, नादमयता, लालबद्धता, माणसांच्या भावनांशी संवाद साधते. निराशा ही नकारात्मक असली तरी ती असत्य असत नाही. मानवी जीवन शोकमय आहे. शोकवस्त्रे परिधान करून फेकून देता येत नाही. उलट शोकात्मभाव हाच माणसाचा स्वायीभाव असतो. त्याला सकारात्मक व आशावादी किनार जोडायची असते. कवी यशवंत यांची 'आई' या कवितेने जी भावनात्मक उंची गाठली आहे. तिला आजपर्यंत कोणीही स्पर्श करू शकले नाही. 'स्वामी तिन्ही जगाचा आईविना भिकारी असल्याचे वैभव व नसल्याचे दारिद्री दुर्दैव अशा दोन टोकाची भावस्थिती कवी यशवंतांनी आपल्या कवितेत साकारली आहे.

समारोप:

रविकिरण मंडळाचे मराठी कवितेतील योगदान अधोरेखित करण्यासारखे आहे. मंडळाने कवींना यथोचित व्यासपीठ उपलब्ध करून दिले व काव्यरचनेला प्रवृत्त केले. ग्रामीण कवितेच्या बाबतीत मंडळाची भूमिका ही तीव्र ग्रामीण जाणिवेतून निर्माण झालेली नव्हती तर केवळ रुचिपालट म्हणून लिहिली गेली असे वाटायला लागते. या कवितेतून ग्रामीण जीवनाचे अनुभवी चित्रण होत नव्हते. ग्रामीण वास्तव कवितेतून अभिव्यक्त होत नव्हते, तर केवळ कल्पनारंजनच होते, असे वाटाते.

निष्कर्ष:-

1) महात्मा गांधीच्या 'खेड्याकडे चला' या आवाहनाचा परिणाम रविकिरण मंडळाच्या कवितेवर जाणवतो.

- 2) नागरी संस्कृतीमध्ये संस्कारित झालेल्या रविकिरण मंडळाच्या कवींनी ग्रामीण काव्यलेखनास प्रारंभ केल्याचे दिसते.
- रिविकिरण मंडळाची कविता ग्रामीण अस्तित्व, अस्मिता व अस्सलपणा यांना स्पर्श करताना दिसत नाही.
- 4) रविकिरण मंडळाचे मराठी काव्यातील योगदान दुर्लक्षित करण्यासारखे नाही.

संदर्भ:-

- देशपांडे, अ. ना.: 'आधुनिक मराठी वाङमयाचा इतिहास' खंड दुसरा, (बा. अ. भिडे यांचा अभिप्राय), व्हीनस प्रकाशन, पुणे, जानेवारी 1979, पृ. 322.
- जोग, रा. श्री.: 'प्रदक्षिणा', खंड पहिला, कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन, प्णे, पाचवी आवृत्ती, 2002, पृ. 234.
- 3) घाटोळे, प्रा. रा. ना.: 'मराठी वाडमेतिहास' भाग-2, श्री मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर. द्वितीय आवृत्ति: 1992, पृ. 51.
- पंडित, भ. श्री.: 'आधुनिक मराठी कविता', सुविचार प्रकाशन, नागप्र, प्रथम आवृत्ति: डिसेंबर 1952, पृ. 223.
- 5) तत्रैव: पृ. 226
- 6) तत्रैव: पृ. 228-229
- 7) तत्रैव: पृ. 230-231



पैनगंगातिरी: जगण्याच्या पुनर्रचनेची मांडणी करणारे स्वकथन

डॉ. युवराज मानकर भाऊसाहेब भोरे शिवशक्ती महाविद्यालय, बाभुळगाव, जि. यवतमाळ, महाराष्ट्र

Email ID : drysmankar@gmail.com मोबा. ९८९०४६७६१३

आंबेडकरवादी साहित्याच्या सूर्यक्ळाच्या तेजाने साहित्यिकांची लेखनी दिवसेंदिवस अधिकच सकस, समृद्ध आणि धारदार होत आहे.आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य प्रवाहाचा विस्तार हा आविष्कार करत गतिमान झाला आहे. हा आविष्कार कविता, कथा, कादंबरी, नाटक, स्वकथन, वैचारिक, संशोधनात्मक आणि समीक्षा अशा विविध प्रकारातून झाला आहे. मुळात हा विस्तार नाही तर त्यात जीवनाच्या पुनर्रचनेचे आणि परिवर्तनाचे तत्त्वज्ञानच आहे. या साहित्य प्रकारातील सम्यक सत्याने आंबेडकरवादी साहित्याचे दालन समृद्ध केले.सर्वहिताय सत्याच्या सौंदर्याच्या उत्खननाने हा साहित्य प्रवाह वैश्विक झाला.त्याची वैश्विकता समतेच्या निळ्या नभाशी बंधूतेच्या अतूट धाग्याने, न्यायाच्या स्ईने आणि स्वातंत्र्याने कर्तृत्वाच्या दिलेल्या आविष्काराच्या म्भेम्ळे विणली गेली.बुद्धिप्रामाण्यतेद्वारा करण्यात येणाऱ्या पुनर्रचनेला आंबेडकरवाद असे म्हणतात. बुद्धी ही मानवी डोक्याच्या चौकटीत वसलेली असली आणि ती त्याची वैयक्तिक मालमत्ता असली तरी ती चौकट विहीन स्वरूपाच्या स्वभावाची असते.मानवाची ती वैयक्तिक संपत्ती असल्याने तो स्वतःच्या हितासाठी जसा तिचा उपयोग करतो तसाच तो इतरांचे भले

करण्याचाही विचार करतो.खरे तर मानवी बुद्धीला कोणतीही जात,वर्ण,वर्ग आणि धर्मही नसतो.ती या सर्व कोंडवाड्याच्या अतीत असते.तिचा मुळ स्वभाव सर्वहितवादी,सर्वकल्याणकारी असतो.तिच्या या मूळ स्वभावाने ती जीवनाचे नेत्तृत्व करते.ती जीवनाला अधिकाधिक उन्नत करते.त्याम्ळे ती मानवाची खरी संपत्ती बौद्धिक संपत्तीच मानवी जगण्याचे आणि नानाप्रकारच्या आविष्काराचे खरे मर्मस्थान आहे.आंबेडक आविष्काराचे प्रकाशबेट मानवी साहित्याच्या बुद्धी आहे.आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य हे या ब्द्धीवादी उजेडाची नानारूपाने आविष्कृत झालेली प्रकाश किरणे आहे.हा बुद्धिप्रामाण्यतेचा अग्निविलास भावनोत्कटतेची प्रतिज्ञा घेऊन कविता,कथा,कादंबरी,नाटक,स्वकथन इत्यादीतून तर बुद्धिप्रामाण्यतेने प्रदीप्त होऊन जळणारी बौद्धिक आग वैचारिक लेखन,समीक्षा या साहित्य प्रकाराचे बाप म्हणून नेतृत्व करत आहे.

खरे तर आंबेडकरवादी साहित्यविश्वात आयु.सखाराम घुले यांची नोंद करणे आता अटळ आहे.त्यांनी 'पैनगंगातिरी'हे स्वकथन लिहून आंबेडकरवादी स्वकथनात महत्त्वाची भर टाकली आहे. १४ ऑक्टो .२०२३ रोजी प्रकाशित झालेल्या १४२ पृष्ठांच्या या स्वकथनाचे प्रकाशक उतम कानिंदे, निवेदक मीडिया पब्लिकेशन, किनवट हे असून या स्वकथनाचे मुखपृष्ठ रणजीत वर्मा यांनी काढले आहे. या स्वकथनाचे मुखपृष्ठ रणजीत वर्मा यांनी काढले आहे. या स्वकथनाला उपप्राचार्य डॉ .पंजाब शेरे यांची अभ्यासपूर्ण अशी प्रस्तावना लाभली आहे.या स्वकथनाचे मर्मस्पष्ट करणारे मलपृष्ठ उत्तम कांनिदे यांचे आहे .या स्वकथनाच्या निमित्ताने या स्वकथन संजेतील 'स्व 'संबंधी विचार करणे आवश्यक वाटते. 'स्व' म्हणजे 'स्वतः. स्वतः म्हणजे कोण तर 'मी'.'मी' कोण आहे? या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर शोधण्याची जिज्ञासा मानवी मनात निर्माण झाली पाहिजे. या 'मी' ला

जाणणे,समजून घेणे म्हणजे 'स्व' विषयीची जाणीव करून घेणे आहे.हा 'मी' म्हणजे 'स्व' ! या 'स्व' ची जाणीव करून घेणे,त्याचे अस्तित्त्व काय आहे,कसे आहे हे समजून घेणे होय.याचा अर्थ स्वतःला स्वतःच ओळखणे आहे. 'स्व' चे सामर्थ्य,क्षमता,बलस्थान,कमजोरी जाणून घेणे आहे. स्वतःला स्वतःचा पत्ता लागला की त्याला दुसऱ्याचा पत्ता विचारायची गरज नसते. स्वतःचा पत्ता स्वतः शोधणे म्हणजे 'स्व' चा शोध घेणे असते.या 'स्व' चा शोध लागला की हा 'स्व' वेगळा आहे आणि सृष्टीतील प्रत्येक जण हा सारखा नसून वेगळा आहे हा निष्कर्ष हाती लागतो.हे वेगळेपण हीच 'स्व' ची ओळख असते.म्हणून माणूस हा 'मी' 'मी' आहे म्हणजे माझ्यासारखा दुसरा नाही.हेच इतराना सांगत असतो. 'मी' अमूक स्वरूपाचा आहे.तमूक स्वरूपाचा नाही.असा जेव्हा म्हणतो तेव्हा तो स्वतःला समजलेला 'मी' इतरांना सांगत असतो.हा 'मी ' ला समजलेला 'मी' आणि तमूक स्वरूपाचा नसलेला 'मी' यात फरक आहे.या 'मी' ने अथवा 'स्व' ने स्वतः च 'स्व' च्या केलेल्या उत्खननाचे कथन म्हणजे स्वकथन होय.

स्वकथन हे 'स्व' च्या अस्तित्त्वाची जाणीव करून देणारे असते.हा 'स्व' मी कसा घडलो.या घडण्याच्या प्रक्रियेचे ज्ञान करून देत असतो.कोणत्याही 'स्व' चा जन्म पोटात्न होतो तो पुढे पोटासाठी वणवण करतो आणि धरतीच्या पोटातच गडपही होतो.'स्व' चा जन्म हा कोणाच्या पोटी व्हावा हे त्याच्या हातात नसते म्हणून 'स्व' च्या जन्मापेक्षा पुढे त्याची पोटासाठी चाललेली वणवण ही महत्त्वाची असते.ही वणवणच 'स्व' च्या घडण्याच्या प्रक्रियेचा निर्देश करते.त्यामुळे कोणत्याही 'स्व' च्या जीवनात घडण्याच्या प्रक्रियेला विशेष महत्त्व असते.त्यामुळे प्रक्रिया या शब्दातील क्रियेला लक्षणीय महत्त्व प्राप्त होते.क्रियाशीलता हा 'स्व' चा लक्षणीय विशेष आहे .'स्व' च्या घडण्याची क्रिया उभे राहण्यातून, चालण्यातून, फिरण्यातून, पाहण्यातून,

बोलण्यात्न, खाण्यात्न, पिण्यात्न, बसण्यात्न, लिहिण्यात्न, वाचण्यातून, हाताळण्यातून होत असते. या क्रियांचा संबंध हा वास्तवाशी असतो तसाच तो भूतकाळाने त्या वास्तवाला दिलेल्या संस्कारांशीही असतो.संस्काराचा भूतकाळ चांगला असेल तर वास्तव आणि त्यातील क्रिया चांगल्या आणि भूतकाळीन संस्कार वाईट असतील तर वास्तव आणि त्यातील क्रियाही वाईट असतात.क्रिया हया वास्तवातच केल्या जातात आणि वास्तवाचा दरक्षणी भूतकाळ होत असतो. भूतकाळ झालेल्या वास्तवातील क्रिया 'स्व' चा वर्तमान आणि भविष्यकाळही घडवतात. त्याम्ळे या क्रिया जाणीवपूर्वक शिकल्या आणि शिकवल्या जातात. या शिकण्या आणि शिकवण्यातृन 'स्व' ची भावसंवेदना आणि मानसिकताही घडवली जाते. 'स्व' चे जगणे आणि वागणे जबाबदार करण्याचे कार्य जसे घरातून होते तसेच ते समाजातूनही होते. क्रिया हया समाज आणि संस्कृतीसापेक्ष असतात.या देशात विविध प्रकारचे समाज आणि संस्कृत्या आहे .या प्रत्येक समाज आणि संस्कृतीच्या हितसंबंधाची क्रिया त्या त्या समाज आणि संस्कृतीला अभिप्रेत असते.या समाज संस्कृतीच्या गडाला स्रंग लावणारी,विरोध करणारी क्रिया समाज संस्कृतीला मान्य नसते. 'स्व' च्या क्रियेतून समाज आणि संस्कृती एक विशिष्ट भूमिका घेऊन उभी राहत असते आणि ही भूमिका 'स्व' ने सातत्याने जिवंत ठेवावी आणि त्या भूमिकेचे संवर्धन करावे ही अपेक्षा समाज आणि संस्कृतीकडून केली जाते. 'स्व' या भूमिकेच्या निरीक्षणातून, अन्करणातून आणि वर्तनातून घडतो आणि तो समाज संस्कृतीसापेक्ष होतो. 'स्व' च्या या समाज संस्कृती सापेक्ष वर्तनव्यवहाराची क्रिया त्याच्या अभ्दयाच्या आड येते याचे त्याला उशिराने भान येते तेव्हा तो या सापेक्षतेतून निरपेक्षतेला जन्म देतो. त्याम्ळे सापेक्ष क्रिया ही 'स्व' च्या निरपेक्ष क्रियेला जन्म देणारी धरती आहे.

'स्व' चे हे समाजसंस्कृती सापेक्ष होणे म्हणजे 'स्व' चा मृत्यू घडवून आणणे आणि 'स्व' नव्याने जन्माला घालणेही होय. 'स्व' हा ज्या समाज संस्कृती संदर्भबंधाच्या सापेक्षेतेत घडतो. म्हणजे तो विशिष्ट काळ,भूमिका आणि परिस्थितीच्या संदर्भबंधात घडतो. त्याचे हे घडणे सापेक्ष असते. सापेक्षता ही चौकट असते.चौकटीत घडलेला 'स्व' हा पोपट असतो.पोपट हा शिकवलेलीच कृती करतो.'स्व' चा असा पोपट झाला की तो सामान्य होतो.त्याच्यातल्या असामान्यतेचा मृत्यू होतो.ही सामान्यता 'स्व' ला जेव्हा अस्वस्थ करते तेव्हा 'स्व'सापेक्षतेला उधळून टाकतो.सापेक्षतेत 'स्व' च्या मनाचे दमन होते आणि ब्द्धीची प्रभा मॅन केली जाते. 'स्व' च्या मनातील भावनेच्या पौर्णिमेचा उदय होऊ दिला जात नाही आणि बुद्धीच्या गर्भातील ग्लोबल विचारसूर्याला उदया अगोदरच मावळले जाते.'स्व' ला 'स्व' ची जाण होण्या आधीच 'स्व' चे स्वतंत्र अस्तित्वच पुसून टाकले जाते आणि 'स्व' ची ओळख समाजिकीकरणातील जात, वर्ण, वर्ग, धर्म, पंथ, भू, भाषा या आधारावरून केली जाते आणि प्रवाहमंदीत झालेल्या क्रियाशिलतेतून मतीमंद व गतीबंद झालेल्या संस्कृतीचे वाहक बनविले जाते.त्याम्ळे या 'स्व' ला असलेली सन्मानाची भूक, त्याची कार्यक्षमता आणि त्याचे होणारे वास्तविकीकरण रोधले जाते आणि त्याला परलोकवादाच्या ध्यासाकडे वळवले जाते. सापेक्षेतेत 'स्व'चा रोधलेला निरपेक्षतेकडे प्रवास करतो.सापेक्षता म्हणजे सामान्यत्व ! आणि सामान्यत्त्व म्हणजे विविधतेतील विषमतेच्या पालखीचे भोई, त्यामुळे सामान्यत्व म्हणजे परावलंबीत्व आणि परावलंबीत्त्व म्हणजे मृत्यू! निरपेक्षता ही चौकट मूक्त असते. चौकट हा पिंजरा असतो.तो पाळीव पश्-पक्षांसाठी असतो.निरपेक्षता म्हणजे असामान्यत्व! 'स्व' चा नवा जन्म! 'स्व' च्या इच्छेची जागृती होणे,मन आणि सदसदविवेकब्द्धीचे अस्तित्त्व मान्य करून जगणे आणि जगण्याला बाधा आणणाऱ्या घटकाशी संघर्ष करून जगण्याची पुनर्रचना करणे, जगण्याच्या पुनर्रचनेसाठी सृष्टीतील साधनसंपत्तीचा उपयोग करून आकलन करणे,तिची माहिती घेणे,मिळवलेल्या माहितीचा अन्वयार्थ लावणे,तो जतन करणे,त्याचे हस्तांतर करणे, त्याचे रूपांतर करणे, कलांतर करणे, सतत बदल, सतत नवे नवे प्रयोग करणे, 'स्व' च्या बदलणाऱ्या गरजान्रूप 'स्व' च्या क्षमतेचा विकास करणे असा बुद्धिप्रामाण्यतेचा पाया हा निरपेक्षतेच्या गर्भजलात आहे.या गर्भजलात उदयाच्या पौर्णिमेचा चंद्र आणि अत्त दिपत्वाचा सूर्य दडलेला आहे.हा चंद्र आणि सूर्य विश्वातील विघटीत झालेल्या 'स्व' ला आपल्या प्रकाशाने सौंहार्दपूर्णतेने जोडते.हा प्रकाश तुटलेल्या, तोडलेल्या, विघटीत केलेल्या 'स्व' च्या नातेसंबंधाची प्नर्जोडणी करतो. ही प्नर्जोडणी 'स्व'ला आयुष्याच्या संध्याकाळी सुचते.या पुनर्रजोडणीचे दुसरे नाव सलोखा तत्त्व असे आहे. हे सलोखातत्त्व या दोहोंच्या प्रकाशाने निर्माण होते. निरपेक्षतेचे हे गर्भजल नवनिर्माणक, नवसर्जनात्मक आहे. नवनिर्माणक असलेल्या निरपेक्षतेत 'स्व' च्या घडण्याला अधिक संधी आहे.संधीच्या उपयोगाचे यात स्वातंत्र्य आहे.या स्वातंत्र्याच्या जोडीला समता, बंध्ता आणि न्याय आहे. ही मूल्यांतर क्रांतीसंहिता 'स्व' ला सन्मान देते,त्याची कार्यक्षमता वाढविते आणि त्याला वास्तवाची भूमी देते. सर्व 'स्व' हे सारखे आहेत, समान आहेत.हा समानतेचा भाव निर्माण करते.हे स्वसमान भावीत्त्व सर्वकल्याणकारक आणि सर्वहितकारक असते. ही सर्वहितकारकता सर्वच 'स्व' ना न्यायपूर्ण स्वीकारण्यायोग्य असते. या स्वसमानभावाने 'स्व' चा विकास होतो आणि नवे मूल्यांतर घडते.हे नवे मूल्यांतर नवा समाज आणि संस्कृती निर्माण करते. त्याम्ळे 'स्व' ची घडण्याची प्रक्रिया ही समाज आणि संस्कृती निरपेक्षतेत असते.

आंबेडकरवादी स्वकथनातील 'स्व' हा समाज आणि संस्कृती निरपेक्षतेत्न घडला आहे.ही निरपेक्षता अधिकाधिक समाज आणि संस्कृतीला निरपेक्षतेचे स्वातंत्र्य देणारी आहे.

समाज संस्कृती सापेक्षता आणि निरपेक्षता ही 'स्व' ला 'स्व' च्या अस्तित्त्वाची जाणीव करून देते.या जाणीवेतून 'स्व' अस्वस्थ होतो.त्याची अस्वस्थता त्याला अन्भव, ज्ञान आणि कौशल्याकडे मार्गक्रमण करायला लावते.सखाराम घ्ले हे असेच स्वतःचा शोध घेतात.यासाठी ते आपल्या भूतकाळात शिरतात. भूतकाळातील समाज आणि संस्कृतीत ते कसे घडले,कोणत्या क्रिया केल्या आणि समाज आणि संस्कृतीतील मनाला व बुद्धीला न पटणाऱ्या बाबीसंबंधी कशा प्रतिक्रिया दिल्या याचे दर्शन त्यांच्या क्रिया- प्रतिक्रियेवर उभ्या असलेल्या अन्भवावरून त्यांनी सिध्द केले. त्यांचा हा ऐतिहासिक जीवनान्भव वर्तमानातील जगण्याच्या पुनर्रचनेची मांडणी करण्यासाठी साकार झाला.या साकार झालेल्या प्नर्रचनाकारी स्वकथनाचे नाव 'पैनगंगातिरी' हे आहे. या स्वकथनाचे शीर्षक हे बुद्ध आणि नद्या यांच्या नातेसंबंधांची जाणीव करून देणारे आहे .रोहणीनदीच्या पाण्यावरून शाक्य आणि कोलिय यांच्यात झालेल्या संघर्ष संबंधाची आठवण करून देते.मानव आणि नदी यातील अंतर ज्या पाण्यानी जोडले जाते त्याला जीवन असे नाव आहे.सखाराम घुले यांचे जीवन पैनगंगातिरी या नदीतील पाण्याने समृद्ध केले आहे. या नदीतील पाणी जसे प्रवाही आहे तसेच या लेखकाचेही जीवन प्रवाही आहे. त्यांच्या या जीवनप्रवाहाच्या एका तिरावर बुद्ध आहेत तर दुसऱ्या तिरावर डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आहेत.त्यांच्या या जीवनप्रवाहात हे महामानव आणि त्यांची आजी नसती तर त्यांची जीवनाची नौका प्नर्रचनेच्या दिशेने वाटचाल करू शकली नसती.त्यांच्या आजीनेच त्यांचे संगोपन केले. बालवयातच त्यांचे छत हरवले,आईचे द्सरे लग्न झाले. त्याम्ळे त्यांच्या आय्ष्यात दुःख दैन्याची भरती झाली.या दुःखांवर मात करण्याचे बाळकडू बालवयातच वडिलांच्या आंबेडकरी विचारवारस्यात्न प्राप्त झाले.शिका,संघटीत व्हा आणि संघर्ष करा हा बाबासाहेबांचा संदेश त्यांनी डोक्यात घेतला आणि त्यांनी संघर्ष करत शिक्षण घेतले.लेखक म्हणतात,'डॉ. बाबासाहेबांच्या शिक्षणाची चळवळ व धर्मांतराची चळवळ या काळात गावोगावी जोरात पसरत होती म्हणून आम्ही त्यांच्या प्रेरणेने इयत्ता पाचवी मध्ये प्रवेश घेण्याची सर्व तयारी केली.' (पृ .२८) त्यांचा शैक्षणिक प्रवास हा टाकळी ते किनवट असा झाला.त्यांच्या या शैक्षणिक प्रवासात त्यांना विविध जाती धर्माचे मित्र मिळाले. त्यांना वसतीगृहात राह्न शिक्षण घ्यावे लागले. त्यांना शिकवणाऱ्या शिक्षकांपैकी देशम्ख आडनावाचे एक शिक्षक होते.लेखक आणि त्यांचे मित्र त्यांच्या घरी जाऊन त्यांनी सांगितलेली कामे करत असायचे .एकादिवशी सरांच्या पत्नीने दूध आणण्यासाठी लेखकाच्या गणपत पवार या मित्राला बोलावले. पण सरांच्या पत्नीने त्या म्लाकडून दूध बोलावून घेतले नाही.लेखक जेव्हा नाल्यावरुन आंघोळ करून येतात तेव्हा लेखकाकडूनच दूध बोलावून घेतले जाते.यासंदर्भात लेखक आणि सरांच्या पत्नीचा संवाद होतो.या संवादात सरांची पत्नी लेखकाला विचारणा करते,'तो छोटा म्लगा कोण आहे. आम्ही म्हणालो तो आमच्याच गावचा आहे तो मराठा आहे. असे म्हणल्यावर ताईने तो त्मच्यासारखा वागत नाही म्हणून मी त्या मुलाला नाकारले.' (पृ. २९) संवादातून एकजातीय आणि एकधर्मीय शिक्षक आणि विदयार्थी असले तरी शिक्षकाने आणि त्यांच्या पत्नीने स्वजातीय आणि स्वधर्मीय गणपत पवार या विद्यार्थ्याच्या वागण्यावर प्रश्न उपस्थित केला आहे. लेखकाने या अन्भवातून जीवनात वागणे फार महत्त्वाचे असते कारण वागणे हे त्मच्या क्रियेत्न घडत असते.क्रिया हया कारणात्न जन्माला येतात.कारण म्हणजे हेतू. हेतू चांगला असला की क्रिया चांगल्या घडतात. हेत् चांगला नसला की क्रिया चांगल्या होत नाही. म्हणून क्रियेच्या तळाशी कारणे असतात आणि कारणाच्या तळाशी हेत् असतो. हेतू हे नैतिकशी संबंधीत असतात आणि नैतिकता ही संस्काराने घडवली जात असते. याऊलट लेखकाच्या जीवनात मदत अली, त्याची बहिण मेरणनिस हे श्रीमंत म्स्लिम धर्मीय असून मेरणनिस या वर्गमैत्रिणीने लेखकाला त्याकाळी सायकल शिकवली. लेखकाचा हा जीवनान्भव दोन धर्मीय भिन्न लिंगी वर्ग मित्रांच्या वागण्यातील द्वंदात्मकता अधोरेखित करते. ही द्वंद्वात्मकता जातीच्या,धर्माच्या आणि अन्य स्तरावरील असली तरी ती विविधतेच्या क्रियांचा,वागण्याचा तपशील सांगते आणि हा तपशील आदर्श वागण्याच्या दिशेचे सूचन करते.या दिशेचे सूचन करतांनाच लेखकांनी आपल्या बालवयात नदीत पोहणे, नदीतील मासोळ्या पकडणे, मह्ळ झाडणे, सहलीत सहभागी होणे, जंगलाचे दर्शन, अळणेचा जीव वाचवणे, सिनेमा पाहण्याची ओढ,सिनेमा तयार करण्याची रूची, जबलपूरला बडा चित्रपटासाठी खलनायक म्हणून निवड या सर्व क्रिया- प्रतिक्रिया लेखकांनी केल्या आहेत. त्यांचे दहावी पर्यंतचे शिक्षण पूर्ण होते.परंत् त्यांची सर्वस्व असलेली आजी कोंडाबाई पोटाच्या विकाराने मृत्यू पावते.मृत्यु समयी त्यांच्या आजीने त्यांच्याशी साधलेला संवाद हदयद्रावक आहे. आजी लेखकाला म्हणाली,'माझा बाबा आता मॅट्रीक झाला, खूप ह्शार झाला, मला आता वर जायचे आहे .असे म्हणून तिने माझ्या जवळ मांडीवर हात ठेवून आपला प्राण सोडला.मी मोठ्याने रडू लागलो... माझ्या आजीम्ळे मी इथपर्यत आलो माझ्या आजीसारखी आजी मिळो हीच शेवटची इच्छा आहे.गेले ते दिवस राहिल्या त्या आठवणी.' (पृ. ४१, ४२) सर्वच पातळ्यावरून माणसाची उलंगवाडी झाली की माणसे हताश होतात. लेखकाला आजीने शिकवल्याम्ळे लेखकाकडे शिक्षण हेच एकमेव सर्व प्रगतीच्या वाटा विस्तारणारे दार होते. लेखकाचा विवाह त्याकाळी सावकार असलेल्या विठोबा येरेकार यांच्या मुली सोबत झाला.शिक्षणाने गरीबीवर मात केली. गरीबी पुढे करून होणारा साळा देखील लग्नाला विरोध दर्शवित होता.परंतु शिक्षणाची महत्ता येरेकारांना चांगलीच उमजलेली होती.शिक्षणाने जोडले अन्यथा गरीबीने तोडले असते.म्हणून शिक्षण हे सर्वच प्रकारच्या विभागणीला जोडणारे फेव्हिकॉल आहे.

