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Dr. Bhausaheb Panjabrao Deshmukh



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Professor

Department of Commerce & Management

Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College,

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### **Message from Editor in Chief**

It gives me immense joy to welcome and congratulate all the researchers to "Research Awakening". Our college has always laid a premium on excellence in every field- academics, sports, extension and cultural activities and research. Our excellence is reflected in the A grade that we received in the third cycle of NAAC. Research is gaining importance in today's world and taking this into consideration, we have always promoted research culture. The aim of research in higher education is to create and disseminate knowledge to people through students and professors.

I personally feel, that research is the backbone of a college. In this platinum jubilee year, we have made this platform open for students, research scholars and guides to contribute to our journal "Research Awakening" and to open new vistas of knowledge. Our aim in launching "Research Awakening" was to support research in higher education and to enhance and enable the capability of the faculty members in the field of research. I extend my good wishes and warm greetings to the researchers.

**Dr. Smita Deshmukh**

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Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College,  
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## Research Awakening

Research Awakening, A Biannual Multi Disciplinary National Peer Reviewed and referred Journal, aims at providing sound platform for scholarly views and discussion on broad commerce and management, social, political, economical, cultural and literary issues of contemporary significance as found in art, literature, cinema and television with special emphasis on creative innovation and recreation.

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## **A Study on Financial Awareness amongst UG Commerce Students**

**Researcher Scholar : Ms. Chaitali B. Zare**

**Research Guide: Prof. Dr. B.S. Zare**

**Ph.D. Research Center: 102 - Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College, Amravati**

### **Abstract**

*Financial awareness amongst the individual is an essential aspect of life, to achieve this goal financial discipline is necessary. At the early stage of life, if any individual follows the investing habits, he or she can manage the finance properly and if they take the financial training from college days students can be aware about financial aspects. The objectives of present research study are to know whether the students understand the purpose of financial awareness, financial planning, spending and investment behavior and attitude.*

*From the review of literature, we had constructed questionnaire and collected the responses. After analysis of data, we conclude that 44.44 % UG college students of Commerce faculty were not aware about the purpose of the financial awareness and hence it is required to educate them. 53.5% students were not aware about the personal financial planning required to educate students. 39.8 % students were not aware about the meaning of over spending and they also required financial education. 92.9% students know that their savings are insured in a public sector bank.*

*The research study found that more than 50% UG Commerce students are aware about the financial planning, knowledge and attitude, but it is required to teach them more about financial awareness.*

**Key words** - Financial Awareness, Financial Planning, Financial Attitude, Investment Behavior

### **Introduction**

Financial awareness is a crucial term for today's day to day life. Financial literacy defines an individual's scope and knowledge regarding his/her assets. In today's world it is a must to be financially aware. Financial planning is a significant aspect of financial awareness, all the data regarding finance of an individual is necessary to frame the goals. Understanding the financial position of an individual renders a clear picture of the future investment and expenses to be made. There are some steps to financial awareness that are mandatory while sketching the financial plan ; they include making a budget, framing goals, investing the savings regularly, fixing the term of investment, and picking up a financial jargon . To secure ourselves as adults a definite financial scheduling is of utmost concern. Therefore having a conscience of personal finance is beneficial in long run and contingency.

A survey was conducted for B.com students of Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce

College to know their financial knowledge. Few sets of questions were asked to these students regarding their personal information about finance and also their financial skills. Some basic questions were asked to them about financial awareness to check their proficiency in the subject. These questions were classified into sub categories to evaluate better results from the students. Financial awareness among students was scaled on the basis of multiple choices. Grading was carried out by each correct response given by the students. All the responses were recorded specifically to comprehend the understanding of the particular subject matter. 100 of such responses were recorded and utilized further for research.

### **Objectives of Research**

1. To know whether the students understand the purpose of financial awareness.
2. To verify their knowledge about the financial planning.

3. To measure their inclination towards spending and investment behavior.
4. To understand the attitude of the students toward investing in the public sector bank.

### **Research Methodology**

100 random undergraduate students from commerce faculty of Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College, Amravati were selected for the research purpose. A questionnaire was administrated and distributed online. For this purpose Google Form was used. Percentage method was used to analyze the data for concluding the result.

### **Hypothesis:**

H<sub>0</sub>1: UG Commerce students are not aware about the financial planning, knowledge and attitude.

### **Literature Review**

Vesna Grozdanovska, et al. (2017) described that the financial management is related to procurement, allocation and control of financial resources.

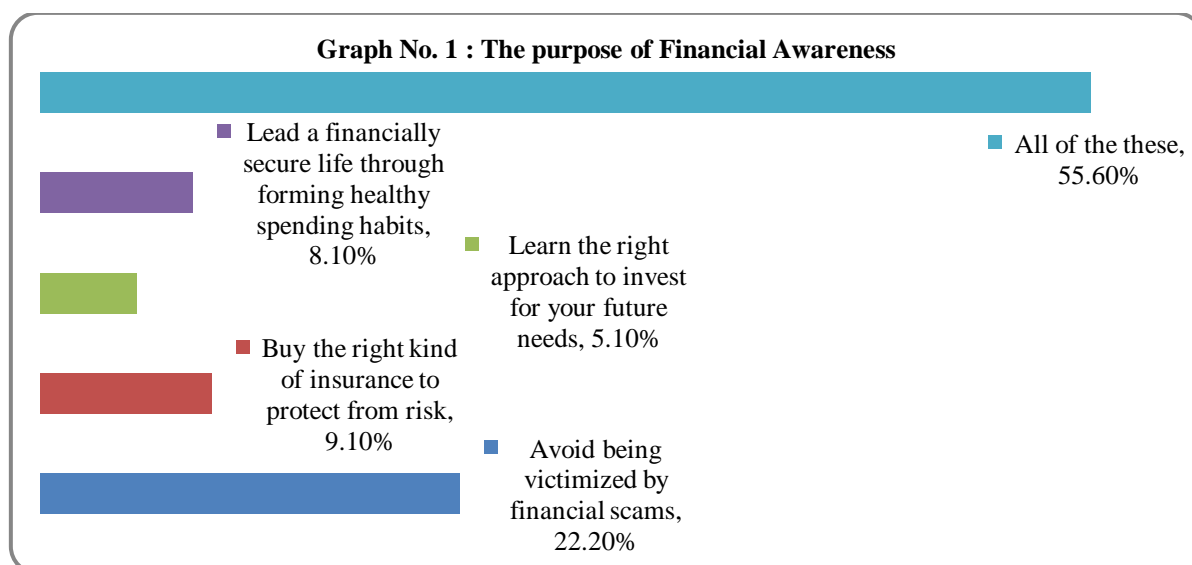
Shetty Dr. Vijetha S. and Thomas Baby Jaison (2016), states on the financial knowledge among students in Mumbai is poor as compared to the global standards. A large part of this is due to poor numeracy skills and can be attributed to the poor elementary and primary education system as

documented in other studies. There should be more focus that needs to be done for increasing the financial literacy amongst all the students of different faculties as they are the future of the country.

Zait Adriana and Bertea Patricea (2014) explains that financial literacy, incorporate knowledge, education, ability, competence and responsibility at the same time. The focus is either on knowledge, or on the ability of using the knowledge and even people's self confidence towards their own financial action. Quite often concepts are mixed or confused-speaking about economic education or competence, which is larger than the financial ones or about mathematical or numerical abilities- also larger, but in another sense.

Adiputra I Ged et al. (2019) fond that there is significant influence between the financial attitudes on financial management behavior because individual need and honest and responsible attitude in making decisions about financial management. The addition there is also significant influences between financial knowledge on financial management behavior because in additions to having positive attitude knowledge of financial management is as important in the life of individual in living their daily lives.