लेखक किनवटच्या कॉस्मापॉलिटन प्रा.विदयालयात १९७१ ला शिक्षक म्हणून रूज् झाले. खरे तर विश्वाची निर्मिती आणि प्रलय हे शिक्षकाच्या हातात असते.याची जाणीव लेखकाला आहे.हा या स्वकथनाचा दुसरा भाग आहे .त्यांनी धर्माबाद येथे सेवेंतर्गत डि.एड केले.त्यानंतर ते पांगरपहाड येथील जि. प. शाळेत शिक्षक म्हणून नोकरी करू लागले.शिक्षकाची विविध ठिकाणी नौकरी करतांना धामनदरी या गावातील जि. प. शाळेत पाच वर्ष नोकरी करतांना या गावातील कऱ्हाळे पाटील यांनी जेवायला बोलावले.त्यांच्या घराच्या भिंतीवर अनेक धार्मिक फोटो लावलेले होते.त्यात विक्तूबाबाचाही फोटो होता.तेव्हा लेखक प्रकाश नावाच्या म्लाला विचारतात.' त्म्ही हे देवधर्माचे फोटो लावले त्यात विक्तूबाबा कसे आले? त्यांनी सांगितले की आमच्या घराण्यात दोघे जणींना भानामती येत होती म्हणून आम्ही त्या विक्तूबाबाच्या गावी टाकळघाट येथे गेलो असता भानामती कमी झाली.' (पृ. ६८) लेखकाला प्रकाशकडून मिळालेल्या उतरातून लेखक प्रकाशला विक्तूबाबासंबंधीचा संपूर्ण इतिहास कथन करतात.त्याच्या विचित्र वागण्याम्ळे त्याच्या हातापायात बेड्या घातल्या कालांतराने चमत्कारिक विक्तूबाबाच्या नावाने टाकळ घाटला भव्य मंदिर उभारले.या विक्तूबाबाच्या दर्शनासाठी अंधश्रद्धाळू लोक मोठ्या संख्येने जातात.पैसे दान करतात.या मंदिराच्या समितीत विक्तूबाबाच्या घरातील कोणीही सभासद नाहीत. एका चमत्कारिक म्लाला विक्त्बाबा बनवून त्याच्या नावे मंदिर उभे करणारे अध्यक्ष हे महार समाजाचे असून प्राप्त होणाऱ्या दानावर ते मजा मारतात. ही वस्त्स्थिती सांगतात.त्यानंतर 'हा महाराचा माणूस आपल्या देवाबरोबर कसा म्हणून द्सऱ्याच्या दिवशी त्यांनी ते फोटो काढला. मी सांगितल्याप्रमाणे शिवाजी महाराजांचा फोटो व डॉ.बाबासाहेबांचा फोटो प्रकाश कऱ्हाळे यांनी लावला .या महामानवांनी आपल्याला सन्मार्ग दाखविला त्यांचा आदर्श ठेवा.' (पृ.६९) या देशातील बह्संख्य शिक्षक हे समाज आणि संस्कृतीला मान्य होणारेच वर्तनव्यवहार आणि कृती विद्यार्थ्याकडून वर्गात करून घेतात.या समाज आणि संस्कृतीच्या मान्यतेसंबंधी कोणताही शिक्षक स्वतः ही आणि विद्यार्थ्यांनाही प्रश्न विचारू देत नाही. उलट म्लांना देवासारखे गप्प बसा असेच शिकवत असतात. त्याम्ळे विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रश्न पडत नाही. प्रश्न पडले नाही तर चांगले काय आणि वाईट काय? याचा सारासार विचार करता येत नाही.या देशातील धर्माने आणि संस्कृतीने समाजाला चमत्काराचा,अंधश्रध्देचा परवानाच दिला आहे.वैज्ञानिक दृष्टी आणि बुद्धीप्रामाण्यवाद नाकारला आहे. त्याम्ळे शिक्षकांनी अशा धर्मसंमत्त, संस्कृतीसंमत्त मान्यतेला नाकारून स्वतःलाही आणि समाजालाही आकार दिला पाहिजे.माणसाला परावलंबी करणाऱ्या या समाज आणि संस्कृती विरुद्ध नवी आणि हवी समाज आणि संस्कृती बुद्धाने आणि बाबासाहेबानी दिली आहे.या समाज आणि संस्कृतीच्या दृष्टीला रुजवण्याचे कार्य हे शिक्षकाचे आहे.सखाराम घुले यांनी हे कार्य आपल्या डोक्यात बुद्ध आणि बाबासाहेब घेऊन केले आहे .त्यांच्या या कृतीमागे परिवर्तन आणि प्नर्रचना या सभ्यतेचे कारण दडलेले आहे.त्यामुळे ते केवळ शिक्षक ठरत नाही तर ते समाजशिक्षक आहे. त्यांनी बहुजनात परिवर्तन आणि प्रवर्तन घडून आणले आहे.

लेखकांनी मदनापूर येथील परसराम सोमला राठोड या बंजारी समाजाच्या मुलाच्या शिक्षणासाठी तन, मन आणि धनाने मदत केली.त्याला शिक्षकाची नोकरी लागली.त्यानंतर त्याचे लग्न ज्ळले.त्यात त्याने ह्ंडा घेतला नाही.लग्नाच्या पत्रिकेवर बाबासाहेब यांचा फोटो छापून बौद्ध पद्धतीने लग्न लावले. त्याने बौद्ध पद्धतीचा लग्नात पोशाख परिधान करून लग्न केले.त्याने लग्नात बाबासाहेब आणि वसंतराव नाईक यांच्या प्रतिमा ठेवल्या. त्याच्या घरातही बाबासाहेबांचा प्रथमदर्शनी फोटो लावला. लेखकाने या विद्यार्थ्यात परिवर्तन व प्रवर्तन घडून आणले.हे त्यांच्या जीवनान्भवाच्या कथनातून स्पष्ट दिसून येते.लेखक कसे घडले हे जसे महत्वाचे आहे तसेच त्यांनी समाजाला आणि संस्कृतीला कसे घडवले. हे देखील महत्त्वाचे असून त्यांचे हे स्वकथन समाज आणि संस्कृती सापेक्षता ही कोंडवाडा असून निरपेक्षता ही नवे कृतीकार्य करण्याची मोकळीकता प्रदान करणारी आहे. त्यांचे हे स्वकथन नव्या पर्यायी समाज आणि संस्कृतीला घडवण्याच्या टप्यातील एक महत्त्वाचे स्वकथन आहे. अनेक घटना प्रसंग त्यांच्या पुनर्रचनेची साक्ष त्यांच्या स्वकथनातून देतात.

या स्वकथनाच्या तिसऱ्या भागात लेखकाने सेवानिवृत्ती नंतरचा काळ येवला, वेरुळ अंजिठा,ताडोबा अभयारण्य,दिल्ली, विजयवाडा,भूवनेश्वर,कोकण, सिंधूदूर्ग,डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे मूळ गाव अंबावडे, उतर भारतातील बौद्ध स्थळे, सारनाथ, नालंदा, वैशाली, किपल वस्तू, सिद्धार्थाचे तीन महल, लुंबिनी, श्रावस्ती, आंबेडकर पार्क लखनौ,सिध्दर्थाची तपश्चर्या डुगेश्वरी, सांची स्तूप आणि कुशीनगर अशा बौद्ध स्थळांना भेटी देऊन बाबासाहेब आणि बुद्ध या महामानवाच्या ऐतिहासिकतेचे आकलन केले.भारतातील धम्मा संबंधीच्या स्थितीगतीचा अनुभव घेतला अनेक धम्मानुयायांना स्वतःशी जोडले आणि धम्माचा प्रचार आणि प्रसारासाठी प्रयत्न केले.

'पैनगंगातिरी' या स्वकथनाचे वैशिष्ट्ये हे की लेखकाने आपल्या आयुष्यात जे घडले ते प्रांजळपणे मांडले आहे. आपला अपमानही आणि सन्मानही मांडला आहे.अन्यथा काही लेखक स्वनिष्ठेची,स्वकर्तृत्त्वाची स्वस्त्ती करण्यात घडलेल्या घटना प्रसंगाला काल्पनिकतेच्या पातळीवर सजवतात.तेव्हा स्वकथनातील वस्त्निष्ठ कथनाची हत्या होते आणि ते स्वकथन न होता कथा कादंबरी होते.लेखकाने वस्त्निष्ठतेला यात क्ठेही बाधा येऊ दिली नाही. त्यांनी आपला भूतकाळ शिलगावत वर्तमानाला आणि भविष्याला मूल्यांत्तराचे महत्त्व पटवून दिले. त्यांच्या स्वकथनातून 'स्व' चे मन जरी व्यक्त होत असले तरी ते समूहमन बोलत आहे असे जाणवते.हे स्वकथन मानवी जीवनाला दुःखमुक्तीचे कारण सांगून हितसंबंधातीत जगण्याचा आणि वागण्याचा सल्ला देते. मानवी सन्मान, त्याची प्रतिष्ठा अबाधित ठेवणाऱ्या मूल्यांचे सूचन करते. या स्वकथनातून टाकळी,किनवट,माह्र अशा मराठवाडा आणि विदर्भातील सीमेरेषेवरील भूप्रदेशाचे दर्शन घडविले आहे. यातून त्यांनी गाव, गावातील लोक, त्यांच्या समजूती, त्यांच्या मान्यता, त्यांचे जगणे,त्यांच्याशी असलेले सलोख्याचे नातेसंबंध व्यक्त केले आहे. हे स्वकथन सचित्रासह लेखकाच्या वस्त्निष्ठ जीवनान्भवाला अधिक स्पष्ट करणारे आहे.आजवर चालत आलेल्या स्वकथनाच्या परंपरेपेक्षा हे स्वकथन थेट बुद्ध आणि बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना अभिप्रेत असणाऱ्या स्वप्नातील बुद्धमय भारताकडील वाटचालीतील शत्रूना मित्र बनवणारे आहे. हे या स्वकथनाचे सामर्थ्यस्थळ आहे. पैनगंगातिरी या स्वकथनातून सखाराम घ्ले यांनी आपले अन्भव हेच जीवनसत्याची निर्मिती आहे. ही निर्मिती त्यांनी अत्यंत साध्या सोप्या भाषेत व्यक्त केली आहे. या लेखकाच्या धाडसाचे पहिले अपत्य आहे. त्यांना यातील किरकोळ संज्ञासंकल्पनेच्या उपयोजनातील गोंधळ टाळता आला असता पण अनवधानाने टाळला गेलेला दिसत नाही.



आधुनिक स्त्रीवादी मराठी कवितेतील अभिनव प्रतिमासृष्टी

डॉ. मीता दिनकरराव कांबळे

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख भारतीय महाविद्यालय, अमरावती, मो. ९३७१२७०७५५

सारांश :-

साठोत्तरी कवियत्रींच्या पिहल्या पिढीत प्रभा गणोरकर, रजनी परुळेकर, अनुराधा पाटील, मिललका अमर शेख या कवियत्री महत्त्वाच्या ठरतात. स्त्रीवादी जाणिवांचे व प्रतिमांचे एक नवे दालन या कवितांतून प्रकटलेले दिसून येते.

१९७५ नंतर स्त्रीवादी कवितेला स्वतःचा चेहरा प्राप्त झालेला आहे. या कालावधीत प्रज्ञा लोखंडे, कविता महाजन, अनुराधा पाटील, सुचिता खल्लाळ, कल्पना दुधाळ, हिरा बनसोडे, संध्या रंगारी यांनी जाणिवांचे वस्तीत्वाचे समग्रभान कवितेत्न अधोरेखित केलेले आहे विशेषतः या कवियत्री अतिशय नव्या प्रतिमान द्वारे नवे सत्व आणि स्वत्व मराठी कवितेमध्ये निर्माण करतात 1990 नंतरची स्त्रीवादी कविता ही खऱ्या अर्थाने आधुनिक युगातील स्त्रीच्या प्रश्नांचा ठाव घेते, त्यांची मांडणी करते व उत्तर शोधण्यास प्रवृत्त करते असे म्हणता येईल.

जीवन वास्तव व सौंदर्य भान यांचा सळसळणारा पोत या कवितांमधून निर्माण झालेला आहे. केवळ राष्ट्रीयच नव्हे तर आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील स्त्रियांच्या प्रश्नांना भेटण्याची व त्यांच्या ही प्रश्नांना कवेत घेईल असा नवीन आशयाचा प्रतिमा विभ निश्चितच मराठी स्त्रीवादी कवितेने निर्माण केलेला आहे. पुढेच नाही तर विसाव्या शतकात घर कुटुंब याच परिक्षेत्रात वावरणारी स्त्री आज लिलया जागतिक क्षेत्रांचा विचार करते व त्यात वेगळी ओळख निर्माण करण्याची क्षमता ठेवते मात्र तिचा हा प्रवास सोपा नसून अनेक अडथळ्यांची व संकटांची मालिका सतत तिच्या सोबत असते. स्त्रीची खरी ओळख हे तिचे गर्भाशय नसून त्यावरचे तिचे संवेदनशील काळीज हे खरे जगाचे निर्मिती स्त्रोत आहे हे या कवितांनी सिद्ध केले असे निश्चितपणे म्हणता येईल.

बीज शब्द - आधुनिक मराठी कविता, स्त्रीवादी कविता, नव्वदोत्तर मराठी कवियत्री, अभिनव प्रतिमासृष्टी, कवियत्रींची कवितेतील प्रतिमा.

प्रस्तावना :-

'अजंठ्याच्या कलाकाराची विसरून राहिलेली एक पुसट रेषा माझ्या रक्तातून वाहत आहे' इंदिरा संत यांच्या कवितेतील या ओळी एक्णच कवियत्रींच्या कलात्मक निर्मितीच्या भावसंवेदना सार्थपणे व्यक्त करतात. जगातल्या अनेक कलाकारांनी आपल्या आंतरिक भावभावनांना भव्य आणि उदात्त अशा कलाकृतीच्या रूपाने साकार केलेले आहे. कालिदासाच्या वेदनेशी नाळ जोडणारी ही कविता, प्रतिमा आणि प्रतीकांच्या माध्यमातून गुढ, गहन भावविश्वातील काही तरल आणि अलवार संवेदना कविता आपल्यासमोर रेखाटते. एक्ण कवियत्रींच्या कवितांच्या निर्मिती मागचे तत्त्वच इथे आपल्याला शोधता येईल. भावभावना व्यक्त होण्यामुळे अनुभवाला येणारे मुक्तपण या कवितांच्या रूपाने आपल्याला अन्भवता येते. रंग, रूप, गंध, नाद

आणि स्पर्शाच्या अनेक विस्मयकारक अनुभूतीचित्रे कवितांच्या रूपाने अजरामर झालेली आहेत.

आध्निक कवितांचा आदिम स्त्रोत समग्र जीवन जाणिवा आणि संवेदनशील सौंदर्य संपन्नता याचा स्वर्ण मध्य साधत स्त्री जीवनाचा गर्भरेशमी. सतेज पोत निर्माण करण्याची आकांक्षा व स्वप्ने रंगवते मात्र तिच्या या सळसळत्या उर्जेला क्ठेतरी समाजाकडून राजकारणाकडून बांध घातल्या जातो. नदीसारखी ती जीवनदायी आहे प्रवाही आहे जगाची तहान भागवण्याची सामर्थ्य फक्त तिच्यात आहे मात्र तिलाही ब्डवण्याचे कावे रचले जातात. स्त्रियांच्या कवितांचा अभ्यास करत असताना लक्षात येतं की आधुनिक मराठी स्त्रियांच्या कवितेत वाहणारा झरा मूळचा स्त्रियांच्या लोकगीतांमधून वाहता आहे.मुक्ताबाई, जनाबाई ,सोयराबाई महदाईसा आधारावर व्यक्त केलेली अभिव्यक्ती स्त्रियांच्या अन्भवाच्या अंतःकरणाचा आविष्कार आहेत असे म्हणावे लागते. लोकपरंपरेतून वाहत आलेल्या ओवीशी नाते ज्ळलेले असल्याम्ळे मराठी बोलभाषेचे व अन्भवांचे सहज संदर व अनलंकृत स्वरूप या काव्यात प्रतिबिंबित झालेले आहे. 'म्ंगी उडाली आकाशी, तिने गिळीले सूर्यासी' किंवा 'चणे खावे लोखंडाचे, तेणे ब्रहमपदी नाचे' या अभंगांच्या द्वारे मुक्ताबाईच्या प्रतिमासंपन्न व प्रतिभासंपन्न अशा लेखणीचे उदात्त दर्शन आपल्याला घडते.

प्रतिभासंपन्न कवयित्रींची रचनात्मकता :-

अरे संसार संसार खोटा कधी म्हणू नही, राऊळाच्या कयसाले लोटा कधी म्हणू नही

अतिशय समर्थपणे बहिणाबाई सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ जागवत कवितेमध्ये प्रतिमेची बांधणी करतात. तेव्हाच लक्षात येते, लोकभाषा ही शेती, माती, पीक पाणी यांच्या प्रतिमा सांगत भावभावना अभिव्यक्त करते. आधुनिक कवियत्रींच्या किवतेतिही प्रतिमासृष्टी तपासत असताना हाच तानाबाणा विणलेला दिसून येतो. स्त्री जातीला सोसावी लागलेली परवड होणारे शोषण अत्याचार संघर्ष याचे चित्रण करत असताना ही किवता अंतःकरणातील संवाद मानवता आणि करुणा यांनाच आवाहन करत जाते हे अभ्यासांती जाणवते. जीवन सत्ता निसर्ग सत्ता आणि सौंदर्य सत्ता यांच्या मंथनातून निर्मिती विश्वाचे सूत्र जिथे जिथे हाती आहे अशी ती आदिम सत्ता स्त्री म्हणावते मात्र तिच्या वाट्याला तिच्या शक्तीला कदाचित घाबरून परवड येते तिला उंबरठ्या आड तडवण्याचे कोंडण्याचे व्यूह रचले जातात

१९७०-८० च्या दशकांत व नंतरच्या काळातही काव्यनिर्मिती करणार्या अनेक कवयित्रींनी स्त्रीवादी काव्याचे दालन समृद्ध केले आहे. त्यांतील काही प्रमुख कवयित्री अशा : अनुराधा पाटील, रजनी परुळेकर, मलिका अमर शेख, प्रभा गणोरकर, अरुणा ढेरे, नीरजा, प्रज्ञा लोखंडे, कविता महाजन, आसावरी काकडे, सिसिलिया कार्व्हालो इत्यादी. स्त्रीत्वाचे, स्त्रीवादी जाणिवेचे, स्त्रीच्या विशिष्ट अन्भव-विश्वाचे वेगवेगळ्या पातळ्यांवरचे, भिन्न भिन्न स्वरूपाचे चित्रण त्यांच्या कवितांत आढळते. व्यक्तिनिष्ठ तसेच सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक वास्तवाचे थेट चित्रण करणार्या या कविता स्त्रीत्वाचा आत्मभानय्क्त स्वर आळवणार्या आहेत. बाईचे सामर्थ्य व अनेकविध क्षमतांच्या शक्यता सूचित करणार्या भविष्यवेधी कविता काही कवयित्रींनी लिहिल्या आहेत. बाईतील अपार करुणा, तिची सर्जनशीलता, नवनिर्मितीची क्षमता ही तिची बलस्थाने अनेक कवितांतून व्यक्त झाली आहेत. तिच्यामध्ये झरे आणि उमाळे विलक्षण जिवंत व प्रत्येक कार्य असतात त्याम्ळेच कवितेच्या रूपाने ते उसळत बाहेर येतात आणि जीवनाला नवा मार्ग दाखवतात. १९८०-९० च्या दशकांत स्त्रीवादी जाणिवेच्या काव्याचा प्रवाह लक्षणीय होता. स्त्रीकेंद्री काव्यलेखनाचे प्रमाण उत्तरोत्तर वाढतच गेले.

स्त्रीवादी कवितेचे नवे भान :-

रजनी परुळेकर:-

"हे प्रियतम भ्रमनिरास, तू लक्ष दिव्यांची आरास!" असा मुक्त अभिव्यक्तीचा महोत्सव मांडणारी कवियत्री. सगळ्या 'फीलगुड'चे मुखवटे खरवडून पोटात तुटेल इतक्या शांतपणे स्त्रीच्या वाट्याला येणारं क्रौर्य, एकाकीपण कवितेत त्यांनी आणलं.असं की कविता हे काही सुंदर निरामय अनुभव देणारे क्षेत्र आहे याचाच आपल्यालाच विसर पडावा.

आकसाची कठोर मूळ, घोरपडीच्या नखांप्रमाणे मनामनांच्या खबदाडात घट्ट रुतून बसलेली. (चित्र पृष्ठ ६९) किंवा 'रात्र ही शवपेटीका' अशा उदाहरणातून रजनी परुळेकर यांच्या कवितेतील प्रतिमाविश्व कोमल व मृदू नाही तर आधुनिक युगातील प्रतिकांप्रमाणे आक्रमक, भयावह ,हिंस्र व गुंतागुंतीचे आहे हे स्पष्टपणे म्हणता येते.

प्रभा गणोरकर :-

नवकाव्य परंपरेतल्या अस्तित्ववादाचे परिमाण प्रभा गणोरकर यांच्या कवितेत दिस्न येते. कुठे जाणार हा प्रश्न घेऊन जगण्याचा प्रवास एकाकीपणे करणारी कविता स्वतःची तुलना वाळवंटातून रात्री प्रवास करणाऱ्या काळ आणि दिशा आजमावणाऱ्या एकाकी अरबाशी करते. व्यतीत काव्यसंग्रहातील प्रवास हा रुढ अर्थाचा प्रवास नसून आदिम एकटेपण घेऊन जगणाऱ्या माणसाच्या सनातन पराधीनतेचा प्रत्यय देणाऱ्या आत्मशोधाचा प्रवास आहे. अस्तित्ववादी जाणिवेतून काव्यलेखन करणाऱ्या प्रभा गणोरकर यांच्या कवितेत परात्मतेची भावना प्रकर्षाने आढळते असे मत मराठी समीक्षेने मांडलेले आहे. आताच्या कवितेत वर्तमान समस्या महत्त्वाच्या ठरल्या आहेत. परंतु मानवी जगण्यातील त्याहीपेक्षा अधिक मूलभूत आणि सनातन मानले जाणारे अस्तित्वविषयक प्रश्नही ही कविता उपस्थित करताना दिसते आहे.

सिसिलिया कार्व्हालो :-

यांच्या निखळ आणि निरलस स्वभावधर्माप्रमाणेच या कविता संयतपणे आसपासच्या परिस्थितीवर आणि त्यातील माणूसपणावर भाष्य करत राहतात.

कवितेची गर्भजल परीक्षा करू नये कधी आणि केलीच कधी तर मारू नये तिला कधीगर्भातच स्वीकाराव तिला तिच्या व्यंगासहित..(माणूस उकरून काढावा लागतोय) या कवितासंग्रहात सिसिलिया कार्व्हालो कवितेबद्दलची आपली संवेदनशीलता अतिशय अलवारपणे व्यक्त करतात.

मल्लिका अमरशेख:-

आमच्या आयुष्याच्या नाक्या नाक्यावर वासूगिरी करणारे तुमचे लंपट शब्द आमच्या सगळ्या आयुष्याला

फोरास रोड करणारी तुमची चवचाल नाण्यांची रास अशा ज्वलंत शब्दात मल्लिका अमरशेख यांच्या कवितेत प्रखर अस्तित्वभान भेदकपणे डोकावते.

'व्हिनस' या कवितेत

ती उभीय शोकेसमध्ये स्तब्ध गोठून,
माझ्यासारखीच संस्कृतीच दगडी वस्त्र
तिनं घट्ट धरलय पायात कसंबस
न दगडी ओठ घट्ट मिटलेत
माझ्याप्रमाणेच शहरातल्या बायका
वितळता येत घडतायत व्हिनसच्या मूर्तीत
(व्हिनस 'देहऋतू' पृष्ठ क्रमांक ५४)

वाळूचा प्रियकर, महानगर, माणूसपणाचे भिंग या शीर्षकांमधूनच मल्लिका अमर शेख यांची प्रतिमाबद्दलची लख्ख जाणीव दिसून येते.

रॉदेन बाईला विचारात पडलेली दाखवली नाही कधी, त्या एकतर प्रियकराच्या बाहुपाशात असतात किंवा व्हीनसची असहाय्य हात तोडलेली नग्न सुंदरी असतात अशा शब्दात मल्लिका स्त्रीत्वाचे भांडवल न करता एकूणच जगातील स्त्रीत्वाचे समग्र संदर्भ व समग्र भान प्रदान करते.

नीरजा :-

सत्तेच्या सीमारेषा या कवितेत आधुनिक युगातील 'स्त्री-प्रुषांचा संघर्ष अधोरेखित करते.

बाप्ये शोधतात रोज नवा व्हायरस बायांच्या फाइल्स मध्ये सोडण्यासाठी बायांना आता करावी लागेल त्यांच्या जगण्याची चौकट व्हायरस फ्री आणि जमलंच तर बदलूनही टाकावी लागेल हार्ड डिस्क नात्यांनी तयार केलेली त्यांच्यासाठी' अशा अत्याधुनिक प्रतिमामधून त्या नात्यात निर्माण झालेले अंतर शब्दांनी टिपते.