### **Purpose of Financial Awareness**



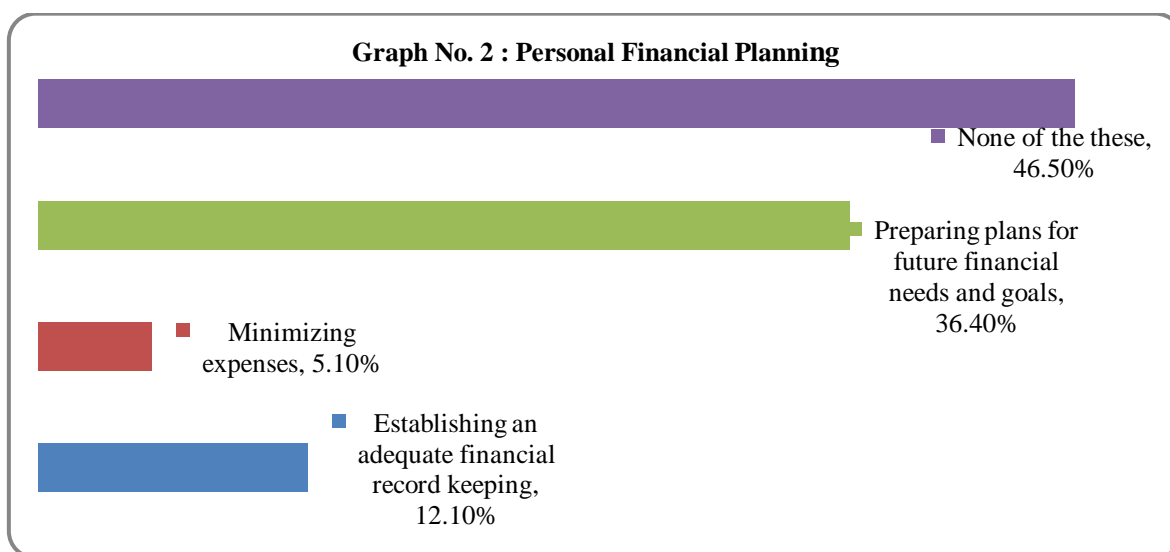
For verifying the student’s knowledge about purpose of financial awareness, responses were collected. Students believe that following are the purposes of financial awareness.

1. Avoid being victimized by financial scams. (22.2%)
2. Buy the right kind of insurance to protect from risk. (9.1%)
3. Learn the right approach to invest for your future needs. (5.1%)

4. Lead a financially secure life through forming healthy spending. (8.1%)
5. All of the above (55.56).

Graph No. 1 shows that 55.56% students give correct answer. We can conclude that 44.44% college students were not aware about the purpose of the financial awareness. Hence it is required to educate students regarding the financial awareness.

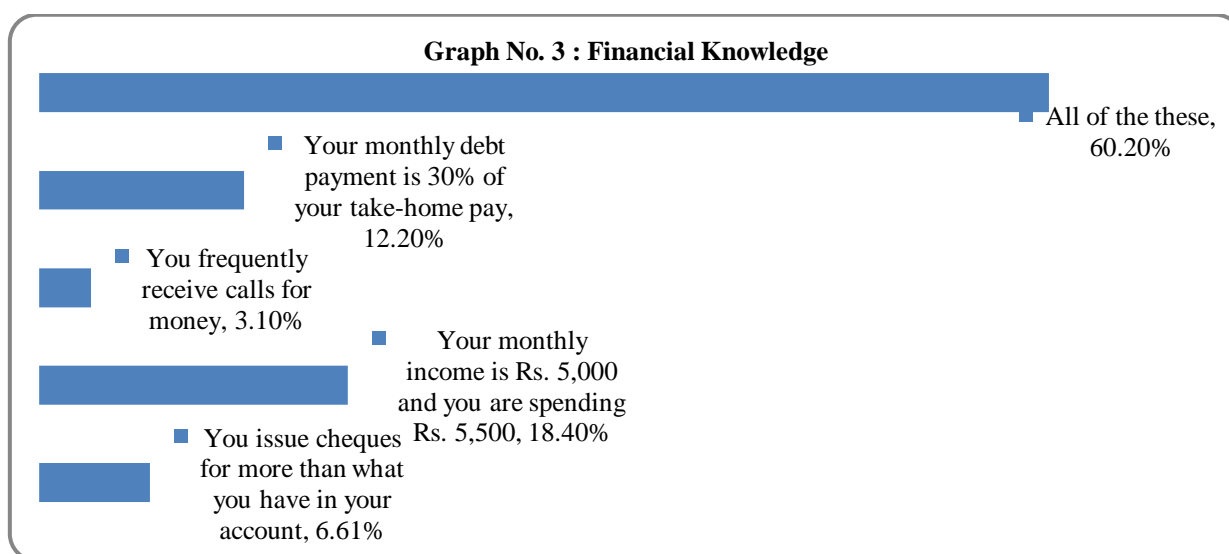
### **Financial Planning**



Graph No. 2 shows that 46.5% students give correct answer. We can conclude that 53.5% students were not aware about the personal financial planning.

Hence it is required to educate students regarding the financial planning.

### **Financial Knowledge**

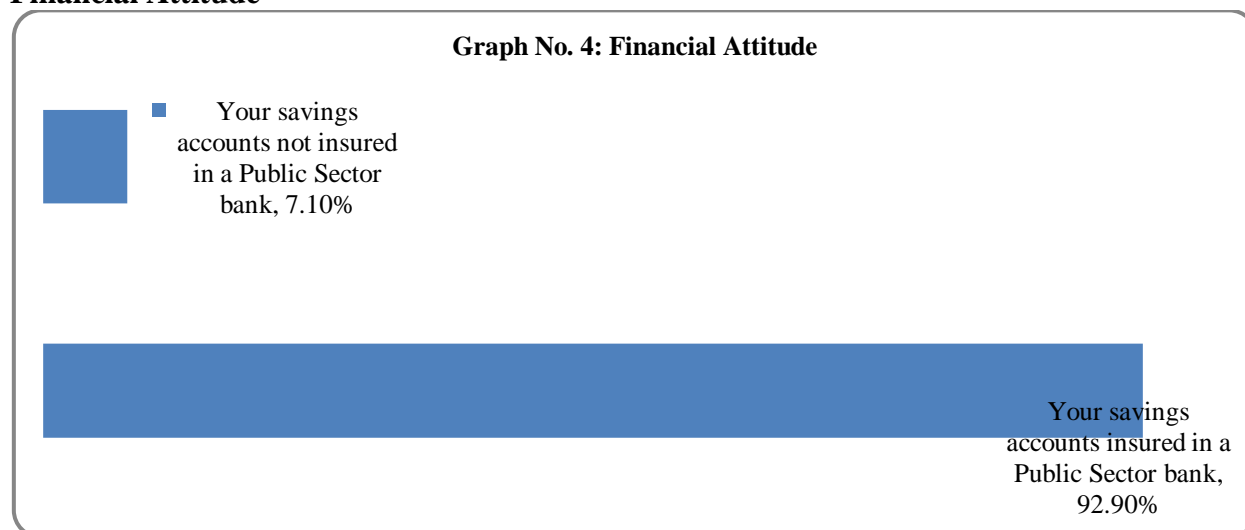




Graph No. 3 shows that 60.2% students give correct answer. We can conclude that 39.8 % were not aware about

### **Financial Attitude**

the meaning of over spending. Hence it is required to educate students regarding the spending habits.



Graph No. 4 shows that 92.9% students give correct answer for the 'Is your savings accounts insured in a Public Sector bank?'. We can conclude that 7.1% students were not aware whether their savings are insured in a public sector bank. Most of the students know that their savings account is insured in a public sector bank.

### **Conclusions:**

Since students are barely taught about the financial management practically, it is required to educate students regarding the financial awareness. Students are not aware about financial planning hence it is required to educate students. Students are not fully aware regarding spending habits so it is required to educate them. Majority of the students know that their savings account is insured in a public sector bank.

More than 50% UG Commerce students are aware about the financial planning, knowledge and attitude, but they required to more financial awareness education.