प्रज्ञा लोखंडे :-

हर एक लढ्यात होतीस तू कडेवरच्या लेकराला सावरत गाठी मारलेल्या फाटक्या जुनेरात तू जोमानं टाकायची पावलं काळाराम मंदिर चवदार तळ स्त्री मधली धगधगती आग प्रज्ञा लोखंडे यांना स्वतःच्या आतच धडका देते व कवितेत ती प्रतिमांच्या रूपाने पेरत जातात.

हिडींबा - त्राटिका - पूतना किंवा सीता - उर्मिला- अधिसत्तेन लादलेल्या मिथकांचा कंटेनर डोक्यावर वाहून नेणाऱ्या सावल्याच फक्त पण

हे संपूर्णपणे मिथक असून प्रुषी सत्य नाही ते एका जीवावर लादलेल आहे आणि भीषण अत्याचारांना जाळून काढलेला आहे असा वास्तवाचा प्रत्यक्ष संदर्भ त्या अधोरेखित करतात.. दलित स्त्री जीवनातले संदर्भ टिपत जागतिक पातळीपर्यंत पोहोचून अखिल स्त्रीत्वाचा बुद्धाला अभिप्रेत असलेल्या असीम कारुण्याशी व अथांग मानवतेशी धागा जोडत प्रजा लोखंडे यांची कविता खऱ्या अर्थाने प्रगल्भ व परिणात झाली आहे असे म्हणावे लागते स्त्रीवादाचा खरा चेहरा अतिशय लख्खपणे त्यांच्या जीवन जाणिवांतून, समग्र प्रतिमांतून प्रगट होतो हे मान्य करावेच लागेल. कोणत्याही कवितेची स्रवात ही स्वतःच्या वेदनेच्या प्रत्येकातूनच निर्माण होते पण संवेदनशीलता सखोल आणि पर दुःखाची आज असेल तर जाणिवेचे क्षेत्र विस्तारले जाते स्वतःच्या दुःखाचे संदर्भ व त्याचा अर्थ मुळापासून समजून घेता घेता ते दुःख एकटीचे राहत नाही संपूर्ण स्त्री जीवनाच्या सनातन द्ःखाचा अर्थ तिथे कळू लागतो मग ही मग हा लढा एकटीचा राहात नाही संपूर्ण स्त्रीला मानवतेचा वसा मिळावा यासाठी एक एका प्रज्ञाशील करुणेचा उदय होतो म्हणूनच प्रज्ञा लोखंडे म्हणतात इमान राखता यावे मला या विराट झुंजीशी करुणेच्या पाझरण्याशी, माझ्या क्ळाशी हाच

संदर्भ... त्यांच्या मी भिडव पाहतेय समग्राशी डोळा या शीर्षकातून सुद्धा समर्पकपणे व्यक्त होतो.

कल्पना दुधाळ :-

रखरखीत झाडाच्या सालीन मॉइश्चरायझर चा हट्ट धरलाय आणि मातीकडून बसली सिजर कर म्हणत मी काय करू अशा अस्वस्थपणे कल्पना मातीचे हृदय उलगडताना दिसते. मातीचा वसा ऊराशी सांभाळत माती आणि नाती बाईच्याच गर्भातून उगवतात सृजनाचेही हृदयलक्षी जाणीव कवियत्री संवेदनशील पणाने व्यक्त करते. मातीच्या आणि मातेच्या वेणा वेदनांची व्याकुळ अभिव्यक्ती कल्पना संवेदनशील पणाने विस्तारत जाते. जगण्याचं अतूट संवेदन आणि संजीवन कल्पनाच्या शब्दातून व्यक्त होते. पाकिस्तानच्या शाळकरी पोरांना घातलेल्या गोळ्यांनी अख्ख जग हादरल्याचं संदर्भ जागवत वर्तमान काळाच विदारक सत्य स्पष्टपणे मांडते. चीनची भिंत समजून बांधावरून चालले स्वतःच्या शेतालाच इजरायल मानले अशा वैश्विकतेचा मानवतेचा संवाद घेते स्वतःच्या शेतीच्या मातीच्या कानातूनच मानवी सृष्टी आणि समष्टीचे रहस्य कल्पनेच्या कवितेतून साक्षात्काराप्रमाणे प्रगट होते. मातीची भाषा स्पष्टपणे उमगलेल्या कवियेत्रीच्या स्वरांतून मानवतेची प्रार्थना व नाद घुमत राहतो.

सुचिता खल्लाळ :-

प्रलयानंतरची तळिटप हा यांचा अर्थघन व बिनधास्त विचार मांडणारा कवितासंग्रह आहे पण तुम्ही चुक्नही वाचू नका मला मी लिहिलेल्या ओळीत कदाचित मी गवसेन ओळींमध्ये असंख्य रिक्त कोऱ्या अवकाशात अशी एखादी कोरी जागा वाचताना तुम्ही अडखळला तरी मला पुरेसं आहे असे म्हणत व्यवस्थेतील कोऱ्या जागांच्या सुप्त जाणिवांची दखल घेण्यासाठी कवियत्री भाग पाडते. स्त्री ही प्रलयानंतरच्या तळ टिपे सारखी असते असं म्हणत.

जीवा काळजाच्या अभिन्न पार्थिवापासून अपघाती तुटून तडफडणाऱ्या पालीच्या शेपटासारखी लाभो जिवंत तगमग कवितेच्या ओळी ओळीला, शेवटी मरू नये कविता... या/ कवितेतही ही कवीची प्रतिमा कवियत्री मांडते.

पाहायचीय उमलताना कळी विताना बाई आणि कात टाकताना नागिन.

मला दहन केल्या जागी अगदीच नसली चिरेबंद समाधी किंवा तुळस लावावा किमान एक प्राजक्त आणि पळस अशी चिरेबंद जाणे त्यांच्या कवितेतून व्यक्त होते आणि वाचणारा स्तब्ध होऊन जातो.

योगिनी सातारकर पांडे:-

कुठे हरवले आहे वाळवंटात मानवतेचे ओएसिस जाणिवेचे हिरवे कोंभ या कवितासंग्रहात असा प्रश्न योगिनी सातारकर यांची कविता उपस्थित करते.

'केवळ कविताच करून देते नश्वर देहातील आत्म्याची अनुभूती 'या कवितेद्वारे कवितेचे शब्दातीत सामर्थ्य द्रुगोचर होत जाते.

'माझ्या अस्तित्वाचे संदर्भ तपासून पाहताना सापडतात सिमोंन द बोव्ह्आर ला त्रासणारे वागबाण आणि समोर येतो व्हर्जिनिया वुल्फ आणि एलेन शोवाल्टरचा स्वतःच्या अवकाशासाठीचा अथक लढा'

(कविता माझ्या अस्तित्वाची संदर्भ ४५)

प्रेम जाणिवा, स्त्रीत्व, संघर्ष, मानवता याचे अनेकपदरी आयाम योगिनीच्या कवितेतून विस्तारत जातात. इंग्रजीची प्राध्यापक असल्यामुळे स्त्रीवादाच्या अभिव्यक्तीत आंतरराष्ट्रीय संदर्भ सहजपणे उलगडत जातात ते कुठेही उपरे वाटत नाही याला कारण योगिनी अतिशय सहजतेने व ताकदीने कवितेत विषयाची मांडणी करत जाते.

सारिका उबाळे परळकर:-

आपल्या कारल्याचा वेल या कवितेत भुलाबाईची नवीन गाणी रचताना दिसते आहे.

अहेवाच लेणं ल्याली, तिरडीला दोरी बांधली बांधली सुनबाई गेली माहेरा माहेरा असा जगाचा अखेरचा निरोप घेतच सुनबाई माहेरी जाऊ शकते ही वेदना व तगमग तिच्या कवितेतून व्यक्त होते.

हिरा बनसोडे :-

रडू नकोस खुळे ऊठ आणि डोळ्यातले हे आसू सोडून दे शेजारच्या तळ्यात नि घेऊन ये हातात नुकतीच उमललेली शुभ्र कमळाची प्रसन्न फुले

हिरा बनसोडे यांच्या आरशातील स्त्री या कवितेत उमललेली ही शुभ्र कमळाची प्रसन्न फुले मराठी कविता स्त्रीवादी कवितेतल्या निरामय प्रतिमांचीच नाद, गंध, रूप, स्पर्श यांनी नादावलेली रूपे आहे असे म्हणावे वाटते.

समारोप :-

समाजामध्ये जगण्याच्या भानासाठी नवनिर्माणशाली ऊर्जा निर्माण करणारा सृजनशील असा रचनाप्रकार म्हणजे कविता जगात कवितेचा उद्गार पहिल्यांदा दुःखाच्या कळवळ्यातूनच उमलणारी मानवता हा काव्याचा आत्मा असतो व्यक्त होण्यातून मुक्त होण्याचा मार्ग प्रगट करणारी आदिमाया म्हणजे कविताच होय.

आधुनिक मराठी कवितेतील कवियत्रींच्या कवितेतील प्रतिमांचा अभ्यास करताना हे लक्षात येते की चाकोरीबद्ध साचेबद्ध प्रतिमांचा वापर त्यांनी टाळाला आहे अर्थातच निसर्गधर्म स्वभावाप्रमाणे निसर्गाच्या प्रतिमा त्यांना खुणावतात मात्र त्या प्रतिमांना समर्थपणे हाताळून कधी विरोध लयीत कधी संवादलयीत नवे बळ ,नवा आशय ओतून त्या प्रतिमांचे एक नवे परिमाण नक्कीच त्यांनी निर्माण केले आहे.

एकूणच स्त्रीवादी कवितेने नव्या युगाचे ताव तणाव पेलण्या बळ व प्रेरणा स्त्री मनाला प्रदान केलेली आहे नव्हे येणाऱ्या युगाची आशा आणि उमेद सुद्धा तीच असणार आहे हे निर्विवाद सत्य आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :-

गणोरकर प्रभा, मराठीतील स्त्रियांची कविता, लोकवाङ्मय गृह, ऑगस्ट २०१५

भागवत विद्युत, स्त्री प्रश्नांची वाटचाल, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन, पुणे २००४ खांडगे मंदा व इतर, स्त्री साहित्याचा मागोवा, खंड एक, साहित्यप्रेमी भगिनी मंडळ, प्णे, २००२

जाधव रा.ग., कविता आणि रसिकता परिमल प्रकाशन औरंगाबाद १९९५ जाधव रा.ग., आधुनिक मराठी कवियत्रींची कविता, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन, पुणे १९९६

फडके भालचंद्र, मराठी लेखिका, चिंता आणि चिंतन, श्री विद्या प्रकाशन, पुणे १९८०



वैदर्भीय आंबेडकरी कविता : जागतिकीकरण वास्तव व दाहकता

प्रा. विक्रांत कृष्णराव मेश्राम

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख श्रीमती वत्सलाबाई नाईक महिला महाविद्यालय पुसद, जिल्हा यवतमाळ, महाराष्ट्र

ई-मेल vikrantmeshram1976@gmail.com Mobile: ८७८८७११४८४

प्रस्तावना :

जागतिकीकरणाचा सर्वात आधी जो बळी गेला तो म्हणजे या देशातील शेतकरी गिरणीतील कामगार फूटपातावर लहान छंदे करणारे व उद्याची सुंदर स्वप्ने मेंदूत घेऊन गर्द काळोखात झोपलेला लहान लहान दुकाने हे तर आज अदृश्य झाली आहेत आणि जगातील जे काही छोटी छोटी व्यवसाय आहेत आणि ती करणारे व्यक्ती अशा सर्व व्यक्तींना व व्यवसायांना मोठ्या व्यवसायाने अर्थात जागतिक करणारे गिळंकृत केले आहे

जागतिकी करण म्हणजे एक आभाळ भव्य अजगर त्याही पुढे जाऊन एक प्रकारचा डायनासोर ॲनाकोंडा जो आपली भूक मिटवण्यासाठी लहान लहान जीव जंतूंना भक्ष करतो आपल्या भुकेचा शिकार बनवतो जागतिकीकरणात या देशातील कामगार शेतकरी गिरणी कामगार शेतमजूर कोरडवाहू शेतकरी कमी जमीन असलेले शेतकरी हमाल रस्त्याच्या कडेला बसून आपली उदरनिर्वाहाची साधने विकणारे आपल्या व आपल्या कुटुंबाचे उद्याचे दिवस सुंदर करण्यासाठी पोट तिडकीने संपूर्ण आयुष्य पणाला लावणारे माणसांना वाहून नेणारा

राबणारा रिक्षा चालक असेल लोड गाडीवर भाजी विक्रेता दूध विक्रेता असेल अशा लहान लहान व्यवसायातून उदरनिर्वाह करणारे धंदेवाईक आज जवळपास संपण्याचा जमा झाली आहेत सर्वसामान्य माणसांचे संपूर्ण आय्ष्यात कमानीचा बदल झाला त्याबद्दलचे वास्तव व दहा चित्र जगातल्या सर्वच साहित्यातून प्रस्फोटीत झाले आहेत होत आहेत जगातील सर्वच साहित्य प्रवाहात जागतिकीकरणाचा त्यांच्या लेखणीवर प्रभाव दिसून येतो जगात व समाजात जे काही च्कीचं होत आहे त्याला डोळसपणे पाहणे व आपल्या लेखणीच्या माध्यमातून त्याच्यावर आवाज उचलणे व सर्वसामान्य माणसं या देशांमध्ये तसे व्यवस्थित जीवन जातील यासाठी लेखकांची फार मोठी जबाबदारी आहे हे जबाबदारी इतर साहित्यांबरोबरच वैदर्भीय आंबेडकरी कवींनी आपल्या कवितेच्या माध्यमात्न जागतिकीकरणाची प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ वास्तव व दाहकता आपल्या कवितेतून अधोरेखित केले आहेत करीत आहेत यामध्ये यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातीलडॉक्टर महेंद्र भवरे आनंद गायकवाड लक्ष्मीकांत घुमे अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील सुदाम सोनवणे पुष्पाताई बोरकर मायाताई वासनिक नागपुर जिल्ह्यातील महेंद्र गायकवाड युवराज सोनटक्के अकोला जिल्ह्यातील अशोक इंगळे चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्यातील डॉक्टर विद्याधर बनसोड गोंदिया जिल्ह्यातील युवराज गंगाराम भंडारा जिल्हयातील स्रेश खोब्रागडे आणि वाशिम जिल्हयातील सर्जेराव चव्हाण या विदर्भातील काही निवडक आंबेडकरी कवींच्या कवितेतून जागतिकीकरणाचा सर्वसामान्य माणसावर जो कमालीचा परिणाम झाला त्याचा वास्तव 10 चित्र त्यांनी आपल्या कवितेतून रेखाटले आहे अभिव्यक्त केले आहे या जागतिकी करणांमध्ये सर्वसामान्य माणूस हा कसा स्रक्षित राहील व त्याच्यावर होणारे त्याला नकळत असणारे असे सर्व हल्ले कसे झोपवता येईल यासाठी वैदर्भीय आंबेडकरी कवींच्या कवितेत्न वास्तव चित्र रेखाटण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहे.

जागतिकीकरणाचा प्रारंभ :

जागतिकीकरणाची प्रक्रिया भारतामध्ये सर्वसाधारण 1990 झाली डॉक्टर आनंद तेलत्ंबडे स्रू म्हणण्यान्सार"भारताने नऊ उदारमतवादी धोरणाचा औपचारिक अवलंब ज्लै 1991 मध्ये केला असला तरी त्याची सुरुवात ही 1980 च्या मध्यातच झाली" सातव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत या प्रक्रियेचा स्पष्ट प्रभाव अभावग्रस्त शोषित वंचित उपेक्षित जमाती यांच्यावर पडला वाढती बेरोजगारी भूकमारी गरीबीने प्रचंड प्रमाणात उच्चांक काढला अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ अमर्त्य सेन यांनी देखील अशाच प्रकारची शंका उपस्थित केली आहे ते म्हणतात," जगात नेत्रदीपक श्रीमंती आहे ;आणि चिंताजनक दारिद्यही आहे" समकालीन जीवनात अभूतपूर्व अशी संपन्नता आहे आणि आज संसाधने ज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञान यावर जो अधिकार आपण गृहीत धरतो त्याची कल्पना करणे सुद्धा आपल्या पूर्वजांना शक्य झाले नसते

जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेच्या समस्येत्न या देशातील सर्व सामान्य माणसांची मुक्तता कशी होईल हा विचार इतर साहित्यांबरोबरच निवडक संदर्भात काही वैदर्भीय आंबेडकरी कवींनी आपल्या कवितेत्न प्रभावीपणे मांडला आहे आंबेडकरी साहित्याची प्रेरणा डॉक्टर बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आहेत हे सर्वश्रुतच आहे डॉक्टर बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी १४ ऑक्टोबर 1956 नागपूर येथे अस्पृश्य वंचित शोषित समूहांना बुद्ध धम्माची दीक्षा देऊन माणूस म्हणून मान्यता प्राप्त करून दिली त्याहीपूर्वी मनुस्मृती दहन 14 तळ्याचा सत्याग्रह अभावग्रस्त समूहाने मानवी मूल्याची जाणीव करून देणे आंबेडकर साहित्य आणि देव ईश्वर धर्मा परमेश्वर आत्मा परमात्मा अंधश्रद्धा चर्मकार पारंपरिक रूढी परंपरा विज्ञानवादी दृष्टिकोनातून नाकारणे आणि मानवाच्या सर्वांगीण उन्नतीचे मार्ग शोधले दूसरीकडे जागतिकीकरणात धर्मांध शक्ती मोठ्या प्रमाणावर सर्वसामान्य समूहाचे मानवी मूल्य उध्वस्त करताना दिसत आहे कर्मकांड अंधश्रद्धा रूढी परंपरा यातून आजही बंदिस्त आहे हे बंदिस्त माणसाची मुक्तता झाली पाहिजे तो ही विज्ञानवादी झाला पाहिजे जे शाश्वत आहे ते त्याला कळले पाहिजे हा विचार जागतिक साहित्य बरोबर वैदर्भीय आंबेडकरी कवींनी देखील आपल्या कवितेतून प्रकल्पने मांडलेला आहे यासाठी प्रबोधनाच्या माध्यमातून व विचाराच्या माध्यमातून आंबेडकरी कविता आपली भूमिका निष्ठेने पार पाडत आहे साध्या सोप्या भाषेत जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे अर्थव्यवस्थेला मुक्त संचार करून देणे व जो याच्या आड येईल त्याला संपवणे ह्या संपविण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत माणसाची अस्तित्व सिद्ध करण्यासाठी आंबेडकरी कविता कटिबद्ध आहे.

जागतिकीकरणाची व्याख्या :

आंबेडकरी तत्त्वचिंतक उत्तम कांबळे, "वैश्विकीकरण म्हणजे दुसरे तिसरे काही नाही, तर समाजातल्या बहुसंख्य वर्गांचा दमछाक करण्यासाठी मांडलेला नवाखेळ, नवे षड्यंत्र आहे".

आंबेडकरी भाष्यकार का तत्त्वचिंतक प्रा. सतेश्वर मोरे चिंतनाच्या पातळीवर भाष्य करताना, अभिव्यक्त होतात," ग्लोबलायझेशन हा केवळ वैश्विक बाजारपेठेचा विषय नाही. तर मानवी जाणवेच्या कक्षेला आणि त्यातून उभ्या होणाऱ्या सांस्कृतिक विषयाला आपल्या कवेत घेऊन, मानवी विश्वाचे विघटन करणाऱ्या एका सुनियोजित भांडवली युगाचा षडयंत्राचा हा विषय आहे. या युगाने मानवी समूहाच्या एका वर्गाला सगळी सुबत्ता दिली, संवादाची वेगवेगळी साधने दिले, बाजारात त्यांची कृत्रिम ऐपत निर्माण केली. त्याला हवा असलेला भ्रामक सामाजिक दर्जा दिला. तो धरून जगाशी

संवाद करू शकतो. जग त्याच्याजवळ आहे, पण या जगातला माणूस मात्र त्यांच्यापासून दूर गेला आहे". (प्रस्तावना वेळेवर येणारे इतर विषय पृष्ठ क्रमांक 23) आंबेडकरी समीक्षक डॉ. अशोक पळवेकर "जागतिक पातळीवर महासत्तांनी त्यांच्या देशातील लोकांना अतिशय जीवनमान जगता यावे यासाठी इतरांच्या शोषणावर आधारित असलेली ही यंत्रणा जाणीवपूर्वक निर्माण केली आहे"

या देशातील तमाम अभावग्रस्त माणसांना समूहांना या जागितकीकरणाच्या विळख्यातून कसे बाहेर काढता येईल, याची जाणीवपूर्वक नोंद आंबेडकरवादी कवी, साहित्यिक, लेखक यांनी घेतली आहे .आणि या साहित्यातून वंचित, उपेक्षितवर्ग जागितकीकरणाच्या जाळ्यातून तो बाहेर पडला पाहिजे. नाहीतर संपूर्ण जाळीसिहत त्याने उंच आकाशात भरारी घेतली पाहिजे. इतकी ताकद त्याच्यात निर्माण करण्याची जाणीव आंबेडकरवादी कवितेने स्वीकारली आहे. त्यातल्या त्यात वैदर्भीय आंबेडकरवादी कवींच्या कवितेमधून देखील ही जाणीव प्रस्फूटीत होताना दिसते आहे. माणूस जिवंत आहे, म्हणजे नेमके काय आहे, त्याचे जिवंतपणाची व्याख्या नेमकी काय आहे, तो कशासाठी जगतो, तो सकाळी कशासाठी उठतो.

जाणीव :

आपल्या देशामध्ये जागतिकीकरणाला सुरुवात १९९० पासून सुरू झाले. आणि जवळजवळ दोन दशके जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे काय हे समजून घेण्यासाठी किंवा समजण्यासाठी कोणतेही पर्याय नव्हते. पण जेव्हा या जागतिकीकरणाचा दुष्प्रभाव पडायला सुरुवात झाली. तेव्हा हळूहळू या देशातील अभावग्रस्त समूहांना लक्षात आले. त्यांना जागतिकीकरणाची जाणीव झाली. आणि या जागतिकीकरणांमध्ये आपण नाडल्या जात आहोत ही जाणीव प्रथम त्यांच्या लक्षात आंबेडकरवादी कवितेच्या माध्यमातून लक्षात आली. जागतिकीकरणाच्या पूर्वी या देशातील वंचित, उपेक्षित ,अभावग्रस्त माणसाचे खिशात जितके पैसे असायचे त्या पैशाचे नियोजन असायचे, पण आता एटीएम, क्रेडिट कार्ड उपलब्ध करून दिल्यामुळे त्यांच्या खिशातले पैसे त्यांची इच्छा नसतानाही कसे संपून जातात, हे त्यांच्या लक्षात येत नाही. या जागतिकीकरणाने सर्वसामान्य माणसाला सर्वत्र बाजूने नाढवले आहे. कवी आनंद गायकवाड यांच्या 'इस्तो' कवितासंग्रहातून....

सतीत्वाचे मठं उभे झाले मठामधून नेते आले नेते नेते एक झाले राजाकडे सारे गेले. राजा म्हणे करार करा जग सारे बाजार करा बाजाराचा शेजार झाला शेजार पाजार बेजार झाला. कंपनीची दवाई खेडोपाडी बाजारात सरकारचा जावई कंपनीच्या विजारात, कंपनीने जगाचे एक मोट्टे खेडे केले कारपासून बारची खेड्यामध्ये जत्रा आली जत्रा में कचरा बिठाया प्लास्टिक मे आया पानी द्निया भई कंपनी डॉलर की मनमानी. डॉलर जाते कॉलर येते कवड्या येते कलर जाते सेझ खाई नांगराची उमेद

नगरं जाळणाऱ्या इंद्राचा हा नवा वेद. नगर महानगर शहर ग्राम देशाचे झाले नंदिग्राम, कंपनीचे आलू कांदे कंपनीचा भाजीपाला

(कविता: नमो तस्सं जस्सं होईल तस्सं, पृ.१५)

कविता: शिवाजी

सरकार.

हे आर्ट ऑफ लिव्हिंग कोणत्या धोतरातून घुसवायचं कोणत्या खिशातून बाहेर काढायचं कोणत्या चॅनेलवर दिसेल आमच्या सुखाची सहारा सिटी इज्जतीचं कार्ड मशीनमध्ये घातलं की बाहेर पडतात वेदना (पृ.२६)

कविता: ब्राहमण

एका सिलीकॉन व्हॅलीत एक गरीब ब्राहमण रहात होता कॉम्प्युटरवर भविष्य सांगायचा, वेदाची विज्ञानाशी सांगड घालून महायज्ञानाचे नियोजन करायचा!

(पृ. ७)

कवी : अशोक इंगळे, आयडेंटिटीचे ब्रॅंडेड युद्ध हे कविता संग्रह १९ फेब्रुवारी २०२२ ला प्रकाशित झाले या कवितासंग्रहाच्या माध्यमातून कवी अशोक इंगळे यांनी जागतिकीकरणाच्या संदर्भात अजून मी थांबलो नाही, पुन्हा पुन्हा अणूरेणुचा शोध घेत,ई-कागदावरची कविता एक आयडिया,तुझ्या स्वागतासाठी, जागतिकीकरणाची दशसूत्री,येथून पुढे,रमाई,लढण्याचा मार्ग, गावाच्या इंस्टंट प्रगतीसाठी...

तूर्तास, अजून मी थांबलो नाही अजून आटले नाहीत माझ्या पायाखालचे खोल खोल झरे थकल्या नाहीत माझ्या रक्ताळलेल्या पाऊलवाटा त्टली नाही बेंबीपासून शब्दांची नाळ मला प्रदीप्त करायचा आहे ग्लोबलायझेशन काळ. (पृ.२३) हे मज्राच्या रक्तावर फ्गलेले बिल्डरचे पोट हे ब्रोकर्स खातात मलाई कोफ्ता हे कमिशनवर उघडणारे मेडिकल स्टोअर्स हे डॉक्टरांच्या व्हिजिटसाठी ताटकळलेले एम. आर दात खातात वेटिंग लिस्टवरील पेशंटवर या पाचशे केबल वाहिन्या वाहून येतात नग्न संवेदना आजच्या ग्लोबलव्हिलेजमध्ये. (पृ.२७) महासत्तेच्या स्पर्धेत धावण्यासाठी गावाने पकडलाय वेग

> कालीपिलीचा. म्हणून

गावाच्या उत्थानाचा आलेख झळकतो डिजिटल पोस्टर्सच्या होल्डिंगवर . आता, गाव कुठलेही एका पक्षात नाही (पृ. ५९)

जगातील परिवर्तनवादी दीपस्तंभाना

वैश्विक खेड्यातील नव्या माणसांना. (पृ. ६४)
रमाई तू बाबासाहेबांच्या महासंगणकाचा माऊस
जिने पचवला मृत्यूचा पाऊस
नि अजरामर ठरली
'थॉट्स ऑन पाकिस्तान 'च्या
अर्पण पत्रिकेत.
रमाई तू ग्लोबल युगाच्या साच्यात
न बसणारी
पत्नी धर्म आड न आणता
दुःखाचा उजेड करून हसणारी.

(पृ. ९१)

जाणीव
आंबेडकरी विचारांचे क्षेपणास्त्र घेऊन
मी सहज फिरतो आहे
या व्यवस्थेवर प्रहार करण्यासाठी.
(कवितासंग्रह :युद्धपक्षी ,कविता: जाणीव पृष्ठ दोन)
या दुनियेत

कबीरा, तुझे 'दोहे' गळ्यात अडकवून शहरभर हिंडावे असे दिवस उरले नाहीत ज्योतिबा, तुमचे 'अखंड' गळाभरून गुणगुणावेत असेही दिवस आता उरले नाहीत यार तुकाराम, तुझ्या 'अभंगाचा' तर हल्ली फक्त धंदा म्हणून कीर्तनासाठी उपयोग केला जातो खरं तर इथे तुमच्या नावाने 'सत्यप्रबोधन' होतांना दिसतच नाही फक्त त्मच्या नावाने येथे सर्वत्र हवशे, नवशे आणि गवश्यांचीच जत्रा भरताना दिसते एकंदरीत कुठेच हिरवळ दिसत नाही.

(युद्धपक्षी, कविता: या दुनियेत, पृष्ठ सात)

कवी विद्याधर बनसोडे यांनी' इवान',' वर्तमानाचा सातबारा',' सूर्याला दिवस जातात तेव्हा', 'प्रश्न पाणी बदलण्याचा आहे', 'फिनिक्स पक्षांच्या कविता' या कवितासंग्रहाच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी जागतिकीकरणात आंबेडकरवादी कवितेवर झालेला परिणाम अभिव्यक्त केला आहे.

'इवान' या कवितासंग्रहातून....

हे माझ्यापुदून धावत जाणारे नवे शतक माणसांच्या खांद्यावर जुन्या प्रश्नांचे ओझे

त्यात

मशीन सारखी धावत जाणारी माणसे उरफुटेस्तोवर धावत जाण्याची स्पर्धा अर्धा रोबोट; माणूस अर्धा या शतकाने माझ्या ओंजळीत दिलेले प्रश्नायन माझ्या भोवती प्रश्न.. प्रश्न. प्रश्न मी करत बसतो पोस्टमार्टम

(पृ. १०)

जग एक खेडं झालंय ते म्हणतात त्यांच्या ग्लोबल व्हिलेजमध्ये आता माणसं भेटतात बिनपाण्याच्या नळासारखे

या प्रश्नांचे

कपड्याच्या दुकानातल्या सूटबुटातल्या पुतळ्यांसारखे सुंदर देखणे चकचकीत सुशिक्षित ई-मेल फिमेलच्या भाषेत बोलणारी

(년. 33)

वर्तमानाचा सातबारा या कवितासंग्रहातून शिकले पोरं वाचत असतात पानठेल्यावरच्या पेपरच्या जाहिराती पेपरमध्ये जाहिरातींचे पीक यावे पण सन्मानाने जगण्याचे दरवाजे बंद व्हावे जिथे राबणाऱ्या बापाने तरुण पोराच्या प्रेताला खांदा द्यावे.

(দূ. ६७)

इतक्यात माणसांची उंची फार कमी झाली यार माणूस आता रोबोट होतोय् गाड्यांच्या धुरांड्यात माणूस आता धूर होतोय्....

(कवितासंग्रह : सूर्याला दिवस जातात तेव्हा, कविता: शरण, पृ. ४४)
मेली तर ही खुशाल मरू द्या खुरटी झुडपे,
उंच, देखणी झाडे जगली म्हणजे झाले...
मेली तर ही खुशाल भरू द्या मुंग्या, झुरळे
कळसावरती कळस चढू द्या म्हणजे झाले!

(कवितासंग्रह : प्रश्न पाणी बदलण्याचा आहे, कविता: खेळ, पृष्ठ नऊ)

कवी सुरेश खोब्रागडे यांच्या वेळेवर येणारे इतर विषय या कवितासंग्रहाच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी जागतिकीकरणाचा आंबेडकरवादी कवितेवर झालेला परिणाम अभिव्यक्त केले आहे. यामध्ये गावभर ध्के पसरले आहे, आताशा मी खूप दूर गेलोय, डेंजर झोन, वेळेवर येणारे इतर विषय, एखाद्या बेवारस कुञ्यांच्या केकटण्याशिवाय, हे माझ्या पुरातन सखे, हे माझ्या प्रिय ग्लोबल देशा, एम्प्रेस मिल ते एम्प्रेस मॉल ,माणूस डस्टबिन का होऊ पाहतो...

> आताशा कुणीच कुणाला स्पष्ट दिसत नाहीत. गाव फार धुक्यात हरवलाय तो गजबज, तो सुखाचा गोंधळ तो साराच समूहातला आकांत हे ...हे सारे आता संपल्यात जमा झालेत.

स्मशान शांतता, भयान काळोख, मायेचा दुरावा याशिवाय फारसं काही उरलं नाही गावात.

> ग्लोबलायझेशनच्या या दुनियेत माझ्या गावातील माणूस माझ्यापासून फार दूर गेलाय आणि माझी सावलीसुद्धा!

> > (पृ. ४४)

आता कुणाच्या भाकरीच्या तुकड्यावर कुणाची चटणी आता सवयच झाली जणू तुकड्यावर जगण्याची तुकड्यावर मरण्याची गयोबलायझेसनच्या काळात सारे देश आज जवळ आलेत

(पृ. ३६)

या ग्लोबल युगात हरवत चाललेह सारं भ्रमणध्वनी ,फेसब्क ,व्हाट्स ॲप, व्हिडिओ कॉन्फरसिंग, मेसेजेस इत्यादी इत्यादी कितीतरी संवादाची साधनं आजूबाजूला तरीही मी खूप दूर गेलोय आपल्याछ माणसांपासून इंटरनेटवर सर्च करतोय माझी माणसं, माझा गाव पण हतबल होऊन थकतात माझे डोळे

(पृ. ५३)

एखाद्या बेवारस कुञ्याच्या केकाटण्याशिवाय आज कुणीच नाही चौकात गाव कधी जागतिकतेच्या आगीत भस्म झालाय

काहीच कळले नाही.

(पृ. ५०)

'मील' आणि 'मॉल' यांच्यातील काना,मात्रा,वेलांटीचा सहसंबंध आमच्या देशात

भांडवलदारांच्या संदर्भात बोललं तरी कर्प्यु लागतो नि मोर्चात मजुरांना नाहक बळी जावं लागतं . गांधारीने डोळ्यांवर पट्टी बांधली होती म्हणे! गांधीजींच्या बंदराचं काय झालं साऱ्या दुनियेला माहितेय.

मार्क्स,

जीव गेला तरी बेहतर मी माझा चेहरा झाकू शकत नाही! (पृ. १०२)

मेली तर ही खुशाल मरू द्या खुरटी झुडपे उंच, देखणी झाडे जगली म्हणजे झाले.... मेली तर ही खुशल मरू द्या मुंग्या, झुरळे कळसावरती कळस चढू द्या म्हणजे झाले !

(कवितासंग्रह: प्रश्न पाणी बदलण्याचा आहे, कविता: खेळ, पृष्ठ ९)

चला धरा कुदळ, फावडे आणि करुणेची माती काय हे जग असेच फाटलेले राहणार आहे...? प्रत्येक भूकंपानंतर जुळत असतं मातीचं काळीज माणूस म्हणून ही भूमी सर्वांना पुरेल की नाही ...? (कवितासंग्रह : प्रश्न पाणी बदलण्याचा आहे, कविता : डीवायडींग लाईन पृ. १९)

कवी युवराज सोनटक्के जागतिकीकरणाच्या संदर्भात त्यांच्या प्रश्नांची मातृभाषा या कविता संग्रहातून अभिव्यक्त होतात.

एकीकडे बाजार - शानशौकत लुटणारी मदांध माया दुसरीकडे दुःखप्रद संकटे झेलणारी दुबळी दुनिया

बाजारवादाने निरागस निष्ठावान भोगती नैतिक पतन जाहीर लिलावात विकली जाते इमानदारीचे तन - मन विदेशी साम्राज्यवादाने बहाल केलेल्या

> या गुळगुळीत 'बाजार' शब्दावरून घरंगळत गेलो आम्ही अनेकदा सौंदर्यबोधाला आमुच्या बाजारवाद करतो कुत्सित घह क्षमतामुलक मुळांना छाटून करतो सीमित.

(पृ. ४४)

मी उभा एकाएकी वैश्विक समाजाचे दृश्य बघत पहाटे- पहाटे खात्या-पित्या घरचे
अनेक संभ्रमित चेहरे
पार्क -उद्यान- खेळाच्या मैदानाकडे
धावणाऱ्या रस्त्यांवरून फिरणारे
मांजराने पाठलाग करणाऱ्या उंदरांसारखे
स्साट काही धावणारे .

उच्च रक्तदाब, मधुमेह ,कोलेस्ट्रॉल आधी व्याधींनी ग्रासलेले बाजारवादाच्या विष-दंशांनी आणि त्रासलेले. (पृ. ४२)

कवी महेंद्र गायकवाड यांच्या काजव्यांच्या खांद्यावर संगिनी पोलीस ठेवलेली माणसे अस्तित्व गमावलेली माणसे जगणे असहय झाले या कवितासंग्रहाच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी जागतिकीकरणाचा अवैध घेतलेला आहे त्यापैकी त्यांच्या ताजव्यांच्या खांद्यावर संगीत या कवितासंग्रहातून

> अन्नासाठी धडपडणारी माणसे , माण्सकीचे अस्तित्व शोधताशोधता लचके तोडून खांढऱ्या खाताहेत म्हणून शिलालेख कोरलेल्या इतिहासाचे अन हया जगाचे काय होईल? हिजड्याच्या तालमृदंगावर म्न्नीबाईच्या कोट्यावर नाचताना मानाचा म्जरा घ्यावा लागेल तेव्हा देशीविदेशी विषारी नाग संगिनी रोख्न ओथंबलेल्या स्तनाशी चाळे करतील आणि घटाघटा दुध पितील हा दिवस दूर नाही! (पृष्ठ क्रमांक आठ) क्रांतीनंतर प्रत्येकाने नि:श्वास टाकला. आता सर्व बदल आपल्या अपेक्षेप्रमाणे

आणि लोकशाहीच्या एक मत, एक मूल्यप्रमाणे-नव्या आशा शाबूत.

पण सत्तेसाठी हपापलेल्यांनी एवढेच औचित्य साधले अन् माणसाला बोन्साय करून टाकले.

त्याचे काय?

(पृ. १४)

गारुड्याने

सर्प मंगुसाची लढाई सुरू होतहे असे क्षणोक्षणी आमीष दाखवून, टोपलीतील सर्पाला गायब केले.

आणि आता गारुडी गावातील माणसांना गायब करताहेत.

(पृ. २२)

जागतिकीकरणामुळे खाजगीकरण झाले. आणि रोजगाराचे पेटंट घेतले.

डंकेल!

त्झा इरादा नेक नाही.

त्यामुळे मी छिन्नी ,हातोडा घेऊन फिरतोय.

(पृ. २५)

धर्म पेरत रहा

या मातीत -

मूलतत्त्ववाद उगवेल स्गीच्या दिवसांत

कणसातल्या दाण्याप्रमाणे

टिपता येईल माणसाला.

(कवितासंग्रह :ओलीस ठेवलेली माणसे, कविता : धर्माच्या, पृष्ठ २२)

जगणे असाय झाले या कवितासंग्रहातून जागतिकीकरणावर भाष्य करणाऱ्या कविता आहेत त्यामध्ये पृथ्वी ,लोकहो, षडयंत्र ,आरपार ,शोषक, पुनर्वसन, मानसिकता, स्वप्ने ,शहर इत्यादी

सावकारी पाशाने करीताहेत शेतकरी आत्महत्या ठेकेदार ठिय्यावर लावतो कष्टकऱ्यांची बोली स्वच्छानिवृत्तीची लटकताहे तलवार जागतिकीकरणाचा नवा वार कामगार कमी करा रोबो भरा ,

(पृ. ९)

...युग संपले. नवे तंत्र -यंत्रयुग आले. माणसांना रिटायर्ड केले.

न्यूटन, तुझ्या गतीच्या सिद्धांताचे काय झाले? (पृ. ११)

जागतिकीकरणाने वेढा दिला माणसाला आदळताहेत दुःखांच्या लाटा यातनेच्या वाटा कशा दिसतात ? पिकासो,

ही विहंग दृश्य कॅनव्हासवर काढशील ना! (पृ. १२)

मॉडेल मिलच्या जागेवर भांडवलदाराने पायाभरणी केली आणि पुन्हा एकदा मील मजुराचा बळी गेला मॉल संस्कृती
लुटताहे गि-हाइकाला
फ्री गिफ्टची लालच देऊन
ओढताहे बाजारवाद
शोषकाचे प्रतिनिधित्व करताहे
प्रत्येक देश पोसताहे
माणसाला निळंकृत करण्यासाठी

(면 .१३)

सुंदर माणसांचे किती क्रूप झाले शहर!

भुकेकंगाल /भिकारी/ कचराकुंडीत अन्न शोधणारी मुले/ हॉटेलतील वेटर इथे ऐतखाऊ/ शोषकांची थिएटर

धर्मांध /जातीयता/ सांप्रदायिकतेची विषारी झरे पाझरली शहरात अन् माणसे कालकथित झालीत

सौंदर्यकरण/ चौकांचे/ नामकरण/ अनावरणासाठी उत्सुक झाले पुतळे उपोषण/ मूक मोर्चा /शोकसभेसाठी कष्टकरी एकत्र जमले शहरात केव्हाही क्रांती होऊ शकते.

(पृ. ५२)

अस्तित्व गमावलेली माणसे या कवितासंग्रहातून जागतिकीकरणाचा वेध घेताना काही कविता जागतिकीकरण, मजूर, नायक, निषेध, बदल, बंड

आपण परिस्थितीनुसार

उसवलेले कपडे शिवून अंग झाकतो

ते रॅम्पवर चालतात

निर्लज्जपणे अंगप्रदर्शन करीत, त्यांचे काय?

(कवितासंग्रह: अस्तित्व गमावलेली माणसे, कविता: पृ. ७०)

संदर्भ :

- सेन अमर्त्य : अस्मिता आणि हिंसाचार नियतीविषयी भ्रम पेंग्विन बुक्स, नवी दिल्ली, २००९ पृष्ठ क्रमांक २३.
- २. तेलतुंबडे आनंद :जागतिकीकरण आणि समाजवादाचे भवितव्य, ऊर्जा श्रमिक मुखपत्र स्मरणिका, २००७ पृष्ठ क्रमांक २३१.
- कांबळे उत्तम :जागतिकीकरण आणि दलितांचे प्रश्न ,ऊर्जा श्रमिक मुखपत्र स्मरणिका २००० पृष्ठ क्रमांक १५.
- पळवेकर अशोक :जागतिकीकरण: साहित्य समाज आणि सांस्कृतिक पर्यावरण, ऊर्जा श्रमिक मुखपत्र स्मरणिका २००७ पृष्ठ क्रमांक १५३.
- प्बं अशोक :(संपा) भारत का भूमंडलिकरण पृष्ठ क्र.२१.
- धोरात सुखदेव :दलित निरंतर, विषमता आणि दारिद्र्य,सुगावा प्रकाशन, सदाशिव पेठ, पुणे २००७ पृष्ठ क्र.२२४.
- ७. काळे अरुण :नंतर आलेले लोक ,लोकवाङ्मयगृह ,म्ंबई २००६.
- ८. भवरे महेंद्र: महासत्तेचे पीडादान, म्ंबई २००५ मनोगत.
- ९. कांबळे उत्तम: जागतिकीकरणात माझी कविता, सुगावा प्रकाशन पुणे २००६ पृष्ठ क्र ९.
- १०. कांबळे उत्तम :(संपा)जागतिकीकरणात मराठी कविता, परचुरे प्रकाशन मुंबई २००९ पृष्ठ क्र ४१.
- भवरे महेंद्र: मराठी कवितेचे नव्या दिशा, प्रकाशक लोक वाङ्मय गृह मुंबई.
- १२. मोरे सतेश्वर: प्रस्तावना, कवितासंग्रह,वेळेवर येणारे इतर विषय, पृष्ठ क्रमांक २३.

- १३. कांबळे उत्तम :आंबेडकर साहित्य, व्दारा.विक्रांत कृष्णराव मेश्राम,प्रकाशक आशय: आंबेडकरी साहित्य, संस्कृती व संवर्धन मंच ,बडनेरा अमरावती.
- १४. मोरे सतेश्वर : अध्यक्ष भाषण : तिसरे आंबेडकरी युवा साहित्य संमेलन वर्धा, पृष्ठ क्र. ५.
- १७. बनसोड मंगेश: अध्यक्षीय भाषण: सातवे आंबेडकर युवा साहित्य संमेलन यवतमाळ,
- १८. कांबळे उत्तम :जागतिकीकरण आणि दलितांचे प्रश्न, १५ सप्टेंबर २००२, सुगावा प्रकाशन, पुणे.
- १९. पिंपळापुरे केतन: अध्यक्षीय भाषण: आंबेडकर विद्यार्थी साहित्य संमेलन अमरावती, २००८.
- २०. पाटील म.सूः दलित कविता व दलित साहित्याचे सौंदर्यशास्त्र, पद्मगंधा प्रकाशन प्णे प्रथम आवृत्ती २०१०.
- २१. इंगळे डॉ. अशोक: नव्वदोत्तर आंबेडकरी कवितेची मीमांसा, शब्दालय प्रकाशन श्रीरामपूर.
- २२. पाटील डॉ.विलास:नामांतर संघर्ष गाथा, सुधीर प्रकाशन वर्धा, १४ एप्रिल २०२४.
- २३. मस्के डॉ. बी .आर.: विदर्भातील दलित चळवळीचा इतिहास, नभप्रकाशन अमरावती १४ एप्रिल २०१२.
- २४. ढाले राजा : दलिते पँथरची संस्थापना :वस्तुस्थिती आणि विपर्यास, प्रकाशक: फुले- आंबेडकर विचार प्रसार केंद्र पुणे, ६ डिसेंबर २०२२.
- २५. जाधव. रा.ग.: साठोत्तरी मराठी कविता व कवी ,साकेत प्रकाशन औरंगाबाद.
- २६. भवरे .डॉ. महेंद्र :दलित कवितेतील नवे प्रवाह, शब्दालय प्रकाशन ,श्रीरामपूर.

- २७. खंडेराव हरीश : आंबेडकरी चळवळ आणि साहित्य सांस्कृतीक इतिहास, खंड १, प्रज्ञा प्रकाशन उल्हासनगर जिल्हा. ठाणे २०१२.
- २८. वानखंडे डॉ. कैलास :दलित कवितेची निर्मिती प्रक्रिया, स्वरूप प्रकाशन औरंगाबाद, १४ जानेवारी २०१९.
- २९. नागदिवे रोहन:स्थितीचा ओला कोलाज, यथार्थ प्रकाशन बडनेरा -अमरावती,३१ मार्च २००७.
- ३०. थोरात डॉ. आशाताई : अध्यक्षीय भाषण ग्रामीण आंबेडकर साहित्य संमेलन, दि.२,३फेब्रुवारी २०१९, अंजनगाव बारी, जिल्हा .अमरावती.
- ३१. गायकवाड आनंद : अध्यक्षीय भाषण राज्यस्तरीय आंबेडकरी साहित्य संमेलन उमरखेड, यवतमाळ
- 3२. कांबळे डॉ. ऋषिकेश :दलित कविता आणि अमेरिकन ब्लॅक पोएट्टी ,गोदा प्रकाशन औरंगाबाद.
- ३३. कांबळे उत्तम: अध्यक्षीय भाषण तेरावे कामगार साहित्य संमेलन. दिनांक २० व २२जानेवारी २००६ अमरावती.
- ३४. शेंडे डॉ. वसंत : अध्यक्षीय भाषण आंबेडकर साहित्य संमेलन .दिनांक २६ एप्रिल २०१९ अकोला.
- ३५. खोब्रागडे प्रा. दीपककुमार : अध्यक्षीय भाषण पिहले अखिल भारतीय आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य संमेलन चिम्र्र, जिल्हा चंद्रप्र.
- ३६. मनोहर डॉ.यशवंत :दलित साहित्याचे नामांतर आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य, युगसाक्षी प्रकाशन नागप्र, ६डिसेंबर २००५.
- ३७. अहिरे डॉ. प्रतिभा : अध्यक्षीय भाषण पाचवे आंबेडकरी युवा साहित्य संमेलन अकोला. दिनांक २०२१ एप्रिल २०१३.

- 3८. अजमेरा सूर्यकांता ,उपर्वट विनोद (संपा), जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी भाषा, अथर्व पब्लिकेशन, धुळे २०११.
- ३९. गायकवाड शरद, शिंदे सुनील (संपा), जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी साहित्य, स्नेहवर्धन प्रकाशन, पुणे २००९.
- ४०. पंडित नलिनी : जागतिकीकरण आणि भारत, लोक वाङ्मय गृह, मुंबई २००४.
- ४१. भागवत विष्णू :जागतिकीकरण नवीन गुलामगिरी, समता प्रकाशन नागपूर, तृतीय आवृत्ती २००७.
- ४२. शोभणे रवींद्र (संपा), जागतीकरण समाज आणि मराठी साहित्य, विजय प्रकाशन, नागपूर, प्रथम आवृत्ती २०१२.



लोकसाहित्य व वर्तमान समाज

डॉ. रवींद्र डाखोरे मराठी विभाग प्रमुख गो.सी. टोंपे कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय चांदूर बाजार, जि. अमरावती, महाराष्ट्र

सारांश

लोकसाहित्य ही परंपरागत जीवनशैलीचा अविष्कार होय. ययातील विचार, कला, प्रथा, समजुती, कथा, गीते, नाट्य हे पारंपरिक लोकजीवनाचा सांस्कृतिक वारसा होय. या बाबी लोकिशिक्षणाच्या बाबी होत्या असे म्हटल्यास चुकीचे ठरणार नाही. परंतु या नवयुगात, आधुनिकीकरण वाढले माणसाने जुने सोडून नव्याचा स्वीकार करण्यास प्रारंभ केला. यातून जुन्यातील चांगले लुप्त होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहे. नव्याचा स्वीकार करताना जुन्याचेही भान ठेवणे गरजेचे असते परंतु तसे घडले नाही. लोकसाहित्यातील बाबींच वर्तमान काळातील महत्व शोधून त्यांची उपयुक्तता लक्षात घेणे गरजेचे आहे. लोककथा, लोकगीते, लोकनाट्य या बाबी मनोरंजातून मूल्य शिक्षण देण्यास समर्थ आहे. परंतु या आधुनिक काळात त्यया लुप्त होत आहे. नवीन पिढीपर्यंत हा ठेवा पोहचला नाही किंवा आलेल्यया नवनवीन भौतिक सुविधांसमोर या पारंपरिक बाबी टिकाव धरू शकल्या नाहीत असे म्हणावे लागते. परंतु या बाबींचा वापर करून वर्तमान पिढीपुढे आदर्श निर्माण करता येईल काय? याचा अभ्यास करणे गरजेचे आहे.

लोककला व लोककलावंत काळाबरोबर लुप्त होत आहे. लोककलेला वाव नसल्यामुळे हे कलावंत आपली कला सोडून मोंलमजुरी करताना दिसतात. हळूहळू या कला लुप्त होत आहे. या कलांना व्यावसायिक रूप देण्याचा प्रयत्न केल्यास या कला व कलावंत यांचे जतन होईल. लोकसाहित्याचा वर्तमानातील वापर शोधून त्यांचे संवर्धन केल्यास लोककला व कलावंत यांना चांगले दिवस येईल यात शंका नाही.

विषय विवेचन

पारंपिक लोकजीवनातील परंपरेने चालत आलेल्या कला, समजुती, वाड्.मय, प्रथा, परंपरा अशा सर्व बार्बीचा समावेश लोकसाहित्यात होतो. या बाबी लोकजीवनाचा प्रवास दर्शवितात. यातील बाबी लोकजीवनाचे राहणीमान, विचार,कला यांचा प्रत्यक्ष पुरावा होय.ग्रामीण, आदिम यांनी आपले लोकसाहित्य परंपरेने टिकवून ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला दिसून येतो. 'डोंगरदऱ्यात आश्रयाने राहणाऱ्या आदिवासींनी आपले सांस्कृतिक वैभव टिकवून ठेवले आहे.त्यांच्या या सांस्कृतिक वैभवाची प्राचीनता त्यांच्या लोकसाहित्यातून दिसून येते" ग्रामीण जीवनातील विचार, कला अशाच पंरपरेने चालत आलेल्या आहे. परंतु आधुनिक जीवनप्रणाली, वाढते शहरीकरण यामुळे या सर्व बाबी हळूहळू मागे पडत आहे. पाश्चात्यिकरणाच्या या काळात लोकजीवनातील समृद्धीकडे मागास म्हणून बिवतले जाते.

लोककथा —

परंपरेने चालत आलेल्या लोककथा मुख्यत्वे धार्मिक आधार घेत समोर आलेल्या दिसतात. मनोरंजनातून मानवी मनाला वळण लावण्याचे कार्य या लोककथा करतात.यातून पारंपरिक लोकसंस्कृती कळते, आपल्या परंपरेचा इतिहास यातून साकार होतो. असत्याचा पराभव, सत्याचा विजय अशा आशयातील कथानक मानवी मनाला वळण लावण्याचे महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करतात. या लोककथा मानवी जीवनातील संस्कृती टिकवून ठेवण्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य करतात. या लोककथा मानवी जीवनातील संस्कृती टिकवून ठेवण्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य करतात. या लोककथातून मानवी सहकार्य, धार्मिक श्रद्धा, मानुसकी, नाते संबंध, पशु पक्षी सहकार्य अशा विविधांगी आशयातून मानवी जीवनाला आदर्श विचार पुरविण्याचे कार्य केलेले दिसते. काळाच्या ओघात या लोककथा लृप्त होत आहे. याचे संकलन फारसे झालेले नाही. आपल्या परंपरेने दिलेला महत्वपूर्ण ठेवा लप्त होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहे.