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## **A Study on Problems faced by users while using Unified Payment Interface (UPI)**

**Research Scholar : Saket Sunilrao Deshmukh    Guided By : Dr. Kishor Phule**  
**Ph.D. Research Center: 102 - Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College, Amravati**

### **Abstract**

*Unified Payment Interface (UPI) has become integral part of payment system. But everyone faces some problems at initial or later stage. The services offered by banking sector through internet have entirely changed the life style of the customers. Today, Due to quick and convenience users are shifting from traditional payment methods to UPI. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the concept of Unified Payment Interface (UPI) and what are the problems faced by the UPI users while using UPI.*

**Keywords:** UPI, Problems, Convenience, VPA

### **Introduction:**

In India banking sector is one of the fastest growing sectors. By the entry of private sector banks and foreign banks during the period of Post globalization stimulated the competition. Private and foreign banks adopted new ways of delivering services to its customers. Electronic ways of transactions are adopted instead of traditional banking. And in 2015 Digital India programme was launched with an aim to make this country digitally empowered society. Advancement in technology has changed the system of payments in India. Post Demonetization period (After 08 November 2016), has played an important role in the growth of digital payments in India. Also cashless transaction has been extensively pushed by Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi as part of government reforms.

Smart phones made it very easy to make use of various applications in our day today life. Easy availability of internet connection, one touch access, secures financial transaction influence the adoption of payment. Thus to optimize this benefit of smart phone and technology and to develop a platform for cashless and transparent financial transactions the Government of India developed one significant product, "UPI" (Unified Payment Interface)

UPI payment developed by NPCI (National Payment Corporation of India) which is based on IMPS system (Immediate payment system) user only requires smartphone, where smartphone works like an email ID for money. Now just like email-id, in the UPI there is VPA i.e. (Virtual Payment Address) is created by linking the smartphone to the bank and generating unique address of the user which is used to send and receive money with a single click.

Unified Payment Interface (UPI) enable the user to identify others by entering their VPA, it shows their full name so that payment to which it is made would be identified. There were no other details were shown like Account number, The branch name or the bank Name in the VPA address, So there is no concern about the privacy.

### **Literature Review**

No accessibility to internet: There was a provision where apps to be made which can transfer money offline as well. But to make it more proper or more accurate wherein the transactions happening can be traced, so accessibility to internet is much needed where the source would know from when and where the transactions are taking place. No internet can really hamper the UPI payment process. (Financial express)

Complexity of using UPI: The urban India following the recent trends and making its

way towards digitalization often adapts the new and easier ways for everything but considering the rural areas wherein the digital illiteracy is whooping 90% wherein we can understand the usage of UPI and because they haven't used these kind of modes of payment online they feel it more complex to use. (Radhika Basavaraj Kakade)

Rouibah (2015) showed that poor security, lack of trust, fear of failure, high charges and poor familiarity were the major constraints that affected payments. Besides, security features of internet, banking facilities, privacy and quality of services were also affecting adoption of epayments.

Rathore (2016) stated that digital payment using wallet was highly convenient for consumers in purchasing products through online without physical movements across places.

Dr. Stitch Shewta Rathore (2016) "Appropriation of Cashless transactions By Consumers" her investigations disclose to us computerized wallets are rapidly getting to be standard method of online installment. Customers are embracing advanced wallets at end unfathomably quick pace, to a great extent because of comfort and convenience.

Roopali Batra , Neha Kalra (2016) "Are Digital wallets The New currency?" her investigations let us know in a period of digitalization, the examination intends to contemplate the client recognition, utilization design inclinations and fulfillment level with respect to advanced wallets in view of an

#### **Data Analysis and Interpretation:**

investigation of 52 respondents. It additionally recognizes the hindrances and difficulties to the selection of the same. The outcomes demonstrate that there exists a tremendous undiscovered market for computerized wallets both regarding expanding mindfulness and also its use.

#### **Objectives of Study:**

1. To find out the awareness about UPI.
2. To Study the problem faced by the customers in usage of UPI.

#### **Research Hypotheses:**

**H0:** There are no significant problems faced by UPI users.

**H1:** There are significant problems faced by UPI users.

#### **Research Methodology**

The survey instrument was designed and used for data collection for this study. This study uses both primary and secondary data. Secondary data were collected from thesis, websites, various journals and books. Primary data is collected through structured questionnaire from the UPI customers.

Data were collected from 100 respondents who are all holding UPI account. The data were collected through a well-structured questionnaire. Certain useful findings were made from Secondary Data collected using previous research study on similar topic and other website.

Tools of Analysis: Simple percentage has been used in this study for the purpose of analysis of data.

**Table 1**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>N/%</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Small</b>	<b>Total</b>
Lack of Knowledge	N	16	32	52	100
	%	16%	32%	52%	100%
Debited But not Credited	N	59	32	9	100
	%	59%	32%	9%	100%
Fraud Calls	N	32	50	18	100
	%	32%	50%	18%	100%
Late Refunds	N	29	45	26	100
	%	29%	45%	26%	100%
Lot of Features	N	60	40	10	100
	%	60%	40%	10%	100%



Table 1 show that, due to lack of knowledge there is not much problem to the user only 16% respondents having high lack of knowledge. Then there are 32% & 52% users who are on moderate and small level of problem.

The problem of amount debited but not credited to the receivers account is on second, high problems faced by the users it is about 59%. Users of moderate problems are about 32% and that of small are 9%.

Now a days many of the fraudsters are making fraud calls in order to fetch money, they claim that the user has received prize money or lottery or some other schemes and to claim that amount they have to pay some tax amount or they make user to perform some steps in order to get money from them this type of problem is about 50% at moderate level, and 32% at high level and 18% at small level.

When user has problem in transferring or if users money is stuck, then to get that refund it takes more time than usual and you can't do that by yourself, users just have to wait from the UPI app end to resolve that issue. Due to these, users do not get to utilize that money.

Biggest problem is about the feature now days all the UPI apps are including all the features like hotel booking, flight booking, insurance policy, toll plaza recharge, online shopping which makes it problematic for the user to find the basic options that they needed. It is inconvenient for the user to find what they needed. This problem is at high level and about 60% of users are having this issue, nearly 40% stated that they find this as moderate and around 10% at low level.

### **Findings:**

Following are the findings from the data Analysis:

- Lack of Knowledge is at moderate level 32%.
- Problem of amount debited but not credited is at High level on 59%.

- Fraud Calls problem is at moderate level with 50%.
- Users who are facing late refunds problems are 45% with moderate level.
- Lastly, Lot of features problems is at high level around 60%.

### **Conclusion/Suggestions:**

This study identifies that, new technology leads to advancement in the system and becomes time efficient but, it also comes with some hurdles. But, system like UPI is doing remarkable payment transactions every quarter, this proves that, this system has a potential to make easier and efficient for user to make transactions. In this UPI payment system there are significant problems faced by the users of which needs to be taken care in order to make sound and easy payment system for the users. There are some problems as we have seen in Findings.

Following are suggestions:

- NPCI should make promotion among the users about the features of the app and to timely update the app for security reasons.
- NPCI shall direct UPI apps about the clean interface of the app so the users will easily find what they are looking for and not to get confused.
- UPI apps shall review failed transactions within a short span of time, so that users can get their refunds quickly.
- RBI/NPCI shall direct UPI apps to make users aware about what type of frauds are done by the fraudsters/scammers so that they will be well aware if they stuck in such situation.
- Heavy Advertisement campaign should be run by RBI about explaining the latest updates and the security measures to be adopted by the users.

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## **“Comparative Study of Customer Satisfaction on Service Quality of Public Life Sector Insurance Companies with Private Life Sector Insurance Companies in West Vidarbha”**

**Research Scholar : Mrs. Varsha Jagdish Agrawal      Guided By : Dr. Sanjay Katait**  
**Ph.D. Research Center: 102 - Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College, Amravati**

### **Abstract**

*Insurance is nothing but a contract between two parties, one party called insurer and the other called insured or assured. Insurer agrees to indemnify the other party from loss arising from certain specified events and the insured pays an agreed sum of money, called premium or consideration. The business of insurance is related to the protection of the economic value of assets. Insurance may be described as a social device to reduce or eliminate risk of life and property. Under the plan of insurance a large number of people associate themselves by sharing risk, attached to individual. The insurance sector in India has come full circle from being an open competitive market to nationalization and back to a liberalized market again. At present Indian insurance is a flourishing industry, with several national and international players. The insurance sector was opened up for private participation on the ground that in spite of enormous contributions made by the public sector to expand the coverage and spread awareness about insurance, the interests of the consumers would be better served.*

*A new era began in the Indian insurance sector, with the passing of the Life Insurance Act of 1912. Life Insurance is the fastest growing sector in India, since 2000 as Government allowed Private players and FDI up to 26 per cent. Life Insurance in India was nationalized by incorporating Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) in 1956. In 1993 the Government of India appointed RN Malhotra Committee to lay down a road map for privatization of the life insurance sector. After that the IRDA bill in parliament was passed in Dec. '99. As per the provisions of IRDA Act, 1999, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority was established on 19th April, 2000 to protect the interests of policyholders and to regulate, promote and ensure orderly growth of the insurance industry. In spite of this significant status of insurance sector in India, nearly 80 percent of population is without life insurance cover, health insurance and non-life insurance. In other words, insurance coverage is far below the international standards. However, there is an immense growth potential for insurance sector in India. Further, it indicates that there is a huge potential for insurance business in the country. At this juncture, it is required to evaluate the performance of life insurance industry in India.*

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Every human being has tendency to save to protect him from risks or events of future. Insurance refers to a contractual arrangement in which one party in insurance company or the insurer agrees to compensate the loss or damage sustained to another party, i.e. the insured, by paying a definite amount, in exchange for an adequate consideration called as premium.

The number of life insurance companies in India in the year 2001 is total 5

out of which one in public sector and 4 in private sector. The government opened the doors for private players for entering in the insurance business in the year 2000, as a result, many private players entered in it. The number of private players increased day by day from 5 in the year 2001 to 23 in the year 2011. At present, there are 24 insurance companies in India.

At the end of March 2017, there are 53 insurers operating in India of which 24 are life insurers, 27 are general insurers. In



addition, GIC is the sole national reinsurer of the 53 insurers presently in operation, eight are in the public sector and the remaining forty five are in the private sector. Two specialized insurers, namely ECGC (Export credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.) and GIC (General Insurance Corporation).

A comparative analysis of the performance of public sector and private sector insurers during the post-reform period will be useful in analyzing the impact of reforms on the general insurance industry in India. The comparison has been done between three public sector insurers and three private sector insurers. Comparative study customer of satisfaction on services quality of life insurance policy are taken of the respondent of Western Vidarbha region which includes Amravati, Yawatmal, Buldana, Akola and Washim.

The present study attempts customer satisfaction on claim settlement service in life insurance companies, Due to strong management framework of claims settlement, Insurance companies in India nowadays have taken a giant shape specially after privatization and introduction of insurance regulatory and development authority (IRDA).

#### **PUBLIC SECTOR INSURANCE COMPANIES:**

1. Life Insurance Corporation of India.
2. New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
3. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
4. General insurance corporation of India.
5. The oriental insurance company limited
6. National insurance company limited.
7. Agriculture insurance company of India limited.

#### **PRIVATE SECTOR INSURANCE:**

- 1.AEGON Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 2.Aviva Life Insurance Co. India. Ltd.
- 3.Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 4.Bharti Axa Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 5.Birla Sun Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 6.Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce
7. Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 8.DHFL Pramerica Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 9.Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 10.Exide Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

- 11.Future Generali India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 12.HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 13.ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 14.IDBI Federal Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 15.India First Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 16.Kotak Mahindra Old Mutual Life Insurance Ltd.
- 17.Max Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 18.PNB Met Life India Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 19.Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 20.Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 21.SBI Life Insurance Co.Ltd.
- 22.Shriram Life Insurance Co.Ltd.
23. Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
- 24.Tata AIA Life Insurance Co. Ltd

#### **CUSTOMER SATISFACTION & SERVICE QUALITY:**

Customer satisfaction is simply a convenient phrase to describe the attitudes and feelings that customer hold about an organization. Service quality must be determined by certain external and internal factors of life the organization. Customer satisfaction is defined as a measurement that determines how happy customers are with a company's product, services and capabilities. Customer satisfaction information, including surveys and ratings, can help a company determine how to best improve or changes its products and services. Customer satisfaction and service quality depend a lot on Organization standards of the company where they are applied.

#### **IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESENT STUDY:**

The study is very important from the point of view of dealing and developing the service marketing culture in the organization especially in the life insurance sector. In the cutting edge competition and liberalization, those companies will survive and lead who will maintain service quality. The present paper is a humble attempt to identify the major factors based on descriptive research design and addresses very important aspect of service quality in life insurance.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH**

The objective of the present study is to compare the customer satisfaction of public and private insurance companies in terms of certain parameters. The objective of present study is to examine the impact of customer's satisfaction. In addition to this general objective, the following are the specific objectives of the study:

- To examine the structure and review of life insurance industry in India
- To compare the customer's satisfaction of public and private sector life insurance companies.
- Check the awareness level of customer's towards insurance Companies.
- To Study the Consumer Preferences Towards insurance company.
- To compare the customers of LIC and private life insurance in terms of service quality.

**NEED OF THE RESEARCH STUDY:**

To study about at what extend, customer's needs, desire, expectation is satisfied by the insurance companies. Customer service may be employed to create such competitive advantage as a service proposition would be harder to copy for competitors. A company may try to differentiate itself from the competition through better customer service. Customer service is an unavoidable part of a company's customer value proposition. These are the parameters that indicated the level of focus of any retailer to provide services to the customers.

**SCOPE OF STUDY**

1. The result of this research would help the company to better understanding about the consumer satisfaction toward life insurance of public and private insurance companies.
2. The study also enables the company to focus the preference and expectation on the product which they offer.
3. The study helps the company by creating awareness about the consumers of different ages and incomes.

**LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH**

There is a need for further studies in the field to enrich information for better decision-making. As it was needed to cover

performance of all public non-life insurance companies and major private non-life insurance companies, considering the broadness of the study it was not possible to put the concentration on performance of any individual company through analyzing and forecasting future performances using more sophisticated models and using more parameters for more accurate forecasting

However, studies that are based on insurance claims or other third-party data are often misinterpreted or flawed because the information contained in insurance data is often limited, making it unsuitable for exploring important questions about disease and risk factors, causation, and treatment. Prominent issues that must be considered in evaluating studies based on third-party data include external validity, selection bias, confounding, misclassification bias, and causality. External validity—or the ability to generalize the results of a study to a wider population—is a major consideration when interpreting studies that are based on data from third-party payers also had higher incomes and probably more education.

Most importantly, studies that are based on insurance data may be flawed or misinterpreted because they are often subject to selection bias or confounding. Insurance data are primarily collected for financial purposes and not to answer important questions about disease such as prevalence, etiology, risk, and treatment.

**SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION:**

The life insurance market has been enlarged after liberalization, but still a vast Indian lives have been uninsured. India is a huge country with 65% people living in rural areas and 35% below poverty line require risk preventing social schemes with good quality. So it is required to inspect that up to what extent the life insurance industry is serving the requirements of the customers before and after the sale of policies. It is also required to examine up to what extent creative and inventive products are introducing to improve the performance of life insurance sector in India.

The life insurance plays a significant role in supplying long-term capital to national economy and accelerating the process of self generation of the gross production of national saving. The Indian life insurance system is having significant base on mixed economic system where in the public sector occupied a monopolistic position in life insurance business. Private players play a major role in life insurance business more efficient and customer friendly.