लोकनाट्य -

पारंपरिक लोकजीवनात लोकनाट्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान होते. मनोरंजन, प्रबोधन, संस्कृती दर्शन अशा विविध प्रयोजनातून लोकनाट्य सादर केले जायचे. कोणतीही लिखित संहिता नसलेले परंतु पारंपरिक ज्ञानाने स्फुरत गेलेले लोकनाट्य हे लोकजीवनाचा उत्तम अविष्कार आहे. यातून मानवी मनाला वळण लावण्याचे कार्य होते. यातील कथानक सत्याचा विजय व असत्याचा पराभव अशा आशयाचे दिसते. लोकनाट्य हे परंपरागत संस्कृतीला, कलेला, भाषेला जीवंत ठेवण्याचे कार्य करते. या आधुनिक युगात नवनवीन प्रसार माध्यमे आली त्यातून ही कला, यातील कलावंत लुप्त होत असलेले दिसतात. लोकशिक्षणाचे हे उत्तम माध्यम आहे. परंतु याकडे झालेले दुर्लक्ष, सरकार दरबारी असलेली अनास्था व नविपढीचा याकडे नसलेला कल यामुळे ही कला लुप्त होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहे.

लोकगीत —

लोकसाहित्यातील सर्वात आवडीचा भाग म्हणजे लोकगीत होय. पुरूषांची लोकगीते, स्त्रियांची लोकगीते, मुलांची बडबडगीते असे याचे प्रकार करता येईल. यात धार्मिक गीते, अगाई गीते, विवाह गीते, उत्सव गीते,असे विविध प्रकार करता येतात.

> यातील गीते हे मानवी मनातील सुप्त भावभावनांना बाहेर काढते. 'शेजी मला पुसे येऊन घडी घडी कथी माहेरची गाडी येणारसे'

सासरी गेलेल्या मुलीच्या मनातील माहेरची ओढ, तिच्या मनातील भावभावना यातून समोर येते. कमीतकमी शब्दांतून जास्तीत जास्त आशय व्यक्त करणारा लोकगीत हा प्रकार होय. काळानुरूप यात बदल होत गेलेला दिसतो. लोकगीतात स्त्रियांच्या जात्यावरील ओव्या प्रसिद्ध आहेत. स्त्रीमनाचा अविष्कार यातून समोर येतो. यातील शब्दांची गुंफण, गेयता श्रोत्याच्या मनाला मोहीत करते. यातील वैचारिकता काळानुरूप स्त्रियांची कौटुंबिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व धार्मिक अवस्था कशी होती याचे सखोल विवेचन करते.

म्हणी, वाक्प्रप्रचार -

कमीत कमी शब्दांतून जास्त आशय व्यक्त करणारा हा लोकपरंपरेच्या अनुभवाचे विश्लेषण करणारा प्रकार होय. यातील विचार हे मानवी जीवनाला मार्गदर्शक ठरणारे आहेत. परंतु वाड्मय प्रकाराच्या या वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण प्रकाराकडे वैचारिकता या दृष्टीने बिघतल्यया गेले नाही, त्याचा अभ्यास केल्या गेला नाही.

लोककला —

पारंपरिक लोकजीवनात अठरा अलुतेदार व बारा बलुतेदार असा गावगाडा पूर्वी होता. प्रत्येकाची स्वतंत्र कला अस्तित्वात होती. परंपरेने ही कला विकसित होत गेलेली दिसते. मानवी हस्तकलेचा तो उत्कृष्ट नमुना होय.

या आधुनिक काळात माणसाकडे आधुनिक सोयी सुविधा आलेल्या आहेत. आधुनिकीकरण, पाश्चात्यिकरण याकडे समाजव्यवस्था आकर्षित होत आहे. या नवीन झगमटामुळे पारंपरिक लोकजीवनातील ज्ञान, कला, विचार मागे पडत आहे. या बाबी संकलनाद्वारे बाकी राहणार असे वाटते, याचा विचार झाला पाहिजे बारा बलुतेदार आणि अठरा अलुतेदारांनी युक्त ग्रामप्रणाली उद्ध्वस्त होत आहे व गावातील कारागीर आपली कला सोडून उदरनिर्वासाठी मोल मजुरी करायला लागला. त्याच्यात असलेल्या कलेला आता किमंत राहली नाही, पोटासाठी तो शहरात येऊन कामगार, मजूर बनला. परंपरेने चालत आलेली कला नष्ट होत आहे. लोकपरंपरा, कला लुप्त होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहे. आपल्या पारंपरिक लोककलादुवारा उदरनिर्वाह करता येईल काय? याचा शोध घेणे गरजेचे आहे. लोकसाहित्यात या सर्व बाबींचा परामर्श येतो. 'लोकसाहित्यामध्ये लोकजीवनाची नानाविध रूपे प्रकटत असली तरी त्यातून अधिकतर कृषीसंस्कृतीचे अविष्कार घडत राहतात आणि ते बोलीभाषा, कलाकौशल्ये, रीतीरिवाज यांच्यातून दृष्टित्पतास येतात. निरक्षरता, कृषिकर्माशी निकटत्व, मौखिक परंपरेचे जतन, पारंपरिकता, सामृहिकता या घटकांचा विचार ध्यानात घेता असे दिसते की, मग लोकसाहित्य आणि ग्रामीण साहित्य यांच्यामध्ये निश्चित एक अनुबंध स्वाभाविक आहे.^{?२} लोकसाहित्य हे ग्रामीण आदिम मानसिकतेचा, कलेचा अविष्कार होय. या कला आपल्या राज्यात लुप्त होताना दिसते परंतु केरळ, राजस्थानसारख्या राज्यांनी आपल्या पारंपरिक कलांना व्यावसायिक रूपाने सादर केलेले दिसते. तेथील कलावंतांना यादुवारे रोजगार तर उपलब्ध झाला सोबतच आपली पारंपरिक कलाही त्यांनी जतन केली व नवीन पिढीपर्यंत पोहचवत आहे. महाराष्ट्रात असा प्रयोग फार अल्प दिसतो. आधुनिक जीवनशैलीने आपल्याला वेढले आहे. परंतु हळूहळू का होईना ग्रामीण संस्कृती, जेवण यांचे आकर्षण वाढताना दिसत आहे. मोठमोठ्या हॉटेलमध्ये ग्रामीण देखावा उभा केलेला दिसून येतो. कृषीपर्यटन व्यवसाय वाढताना दिसत आहे. या सर्व प्रकारात लोकसाहित्य उपयुक्त आहे. यासंदर्भात कृषीपर्यटन व लोकसाहित्य असा अभ्यासकम सुरू करून ग्रामीण भागातील लोककलावंतांना त्यांच्या कलेद्वारे आर्थिक स्तर कसा विकसित करता येईल यासंदर्भात प्रबोधन करणे योग्य राहील.

ग्रामीण भागात वासुदेव, नंदीबैल, कुडमुड्या जोशी, बहुरूपी असे लोककलावंत आपली कला विसरत आहे. या कलावंतांना व्यावसायिक ज्ञान दिले तर त्यांच्या कलेमार्फत ते अर्थाजन करू शकतात सोबतच त्यांच्या कलेचही जतन होईल.

म्हणी, वाक्प्रचार हे शाब्दीक प्रकार ग्रामीण भागात रूढ आहेत. कमीत कमी शब्दातून जास्तीत जास्त आशय व्यक्त करण्याचे सामर्थ्य यामध्ये आहे. म्हणी म्हणजे अनुभवाची खाण असे म्हटले जाते. लोकसमुदायाच्या अनुभवातून निर्माण झालेले या शाब्दीक विचारांचा वाड्.मयीन अभ्यास भरपूर झाला परंतु यांचा उपयोग कौटुंबिक समुपदेशनात कसा होऊ शकेल याचा विचार करणे गरजेचे आहे. या म्हणी किंवा वाक्प्रचार अनुभवाचे बोलं आहे. एखादी समस्या निर्माण होण्यापूर्वी त्यापासून सावधान करण्याचे सामर्थ्य या वाड्.मयीन प्रकारात आहे. या प्रकाराकडे मानसशास्त्रीय, समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टीने बघून त्यांची या आधुनिक जीवन शैलीत उपयुक्तता शोधणे गरजेचे आहे.

लोकगीते, लोककथा, लोकनाट्य हे लोककला प्रकार मनोरंजनातून प्रबोधन करण्याचे कार्य करतात. त्यातून आपल्या धार्मिक प्रथा, दैवदैवते यांची माहिती, स्थानिक ईतिहास, समस्या समोर येतात. काळाच्या ओघात या कला लुप्त होत आहे. सिनेसृष्टीत किंवा दुरदर्शन सारख्या माध्यमावर अशा बाबींवर अनेक कार्य होत असतात. अनेक लोकगीतं गाण्याच्या रूपात प्रकाशात आले आहे. या लोकगीतांचे संकलन करून यांचे गायन, वादन केले तर त्यातून अर्थाजन होऊ शकते. वर्तमानात माणूस कृत्रिम बाबीला कंटाळला असून त्याला अस्सलची ओढ लागलेली दिसते. मोठमोठ्या शहरात लोककलापथक आपले कार्यक्रम सादर करताना दिसतात. यात लोककथा, लोकनाट्य, लोकगीते यांचा समावेश असतो. असे लोककला पथकांची निर्मिती करून शासनाने त्यांना कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध करून दिले तर ग्रामीण भागातील या कलांचे संवर्धन होईल. लोकनाट्यातून समाजमानसातील असलेल्यया कुप्रथा

किंवा शासनाच्या लोककल्याणकारी योजना यांच्या माहितीचा प्रसार उत्तमिरत्या करता येऊ शकतो. या दृष्टीने लोकनाट्य अभिनय यासंदर्भातील लोककलाकारांना सामील करून घेतले तर लोकनाट्य चळवळ समृद्ध होईल. काळानुरूप नवीन संहिता निर्माण होईल व त्यातून या लोकनाट्य कलावंतांना बळ मिळेल.

वस्त्र, माती, काष्ट, शिल्प, बांब्रकला अशा विविध कला लोकपरंपरेत आढळतात. यंत्रयुगात या हस्तकला मागे पडत आहे. यातील कलावंतांनी आपल्या कलेतून आर्थिक उत्पन्न होत नाही त्यामुळे मोलमजुरी करायला प्रारंभ केला व या कला विस्मृतीत जात आहे. परंतु वर्तमान काळात शहरी मानसिकतेत बदल होताना दिसतो. मातीचे भांडे, काष्ट, बांबू या कलांना पुन्हा महत्व प्राप्त होत आहे. याची जाणीव ठेवून या कलाकारांना कलेदुवारे रोजगार कसा मिळेल याचा विचार करणे गरजेचे आहे. वर्तमानात मातीच्या भांड्यांना महत्व येताना दिसत आहे. माठ, मडके, गंज अशा मातीच्या वस्तूची पर्यावरण पुरकता व आरोग्यास होत असलेला फायदा यासंदर्भात लोकांमध्ये जागृती होत आहे. म्हणून अशा कलांदुवारा आर्थिक सबत्ता वाढताना दिसत आहे. अशा लोककलांची जोपासना केली तर अर्थाजन व कला संवर्धन दोन्ही बाबी होऊ शकतात.'साहित्यात व्यक्त होणाऱ्या कोणत्याही अनुभवाला एकापेक्षा अधिक पदर आणि पातळ्या असतात. तो अनुभव तसा आपण पाहतो, तसा तो आपणाला भावेल. त्याला काव्यात्मकता असु शकते. व्यावहारिक उपयुक्तता असु शकते. संवेदनात्मक स्वरूपाचे अंग त्याला असू शकते व त्याला केवळ बाह्य स्वरूपाचे सुबक सौष्ठवी स्वरूपही असू शकते. एकाच अनुभवाला अनेक अंगे असतात. ती परस्परात कालवलेली असतात. ही सारे अंगे त्या अनुभवाच्या आकृतिबंधासह षब्दात पकडणे महत्वाचे असते' असेच लोकसाहित्याबाबत म्हणता येईल. सर्व कलांचा गाभा शोधून त्याची वर्तमानातील निकड लक्षात घेता कलेचे सर्वधन व कलाकारांचे जीवन उभारणे सोयीचे होईल.

ग्रामीण मानसात निसर्गातील वनस्पती ज्ञान परंपरेने मिळालेली देणं आहे. आजीबाईचा बटवा किंवा स्वयंपाक घर हे पारंपरिक ग्रामीण भागातील दवाखाना होते. प्राथमिक उपचार म्हणून किंवा निसर्गातील घटकांची औषधी उपयुक्तता या दृष्टीने या ग्राममानसातील वैद्यक ज्ञानाचा वस्तुनिष्ठ अभ्यास केला तर घरातील औषधी वनस्पती कोणत्या व त्या कशा वापराव्यात यासंदर्भातील ज्ञान सामान्य आरोग्यविषयक तकारीवर उपायकारक ठरू शकेल.

या दृष्टीने ग्रामीण भागात असलेल्या या ज्ञानाला संकलित करून त्याचा वर्तमानात फायदा होऊ शकतो काय? याचा विचार योग्य राहील.त्याचप्रमाणे आदिमांत असलेल्या बाबींचा विचार उपयुक्त ठरू शकतो आपल्या लोककला अर्थाजनाचे साधन कसे बनविता येईल याचा विचार करणे गरजेचे आहे. यातून आपली संस्कृतीही टिकविता येईल आणि ग्रामीण, आदिम भागात रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध होईल. ग्रामीण व आदिमांमध्ये नृत्यकला, शिल्पकला, वस्त्रकला अशा विविध कला परंपरेने चालत आलेल्या आहेत. या गतिमान आधुनिक काळात शहरीकरण, पाश्चात्यिकरणाच्या प्रभावाने या कला लुप्त होत आहे. या कलांना जतन करायचे असेल तर या कलावंतांच्या कलेला आर्थिक बळ देणे गरजेचे आहे. ग्रामीण व आदिमांमधील कलांचे जतन, संवर्धन करून त्यांच्या आर्थिक उन्नतीचे मार्ग शोधणे गरजेचे आहे.

निष्कर्ष

- लोकसाहित्य हे आधुनिक जीवनमानात उपयुक्त आहे काय? याचा अभ्यास करून त्यांची उपयुक्तता लोकमानसात रूजविणे गरजेचे आहे.
- २. मूल्य शिक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने लोकगीत, लोककथा व लोकनाट्य यांचा अभ्यास करणे महत्वपूर्ण ठरेल.
- लोकवाड्.मय हे बोलीला जतन करणारे आहे. लुप्त होत चाललेल्या बोलीचे संवर्धन या वाड्.मय प्रकारातून होते.
- ४. लोककला, संस्कृती यांना व्यावसासिक रूप देण्याचे प्रयत्न मोठ्या प्रमाणात करणे गरजेचे आहे.

संदर्भ

- १. देवगावकर शैलजा, महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासींचे लोसाहित्य,श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन,आवृत्ती पहिली १९९३, पान ०२
- २. पाटील मोहन, ग्रामीण साहित्य आणि संस्कृती, स्वरूप प्रकाशन, आवृत्ती दुसरी २००८, पान२९
- ३. ग्रामीण साहित्य एक चिंतन, द.ता भोसले, मेहता पब्लिशिंग हाऊस पुणे, आवृत्ती पहिली १९८८ पान १४६



चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जमातीच्या लोकसंख्येच्या वितरणावर परिणाम करणाऱ्या भूपृष्ठरचना या भौगोलिक घटकाचा अभ्यास

प्रा. एन. व्ही. नरुले (भूगोल विभाग प्रमुख)

इंदिरा महाविद्यालय, कळंब, जि. यवतमाळ, महाराष्ट्र narulenilkantha3@gmail.com संपर्क — ९९२३९०९२९६

सारांश :-

मानव विकास क्रम जाणून घेण्याकरिता अनुसूचित जमातीच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक वैशिष्टयांचा अभ्यास करणे महत्वाचे आहे. कारण की काळानुसार होणारी परिवर्तने रेखांकित करणे शक्य होते. निसर्गाशी एकरुपता, सहज संबंध, विशिष्ट बोली त्याव्द्ारे विचारांची देवाण घेवाण, लोकाचार व देशाचार यांचे विशिष्ट गुण, आस्था, मान्यता ईत्यादी अनुसूचित जमातीच्या लोकांचे विशेष पैलू आहेत. अलिकडच्या काळात अनुसूचित जमातींच्या समाजावरही या परिवर्तनाचा परिणाम होत आहे. सध्या यांचा विकास घडवून आणण्याकरिता शासन वेगवेगळे कार्यक्रम, धोरण, योजना राबवित आहेत. परंतु अनुसूचित जमातीचे लोक आपल्या सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक पंरपरा विषयी अत्यंत संवेदनशिल असतात. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या विकासाकरिता आखलेल्या योजनांचा लाभ ते किती घेतात व त्यामुळे त्यांच्यात काही परिवर्तन घडून आलेले आहेत काय हे सुघ्दा अलिकडे महत्वाचे आहे.

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील अनुसूचित जमातींचे भौगोलिक वितरण, त्यांची लोकसंख्या व स्थिती भिन्न भिन्न आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील विविध प्रदेशातील अनुसूचित जमातींच्या संस्कृतीचे अध्ययन फारसे झालेले नाही, कारण हे लोक दुर्गम भागात राहत असल्यामुळे त्यांचा सामाजिक, आर्थिक व सांस्कृतीक रचनेचा पूर्णतः अभ्यास आजवर झालेला नाही. म्हणूनच चंद्रपूर जिल्हयातील अनुसूचित जमातीच्या विकासावर परिणाम करणाऱ्या भूपृष्ठरचना या भौगोलिक घटकांचा अभ्यास हा विषय घेतलेला आहे.

बीजसंज्ञा:-

अनुसूचित जमाती, संस्कृती, पंरपरा, परिवर्तन, भूपृष्ठरचना, विकासण

प्रस्तावना :-

पृथ्वीचा पृष्ठभाग हा पूर्णतः निसर्गाने नटलेला असून निसर्गाने दिलेली सर्वात मोठी देणगी म्हणजे सजीवांची निर्मिती ही असून या सजीव सृष्टीतील महत्वाचा घटक हा मानव होय. पृथ्वीवरील नैसर्गिक पर्यावरणात राहणाऱ्या तसेच संपूर्ण जीवन नैसर्गिक घटकांवर अवलंबून असणाऱ्या लोकांना कोणी जंगलाचे राजे म्हणतात तर कोणी त्यांना धरतीचे लेकरं असे म्हणतात, त्यांना आदिवासी किंवा आदिम जमातीचे लोक म्हणूनही संबोधल्या जाते. आद्यपाषाण युगापासून ते धातूयुगापर्यंत मानवाचा प्रवास हेच दर्शवितो की, जगाच्या कोणत्या ना कोणत्या तरी भूभागावर मानव आपले पाय रोवून स्थिरावू लागलेला आहे. त्यापैकी काहींनी खेडी पसंत केली तर काहींनी जंगले किंवा लोकवस्ती पासून दुर्गम अशा ठिकाणी वास्तव केलेले आहे. अशा लोकांना आदिवासी/अनुसूचित जमाती म्हणून संबोधिले जाते. हे लोक आपल्या रुढी, पंरपरा, रितीरिवाज, सन व उत्सव यांना आज सुध्दा चिकटून असून ते आपल्याच पद्धतीने साजरे करतात. म्हणूनच हे लोक आपल्या विशिष्ट संस्कृती तसेच पद्धती यांच्यामुळे इतरांपेक्षा वेगळे असतात.

चंद्रपूर जिल्हा हा आदिवासी जिल्हा म्हणून ओळखला जातो. त्यामुळे या जिल्हयाचा इतिहास अत्यंत प्राचीन असून येथे आदिवासी व प्रामीण वस्त्यांमध्ये सुध्दा परंपरागत संस्कृतीची आत्यंतिक विविधता आढळते. त्याचप्रमाणे भौगालिक स्वरुपातही येथील डोंगराळ व पठारी भूपृष्ठामुळे टोकाची विविधता आलेली आहे. चंद्रपूर जिल्हा काहीसा मागास, विकसनशील दिसत असला तरी जिल्हयाच्या या सर्वच जीवन प्रवासात अनुसूचित जमातीच्या विकासावर परिणाम करणाऱ्या भूपृष्ठरचना या भौगालिक घटकांचा अभ्यास करणे महत्वाचे ठरते.

उद्दिष्ट्ये:--

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये चंद्रपूर जिल्हयातील २००१ ते २०२१ या तीन दशकातील अनुसूचित जमातींच्या सामाजिक—आर्थिक संरचनेचे अध्ययन करणे. वस्त्यांचे अभिक्षेत्रीय वितरण आणि प्रारुपांचा अभ्यास करणे. विकास स्तर व त्यातील बदलांचे अध्ययन करुन विकासावर परिणाम करणाऱ्या मुख्य घटकांसोबत परस्पर संबधाचा अभ्यास करणे. तसेच चंद्रपूर जिल्हयातील अनुसूचित जमातींच्या लोकसंख्येच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून उपाययोजना सुचविणे.

माहिती स्त्रोत व संशोधन पध्दती:-

चंद्रपूर जिल्हयातील अनुसूचित जमातींच्या लोकसंख्येचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास करण्याकरिता प्राथमिक आणि व्दितीयक स्वरुपाच्या माहितीचा उपयोग करण्यात आलेला आहे. प्राथमिक स्वरुपातील आकडेवारी हि काही निवडक गावांचे सर्वेक्षण करुन प्रत्यक्ष भेट देवून करण्यात आली. व्दितीयक स्वरुपातील माहिती आदिवासी विकास, जिल्हा व विभागीय कार्यालय, तहसील कार्यालय, सांख्यिकी कार्यालय, सामाजिक आर्थिक समालोचन, जिल्हा जनगणना पुस्तिका, शासकीय दस्तावेज, संशोधन लेख इत्यादी व्दारे मिळविली आहे. प्राप्त माहिती २००१, २०११, २०२१ या वर्षाची असून आकडेवरीचे विश्लेषण हे सांख्यिकीकरण करुन विविध सूत्र आणि संशोधन पध्दतीचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे. संशोधन नकाशा, आलेख, ग्राफिक विश्लेषण हे जीआयएस संहिताच्या सहायाने तयार करण्यत आले आहे.

अभ्यास क्षेत्र :--

अनुसूचित जमातींचे निवासस्थान म्हणून प्राचिन काळापासूनच चंद्रपूर जिल्हयास ओळखले जात असून या जिल्हयावर आदिवासी गोंड राजाचे राज्य हे ९ व्या शतकापसून होते. त्यामुळे येथे आदिवासी संस्कृतीचा विकास झालेला दिसून येतो. चंद्रपूर जिल्हयाचे प्राचिन नावे ही लोकापुरा, इंद्रपूर असून ब्रिटिश कालखंडात तसेच स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतरही हा जिल्हा <u>चांदा</u> या नावाने ओळखला जात असे. वनांचे प्रमाण जास्त असल्याने या प्रदेशास <u>झाडीपट्टी</u> या नावाने ही_ओळखले जाते. १९६४ मध्ये <u>चांदा</u> नावाचे नामांतर करुन चंद्रपुर करण्यात आले.

चंद्रपूर जिल्हयाच्या उत्तरेला नागपूर, भंडारा व गोंदिया जिल्हे, तर दक्षिणेस तेलंगणातील आदिलाबाद जिल्हा, तसेच पूर्वेस गडचिरोली जिल्हा, आणि पश्चिमेला यवतमाळ जिल्हा आहे. चंद्रपूर जिल्हयाचे क्षेत्रफळ ११४४३ चौ. कि. मी. असून चंद्रपूर जिल्हा १५ तालुक्यांमध्ये विभागला आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या एकूण क्षेत्रफळापैकी ३.५ टक्के इतका भूभाग या जिल्हयाने व्यापलेला आहे. हा जिल्हा १९°२४' उत्तर अक्षांश ते २०°४२' उत्तर अक्षांश आणि ७८°५३' पूर्व रेखांश ते ८०°०८' पूर्व रेखांश या दरम्यान वसलेला आहे. सन २०११ नुसार जिल्हयाची लोकसंख्या २२,०४,३०७ इतकी आहे.

विवेचन आणि स्पष्टीकरण:-

चंद्रपूर जिल्हयातील पूर्वी अनुसूचित जमाती ह्या मुख्यत्वेकरुन जंगलक्षेत्रात निवास करीत असत. हा प्रदेश भौगोलिक दृष्टिने प्रतिकूल असल्यामुळे या जमाती प्रगत समाजापेक्षा मागासलेले जीवन व्यतीत करीत असे. पंरतु अलीकडच्या काळात अनुसूचित जमातीचे वितरण हे सर्वदूर होत असून त्यांचा विकास हा काळाच्या ओघात होत आहे.

चंद्रपूर जिल्हयात सुमारे ३८९४४१ इतकी अनुसूचित जमातीची लोकसंख्या निवास करीत असून या लोकसंख्येच्या वितरणात अभिक्षेत्रिय भिन्नताही असल्याचे दिसून येते. म्हणूनच अभ्यास प्रदेशातील भूपृष्ठरचनेनुसार अनुसूचित जमातींच्या लोकसंख्येच्या वितरणातील विविधता पुढील प्रमाणे दिसून येते.

चंद्रपूर जिल्हा — भूपृष्ठरचना व अनुसूचित जमातीच्या लोकसंख्येचे वितरण (२०११)

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
अ. क्र.	उ <mark>ज़ी</mark> (मीटर म <u>ध्ये</u>)	क्षेत्र (चौ.कि.मी.)	टुक्केवारी (%)	पुकूण अनुसूचित जमातींची लोकसंख्या	टक्केवारी (%)	<u>घुनता</u> (चौ.कि.मी.)
१	३०० <u>मीटर</u> <u>पेक्षा</u> कमी	१०६०४.२३	९२.६७	३५९८१२	98.59	38
२	३०० <u>ते</u> ४५०	६२२.४४	५.४४	१९४१४	8.99	38
3	४५० <u>पे</u> श्वा अधिक	२१६.३३	१.८९	१०२१५	२.६२	४७
	एकुण	११४४३	१००%	३८९४४१	१००%	38

स्त्रोत : संशोधक स्वत:

अ. कमी उंचीचे क्षेत्र (३०० मीटर पेक्षा कमी)

चंद्रपूर जिल्हयातील भूपृष्ठरचना ही असमान असून जिल्हयाच्या एकूण भोगोलिक क्षेत्रापैकी सुमारे १०६०४.२३ चौ.कि.मी. (९२. ६७%) क्षेत्रास या वर्गवारीच्या क्षेत्राने व्यापलेले असून या क्षेत्रात २०११ मध्ये सुमारे ३५९८१२ इतक्या अनुसूचित जमातींच्या लोकसंख्येचे वितरण झालेले आहे. त्याचे प्रमाण हे ९२.३९% इतके असल्याचे निदर्शनास येते. तर येथील अनुसूचित जमातींच्या लोकसंख्येची घनता ही प्रती चौ.कि.मी. ला ३४ इतकी आढळते.

ब. मध्यम उंचीचे क्षेत्र (३०० ते ४५०)

प्रस्तुत अभ्यास प्रदेशाच्या एकूण भौगोलिक क्षेत्रापैकी मध्यम उंचीच्या क्षेत्राने सुमारे ६२२.४४ चौ.िक.मी. (५.४४%) क्षेत्रास व्यापलेले असून या प्रदेशातील अनुसूचित जमातींची लोकसंख्या ही २०११ मध्ये १९४१४ इतकी होती. तसेच अभ्यास प्रदेशातील एकूण अनुसूचित जमातींच्या लोकसंख्येसोबत तिचे प्रमाण हे ४.९९% इतके असल्याचे निदर्शनास येते. तर येथील अनुसूचित जमातींच्या लोकसंख्येची घनता ही प्रती चौ.िक.मी. ला ३१ इतकी दिसून येते.

क. जास्त उंचीचे क्षेत्र (४५० मीटर पेक्षा अधिक)

प्रस्तुत प्रदेशाच्या एकूण भौगोलिक क्षेत्रापैकी जास्त उंचीच्या क्षेत्राने इतर वर्गवारीच्या तुलनेत सर्वात कमी क्षेत्रास व्यापलेले असून हे क्षेत्र केवळ २१६.३३ चौ.िक.मी. (१.८९%) इतके असल्याचे दिसून येते. या उंचीच्या क्षेत्रात २०११ मध्ये सुमारे १०२१५ इतकी अनुसूचित जमातींच्या लोकसंख्या निवास करीत असून तिचे प्रमाण हे २.६२% आढळते. तर क्षेत्रातील अनुसूचित जमातींच्या लोकसंख्येची घनता ही प्रती चौ.िक.मी. ला ४७ इतकी आढळते.

निष्कर्ष:-

प्रस्तुत चंद्रपूर जिल्हयात एकंदरीत २०११ मध्ये अभ्यास प्रदेशात ३०० मीटर पेक्षा कमी उंचीच्या क्षेत्रात अनुसूचित जमातींच्या लोकसंख्येचे सर्वाधिक वितरण झालेले असून ४५० मीटर पेक्षा अधिक उंचीच्या क्षेत्रात हे वितरण कमी असल्याचे दिसते. पंरतु अभ्यास प्रदेशाच्या ४५० मीटर पेक्षा अधिक उंचीच्या क्षेत्रात अनुसूचित जमातींच्या लोकसंख्येची घनता ही अधिक तर ३०० ते ४५० मीटर उंचीच्या क्षेत्रात ही घनता सर्वात कमी असल्याचे दिसून येते.

संदर्भ सूची :--

- पर्यावरणशास्त्र ढाके एस. व्ही., इंगळे एस. टी., पाटील व्ह. जे. (२००४) प्रशांत पब्लिकेशन्स, पुणे.
- मानवी व आर्थिक भूगोल सोनवणे सिध्दार्थ, वाघ शैलेश, (२०१४)
 अर्थव पब्लिकेशन्स, धुळे.
- पर्यावरण भूगोलशास्त्र घारपुरे डॉ. विठ्ठल, (१९९९) पिंपळापूरे ॲन्ड कं. पब्लिशर्स, नागपूर.
- भूआकृती विज्ञान संविद्र सिंह, (२०००), भूआकृती विज्ञान, वसुन्धरा प्रकाशन, गोरखपूर
- पर्यावरण समस्या— डॉ. श्रीकांत कार्लेकर, डायमंड पब्लिकेशन, आणि ग्लोबल वार्मिंग



डॉ. नरेंद्र दाभोळकरांचा : वैज्ञानिक व अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलक दृष्टिकोण

प्रा. पंडित ल. काळे

भारतीय महाविद्यालय, अमरावती मो. ९०११०९४४०४

E-mail: pandit2 kale@gmail.com

सारांश :-

वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण हा व्यक्तिला डोळस व विवेकवादी बनिवतो. तसेच सारासार विचार करण्याची क्षमता सुद्धा वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोणामुळेच निर्माण होते. म्हणून वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण निर्माण करणारे शिक्षण दिल्या गेले तरच विद्यार्थी विवेकवादी, बुद्धिप्रामाण्यवादी व चिकित्सक होतील. शिक्षण हा समाजाच्या व राष्ट्राच्या विकासाचा मुलधार आहे. म्हणून अभ्यासक्रमातून प्रयत्नवाद शिकविला गेला पाहिजे. अंधश्रद्धेला खतपाणी घालणाऱ्या प्रथा आपण बंद केल्या पाहिजे. अंधश्रद्धा निर्मुलणाची चळवळ निर्माण झाली पाहिजे. 'बाबा वाक्य प्रमाणम' ही प्रवृत्ती नाकारून विवेकवाद स्वीकारला तरच अंधश्रध्दा व अनिष्ट प्रथांना आळा बसेल, असे मला वाटते.

दैववाद व प्रारब्धवाद या गोष्टी आपण नाकारल्या पाहिजेत कारण, त्या गोष्टी कर्तव्य पराङ्मुख आहेत, त्या ऐवजी का? कसे? केव्हा? हे प्रश्न आपल्यापुढे निर्माण झाले पाहिजे तरच संशोधक व चिकित्सक वृत्ती निर्माण होईल यात शंका नसावी.

बीज शब्द:- वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, अंधश्रद्धानिर्मूलन, तर्कनिष्ठ विचार, विवेकवाद, बुद्धिप्रामाण्यवाद, चिकित्सक दृष्टिकोण, प्रयत्नवाद.

प्रस्तावना :-

आज अवैज्ञानिक गोष्टींचा अतिरेक प्रचंड वाढत चालला आहे. विवेकवादाची पिछेहाट होतांना दिसते आहे. सत्य शोधक विचारांची पायमल्ली होतांना दिसत आहे. सनातनी व पुराणमतवादी विचारधारा पुढे येतांना दिसते

Research and Development / संशोधन आणि विकास / 275

आहे. कार्यकारणभाव लक्षात न घेता अंधानुकरण करण्यात आपण धन्यता मानत आहोत. टि. व्ही. वरील मालिका, व्हाटस ऑप, फेसबुक, चित्रपटादी प्रसार माध्यमांद्वारे अंधश्रद्धेचा प्रचार आणि प्रसार होतांना दिसत आहे. हे चित्र निश्चितच विवेकवादा पासून दूर नेणारे आहे. त्यातच बाबा, बुवा यांच्या धार्मिक कार्यक्रमातूनही अंधश्रद्धा पेरल्या जात आहेत. अंधश्रद्धेचा जणू महापूरच आला की काय असे चित्र आहे. या अंधश्रद्धेच्या विळख्यातून बाहेर पडायचे असेक तर डॉ. नरेंद्र दाभोळकरांनी सांगितलेला वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण स्वीकारणे गरजेचे आहे. अन्यथा धर्मांध प्रवृत्ती मानगुटीवर बसल्या शिवाय राहणार नाहीत त्यासाठी सर्वत्र विवेकाचा जागर होणे गरजेचे आहे.

डॉ. नरेंद्र दाभोळकरांचे विचार दीपस्तंभाप्रमाणे दिशा दर्शक ठरावेत इतके प्रभावशाली आहेत. या अंधश्रध्देच्या आवर्तातून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी डॉ. दाभोळकरांचे तर्किनिष्ठ विचार स्वीकारल्या शिवाय गत्यंतर नाही असे मला वाटते. तरुणांनी तरी आता अंधश्रध्देला बळी न पडता तर्किशल झाले पाहिजे. या संदर्भात भा. ल. भोळे म्हणतात - "जोवर भिवतव्या विषयी तरुणांपुढे अंधार आहे तोवर त्यांची अगतिकता व हताशपणा कमी होणार नाही आणि जोवर असंतुष्ट व असुरक्षित आहेत तोवर त्यांचा वापर हिकमती व विधिनिषेधशून्य स्वार्थी राजकारणी केल्यावाचून राहणार नाहीत, त्याच प्रमाणे सर्वांगीण विषमता समाजात आहेत आणि वाढत आहेत तो पर्यंत विविध घटकांत संवाद होण्याची सुतराम शक्यता नाही" [१]

वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण:-

'ठरलं डोळस व्हायचं' या पुस्तकातून डॉ. नरेंद्र दाभोळकर म्हणतात, "वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोणाचे आद्यतत्त्व असे की, कोणतीही बाब चिकित्सेला सदैव खुली असावी. तपासणीमध्ये ती उतरली तर तिची शास्त्रीयता उजळून निघेल; आणि तपासणीत नाही टिकली; तर तिची व्यर्थता सर्वांना समजेल आणि त्या बाबीला शास्त्र म्हणून कवटाळण्यातून होणारे अनर्थ टळतील"^[3]

कोणत्याही गोष्टीची चिकित्सा व विचारमंथन झालेच पाहिजे त्याशिवाय विवेकसार बाहेर पडणार नाही. बुद्धिप्रामाण्य हा चिकित्सेचा स्थायीभाव आहे असे मला वाटते. कारण बुद्धिला प्रमाण मानल्या शिवाय चिकित्सा होणार नाही आणि चिकित्सेशिवाय सत्यज्ञान बाहेर पडणार नाही. रुढी ही शास्त्रापेक्षा कितीही बलवत्तर असली तरीही तिची चिकित्सा झालीच पाहिजे. आज आपण विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानामध्ये नेत्र दिपक प्रगती केली असली तरी वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण मात्र निर्माण करु शकलो नाही, ही फार मोठी खंत आहे. दाभोळकरांचा वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करतांना डॉ. मोन्टेरो म्हणतात- "डॉ. दाभोळकरांनी नेहमी अनुभविसद्ध ज्ञानाचा पुरस्कार केला. स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या काळात वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोणाचा प्रचार करणारे हे सर्वात मोठे व्यक्तिमत्व वाटते. आजकाल वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोणाचा प्रचार करणे हे फक्त संवैधानिक कर्तव्यच नाही तर वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोणाया प्रचार करणे हे फक्त संवैधानिक कर्तव्यच नाही तर वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोणायुक्त चांगल्या दर्जाचे शिक्षण मिळणे हा सुद्धा मूलभूत हक्क आहे. वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन असलेले विज्ञान शिक्षण हे मूलभूत हक्क असलेच पाहिजे. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणामुळे हे धोक्यात आलेले आहे. शिक्षणाचे सार्वित्रकीकरण यावर नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणात भर दिलेला दिसून येत नाही. त्यामुळे नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण हे वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोणाच्या विरोधात आहे.[३]

वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन हे शिक्षणाचे उद्दिष्ट आहे तसे आतापर्यंत झालेल्या शिक्षण आयोगामधून नमूद करण्यात आहे. परंतु हे उद्दिष्ट आपण खऱ्या अर्थाने आतापर्यंत पूर्ण करू शकलो नाही. हे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी शालेय जीवनापासूनच विद्यार्थ्यांना तर्कशील विचार शिकविला पाहिजे तरच त्यांच्या मध्ये तर्कनिष्ठ विचार निर्माण होतील, "विचार तर कराल' या पुस्तकामधून डॉ. दाभोळकर म्हणतात - 'विज्ञान विषयाचे शिक्षण देणे, विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञान वापरणे आणि वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण समजून घेणे व रुजविणे या अगदी भिन्न आणि परस्पर संबंध नसणाऱ्या घटना झाल्याचे आजचे दृश्य आहे. विज्ञान शाखेतील पदवीधर स्त्री-पुरुषांच्या वर्तनावरुनही हे दिसून येते आणि काही जन आपल्या वैज्ञानिक ज्ञानाचा उपयोग अवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोणाचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी करतात.[४]

शिक्षण हे परिवर्तनाचे, संस्कारराचे प्रभावी माध्यम असल्यामुळे विधार्थी दशेतच चिकित्सक दृष्टिकोण निर्माण झाला पाहिजे. "शिक्षणात विज्ञान असले तरी त्यामध्ये चिकित्सक व संशोधनात्मक अंग कमी व कमजोर आहे. धर्मात मानले गेलेले सर्व श्रेष्ठ आहे. आपली जात श्रेष्ठ वा किनष्ठ आहे. यशापयश परमेश्वराच्या हाती, मुहूर्त, पूजन, आशीर्वाद, देव-दैव, अवतार, वरशाप, पापपुण्य, इहलोक-परलोक, स्वर्ग- नरक, तीर्थ-प्रसाद, पूजा-अर्चा, प्रार्थना-उपासना, गतजन्म- पुनर्जन्म, कर्मविपाक अशा अनेक अवैज्ञानिक कल्पना आजच्या शिक्षकांच्या मनात व संस्कारात बळकट होतांना दिसत आहेत व त्यांच्या द्वारे विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये त्या संक्रमित होत असतात. अगदी सहजपणे या कल्पना शिकवल्या जातात."[4]

या असल्या अवैज्ञानिक व कपोलकल्पित संस्कारामुळे विद्यार्थी कसा बरे वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण स्वीकारेल? का? कसे ? केव्हा? असे प्रश्न विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मनात कसे निर्माण होतील? त्यांच्या मनात कार्यकारण भाव कसा निर्माण होईल? केवळ लोकमतालाच प्रमाण मानले तर सत्यान्वेषन कसे होईल? आज संत तुकारामांच्या सत्यशोधक विचाराची गरज आहे. तुकाराम म्हणतात-

"सत्या असत्याशी मन केले ग्वाही, मानियले नाही बहमता।"

या संत तुकारामांच्या विचारांची खऱ्या अर्थाने आज गरज आहे. वैचारिक दारिद्य नष्ट करायचे असेल तर विवेकाचा जागर करण्याची नितांत गरज आहे. शिक्षणा संदर्भात खेद व्यक्त करतांना पु. ल. देशपांडे म्हणतात, "आम्हाला विद्या द्या' म्हणत येणारे विद्यार्थी नाहीत आणि 'विद्या द्या' म्हणणारे शिक्षक नाहीत मंग विद्यालये आणि महाविद्यालये यांच्यात आहे तरी काय? इथे कोण कोणाला फसवते आहे? देशातले तारुण्यच जर 'सिक्युरिटी' च्या मागे लागले तर देशातल्या अनेक प्रश्नांच्या मागे कोणी जायचे? की ह्या तारुण्याला सार्वजिनक चिंतेचा प्रश्नच पडत नाही? त्यांना देण्यात येणारे शिक्षण जर त्यांना 'सार्वजिनक सत्याकडे नेत नसेल तर त्या शिक्षणाचे प्रयोजन काय?" [6]

शिक्षण हे व्यक्तिमत्व विकासाचे साधन आहे. शिक्षणामुळेच सकारात्मकता व सुसंस्कृतपणा निर्माण होतो म्हणून ज्ञान देणारे शिक्षक सकारात्मक वृत्तीचे व वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण निर्माण करणारे असावेत. शिक्षण क्षेत्रामध्ये शिक्षकाची भूमिका अभियंत्या सारखी असते.

केवळ ज्ञान संपादन करणे हा शिक्षणाचा उद्देश नसून शिक्षणाने स्वतंत्रपणे विचार करण्याची क्षमता विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये निर्माण झाली पाहिजे. सद्यस्थितीत दैवाधिन वृत्तीमुळे चिकित्सक व संशोधक पिढी निर्माण होतांना दिसत नाही. पराधिन प्रवृत्तीमुळे आजचा तरुण निष्क्रीय होतांना दिसतो आहे. ही निष्क्रीयता नष्ट करायची असेल तर सकारात्मक वृत्ती व प्रयत्नवाद स्वीकारणे गरजेचे भाहे.

वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण म्हणजे काय? हे स्पष्ट करतांना डॉ. दाभोळकरांनी नेहरूंच्या भाषणाचा उल्लेख केला तो असा, "Scientific temperament is a process of thinking method of action, Search of truth, Way of life, spirit of a free man वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण म्हणजे काय? It is a prosess of thinking म्हणजे आपण बिंघतल्या प्रमाणे, निरीक्षण, अनुमान, तर्क, प्रचिती, प्रयोग पण ही नुसतीच प्रोसेस ऑफ थिंकिंग आहे का? नाही. It is a method of action म्हणजे तुम्ही कृती कशी करावी, तुमची कोणती कृती अचूक आणि फलदायी होईल हे देखील वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण तुम्हाला सांगतो. परंतू तेवढेच आहे

का? नाही. It is Search of truth सत्य काय आहे, ही सत्यान्वेषणाची प्रक्रिया तुम्हाला वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण शिकवतो"^[9]

अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलक दृष्टिकोण:-

वाचन संस्कृतीच्या अभावामुळे समाजामधील अंधश्रद्धा बळावत चालली आहे. अंधश्रध्देने कित्येकाची बळी घेतला, कित्येक कुटुंबाचा विध्वंश झाला, तरीही समाज अंधश्रध्देला सोडायला तयार नाही. धार्मिक मिथकांमधून, सामाजिक प्रथा, परंपरेमधून समाज मनावर असलेला पगडा दृढ होतांना दिसतो आहे. आता तर कथा किर्तनादी कार्यक्रमातून सुध्दा अंधश्रद्धा ऐकायला येतात, बेलपत्राला सहद लवून महादेवाच्या पिंडीला चिकटवले की विद्यार्थ्यांना अभ्यास करण्याची गरज नाही, तो बेलपत्राने पास होतो. या असल्या विचारातून काय साध्य होणार? विद्यार्थी अभ्यास करणार का? संत तुकारामांच्या विचारांचा या प्रवचनकारांना विसर पडला की काय? अभ्यासाचे महत्त्व सांगतांना संत तुकाराम म्हणतात-

"असाध्य ते साध्य करिता सायास। कारण अभ्यास तुका म्हणे।।"

हे संत तुकारामांचे पुरोगामीत्व व प्रयत्नवाद आपण कधी स्वीकारणार. अंधश्रद्धेमुळे मनुष्याची विवेक शक्ती नष्ट होते हे सांगतांना भा. ल. भोळे म्हणतात, "समाजातील व्यक्तिची विवेकशक्ती जागवली आणि क्रियाशील केली तर त्यांना माणूस म्हणून जगता येईल. कारण माणसाचे माणूसपण त्याला निसर्गाने दिलेल्या विवेकशक्तीतच सामावलेले आहे. या शक्तीमुळेच माणूस प्रगती करू शकला. आळसापोटी ती ही शक्ती वापरेणासा झाल्यामुळे त्यास धार्मिक, सामाजिक दुरवस्था प्राप्त झाली आहे आणि आगरकरांच्या मते यावरचा रामबाण उपाय एकच असू शकतो तो म्हणजे माणसाला विचार कराण्यास प्रवृत्त करणे, त्याला स्वतःचे सर्व निर्णय स्वतःच घेता येतील अशी सवय लावणे, त्यासाठी लागणारी हिम्मत, चिकाटी, धोके पत्करण्याची तयारी त्याच्या अंगी बाणवणे, पूर्वज, गुरु, ग्रंथ आणि परंपरा यांच्यापुढे आपला मेंदू गहाण ठेवून वागल्याचे किती भीषण दुष्परिणाम घडून झाले आहेत हे जनतेला समजावून सांगणे"[८]

दैव, नशीब, प्रारब्ध ह्या गोष्टी मनुष्याला निष्क्रीय बनवतात, आळशी बनवतात. म्हणून समाजामध्ये विवेकनिष्ठ विचारसरणी रुजवणे गरजेचे आहे. दैव, नशीब ही पलायन वादाची नावे आहेत असे नरेंद्र दाभोळकर म्हणतात. अवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण पसरविणाऱ्या बुवांबद्दल डॉ. दाभोळकर म्हणतात - "बुद्धिसामर्थ्य, विवेक व निर्भयता यांच्या आधारे स्वतःचे प्रश्न सोडविण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे यातच माणसाचे शहाणपण आहे. मुल होत नसेल तर शारीरिक तपासणी केली पाहिजे, ही विज्ञान दृष्टी स्त्री-पुरुषांना दिली पाहिजे, अशी दृष्टी बुवा देत नाहीत. त्यामुळे समाज- जीवनाच्या दृष्टीने दीर्घकालीन विचार अवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण वापरणाऱ्या, चमत्कार न करणाऱ्या बुवांना सुद्धा विरोध केला पाहिजे." [8]

ज्ञानेश्वर, तुकारामादी संतांनी व अलिकडच्या काळातील संत गाडगेबाबा, संत तुकडोजी महाराजांनी अंधश्रदेला विरोध केला. 'नवसे कन्या पुत्र होती । तर मग का करणे लागे पती।' हा अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलक विचार संत तुकारामांनी जनमनात रुजविला. तर संत ज्ञानेश्वर म्हणतात, 'योग याग विधी। येणे नोव्हे सिद्धी। वायाची उपाधी दंभ धर्म।' तर तुकडोजी महाराज म्हणतात, 'प्रसन्न हवा पाणी ऋत । हाच विवाहाचा मुहूर्त । एरव्ही फालतू झंझट । समजतो आम्ही ।' गाडगे बाबांनी तर कीर्तनाच्या माध्यमातून जीवनभर अंधश्रध्देवर प्रहार केले. परंतु हल्लीचे बाबा, बुवा अंधश्रद्धेचा प्रचार करतांना दिसतात. हल्लीच्या बऱ्याचशा प्रवचनकारांची विचारसरणी ही विवेकवादी विचारसरणीला मारक असल्यामुळे ती सोडून देणे यातच समाजाचे कल्याण आहे असे मला वाटते.

समाजमनावर सध्या अनेक अंधश्रद्धांचा पगडा आहे. बुवाबाजी, भुताखेताने झपाटणे, देव अंगात येणे, सोन्या चांदीच्या वस्तू हवेतून काढून भक्ताला देणे, शकून- अपशकून, नवससायस अघोरी विद्या, दैवी चमत्कार, मंत्र तंत्रावरचा विश्वास, पाल चुकचुकणे, दिवा विझणे, मांजर आडवे जाणे, इत्यादी अनेक अंधश्रद्धा सध्या समाजामध्ये आहेत. या गोष्टीची चिकित्सा होणे गरजेचे आहे. परंतु या अंधश्रद्धा दिवसेंदिवस परिदृढ होतांना दिसताहेत. या संदर्भात डॉ. दाभोकळर म्हणतात, "समाजव्यवस्थेमुळे भोगावयास लागणारी दुःखे जसजशी कमी होतील, त्या प्रमाणात अंधश्रध्दा कमी होत जाईल हे खरे, पण त्याचे निर्मुलन होईल काय? मानवी मनातले अपेक्षाभंगाचे क्षेत्र इतक्या विविध कारणांनी व्यापले आहेत की, त्यासाठी अंधश्रदेचा शॉक ॲबसॉरबर वापराण्याची गरज मानसाला वाटतच राहणार. प्रत्येक व्यक्ती, विवेकनिष्ठ पध्दतीत सर्व वास्तव समजावून घेण्याएवढी मानसिक दृष्ट्या प्रगत् झाली आणि व्यवहारात तसे आचरण करू लगली, तर अंधश्रद्धा मुळातून खणून काढता येईल, परंतु ही फार दूरची, असंभाव्य वाटावी असी शक्यता झाली" [१०]

अंधश्रद्धा म्हणजे आंधळा विश्वास, म्हणजे कार्यकारण भाव माहित नसता ठेवलेला विश्वास, अंधश्रद्धा ही विज्ञानाची वैरीणच होय, असे दाभोळकर म्हणतात. जसे अस्पृश्यता देशाला लागलेल कलंक आहे तसीच अंधक्षद्धा हे भारताल लागलेले खग्रास ग्रहण आहे. हे ग्रहण सुटले तरच मानवी कल्याण होईल. अन्यथा ही अंधश्रद्धा सर्वांना गीळंकृत करेल. माणसे या अंधश्रध्देपायी खंगत चालली आहेत. अंधश्रद्धा मात्र दृढमूल होतांना दिसत आहेत. आजही कित्येक लोकांना डॉक्टरांपेक्षा मांत्रिक महत्वाचा वाटतो. सापाचे विष उत्तरण्यासाठी मांत्रिक, भानामती दूर करण्यासाठी मांत्रिक, मंत्र भाणि मांत्रिक याचा प्रभाव इतका वाढला की त्या शिवाय आपण कुठलाच विधी करु शकत नाही. राफेल असो अथवा कोणतेही अंतराळ यान अयो, लिंबू, मिरची बांधण्याची पद्धत मात्र अधिक दृढम्ल होतांना दिसते आहे. म्हणून विशिष्ट वयातच तर्काधिष्ठीत विचार दृढ झाले पाहिजे या संदर्भात डॉ. दाभोळकर म्हणतात-"अंधश्रध्दा वा बुद्धिप्रामाण्य यांचा खरा संघर्ष माणसाच्या मनामध्ये तरुण वयात होत असतो. १६ ते २५ या वयात माणसाचं मन श्रद्धावादी तरी बनते किंवा बुद्धिवादी तरी बनते. बहुतेक व्यक्ती तडजोडवादी वृत्ती स्वीकारतात. गेल्या शंभर दीडशे वर्षाचा इतिहास पाहिला तरी असे प्रत्ययास येईल की, लोकहितवादी महात्मा फूले, लोकमान्य टिळक, सुधारक आगरकर, स्वामी विवेकानंद, वीर सावरकर, डॉ. आंबेडकर यांची मते याच वयात पक्की झाली होती. म्हणून अंधश्रद्धांचा त्याग कराण्यासाठी आवश्यक तो प्रचार कॉलेजमधील युवक-युवतीमध्येच प्रामुख्याने व्हावयास हवा. क्षणोक्षणी मांत्रिकाकडे, गुरु कडे अथवा देवाकडे धाव घेण्याची सवय लागली की पुरुषार्थ निकालात निघतो, हे त्यांना समजले पाहिजे किवा समजावृन सांगितले पाहिजे". [११]

अज्ञान हे अंधश्रद्धेचे खरे कारण आहे असे मला वाटते. कारण माणसाची सारासार विचार करण्याची क्षमता नष्ट झाली की, तो कर्मविपाकाच्या मागे लगतो, पराधीन बनतो. गत जन्माच्या पापाचे फळ या जन्मात मला भोगावे लागत आहे म्हणून तो आपल्या प्रारब्धालाच दोष देत जगतो. मग तो कुठे तरी पर्याय शोधण्याच्या मागे असतो, मग समाजातील भोंदू बाबा तयारच असतात, ग्रहशांती करण्यासाठी. मानसिक दृष्ट्या विकलांग झालेल्यांना कोणीतरी आधार लागतो तो आधार म्हणजे थापा मारणारा बुवा असतो. अश्या बुवावर 'उदासबोध' मधून मंगेश पाडगावकर प्रहार करतांना म्हणतात-