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## **Aesthetic Discrimination Leading To Excessive Longing for Beauty and the Tragic End Afterwards: A Study of the Pathetic Fate of Pecola from 'The Bluest Eye'**

**Research Scholar : Darshana Tinkhede- Pachkawade    Guided by : Dr. Alka Bhise**  
**Ph.D. Research Center: 102 - Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College, Amravati**

### **Abstract**

*In this world the beautiful things always receive praise whereas the ugly, unattractive get contempt. This discrimination on the basis of the physical appearance is to be found in human beings also as some people are discriminated in the society or at workplace based on their looks. It is known as 'aesthetic discrimination' and sometimes as 'lookism'. This discrimination has the social, professional and psychological effects on the marginalized person. Pecola, the protagonist of the famous novel 'The Bluest Eye' by Toni Morrison, is the best example of the calamitous effects of this aesthetic discrimination. Pecola, being a poor, black and ugly girl, is always ill-treated in the society. This study tries to comment on how this aesthetic discrimination gradually leads her to the excessive longing for beauty and in the process how ultimately she meets her pathetic end.*

### **Introduction**

'What is beautiful is good' is the universally accepted idea. Though it is a stereotype, it is globally believed. All the beautiful things are appreciated and the ugly are ignored and some time criticized. Along with other things, the same concept is unfortunately applied to human beings also, discriminating them on the basis of their physical appearance. This discrimination is broadly termed as 'aesthetic discrimination' where the person's value and social status is dependent on his appearance and looks. A discriminatory treatment is given to physically unattractive people while the added advantages are offered to the attractive people. This is also known as Lookism which is defined in the Merriam Webster dictionary as prejudice or discrimination based on physical appearance, especially the physical appearance that fall short to societal notions of beauty. Lookism is the widespread concept now that affects people in many ways like getting job opportunities, maintaining love relationships, etc.

Aesthetic discrimination favours the beautiful and separates it from the so called ugly. It always associates physical

attractiveness with positive things like beautiful princess and unattractive with negative entities like the wicked witches. The ugly are considered as 'aesthetically unfortunate', denied of many opportunities. In our society the attractive receives a premium and the unattractive a penalty. Aristotle, the great Philosopher also believes that beauty, good looks is one of the necessary things needed to lead a happy life. ".....There are some things the lack of which takes the lustre from happiness as good birth, goodly children, beauty; for the man who is very ugly in appearance or ill born or solitary and childless is not very likely to be happy." (Nicomachean Ethics, 1099)

### **Literature Review**

L. Duane Willard in his study 'Aesthetic Discrimination Against Persons' (1977) draws the attention of the readers to the discrimination based on the physical appearance of a person along with the other sorts of discrimination like gender, race, religion, etc. He admits the findings of the various researches which show that the good looking people are always preferred to the ugly ones. 'Appearance

Discrimination, Lookism And Lookphobia In The Workplace'( 2012) by Frank J. Cavico, Stephen C. Muffler **and** Bahaudin G. Muftaba throws light on the discrimination based on the appearance and attractiveness of the employees in the American workplace. They speak about the challenge of lookism and lookphobia in recruitment and promotion of the employees and recommend the fair and non discriminatory hiring and promotional process.

'A Look into Lookism: An Evaluation of Discrimination Based On Physical Attractiveness'( 2017) by Cherea Hammer focuses on how the issue of 'Lookism' or 'physical attractiveness discrimination' at workplace is often ignored by the people. It brings out the implications of this discrimination on hiring decisions, promotion opportunities, salary increments and termination decisions where the physically attractive people are always on the better position. Great research is done on this aesthetic discrimination and lookism and its dreadful effects on the concerned people. All these studies provide a theoretical background for the present study and assist for the analysis.

### **Discussion**

The concept of aesthetic discrimination is sensitively handled in various literary works. The famous example is of the classic 'The Tempest' by Shakespeare in which Caliban is shown as a physically deformed and morally corrupt character. He also suffered a lot being an ugly one and gained sympathy .The other example is the famous novel 'The Picture of Dorian Gray' by Oscar Wilde. In this novel Dorian wants 'ageless beauty' without any symptom of growing age. For him that is the ultimate source of happiness. He turns his ugliness and growing age to his picture and remains young and handsome.This allegorical novel comments on the craze for beauty and strong dislike for ugliness. The recent example is a drama ' Lookism' which again comments on the discriminatory treatment given to a student Wen Shuaidue to his physical unattractiveness and ugliness.

Pecola , the protagonist of the novel 'The Bluest Eye' is the apt example of this aesthetic discrimination.

The Bluest Eye is a highly applauded novel by Toni Morrison.It tells the story of a black girl Pecola who is always considered as an ugly one and meets her tragic end due to the existing social norms about beauty.She is always ignored in the school by her teachers and classmates as a result of her ugliness. She has to sit alone in the class as none of the classmates are ready to befriend her.Even the storekeeper refuses to pay attention to her. The boys make fun of her.

She is called as 'nasty little black bitch'.Her mother Pauline shares the same story. She is also considered as ugly and in addition to this she has a lame foot. As a result she feels isolated and firmly believes that the romantic love is reserved only for the beautiful.

Being an ugly one, Pecola is greatly fond of beauty. She has great admiration for the American actress Shirley Temple and the famous character Mary Jane for their beauty. She drank whole three quarts of milk just to see the photo of beautiful Shirley Temple posted on the cup. " ....she was fond of the Shirley Temple cup and took every opportunity to drink milk out of it just to handle and see sweet Shirley's face." ( Morrison, 21) To forget her ugliness she uses to take help of the candy having Mary Jane's picture on it. Her smiling white face and blue eyes is the epitome of beauty for her. By having that candy ,she desires to somehow get rid of her ugliness and become beautiful."To eat the candy is somehow to eat the eyes, eat Mary Jane. Love Mary Jane.Be Mary Jane."( Morrison, 48) .

When she is pregnant as a result of her father's sexual assault on her, people blame her for it. They wish her baby should not come into the world as it would be as ugly as her."She be lucky if it don't live. Bound to be the ugliest thing walking..... Ought to be a law: two ugly people doubling up like that to make more ugly."( Morrison, 188). This great contempt of the people for her ugliness and their overwhelming hatred for her unborn

baby unfortunately resulted in the birth of a still born baby. It added in the agony of Pecola.

All the people around her make her believe from her childhood that she is ugly and this ugliness is the sole reason of all her sufferings. So to get rid of it she aspires for the blue eyes because for her blue eyes are the symbols of beauty. She becomes so desperate to become beautiful that she goes to a mystic Soaphead Church for changing her eyes into blue. Though Soaphead is helpless to help her and make her beautiful, he genuinely wants to solve her problem. "Here was an ugly little girl asking for beauty..... A little black girl who wanted to rise up out of the pit of her blackness and see the world with blue eyes. His outrage grew and felt like power. For the first time he honestly wished he could work miracles." (Morrison, 1972). So just to satisfy her, he promises her to turn her eyes into blue. After his assurance she starts believing that her eyes turned blue and she became beautiful.

Pecola complains that she gets transformed from an ugly girl to a beautiful one with blue eyes but no one is paying attention to her. She is sure that people do not notice her transformation due to jealousy. "Everybody's jealous. Every time I look at somebody, they look off..... They all try to pretend they don't see them. Isn't that funny?" (Morrison, 1973). But unfortunately that is just the illusion of Pecola. Nothing has changed for her. Her fate remains the same, increasing her misery, making her insane and ultimately leading to her tragic end.

### **Conclusion**

Pecola is the victim of aesthetic discrimination being subjugated due to her so called ugliness. The people around her play a significant role in developing self contempt

and self hatred in her. Right from childhood, the various discriminatory experiences she received from the society, make her strongly believe that she is ugly and not worthy of being loved by anybody. This belief develops a very passionate urge in her for beauty. She longs to be beautiful at any cost as she fancies that it will end all the troubles in her life and make her happy and respectable in the society. The strong dislike for her ugliness and obsession for beauty leads her in losing her reasoning and enters into the realm of hallucination. The aesthetic discrimination – the lookism contributed a lot in her tragic end.