"माणसे खपाट खंगलेली आतून आतून भंगलेली, अदृश्य दहशतीने तंगलेली, आधार नाही प्रत्येकास येथे हवा कोणीतरी जबरी बुवा जो काढीत साऱ्या उवा मनातल्या चिंतेच्या येक बुवा भविष्यवेत्ता प्रहावरी चालवी सत्ता मंत्री सुद्धा त्याचा पत्ता शोधीत येती"

ही आजची सामाजिक वास्तव परिस्थिती आहे. अज्ञान व कार्यकारण भावाच्या अभावामुळे ह्या गोष्टी समाजामध्ये घडत आहेत. या असल्या मानिसक विकृतीमुळे भानामती सारखे मानिसक आजार उद्भवतात. भानामतीमुळे मानिसक व सामाजिक किती नुकसान होते या संदर्भात दाभोळकर म्हणतात "अज्ञान, अंधश्रध्दा, अगितकता या पायी येणाऱ्या भानामतीमुळे घरातल्या अन्य व्यक्तींना बराच त्रास होतो. त्यामुळे याला जबाबदार कोण हे समजल्यावर कुटुंबातील लोक तिच्याशी जशास तसे या नात्याने वागणे स्वाभाविक व शक्य असते. आम्हाला त्रास दिला काय, आता तुमची खोड मोडते म्हणून भानामती करणाऱ्याला इतरांनी वाईट वागवणे कुणाच्याच हिताचे नसते. मनाने खचलेल्या, दुबळ्या झालेल्या व्यक्ती त्यातून सुटण्याचा, भानामती हा विचित्र मार्ग हुडकतात. त्यांना सुडाच्या भावनेने वागवले, त्यांचा तिरस्कार केाल तर त्यांची मानिसक समस्या अधिकच कठीण व जिल्ला होईल. या उलट ती व्यक्ती तशी का वागली हे आस्थापूर्वक समजावून घेऊन त्या मूळ अडचणीचे निराकरण करण्याचे प्रयत्न करावयास पाहिजेत. [१२]

निष्कर्ष :-

- समाज मनावर असलेला अंधश्रद्धेचा पगडा नष्ट करून वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण निर्माण करणे.
- समाजातील अंधश्रद्धेला आळा घालणे.
- समाजातील अनिष्ट प्रथा-परंपरा यांचे उच्चाटण करणे.
- सारासार विचार करण्याची क्षमता व चिकित्सक दृष्टिकोण निर्माण करणे.
- विवेकवादी व वास्तववादी विचार जनमनात रुजविणे इत्यादी.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

- भोळे भास्कर लक्ष्मण, साक्षेप, बजाज पब्लिकेशन, राठी नगर, अमरावती प्र.आ. २००८, पृ. ११९.
- राभोळकर नरेंद्र, ठरलं डोळस व्हायचं!, मनोविकास प्रकाशन पुणे, चौदावी आवृत्ती, १५ ऑगस्ट २०१८, पृ. २३.
- ३) अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलन वार्तापत्र, दावी विवेक आम्हा वाट, संपादक राजीव देशपांडे, अंक ९ वा, सप्टेंबर-२०२१, पृ. १०.
- ४) दाभोळकर नरेंद्र, विचार तर कराल?, राजहंस प्रकाशन, पुणे, चौथी आवृत्ती, २००४, पृ. १६.
- ५) तत्रैव, पृ. २६.
- ६) देशपांडे पु. ल., एक शून्य मी, मौज प्रकाशन गृह, मुंबई, पुनर्मुद्रन, मे २०१९, पृ. १५७.
- ७) दाभोळकर नरेंद्र, जावडेकर सुबोध, वाहिया मयंक, सावंत विवेक, जार्ज ऑरवेल, विज्ञान आणि समाज, साधना प्रकाशन, पुणे. प्र.आ. नाव्हें. २०१७ पृ. ४६.
- भोळे भास्कर लक्ष्मण, 'आधुनिक महाराष्ट्रातील विचारवंत', युनिक अकॅडमी पब्लिकेशन, पुणे, प्र. आ. ३० सप्टेंबर. २०१९ पृ. ५१.
- ९) दाभोळकर नरेंद्र, अंधश्रद्धाः प्रश्न चिन्ह आणि पूर्ण विराम, राजहंस प्रकाशन, पुणे, आवृत्ती एकोणिसावी, फेब्र. २०१८ पृ. ३.
- १०) दाभोळकर नरेंद्र, भ्रम आणि निराश, राजहंस प्रकाशन पुणे, आवृत्ती सतरावी, सप्टेंबर. २०२०, पृ. ७.
- ११) तत्रैव, पृ. १८.
- १२) दाभोळकर नरेंद्र, उ.नि. पृ. ६३.



बालकांच्या विकासात पालकांची भूमिका

प्रा. सरोज या. लखदिवे गृहअर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख इंदिरा महाविद्यालय, कळंब, जि. यवतमाळ, महाराष्ट्र saroj20lakhadive@gmail-com

सारांश

मुलांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासात पालकांची भूमिका सर्वात महत्त्वाची असते. पालकांचे योग्य मार्गदर्शनच मुलाचे चारित्र्य विकसित करते. पालकत्व हे सतत चालणारे काम आहे. एकदा वेळ आली की आपण त्यापासून दूर जाऊ शकत न आवश्यक आहे. ज्या घरात बालकाचा जन्म होतो, त्या घरच्या वातावरणाचा संस्कार हा बालकावर प्रभम संस्कार म्हणून होतो. बालकाचा सर्वात जास्त संबंध हा घराशी येतो. मुले घरात जास्त वेळ राहात असतात. त्यामुळे घरच्या वातावरणामध्ये त्याचे व्यक्तिमत्व खुलत असते. पालकांच्या व्यक्तिमत्वाचा पहिला प्रभाव हा बालकांच्यावर होत असते.

बीजशब्द - पालक, बालक, विकास

प्रस्तावना

सुरुवातीला बालक हे मातीचा गोळा असते. त्याला आकार देण्याचे काम पालकांचे असते. पालकत्व आणि बालिवकास हातात हात घालून चालतात. सफरचंद झाडापासून फार दूर पडत नाही आणि फांदी वाढत जाते या म्हणी मुलांच्या वाढीवर आणि विकासावर पालकत्वाच्या शैलीच्या परिणामांचे चांगले वर्णन करू शकतात.सर्व वपालकांच्या शिक्षणबरोबरच आर्थिक व सामाजिक परिस्थितीचा परिणाम बालकाच्या जडणघडणी मध्ये होत असतो.लहान मुले पालकांच्या प्रत्येक गोष्टीचे बारकाईने निरिक्षण करित असतो. परंतु पालक बालक लहान आहे असे समजून त्याच्या गोष्टीकडे दुर्लक्ष करित असतो. बालविकासात पालकांची भूमिका उत्तरदायी, जबाबदार व किषही न संपणारी असते. हे खालील क्षेत्रांमध्ये मुलाच्या प्रतिक्रिया, कृती, विचार आणि निर्णय घेण्यावर नियंत्रण ठेवते.

१. संज्ञानात्मक विकास

जेव्हा मुले मोठी होत असतात, तेव्हा सकारात्मक पालकत्व त्यांच्या संज्ञानात्मक, सामाजिक आणि समस्या सोडविण्याच्या कौशल्यांमध्ये सुधारणा करते. सकारात्मक पालकत्व देखील त्यांच्या प्रतिसादांवर परिणाम करते आणि त्यांना चांगले मनुष्य होण्यास मदत करते. सुरुवातीच्या वर्षांत संवाद आणि उत्तेजन खूप महत्वाचे आहे. समस्या ओळखणे, सर्व परिस्थिती चांगल्या प्रकारे हाताळणे आणि शिस्त, वेळेचे व्यवस्थापन आणि घरातील साध्या दिनचर्येद्वारे प्रभावी समस्या सोडविणे ही वैशिष्ट्ये आत्मसात केली जातात.

२. सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक विकास

मुले पती.पत्नीचा संवाद आणि कुटुंबात वाद कसे मिटतात हे पाहतात. हे त्यांना विविध प्रकारची चांगली मूल्ये शिकवते जी आत्मसात केली जातात आणि वाढण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण असतात. इतरांशी कसे वागावे हे मूल शिकते, समान ध्येयाशी खेळते, सांधिक भावना, योग्य मित्र याची समजत्याला होते.

३. शारीरिक विकास

वयाशी संबंधित टप्पे गाठणे हे एकमेव ध्येय नाही. निरोगी राहणे, नियमित व्यायाम करणे, सांधिक खेळाडू बनणे, योग्य आहार घेणे आणि अनुकूल वातावरणात वाढणे हे मुले खेळण्याच्या माध्यमातून शिकतात. पालकांचे योग्य मार्गदर्शन मुलांमध्ये आदर्श शारीरिक विकास साधण्यासाठी व्यायाम आणि आहाराची चांगली पद्धत रुजवू शकते मुले उदाहरणाद्वारे नेतृत्व करतात हे पालकांनी लक्षात ठेवले पाहिजे.

४. मानसिक विकास

पालकत्वाची शैली मुलाला नाविन्यपूर्णरित्या शिकण्यास, अपयश स्वीकारण्यास आणि त्यावर मात करण्यास, शिस्त समजून घेण्यास, अभिप्राय स्वीकारण्यास आणि पुरस्कार आणि शिक्षा संकल्पना करण्यास मदत करूते. हे उत्तेजनांना त्यांच्या प्रतिसादावर नियंत्रण ठेवते, अशा प्रकारे त्यांचे मन घडवते.

५. आध्यात्मिक विकास

धर्म समजून घेणे, प्रार्थना करणे, योग्य अयोग्य जाणून घेणे, सहानुभूती बाळगणे, योग्य नैतिक मूल्ये असणे, आई.विडलांचे मूल्यमापन करणे आणि ध्येयनिश्चिती बळकट करणे यामुळे मुलांमध्ये मुक्त भावना मुक्त होते. आपल्या मुलांना अधिक स्वीकारणे आणि मोठ्या चांगल्या गोष्टींवर विश्वास ठेवणे शिकविणे त्यांना हेतूची भावना मिळविण्यात मदत करू शकते. त्यांना कोणत्याही विशिष्ट धर्माशी जुळवून न घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करा आणि त्यांना स्वतःला अध्यात्माचा शोध घेऊ द्या.

पालकांनी बालकांशी वागतांना पुढील गोष्टी लक्षात ठेवावयास पाहिजे—

१. सकारात्मक रहा

मुलांना नकारात्मकता सहज जाणवते. तुमचे मूल कितीही लहान असले तरी त्याच्याशी आपल्या समस्या आणि त्या कशा हाताळता यावर चर्चा करा. आपल्या मुलास घरातील विविध छोट्या छोट्या कामांमध्ये आपल्याबरोबर सहभागी होण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित करा. सर्जनशील कसे व्हावे आणि सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोनातून समस्या कशा सोडवाव्यात हे त्याला शिकवा

२. आपल्या मुलाच्या गरजांबद्दल संवेदनशील रहा

आपल्या मुलाच्या गरजा कितीही लहान असल्या तरी, त्या समजून घेणे आणि पूर्ण करणे आपल्या मुलास हे समजण्यास मदत करणे खूप महत्वाचे आहे की आपण नेहमीच त्याच्यासाठी आहात आणि त्याच्यासोबत आहात.

३. भावनिकरित्या उपस्थित रहा

आपल्या मुलांना हे दाखवा की पालक त्यांच्यावर नेहमीच प्रेम करतात आणि काहीही झाले तरी आपण नेहमीच त्याच्यासोबत असतो.

४. प्रभावीपणे संवाद साधा

निष्कर्षावर जाण्यापूर्वी मुलाशी बोला आणि त्याचे काय म्हणणे आहे ते ऐका. प्रत्येक संभाषणात आपण आपल्या मुलाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून विचार केल्याची खात्री करा आणि त्याला स्वतःला ला व्यक्त करू द्या. लक्षात ठेवा नकारात्मक शिक्षा किंवा दोषारोपांपेक्षा सकारात्मक अभिप्राय नेहमीच चांगला असतो.

५. सर्वांशी आपुलकी बाळगा

घरातील आईविडल जर सर्वांशी चांगले, आदरानी वागत असेल तर मुल पण त्याप्रमाणे वागतात. मुलं घरी जे पाहतात ऐकतात ते त्याप्रमाणे वागतात. एखाद्या मुलाला कठोर शब्द वापरणे, जोरजोरात भांडणे, सतत भांडणे, वाईट सवयी, शपथ घेणे हे घरात दिसले तर अगदी नॉर्मल वाटते कारण त्याच्या घरातील वातावरण तसे असेल.

६. खेळणे, खाणे आणि झोपण्यासाठी दिनचर्या सेट करा

एक चांगली दिनचर्या भविष्यासाठी चांगल्या सवयी सेट करण्यास मदत करू शकते. जर तुम्ही ठराविक दिनचर्या पाळत असाल, वेळेवर खात असाल आणि झोपत असाल, जेवणादरम्यान टीव्ही पाहणे टाळत असाल, तर तुमचे मूलही हे धडे घेईल आणि दिनचर्या पाळेल.

७. कौटुंबिक सहलींना आपल्या दिनचर्येचा भाग बनवा

लक्षात ठेवा, एकत्र जेवणारे आणि प्रार्थना करणारे कुटुंब एकत्र राहते! आपल्या मुलास एकत्र कौटुंबिक जेवण करण्यास प्रोत्साहित करा आणि कुटुंबातील सदस्यांसह दर्जेदार वेळ घालविण्याचे महत्त्व त्याला शिकवा.

८. थकल्यावरही मुलाशी बोला

कठोर परिश्रमामुळे अपार समाधान मिळते आणि आपल्यासाठी बक्षीस म्हणजे आपल्या मुलास समस्यांना कसे सामोरे जावे, आर्थिक असुरिक्षततेचा सामना कसा करावा, इतरांशी कसे संवाद साधावा हे सांगावे. त्यामुळे दिवसाच्या शेवटी तुम्ही कितीही थकलेले असाल तरी तुमच्या मुलाशी बोला. तोही तेच शिकेल.

९. नातेसंबंधांमध्ये विश्वास, प्रेम आणि निष्पक्षता निर्माण करा

जर तुम्ही कुटुंबातील सर्व सदस्यांशी तर्कशुद्ध पणे वागलात, तर तुमची मुले हीच शिकतील आणि भेदभाव न करता सर्वांवर प्रेम आणि काळजी घेतील.

१०. आपल्या मुलास योग्य आणि प्रामाणिकपणे बोलण्याचे महत्त्व समजण्यास मदत करा

आपले मूल प्रामाणिकपणाला महत्व देते याची खात्री करा, विशेषतः जेव्हा नातेसंबंध आणि पैशांशी संबंधित बार्बीचा विचार केला जातो. काहीही झाले तरी त्याने खरे बोलले पाहिजे आणि तो जे बोलतो त्यावर ठाम राहिले पाहिजे, हे त्याला शिकवा. तसेच आपल्या मुलामध्ये जबाबदारीची भावना निर्माण करा.

११. आपल्या बिनशर्त प्रेम आणि समर्थनाची खात्री द्या

जर तुमचे मूल एखाद्या गोष्टीत अपयशी ठरले तर आपण त्याच्यावर टीका करण्यापूर्वी का आणि काय करावे हे समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करा. पण त्यापेक्षा त्याला सांगा की चुकांमुळे लोकांमधलं प्रेम कमी होत नाही.

१२. आपल्या मुलाच्या भावनांचा आदर करा

आपल्या मुलाच्या भावना, मग त्या चांगल्या असोत किंवा वाईट स्वीकारा आणि त्यांना त्यांच्या मार्गाने त्यातून बाहेर पडू द्या. एखाद्या व्यक्तीतील भावनाच त्यांना योग्य किंवा चुकीची कृती करण्यास मार्गदर्शन करतात. परंतु, एक पालक म्हणून, आपण आपल्या मुलास शांतपणे त्यांचे म्हणणे ऐकण्यासाठी आणि त्यांना त्यांच्या भावना व्यक्त करू देण्यासाठी तेथे असणे आवश्यक आहे.

बालविकासात पालकांची भूमिका

बालकाचा विकास आईच्या जीवनाशी जास्त निगडित आहे. बालकाची शिक्षण ग्रहणाची किया ही आईकडूनच होत असते. मुलाच्या आयुष्यातील सुरुवातीची वर्षे केवळ त्यांच्या वाढीचा आणि विकासाचा पाया तयार करत नाहीत तर त्यांचे बाळ कसे विचार करते, शिकते आणि कसे वागते हे देखील निर्धारित करते. त्यामुळे पालक या नात्याने आपल्या मुलाच्या शारीरिक आणि मानसिक वर्तनाच्या संगोपनाकडे वेळोवेळी लक्ष देणे ही आपली जबाबदारी आहे. आपली मुले ज्या बसमधून जीवनप्रवासासाठी उतरली आहेत, त्या बसचे चालक पालक आहेत. पालक हे आपल्या मुलांच्या जीवनाच्या चारिज्याचे पहिले शिक्षक असतात पालकांनी आपल्या मुलांचे संगोपन फलदायी पद्धतीने केले पाहिजे आणि त्यांचे खरे मित्र बनण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे जेणेकरून त्यांच्यात संवादाचे अंतर राहणार नाही आणि मुले कोणत्याही संकोचाशिवाय आपल्या पालकांशी सर्व काही गोध्टीबाबत चर्चा करू शकतील.

संदर्भग्रंथ

१ सुजाता सबाने, प्रिया कांबळे, सिमा भूईभार, मानवी विकास २. सामना ऑनलाईन ७ जानेवारी २०२२ स. ५: १०ं



यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील औदयोगिक विकास

डॉ. माधुरी पं. राखुंडे इंदिरा महाविदयालय, कळंब, जि. यवतमाळ, महाराष्ट्र

सारांश -

यवतमाळ शहर हे यवतमाळ जिल्ह्याचे प्रशासकीय मुख्यालय आहे. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार या शहराची लोकसंख्या १,२२,९०६ इतकी आहे. हे शहर जिल्ह्यातील महत्त्वाचे व्यापारी केंद्र असून येथे कापूस पिंजण्याचे आणि दाबून त्याचे गठ्ठे बनवायचे उद्योग आहेत. त्यामुळे यवतमाळला कापसाचे शहर (cotton city) म्हटले जाते. जिल्ह्याचा आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास घडविण्यात जुनी मंदिरे, यात्रा व सहलीची ठिकाणे ह्या सर्व गोष्टी मोलाचे योगदान देतात. जिल्ह्यात प्रेक्षणीय स्थळांच्या दण्टीकोनातून असा कोणताही ऐतिहासिक किल्ला नाही. काही मंदिरे व सुंदरश्या वनराईने नटलेली सहलीची ठिकाणे हे मात्र भाविकांना व यात्रेकरूना नेहमी आकर्षित करतात. जिल्ह्यातील कापूस हे महत्वाचे पिक असल्यामुळे त्याची प्रचंड बाजारपेठ येथे आहे. कापसावर आधारित उद्दोग जसे कापूस संकलन केंद्रे, जिनिंग फॅक्टरीज, सूतिगरण्या इ. येथे पहावयास मिळतात. रेमंड समूहाच्या कापड उद्दोगाशी संबधित मोठा प्रकल्प येथे आहे.

प्रास्ताविक -

यवतमाळजवळच लोहारा येथे एमआयडीसी (महाराष्ट् इंडस्ट्रियल कॅारपोरेशनने बनवलेली औद्योगिक व्यावसायिकांची उद्योग-

Research and Development / संशोधन आणि विकास / 290

वसाहत) आहे. शहराचे पूर्वीचे नाव यवत किंवा यवती, योतमाड असे होते. आजूबाजूला दाट व उंच झाडांची दाटी असल्यामुळे याला योतमाड असे नाव पडले होते.

नंतर याला यवतमाळ म्हणजे माळावर वसले असल्या म्ळे यवतमाळ म्हणायला सुरुवात झाली. यवतमाळ हे बेरार सल्तनतेचे म्ख्य शहर होते आणि ज्न्या लिखाणांन्सार "जगातील सर्वात स्रक्षित ठिकाण" होते. यवतमाळ (सध्या यवतमाळ जिल्हा) नंतरचा प्रदेश, अलाउद्दीन हसन बहमन शाह यांच्या राजवटीत १३४७ मध्ये बहमनी सल्तनतीची स्थापना केली. १५७२ साली, अहमदनगर सल्तनत (वर्तमान दिवस अहमदनगर जिल्हा) चे शासक मुर्तजा शाह, यवतमाळ जिल्हा १५९६ मध्ये, अहमदनगरच्या योद्धा रानी चांद बीबीने यवतमाळ जिल्ह्याचे मुघल साम्राज्य, नंतर भारताच्या मोठ्या भागाचे राज्यकर्ते सोडले. १७०७ मध्ये सहाव्या मुघल सम्राट औरंगजेबच्या मृत्यूनंतर यवतमाळ हा मराठा साम्राज्यात गेला. १७८३ मध्ये जेव्हा रघोजी भोसले नागपुर साम्राज्याचे शासक झाले तेव्हा त्यांनी आपल्या क्षेत्रात यवतमाळ जिल्हाचा समावेश केला. ब्रिटीश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीने १८५३ मध्ये बेरार प्रांत उभारल्यानंतर १८६३ मध्ये यवतमाळ पूर्वेकडील बेरार जिल्हा बनला आणि नंतर दक्षिण पूर्व बेरार जिल्हा-मध्य प्रांत आणि बेरार या दोन्ही जिल्ह्यांचा भाग बनला. यवतमाळ १९५६ पर्यंत राज्य पुनर्रचना होईपर्यंत मध्य प्रदेशचा भाग राहिला.

ऐन-ई-अकबरी या प्राचीन ग्रंथात यवतमाळचा उल्लेख दिसून येतो. तसेच अकबरच्या दरबारात अबुल फाजल याच्या लेखकात यवतमाळ मधील योत लोहार या गावाचा उल्लेख पाहायला मिळतो. १९३० साली प्रसिद्ध झालेल्या केसरी प्रबोध या ग्रंथात यवत म्हणून यवतमाळचा उल्लेख मिळतो. १ जानेवारी १९६० रोजी महाराष्ट्र राज्याची निर्मिती झाल्याने यवतमाळ जिल्हा महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा एक भाग झाला.

उदयोग म्हणजे काय?

उद्योग हा कंपन्यांचा एक समूह असतो जो त्यांच्या प्राथिमक व्यावसायिक क्रियाकलापांवर आधारित असतो . आधुनिक अर्थव्यवस्थांमध्ये, डझनभर उद्योग वर्गीकरण आहेत. उद्योग वर्गीकरणे सामान्यत: मोठ्या श्रेणींमध्ये विभागली जातात ज्यांना सेक्टर म्हणतात.

हवामान व भौगोलिक विशेषता

या जिल्ह्यात वर्धा व पैनगंगा या प्रमुख नद्या आहेत. यवतमाळ जिल्हा हा महाराष्ट्रातील कापूस उत्पादक जिल्हा आहे. बालाघाट डोंगर रांगांपासून तयार झालेला हा जिल्हा डोंगराळ मध्यम पठाराचा जिल्हा म्हणून ओळखला जातो. येथील हवामान उष्ण व कोरडे असून उन्हाळ्यात तापमान ४६° से. पर्यंत तर हिवाळ्यात ११° से. पर्यंत असते तर जिल्ह्याचे सरासरी पर्जन्यमान ९६५ मि.मी आहे. जिल्ह्याचा सुमारे २१ % भाग (२८५० किमी) हा वनक्षेत्रात मोडतो.

उद्योगांचा पाया मजबूत व्हावा म्हणून यवतमाळसह काही तालुक्यांत सरकारने एमआयडीसीमार्फत राखीव क्षेत्र तयार केले. पण, ३५ वर्षानंतरही औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या एमआयडीसी सक्षम झाले नाही. नवे उद्योग येणे अपेक्षित असताना उपलब्ध प्रकल्पच बंद पडू लागले आहेत. भूखंड वितरणाची प्रक्रियाही 'ऑफलाइन' आहे.

यवतमाळपासून सहा किमी अंतरावर पुसद मार्गावर लोहारा येथे यवतमाळ एमआयडीसी आहे. ६६० हेक्टरवर पसरलेल्या या क्षेत्रात

आज केवळ रेमंडचा डेनीम उद्योग सुरू आहे. इतर उद्योग मात्र तग धरून आहेत. तर काही बंद पडले आहेत. यवतमाळचा औदयोगिक विकास व्हावा यासाठी एमआयडीसीने यवतमाळ शहराजवळ कोट्यवधी रुपयांचा खर्च करून विमानतळही बांधले. त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून गेल्या काही वर्षांत उदयोग येणे अपेक्षित होते. पण, एकही उदयोग आला नाही. याउलट ओरिएंट सिंथेट हा उद्योग बंद झाला. हिंद्स्थान लिव्हरचा उद्योग येथून उत्तराखंडमध्ये गेला. या दोन्ही उद्योगांम्ळे शहरातील हजारो कामगार बेरोजगार झाले. यवतमाळमध्ये २०० लहान-मोठ्या उदयोगांची एमआयडीसी क्षेत्रात नोंदणी झाली आहे. त्यातील राणा डेनीम, कापर्ती परिवाराचा बालाजी उदयोग तग धरून आहे. काही उद्योग गेल्या काही वर्षांपासून बंद पडल्याम्ळे त्यांच्याकडून भूखंड परत घेण्याची प्रक्रिया स्रू आहे. त्यांच्याजवळून भूखंड घेऊन गरजूंना वाटप करण्याचा प्रयत्न होत आहे. मात्र बंद पडलेल्या उदयोगाकडून भूखंड मिळविण्याचे काम संथगतीने स्रू आहे. शासनाकडून सध्या उद्योगांना चालना देण्याचे धोरण असल्याने नवीन उद्योजक तयार होत आहेत. पण, एमआयडीसी क्षेत्रात जागा नसल्याने त्यांच्याप्ढे अडचणी येत आहेत. जिल्ह्यातील काही एमआयडीसी परिसरात जागाच शिल्लक नाही. त्यात वणी आणि उमरखेड येथेही मोठ्या प्रमाणात मागणी आहे. भूखंड वितरणाची संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया शासनाने ऑनलाइन ठेवली आहे. मात्र जिल्ह्यातील सर्वच एमआयडीसीत भुखंड वाटप ऑनलाइन प्रक्रियाही बंद आहे. काही एमआयडीसी क्षेत्रात जागा असली तरी रस्ते, पाणी, वीज अशा सोयी नाहीत. आर्णी, नेर, पांढरकवडा या ताल्क्यांच्या ठिकाणी एमआयडीसी मंजूर आहे. पण, जागा हस्तांतरित न झाल्याने उदयोजक ताटकळत आहेत.