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## **A Feministic Reading of Chetan Bhagat's Novel - 2 States**

**Research Scholar : Seema A.Patekar      Guided by : Principal Dr. Smita Deshmukh**  
**Ph.D. Research Center: 102 - Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College, Amravati**

### **Abstract**

*The advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the quality of sex, social equality, economic and political equality can be termed as feminism. Chetan Bhagat is more famous as an youth icon. His female protagonists are usually rebellious. He presents his characters with their own intellect and abilities and they are seen to be working shoulder to shoulder with the male characters. The author portrays his female characters as the true revealers of human life and have the capacity to accept challenges and risk no matter what their decision is.*

*The novel displays an autobiographical element for it shows the flashback moments of the author and his marriage. Chetan Bhagat's characters are usually rebellious and his female protagonist remind us of female characters of G.B. Shaw for their vivacity. The female protagonist Ananya in Chetan Bhagat 2 States the Story of My Marriage is rebellious but her character is presented with her own intellectual abilities and also she is seen to be working shoulder to shoulder with the male character. This paper deals with the advocacy of women's rights on the ground of social, sexual, economical, political and cultural equality. The novelist had presented his female protagonist in such a way that she can break the gender limitations but on the other hand she wants to lead a secure family life. Pre-marriage sex is an issue in this novel where the female protagonist settles on her own choice because she does not grade men and women as first sex and second sex as discussed by the French existentialist Simone de Beauvoir in her novel "The Second Sex" in which the author discusses the treatment of women throughout history.*

**Keywords** – Feminism, equality, empowerment, women participation

### **Introduction –**

Chetan Bhagat is the author of present day India and he has put various issues of youth through his books. He is a recognized Indian writer, a creative author, a prominent reporter, a well-known screen writer and a powerful orator. He pursued Mechanical Engineering from IIT Delhi. Five Point Someone was his debut book which was the best seller of the Year. Later this book was adapted into a movie named "3 Idiots". Chetan Bhagat has written well known novels like Five Point Someone – What not to do at IIT (2004), The 3 Mistakes of My Life (2008), 2 States : The Story of My Marriage (2009), Revolution 2020 (2011), Half Girlfriend (2014) respectively. Bhagat focuses more on his female characters than males. His female characters are not shown in depression all the time but they come out of the situation to accept the risk and challenges.

The novelist has depicted all his female protagonists with one or more kind of postmodern sensibilities in their thinking and behavior pattern which, in many ways, differ from the ideal concept of Indian womanhood. We can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of women. Although there are many successful women who have made their names on the national and international platforms but there are many unfamiliar faces who are deprived even with the basic needs. The concept of feminism is favorable of women's rights but the major obstacle is a woman who is against feminism knowingly or unknowingly. The character Ananya in 2 States is portrayed as the autonomous, savvy, fearless, bold, chic yet intelligent, excellent in her work but still giving first place to family's respect in front of her own craving. Bhagat's chief female characters in his fictions like Ananya, Neha, Aarti, Vidya and Riya are depicted as the



realistic representation of postmodern Indian female sensibilities. They are very practical in their life but their practicality is self centered and it challenges many ideals of Indian womanhood. Bhagat has depicted all the lead heroins with common mentality of postmodern sensibilities with all possible variations. Ananya belongs to a Tamil Brahmin family where non-veg food and drinking wine is strictly forbidden but she eats non-veg food and drinks wine with her classmate Krish. She likes to wear short clothes and smoke a cigarette. Infact when Ananya wears shorts Krish comments

'These are other ways to attract attention than by wearing fewer clothes.'

'I didn't do it to attract attention. I wear shorts because I like to wear shorts.' (Pg.No. 20)

She meets Krish in her hostel room and also becomes physical with him. She is an economically independent girl as she is working in a Multinational Company. Ananya is a modern girl and she is against the system of dowry so when Krish's Rajji Mama is not in a position to gift a big car to the bridegroom, she skillfully handles the situation and settles the matter. Ananya tries to persuade Duke that because of the arrange marriage he is able to get a beautiful bride otherwise he has done nothing to deserve a beautiful girl and also an expensive car which have thrown the bride's helpless parents into debt. She convinces Duke that he is neither physically nor economically fit for the marriage. Chetan Bhagat in his *Revolution 2020* has commented , " In relationship there are always two types of person, one weaker and the other stronger one. It's never easier to live being as weaker one!

Similarly Krish tries to persuade Ananya's family by helping her brother in IIT studies, her father in preparing power – point presentation, requesting her mother to sing in a concert to boost her confidence. Although Ananya is a modern girl but she wants to marry Krish the love of her life with the consent of her parents. Harish a highly educated boy when comes to see her and asks

her about her virginity. She replies frankly that , "If there would be an entrance exam for virginity I would definitely never qualify." She visits Krish's rented apartment in Chennai to have non-vegetarian food and wine. She kisses her boyfriend at the beach and even walks hand in hand with Krish without bothering about her traditional Tamil family but inspite of her bold and independent character she loves and respect her family and cannot tolerate any insult of her parents. She breaks up with Krish because of the insulting incident of her parents by Krish's mother.

The character of Ananya has been represented as the modern female character that is independent having her own opinion but seems to be mature and advanced. Ananya's confidence can be seen when both the families go to Gandhi Ashram where she reveals that both of them are in relationship and wants to get married . At that time Krish fears that her mother would slap her and Ananya would offer her second cheek considering in Gandhi's Ashram.

We live with so many perceptions in our day to day life that we don't even judge whether it is right or wrong. When Krish's mother meets Ananya's parents for the first time , she assumed Tamilians to be cunning and not so intelligent and Ananya's mother believed Punjabis as uncultured people. Human beings are same throughout universe whether male or female doesn't make any difference. Rather than indentifying differences between the sexes one should focus on becoming a good person and make a difference.

Ananya is very practical so she doesn't compromise on her passion of getting a good job and earn money , she also support Krish's passion of becoming a writer because she knew passion is one element which will fade off if not given proper environment. Our parents may not be there when you want them but they will be there when you need them and Krish's father is the best example of this because his father's relationship with him and his mother is not good but then also his mother survives with him and she tries to

convince Krish that if you get married in our own caste then the relationship will last for a longer time .Here we can see the feministic approach of Indian women who under any circumstances stick to the family where she is married. The story closes with Ananya giving birth to twins who would be recognized as Indians and not by any gender or state.

**Conclusion –**

Lastly the novel “2 States” is highly appealing and tells the originality of the Indian society and its culture and tradition which is far more different than the Western lifestyle and the Marriage System. Bhagat’s writing is basically known as “Pulp Fiction” and finally there are many youngster writer following his footsteps. He has shown expertise in handling the individuality of his women characters. They are ready to face the challenges and risks. Chetan through his books motivates the youth to lead their life according to their wish and inner self and not blindly follow the age old traditional concepts and thinking’s transferred to the younger generations through ages. The female character Ananya is shown Modern and More Bold rebellious and revolutionary in her action and reaction. She represents the post-modern female generation of India.

One common thing found in Bhagat’s novel, is that all his books have a number in them . For example Five Point Someone, One Night at The Call Center, 2 States, The 3 Mistakes of My Life, Revolution 2020 , 2 States and

his male characters have Hindu God name like Krish, Vishnu, Shyam , Govind etc.

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## **Mulk Raj Anand as a social critic and a voice of downtrodden with special reference to the novel 'Untouchable'**

**Research Scholar : Mr. Dhiraj M. Gobre**

**Guided By : Dr. Smita Deshmukh**

**Ph.D. Research Center: 102 - Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College, Amravati**

### **Abstract**

*In the 20<sup>th</sup> century there was absolute bloom to the writings of Indo Anglican literature. This evolution was seen in the writings of R.K. Narayan, Raja Rao, and Mulk Raj Anand. These three writers are famously known as the Trio of Twentieth century Indian English Literature. Mulk Raj Anand, one of the prolific writers in 20th century, was first Indian writer who gained worldwide readership for his realistic and classical depiction of lives of suppressed and their exploitation, harassment, seduction and slavery by Outsider or white settlers as well as Upper class or Indian Elite class people of the time. Anand's debut novel 'Untouchable' is a clear-cut depiction of downtrodden sweeper boy and his troublesome life among the upper class Indians during the British Raj. It includes some fine depiction of British Raj in India, National Independence Movement, Gandhism, and Other prevailing Ideologies during the time and the life of Poor among all these circumstances. This paper deals with the advocacy of the rights of subaltern and investigates their plight, sorrow and helplessness. Antonio Gramsci, an Italian Marxist philosopher, journalist, linguist, writer and politician, is credited for coinage of the term 'Subaltern' in his most influential book 'Prison Notebook'. Gramsci is best known for his theory of cultural hegemony, which describes how the state and ruling capitalist class – the bourgeoisie – use cultural institutions to maintain power in capitalist societies. It also inquires Anand's work as a social commentary and critique on the grounds of caste discrimination and class hierarchy and Anand's role as Social Reformer. Present novel is an eye opening tale of India's rigid yet brutal caste system. The glimpses of early 'Dalit Literature' can be evidently seen in the works of Anand. He undoubtedly gave rise and consideration to the voice and thinking of Lower class people.*

### **Key Words:**

Untouchable, Indo Anglican Literature, Suppressed, Outsider, Insider, British Raj, Gandhism, Subaltern, Cultural Hegemony, Dalit Literature, etc.