जिल्ह्यातील व्यवसाय-

जिल्हयात हातविणकाम (हँडलूम), विडी, कागद, साखर, जिनिंग-स्पिनिंग व तेल उद्योग असे अनेक छोटे-मोठे उद्योग आहेत. यवतमाळ जिल्हयातील महत्त्वाची पिके- कापूस, ज्वारी, भुईमूग, तूर- डाळ ही आहेत. जिल्हयाला कापूस, लाकूड, चुनखडी, कोळसा व संत्री या वस्तूंद्वारे महसूल मिळतो. जिल्हयात विपुल प्रमाणात वनसंपत्ती आहे. तेथून लाकूड, बांबू, तेंदू, आपटा, हिरडा व मोह या उपयोगी वस्तू मिळतात.

यवतमाळ, पुसद, वणी, दिग्रस, घाटंजी, पांढरकवडा, राळेगाव, उमरखेड, दारव्हा व नेर ही महत्त्वाची व्यापार-केंद्रे आहेत. चांदले शिलाई मशीन हे उमरखेड तालुक्यातील शिलाई मशीनचे अधिकृत व्यापार केंद्रे आहे

मुख्यमंत्र्यानी टेक्स्टाइल पार्कला मंजुरी दिली आहे. त्यासाठी ९३ हेक्टर जमीन एमआयडीसी क्षेत्रात आरक्षित करण्यात आली आहे. पालकमंत्री मदन येरावार यांनी अलीकडेच मुंबईत त्यांच्या कक्षात टेक्स्टाइल पार्कसाठी विशेष बैठक घेतली होती. त्यासाठी १३२ केव्ही विद्युत उपकेंद्र मंजूर करण्यात आले. टेक्स्टाइल पार्कमध्ये वीज, पाणी आदी पायाभूत स्विधांसाठी निविदा प्रक्रिया स्रू झाली आहे.

यवतमाळपासून सहा किमी अंतरावर पुसद मार्गावर लोहारा येथे यवतमाळ एमआयडीसी आहे. ६६० हेक्टरवर पसरलेल्या या क्षेत्रात आज केवळ रेमंडचा डेनीम उद्योग सुरू आहे. इतर उद्योग मात्र तग धरून आहेत. तर काही बंद पडले आहेत. यवतमाळचा औद्योगिक विकास व्हावा यासाठी एमआयडीसीने यवतमाळ शहराजवळ कोट्यवधी रुपयांचा खर्च करून विमानतळही बांधले. त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून गेल्या काही वर्षात उद्योग येणे अपेक्षित होते. पण, एकही उद्योग आला नाही. याउलट ओरिएंट सिंथेट हा उद्योग बंद झाला. हिंदुस्थान लिव्हरचा उद्योग येथून उत्तराखंडमध्ये गेला. या दोन्ही उद्योगांमुळे

शहरातील हजारो कामगार बेरोजगार झाले. यवतमाळमध्ये २०० लहान-मोठ्या उदयोगांची एमआयडीसी क्षेत्रात नोंदणी झाली आहे. त्यातील राणा डेनीम, कापर्ती परिवाराचा बालाजी उदयोग तग धरून आहे. काही उद्योग गेल्या काही वर्षांपासून बंद पडल्याम्ळे त्यांच्याकडून भूखंड परत घेण्याची प्रक्रिया स्रू आहे. त्यांच्याजवळून भूखंड घेऊन गरजूंना वाटप करण्याचा प्रयत्न होत आहे. मात्र बंद पडलेल्या उदयोगाकडून भूखंड मिळविण्याचे काम संथगतीने स्रू आहे. शासनाकडून सध्या उदयोगांना चालना देण्याचे धोरण असल्याने नवीन उदयोजक तयार होत आहेत. पण, एमआयडीसी क्षेत्रात जागा नसल्याने त्यांच्याप्ढे अडचणी येत आहेत. जिल्ह्यातील काही एमआयडीसी परिसरात जागाच शिल्लक नाही. त्यात वणी आणि उमरखेड येथेही मोठ्या प्रमाणात मागणीआहे. भूखंड वितरणाची संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया शासनाने ऑनलाइन ठेवली आहे. मात्र जिल्ह्यातील सर्वच एमआयडीसीत भूखंड वाटप ऑनलाइन प्रक्रियाही बंद आहे. काही एमआयडीसी क्षेत्रात जागा असली तरी रस्ते, पाणी, वीज अशा सोयी नाहीत. आणीं, नेर, पांढरकवडा या ताल्क्यांच्या ठिकाणी एमआयडीसी मंजूर आहे. पण, जागा हस्तांतरित न झाल्याने उद्योजक ताटकळत आहेत. टेक्स्टाइल पार्कचा दिलासा यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यात शेतकऱ्याच्या वाढत्या आत्महत्या लक्षात घेऊन शेतीवर आधारित उद्योग जिल्ह्यात स्रू व्हावे यासाठी यवतमाळ शहरात मुख्यमंत्र्यानी टेक्स्टाइल पार्कला मंज्री दिली आहे. त्यासाठी ९३ हेक्टर जमीन एमआयडीसी क्षेत्रात आरक्षित करण्यात आली आहे. पालकमंत्री मदन येरावार यांनी अलीकडेच मुंबईत त्यांच्या कक्षात टेक्स्टाइल पार्कसाठी विशेष बैठक घेतली होती. त्यासाठी १३२ केव्ही विद्युत उपकेंद्र मंजूर करण्यात आले. टेक्स्टाइल पार्कमध्ये वीज, पाणी आदी पायाभूत स्विधांसाठी निविदा प्रक्रिया स्रू झाली आहे.



महानुभाव पंथातील प्रेमीभक्त : बाइसा उर्फ नागंबिका

डॉ. वीरा पवन मांडवकर

सहायक प्राध्यापक इंदिरा महाविदयालय, कळंब, जि. यवतमाळ veeramandavkar18@gmail.com भ्रमणध्वनी 9403014885

गोषवारा :

महानुभाव पंथाला महाराष्ट्रात अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. श्रीचक्रधरस्वामींच्या शिष्यपरिवारात अनेक स्त्रिया आहेत, ज्यांनी आपल्या प्रेममयी सेवाभावाने महानुभाव पंथात स्थान मिळविले. त्यापैकीच एक म्हणजे बाइसा उर्फ नागंबिका. प्रेमीभक्त म्हणून पंथात 'बाइसा' अजरामर आहे. बाइसेच्या उक्तीला श्रीचक्रधरांच्या उक्तीएवढेच पंथात महत्त्व दिले गेले. बाइसेच्या देहत्यागानंतर निर्माण झालेली पोकळी श्रीचक्रधरांनाही प्रकर्षाने जाणवण्याइतपत तिची पंथात मान्यता होती. तिने आपल्या कडक शिस्तीने आणि प्रेमळ स्वभावाने पंथातील सर्वांची मने जिंकली होती. मठाचा कारभार व्यवस्थित होण्यास नागंबिकेचे व्यवस्थापन हा प्रमुख घटक होता. आपले संपूर्ण आयुष्य तिने श्रीचक्रधर स्वामींची सेवा करण्यात घालविले.

Abstract:

The Mahanubhava cult has a very important place in Maharashtra. Among the disciples of Shree Chakradharaswami there are many women, who have earned a place in the Mahanubhava Pantha by their loving service. One of them is Baisa alias Nagambika. 'Baisa' is immortal in the Pantha due to her dedication to Shree Chakradharaswami. Baise's Ukti or wachanas were given the same importance in the Pantha as Shree Chakradhar's Ukti or wachanas. Her recognition in the Panth was such that even Shree Chakradhara felt the void created after Baise's death. She had won the hearts of everyone in the sect with her strict discipline and loving nature. The management of Nagambika was a major factor in the management of the Matha. She spent her entire life serving Shree Chakradharswami.

बीजशब्द : भक्ती, कर्मकांड, दर्शन, शिष्य, सेवाभाव, स्थान, आत्मिक प्रगती, मठ, प्रेम, पंथ

प्रस्तावना :

महानुभाव पंथात श्रीचक्रधरांची शिष्या बाइसा उर्फ नागंबिका अजरामर आहे. श्रीचक्रधरांच्या उक्तीएवढेच बाइसेच्या उक्तीलाही महत्त्व दिले गेले. कडक शिस्त तरीही प्रेमळ स्वभाव हे तिचे गुणविशेष होते. नागंबिकेचे व्यवस्थापन उत्कृष्ट असल्याने मठाचा कारभार व्यवस्थित चालत असे. श्रीचक्रधरस्वामींची सेवा करण्यात आपले संपूर्ण आयुष्य घालविणारी बाइसा उर्फ नागंबिका पंथीयांच्या आदरस्थानी आहे.

विषयविवेचन :

श्रीचक्रधरांच्या शिष्यपरिवारात अनेक स्त्रिया आहेत, ज्यांनी आपल्या प्रेममयी सेवाभावाने महानुभाव पंथात स्थान मिळविले आहे. त्यापैकीच एक म्हणजे बाइसा उर्फ नागंबिका. नागंबिका हीच श्रीचक्रधरांची पहिली शिष्या होय. ही प्रथमपासूनच म्हणजे प्रगट उद्धरण काळापासून शेवटपर्यंत स्वामींची एकनिष्ठपणे सेवा करून, एकविध भक्तीचे अप्रतिम उदाहरण घालून देणारी व आपला मुक्ती मार्ग परमेश्वरवचनाप्रमाणे आचरणारी श्रेष्ठ स्त्री होय.

नागंबिकेचे पूर्वचरित्र :

नागंबिका ही गोदावरी नदीच्या तीरावर पैठण शहरी रहात असे. येथील लोक कर्मकांड करण्यात मग्न होते. नागंबिका बालविधवा होती. तिचे मन संसारात्न विरक्त झाले होते. त्यामुळे पैठण येथील गोदावरी नदीच्या काठावर ती एका गुहेत राहून व्रतवैकल्ये करीत आयुष्य कंठत होती. पुढे महानुभाव पंथातीलच बोणेबाई यांच्या माध्यमात्न नागंबिकेला श्रीचक्रधरस्वामींच्या महानतेचा परिचय झाला. यामुळे तिला श्रीचक्रधर स्वामींच्या दर्शनाची ओढ लागली. श्रीक्रधरस्वामींचे प्रत्यक्ष दर्शन झाल्यावर नागंबिका त्यांची परमभक्त झाली. भेटीच्या तिसरयाच दिवशी स्वामींनी तिला दर्शन देऊन प्रेमसंचार केला.

श्रीचक्रधरस्वामींकडून प्रेमदान झाल्यानंतर नागंबिकांची दृष्टी पालटली. श्रीचक्रधरस्वामी ईश्वर व आपण जीव याची ओळख पटली. त्या दिवसापासून स्वामींचे व नागंबिकेचे नाते एका परमभक्ताचे व ईश्वराचे जसे असावे तसे झाले. ती मनोभावे भक्ती करू लागली व सेवेत तत्पर राहू लागली. पंथात बाइसा या नावाने ती परिचित झाली. बाइसा स्वामीची सेवा करीत त्यांच्याबरोबर राहू लागली. स्वामींचा जेथे जेथे मुक्काम राही तेथे तेथे ती त्रिकाळ पूजावसर, आरती, धुपारती व आल्यागेल्यांची व्यवस्था आदी सर्व काही करायची. रात्री स्वामी शिष्यांसह बाइसेला परावराचे निरुपण करीत. बाइसेची स्वामींविषयीची भक्तीरूप भावना दिवसेंदिवस वाढतच होती.

बाइसा स्वामींच्या सर्वांगाला चंदनाची किंवा कधी कधी यक्षकर्दमाची उटी लावून त्यांच्या विशाल भाळप्रदेशावर चंदनाचे गंध लावीत. नंतर प्रातः कालीन पूजावसराप्रमाणे स्वामींची पूजा सुरू होई. धुपाटण्यातील विस्तवावर धूप घालून आणि आरतीच्या पात्रात पाच वाती उजळून बाइसा स्वामींना प्रथम धूपार्ती आणि मग मंगळार्ती करीत. स्वामीनिष्ठेतूनच ती प्रत्येक कार्य करीत असे. आरतीच्या वेळी तिच्यामधील अष्टसात्विकभाव प्रकट होत असत. यावरून तिच्यातील भिन्तभावाची कल्पना येते.

पंथीयांची माउली :

स्वामींची आवडनिवड बाइसा जाणत असत. त्यामुळे बाइसेला विचारल्याशिवाय तेथे कोणतीही गोष्ट घडत नसे. बाइसा सर्व बाबतीत दक्ष असत. बाइसा स्वामींची एकनिष्ठेने सेवा व भक्ती करीत. शिष्यपरिवारामध्ये तिचा वचक असे. ती स्वभावाने थोडी तापट असल्यामुळे तिला मनाविरुद्ध आचरण खपत नसे. तिच्या कडक व शिस्तशीर स्वभावाने मठात सर्व शिस्तीने वागत असत. बाइसेचा स्वभाव कडक असला तरी भोळेपणा आणि सौजन्यशीलता हा तिचा स्थायीभाव होता. बाइसाचे अंतःकरण सहानुभूतीने भरलेले होते. स्वामींच्या मातेप्रमाणे ती त्यांच्यावर प्रेम करी. पद्मनाभीला स्वामी मठात येऊ देईनात तेव्हा तिने मध्यस्थी करून स्वामींचे मन वळिवले. साधेने एकदा गुरुवाला कटू शब्द बोलल्याबद्दल स्वामींनी एका पायावर उभे राहण्याची शिक्षा दिली असता तिने ती सौम्य करण्याची प्रार्थना केली. शंभर साष्टांग दण्डवतांची शिक्षा द्यायला लावली व ती सुद्धा सौम्य व्हावी म्हणून आपण स्वतः शिक्षा भोगू लागली. अशी ती पवित्र माऊली पंथाची माऊली होऊन गेली.

एकदा स्वामींनी तिला वस्त्र दिले. ते ती भिक्षा मागायला जाताना किंवा पूजावसराचे वेळी घालत असे. एकदा आऊसेने ते वस्त्र 'मला द्या' असे म्हटले असता सर्वज्ञे म्हणतात, "बाइसे ते बाइसे, तुम्ही ते तुम्ही.' यामधून स्वामींनी 'बाइसा ही बाइसाच आहे' असे प्रशंसोद्गार काढून बाइसेचे पंथातील महत्त्वच सिद्ध केले. "बाइसे तैसी तुम्ही" यामधून तुम्ही बाइसेची बरोबरी करू शकत नाही. हेच स्वामींना निदर्शित करावयाचे आहे असे दिसते.

बाइसेचे पंथातील स्थान :

श्रीचक्रधरस्वामींच्या परिवारात सर्वसंगपरित्याग केलेल्या स्त्रियांमध्ये बाइसाचा प्राम्ख्याने समावेश होतो. बाइसा उर्फ नागंबिका ही परमेश्वर योग्यतेची तपस्विनी होती. स्वामींच्या अंत:करणात तिने मानाचे स्थान पटकाविले होते. काही लोक तर बाइसाला 'क्ंती' म्हणायचे व स्वामींना 'धर्म' म्हणत होते. परंत् बाइसा विनयाने हा सर्व नाकारीत. बाडसाची योग्यता मानसन्मान नागदेवाचार्यांह्नही अधिक आहे, कारण नागदेवाचार्य न्सते ज्ञानी होते, तर बाइसा भक्त होती. 1 स्वामींच्या शिष्यपरिवारात बाइसेचे स्थान प्रमुख असे होते. स्वयंपाक गृहातील संपूर्ण जबाबदारी ही बाइसेची असल्याम्ळे तेथे तिचा ह्कूम चालत असे. स्वामीच्या मठाची व्यवस्था पूर्णपणे बाइसाच्या आधीन होती. तिच्या परवानगीशिवाय तेथे क्णीही काहीही केलेले स्वामींना खपत नसे. बाइसेला मठप्रम्ख म्हणून संपूर्ण अधिकारही दिले होते. भिक्षान्नाच्या झोळ्या भक्तजन बाइसेच्या स्वाधीन करीत. बाइसा त्या भिक्षान्नातील चांगले पदार्थ निवडून स्वामींना भोजन देत असत. श्रीचक्रधरांना आवडणाऱ्या पदार्थाची जाणीव तिला असे

बाइसेकडे सबंध भक्तपरिवाराचे व्यवस्थापन करण्याचा ग्णही दिसून येतो. श्रीचक्रधरस्वामींच्या परिवारात बाइसाच्या अंगी असलेल्या शिस्तीमुळे व व्यवस्थापकत्वामुळे मठस्वामिनीचा मान तिला मिळाला होता. 'शिष्यपरिवारात बाइसेच्या आज्ञेचे पालन होई. बाइसेने आत्मिक, आध्यात्मिक प्रगती साधली व त्याबरोबरच मठ व्यवस्थापनाचे कार्य करून पंथाची सेवा केली. आदर्श मठ महाव्यवस्थापिका म्हणून बाइसेने केलेले कार्य पंथरढतेला निश्चितच पोषक आहे.'² बाइसेला पंथात आदर होता. कारण ती स्वामींची प्रिय शिष्या होती. एकदा दर्शनास आलेल्या एका स्त्रीला भेटण्याच्या घाईत स्वामींच्या डोक्याला दाराची चौकट लागली. ते पाह्न त्या स्त्रीवर संतापणाऱ्या बाइसेला ते शांतपणे म्हणाले, "बाइः प्राणिये एथही आलेया जळता जावे. तरि निवावे कोठे" म्हणजेच 'इथे येणारे लोक हे आपल्या दु:खातून मार्ग काढायला येतात. इथेही त्यांना कटू वचने ऐकायला मिळाली, तर त्यांनी क्ठे जावे.' यामधून स्वामींची जनसामान्यांविषयीची कळकळ लक्षात येतेच, पण बाइसेला उपरोधात्मक वाणीमधून बोलण्यावर अंक्श असावा, हा उपदेश ते सहजपणे करीत.

बाइसेतील गुण:

स्वामींच्या सान्निध्यात बाइसेचे व्यक्तित्व घडत होते. चांगल्या-वाईटाची जाण तिला स्वामी करून देत होते. खरे पाहिले तर बाइसेमध्ये थोडे अजानत्व असले तरी ती बुद्धिमान होती. श्रीचक्रधरांचे सान्निध्य बाइसेला मृत्यूपर्यंत लाभले. त्यांच्या अनुषंगाने तिला श्रीगोविंदप्रभूंचेही सामर्थ्य कळले. रिद्धपूरला गेल्यानंतर श्रीगोविंदप्रभूंनी वेड्यापिस्या स्वभावाप्रमाणे स्वामींना हातातील मोगरीने मारले असता "वडिले बाबेनि धाकुटा बाबा मारिला" म्हणून बाइसेने आकांततांडव केले असता स्वामींकडूनच तिला श्रीप्रभूंचे महात्म्य कळले. रिद्धपूरच्याच

मुक्कामात धुळीने भरलेले श्रीगोविंदप्रभूंचे वस्त्र बाइसा झाडू लागली असता ती धूळ ब्रह्मादिकांनाही दुर्लभ असल्याचे स्वामी तिला सांगतात. यावरून गुरू-शिष्य संबंध आणि स्वामींची श्रीगोविंदप्रभूंवर असणारी निष्ठा याचा प्रत्यय बाइसेला आला.

श्रीचक्रधरांवर बाइसेची आत्यंतिक निष्ठा होती. कोणी स्वार्मीची दुस-या एखाद्या साध्ची बरोबरी केली तर तिला सात्त्विक संताप येई व त्याभरात ती त्या माणसाला शिव्याशापही देई. तसेच शिष्याच्या हातून स्वामींच्या संबंधात काही आगळीक झाली तरी तिचा राग अनावर होई. एकदा एल्हाइसा किंवा साधा हिने स्वामींना पाण्याने निथळणारा दवणा वाहिला तर तिला बाइसेच्या शिव्या खाव्या लागल्या. तिच्या रागाविषयी श्रीचक्रधरांनासुद्धा भीती वाटे. एकदा ते भक्तजनांशी खेळताना इतके रंगून गेले की तिकडे संध्याकाळच्या पूजावसराला उशीर होतो म्हणून बाइसा ओरडू लागली. तेव्हा स्वामीच म्हणाले, "पुरे गाः बाइसे कोपती" विश्वाचा पती असलेल्या श्रीचक्रधरांना ज्या नागांबेचा धाक वाटत असे, अशी ती महानुभाव संप्रदायात आपल्या कडकशिस्तीने वळण लावणारी एकमेव स्त्री होय.

ती जिज्ञास् वृत्तीचीही होती. अनेक प्रश्न ती स्वामींना विचारीत असे. बाइसेमध्ये व्यवहारचातुर्य हा गुणही आढळतो. आष्टीमध्ये स्वामींचा मुक्काम असताना बाइसेने स्वामींना खर्चायला पैसे मागितले असता त्यांनी पोफळफोडणा गहाण ठेवून सामान आणावयास सांगितले तेव्हा ती म्हणाली, "बाबा, काइ मागुते एक एणे असे" आपले कोणाकडून काही येणे नाही तेव्हा आपण पोफळफोडणा कसा सोडवुन आणणार!" हा प्रश्न एका व्यवहारी स्त्रीचा आहे.

स्वभाव कडक, परखंड असूनही बाइसा ही आपल्या आत्यंतिक भक्तीच्या बळावर 'प्रेमसंचारी भक्त' म्हणून ओळख असणारी एकमेव स्त्री होय. या प्रेमदान प्रसंगाला महानुभाव पंथात आगळेवेगळे महत्त्व आहे. बाइसाची स्वामींवर इतकी उत्कट व एकनिष्ठ भक्ती होती की, स्वामींना कोणी एकटे सोडले तरी तिला खपत नसे. स्वामींना ताप आला तर तिची एकसारखी तगमग व्हायची. स्वामींशी कोणी वितंडवाद केल्यास त्यास ती शिव्या द्यावयाची. एकदा सर्वज्ञ अदृश्य झाले तेव्हा ती तात्काळ बेशुद्ध पडली. तिचा परखड स्वभाव, जिज्ञासू वृत्ती, तीव्र बुद्धिमत्ता आणि व्यवहारीपणा हे सर्व तिला स्वामींनी दाखविलेल्या भिक्तमार्गात चालण्यासाठी फार उपयोगी पडले.

नागंबिकेचा अंतकाळ :

जवळजवळ त्यांच्या प्रयाणकाळापर्यंत ही त्यांच्याजवळ राह्न त्यांची सेवा करीत होती. तिचे स्वामींवर निस्सीम प्रेम होते आणि ती त्यांची इतकी भक्ती करीत असे की, शखधर नावाच्या शिष्याने तिला स्वामी सोड्रन गेल्याची असत्य वार्ता सांगताच तिचा प्राण क्डी सोडून गेला! स्वामींच्या मृत्यूची वार्ता ऐकूण तिने प्राणत्याग केला. बाइसांनी प्राण त्याग केल्याची वार्ता स्वामींनी ऐकली. त्यांना अतिशय दुःख झाले. 'बाइसी ऐसा वेगु का केला! नावेक वाट पाहति?' म्हणून स्वामींनी बाइसेबद्दल काढलेले उद्गार अव्यभिचारी व एकनिष्ठ भक्तीचे दयोतक होय. परमेश्वराशिवाय क्षणभरी जिवंत राह् शकत नाही. भक्त आणि परमेश्वर यांचं नातं एकरुपतेचं! त्यामुळे दिव्याशिवाय ज्योत शक्यच नाही. स्वामी 'गेले' हे वाक्य त्रिवार उच्चारून बाइसेने देहत्याग केला. बाइसा ही भाग्यशाली अशी पंथातील आद्य प्रेमीभक्त स्त्री होय, असे म्हणणे रास्त आहे. तिच्या अंतकाळी काढलेले, 'बाइसाचा देव' हे नागदेवाचार्यांचे उद्गार नागंबिकेचे महत्त्व पटवून देण्यास प्रेसे आहेत.

निष्कर्ष:

- 1) बाइसेचे मन संसारात्न विरक्त झाले होते.
- श्रीचक्रधरस्वामीकडून प्रेमदान झाल्यानंतर बाइसेच्या जीवनात आमूलाग्र बदल झाला.
- 3) बाइसेचे कर्तृत्त्व जाणूनच श्रीचक्रधरांनी तिला मठप्रमुख म्हणून कर्तव्य सोपविले.
- 4) बाइसेने मठामध्ये कडक शिस्त ठेवली होती. त्या शिस्तीचाश्रीचक्रधरस्वामीही आदरच करीत.
- 5) बाइसेच्या उक्तीला श्रीचक्रधरांच्या उक्तीएवढेच पंथात महत्त्व पंथात होते.
- श्रीचक्रधरांचे सान्निध्य बाइसेला मृत्यूपर्यंत लाभले.
- 7) प्रेमीभक्त म्हणून पंथात 'बाइसा' अजरामर झाल्या.

संदर्भ :

- 1) कोलते, वि.भि., श्रीचक्रधरचरित्र, अरूण प्रकाशन, मलकापूर, 1952, पृ. 85
- 2) चौधरी, वि.र., यादवकालीन तपस्विनीचे कर्तुत्व, महानुभाव अंक, ऑक्टोबर 1988, वर्ष 41, पृ. 7

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

- जोशी वसंत, महानुभाव संत, मॉडर्न बुक डेपो प्रकाशन, पुणे, प्रथमावृत्ती
- 2) तुळपुळे, शं.गो., (संपादक) मराठी साहित्याचा इतिहास, खंड पहिला, महानुभाव साहित्य परिषद, पुणे, प्रथमावृत्ती



Form IV (See Rule 8)

Statement about ownership and other particulars about the edited book Research and Development

1. Place of Publication - Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb

2. Published on - 8th March, 2024

3. Printer's Name - Seva Prakashan, Vijay Colony,

Amravati 444606 (M.S.)

4. Publisher's Name - Dr. Mrs. Veera Mandavkar

Nationality - Indian

Address - Indira Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb,

Dist. Yavatmal 445401

5. Chief Editor's Name - Dr. Pavan Mandavkar

Nationality - Indian

Address - Principal, Indira Mahavidyalaya,

Kalamb, Dist. Yavatmal

We, Dr. Pavan Mandavkar & Dr. Mrs. Veera Mandavkar hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of our knowledge and