### **Introduction:**

Mulk Raj Anand was the foremost writer of the 20th century in India. He was one of the pioneers of Indo Anglican writings in India. He had some great influence of Gandhian Doctrine and Marxists Philosophy which can be clearly observed in his writings. *Untouchable*, *Coolie*, *The lives and the Bud* these novels are written under the same influences. During his residence in England he came in contact with Bloomsbury Group there he befriended with E. M. Forster the writer of some fantastic novels like 'A passage to India'. E.M. Forster helped Anand to strengthen his writing and also wrote the preface to Anand's debut novel 'Untouchable'. Forster, in his 'Preface to

*Untouchable*', says about Anand, "None of us is pure — we shouldn't be alive if we were. But to the straightforward, all things can become pure, and it is to the directness of his attack that Mr. Anand's success is probably due".

Anand was the writer of poor and suppressed. He consistently wrote about the class discrimination, hierarchy and differences. The damages, disturbance, differences and destruction made by the established caste systems is the central theme of his writings. He was against the caste system and social discrimination because of his deep and influential study of Gandhian and Marxists Philosophies. Hence he always wished for caste less society where no longer

any social discrimination or hierarchy be practiced or entertained. He was also critical about the British Raj in India and firmly opposed their cruelties on his people. Throughout his journey of writing he tried to become the voice of poor Indians, Activists of Independence Movement, and Critics of social ups and downs. Due to this outstanding style of writing he became the recipient of some of the prestigious and noted awards like International Peace Prize (1953), Padma Bhushan(1967) Sahitya Akademy Award(1971). In the novel '*Untouchable*' published in 1937 he questions the social establishment and its hierarchy. In his autobiographical masterpiece, '*Apology For Heroism*', Anand Confesses himself as "one of the many groping young men of my generation who had begun to question everything in our background... and to feel the misery of the inert, disease-ridden, underfed, and illiterate people about us". Inhuman treatment, torture, struggle and discrimination were not acceptable for Anand.

During the British Raj the atrocity, exploitation and slavery were at its worst. Social discrimination and Caste hierarchy were common, acceptable and followed blindly during the time. Britishers, taking the advantages of these circumstances, became the ruling and dominant force. They exploited harassed Indian and treated the native no less than slaves. Racism was also prevailing at that time and white settlers were considered as superior, privileged, literate and native became inferior, savage and uneducated masses. Their attitude can be understood by their savage language. 'Kala admi zamin par hagne wala' (black man, you who relieve yourself on the ground)'. (p.35)

Not only Britishers but also the upper class natives wielded their monopoly and didn't leave a single opportunity to dominate and to exploit the lower class and economic backward natives. Overall view of the period was anarchic one.

During the time there was a single hope for the natives and the downtrodden that could rescue them, change their fate and give

meaning to their existence was Gandhi and his doctrine. Through his works Anand predominantly tried his best to uncover the pathetic condition of the natives, poor and subaltern and through this research paper I am going to explore his special treatment to this theme and also examine how he develops the tale and exposes the hypocrisy of Aristocrats.

In the novel *Untouchable*, we have a protagonist named Bhaka who belongs to the lower strata of society. Bhaka is 18year old sweeper and toilet cleaner. He is intelligent yet humble and wish to study but his economic and social background always prohibit him to pursue his dreams. In this novel, Anand has depicted a single day in a life of protagonist and his family. He also figured out the utmost trouble and torture they under go through and how they deal with such circumstances.

When Bhaka an innocent *Untouchable* boy accidentally brushes against with an upper class Vermin, he not only scolds at Bhaka but also bits him brutally. He humiliates Bhaka and also threatens him for his *Untouchable's* call. Due to his unnecessary screaming at Bhaka, Crowd gathers around and it becomes the scene that leads Bhaka to be literally ashamed and humiliated. Language of High-caste man is literary abusive one,

'Keep to the side of the road, you low-caste vermin!' he suddenly heard someone shouting at him. 'Why don't you call, you swine, and announce your approach! Do you know you have touched me and defiled me, you cockeyed son of a bow-legged scorpion! Now I will have to go and take a bath to purify myself. And it was a new dhoti and shirt I put on this morning'! (p.89)

When young boy returns thirsty from completing the work of his morning shift he asks his sister Sohini for a glass of water. She rushes outside to the well to bring water but finds a queue of ten outcasts women who are already waiting for kind upper caste person to pour their pot. Why they have to wait because they are poor and *Untouchable*. If they touch



a well or draw the water at their own then well and water become polluted, impure and not useful to drink for upper class people. When Pundit Kali Nath a priest from the town temple helps Sohini to draw a water from well in return he instructs her to come to clean the temple later in a day. She agrees and as per demand she goes to temple for cleaning but while she proceeds her work the Vermin Pundit tries to touch her bosom. When she rejects him, Pundit cries "polluted, polluted" and accused Sohini of defiling him. When Sohini prohibits him and does not fall to his trick, in order to maintain his status he accuses her for polluting him and damaging his purity. Poor and hapless Sohini stands still crying and covering her body by her hands while crowd gathers around. And the biggest irony is that when Crowd pays sympathy to Pundit and furious gaze to Sohini for polluting Pious Pundit's purity.

Later in a day when Bhaka's father pretends to be ill, he sends Bhaka clean the town square and the temple courtyard. Instead of protesting Bhaka goes to work. While rushing forward he accidentally brushes against the high-caste man. After this humiliating incidence takes place, Bhaka runs away towards temple courtyard and thinks about his actual fault and utters 'Why are we always abused?' (p. 98)

And now in temple courtyard he remembers the Untouchable's call so that no high class man will touch him and become impure and dirty. 'Posh keep away, posh, sweeper coming, posh, posh, sweeper coming, posh, posh, sweeper coming!' (p. 98)

While cleaning the courtyard his sight falls upon the shrine where the Bhajans are in progress. He unconsciously recites the bhajana and claps. His curiosity gets its height and he thinks about the shrine and how it looks inside but he can't get there to look inside because of his low status. If he does so then it will be the action of sin and by his touch and presence the whole temple will turn corrupt and profane. These incidents are the overview of the contemporary scenario of the social discrimination and class hierarchy. These are an eye opening for everyone to

understand the plights, torture and melancholy of the suppressed. Anand here tries to point out the numerous ways by which these Untouchables have to suffer and struggle in the hands of Upper caste. After cleaning up the temple he goes to get the leftover food from the town but No high caste woman offer him a food instead exploits him and ask him to sweep and clean. He accepts this in return of food but high caste woman is not in mood to offer him a food easily so Bhaka gets furious and leaves the place to return home without food. Even dogs can earn their food easily but here for Bhaka and his family it is really very tough. Suppressed are treated more brutally even than the animals.

Anand, in this novel, didn't leave a single stone unturned to present the state of the people so called 'Dalits'. He not only discussed the inter caste but also the intra caste affairs.

In the present novel we have intra castes conflicts too. When Sohini goes to bring water from a well for her thirsty brother Bhaka, she is being accused by Gulabo, mother of one of Bhakha's friends and a jealous woman. She hates Sohini for no valid reason. She is also there in queue to draw water from well. When she sees Sohini she starts unnecessary babble. She also uses abusive language for her just because Sohini is daughter of Sweeper. Though Gulabo also belongs to untouchable community but she has pride of being superior to Sweeper in social rank as she works as a washer woman which little bit good profession than toilet cleaner. After Gulabo verbally abuses Sohini, she thinks to herself, 'but I haven't done anything to annoy her'. (p.47)

Having vanity of high social rank among Untouchables Gulabo refuses her son to befriend with Bhaka. Here pursuing the plights and problems of Untouchables and their exploitations, humiliation and harassment by the Upper caste, Anand goes further to investigate their internal conflicts and clashes. Why does Untouchable have internal disputes? This is the striking question here Anand intends to raise. These

circumstances occur due to the ideology established by the power structure. They all become the victims of this hierarchic ideology. It has its roots rooted in Hindu mythologies where caste system is blindly followed. These mythologies are the actual source of this caste discrimination and class hierarchy and Anand tries here to uncover this. He wants to eliminate this Ideology and practice from the society and dreams for casteless and classless society where only equality and fraternity will be seen. Derrida in his famous essay '*Structure sign and play in the Discourse of human sciences*' points out that "Power governs the centre so as the structure". It means, those who possess power, govern the structure and also give meaning to it. And Anand aptly described this post structural philosophy in his novel and minutely presented its effects in social life and who possess power here is nothing but the White settlers and Aristocrats.

Anand, in the present novel, also talks about the strength of Untouchables. Though upper caste are merciless toward poor and considers them weak but they have no idea of their strength and ability. Anand while exposing the strength and ability of Untouchables he is literally threatening High caste, warns them, and making them aware with the possible circumstances if Untouchables start rebellion against them. Anand as a omniscient narrator once talks about the strength of Bhaka as: 'It was a discord between person and circumstance by which a lion like him lay enmeshed in a net while many a common criminal wore a rajah's crown.'(p.182)

Anand as a freedom activist had a strong influence of Gandhi and his doctrine. Not only Anand but also the large crowd during the time was the follower of the path led by Gandhi. Gandhi was the eminent proponent of 'Non Violence' movement and firm believer of rights of an individual. He was also aware with the cause of Untouchables. In order to protect them, their rights and their existence he did tremendous job. He used to call them 'Harijan' instead of untouchables to open the eyes of

people. Even in this novel by Anand he got the mention due to his unforgettable work. After exposing the struggle of Untouchables, Anand places Gandhi as their ray of hope who can bring changes in their lives. In the end of the novel we have speech of Gandhi in which he talks about the untouchables. He says that untouchability will soon be vanished because flushes will introduce soon in India so that no one has to clean the latrine any more. We come to know about this invention when Iqbal Nath Sarshar discusses about it,

After overall reading of the novel one may conclude that Anand has done the fabulous job to put forward the causes of Untouchables and to expose the established caste system. He also goes forward to manifest the inhuman and unnatural treatment of high caste to low Caste. His writing places him as a Social critic and gains him the recognition as a Voice of Untouchables and Poor. The questions he dealt in his novel are likely the journey of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. One can clearly understand the influence of Ambedkar and his activities over Anand and his works. Om Prakash Valmiki in his ground breaking work '*Joothan*' writes about how Untouchables have to suffer for food and have to rely on leftover food. Anand has also discussed the same fact in this novel. '*The Outcaste*' is one of the milestones in Dalit literature by Sharankumar Limbale. In this novel he beautiful and fearlessly discussed the pain and plights of being born as an Untouchable. He also raises the question upon Hinduism and its ruthless Caste system. We have many novels which deal with diverse condition of Untouchables but in his novel Anand gathered all these problems in a single tale under the title '*Untouchable*'. Anand's skill of writing can give us the glimpses of his penetrating observation of his surrounding and his rebellious attitude.

Incidents placed by Anand in the lives of Bhaka and his family members are based on actual scenario of the time. While mentioning the incidences he did not exaggerate. During the time downtrodden were not allowed to enter into the shrine and

to draw water from a well. They were not even allowed to touch upper caste people or any valuable things. They were only the object of exploitation and slavery. This scenario is still prevailing in most of the parts in India especially in rural and undeveloped parts. Untouchables are still being exploited, agitated and tortured. In order to expose this cruel treatment and prevent untouchables from such brutal treatments, the 'Dalit Panthers Movement' got established. But the questions here are, Are they not human? Don't they deserve the respect? This work of Anand left everyone stunned. Everyone needs to take this in consideration and propagate the humanity in society.

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## **Personal Narrative, Introspection of psychology of Kate Brown and self- discovery of female in Doris Lessing's Novel**

**Research Scholar : Nilesh Shriramji Kachare**

**Guided By : Dr. Aparna Sarode**

**Ph.D. Research Center: 102 - Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College, Amravati**

### **Abstract**

*Doris Lessing was born in Persia, present day Iran on October 22, 1919. Lessing describes her childhood as a mixture of some pleasure and much pain. She won the most Prestigious Noble Prize award in 2007. Announcing the award, the Swedish Academy described Lessing as an "epicist of female experience, who with skepticism, fire and visionary power has subjected a divided civilization to scrutiny".*

*Lessing's short stories, novels and essays mainly focus on wide range of 20<sup>th</sup> century issues and concern from the politics of race. Her theme of writing deals with social and political issues of communism and colonialism to the psychological depth and mystical epitome. Doris Lessing novels are more often a tale as discovery of protagonist's own identity and dissatisfied situation which is willingly or unwillingly on her character. In her works, she always describes women's figures in the Eastern world of all social classes. Many of Lessing's works were admired by feminist due to the reflection of women's spiritual world and living situation in the present day society. Lessing's fictions are deeply autobiographical in nature and it emerges from her personal experiences in Africa.*

**Keywords:** Psychological introspective, female identity, communism, Sufism

### **Introduction**

Doris Lessing is one of the prolific writer who wrote more than fifty novels and pioneer of individualists and non- conformist thinker. *The Summer Before the Dark* is one of the realistic novels of Lessing published in 1973. This work focuses on the fate of feminism as like her others novels such as *Children of Violence* (series of five semi-autobiographical novels, spanning from 1952 to 1969), *The Proper Marriage* (1954), *The Golden Notebook* (1962), etc. The physical, psychological and spiritual journey which is undertaken by protagonist opens up the new vistas of women's life in search of identity is the main motif of Lessing writing. In this novel Lessing represents the present day situation of women and her treatment of emotional ties that opens up before a forty-five years woman Kate Brown. She faced with the prospect being alone for the first time in twenty years of her life. She no longer as a wife and mother is a starting point of her introspective nature.

When novel opens with the main protagonist of a forty-five year woman, Kate

Brown She is introduce to readers as a delightful woman, fully drilled in her conventional roles as a devoted mother and housewife. Kate Brown is fashionable lady in a suburban garden but at the end she stripped of everything as she believes. *The Summer Before the Dark* is a story explore in a direct narrative but it express through dream, archetype and myth. Kate tries to define herself different, unique and separate. Lessing excavated Kate Browns unconsciousness through the use of dream which lights up her journey to self-realization and knowledge. Kate Brown is a woman who is thinking through her core perspective which makes this novel more meditative and she seems to be meditative woman. She is fairly happy with four grown up children living middle to upper middle class life in suburbs in London. Kate state of thinking at the beginning of the novel in such a way that, "Kate's state of mind at the novel's opening is such that,

"she finds herself feeling uncertain not only of that all-encompassing matter, who she is, but of what she thinks, whether



the phrases that move through her mind are really her own thoughts or merely ready-made substitutes”

Kate Brown is fluent in many languages such as English, French, Portuguese, and Italian but while living a life of housewife she has no use of these languages in economics purposes or earning perspective. Her husband, Michael is well known physician as well scholar with international recognition which has a main source of adequate income for the family. Kate is in her conventional roles as a devoted mother and housewife. As summer approaches a fairly rare moment comes at that time her husband is on a journey to United State for delivering lecture and for teaching for several months. Michael has fly to US along with their only daughter in accordance of her further education. Michael is hoping that Kate will join but at the same time she decided to stay at home. Other three children have plan for summer. In that case she would be alone. Here, the state of loneliness begins in her life. Why she remains at home because she has always used to live at home and she hasn't any concern with outer world she was happy with her husband and children. From here Kate journey of self- knowledge and identity begins. She needs freedom from family responsibilities: “Looking back over nearly a quarter of a century, she saw that that had been the characteristic of her life, passivity, and adaptability to others”

After some time, she worked as a translator from Portuguese to English, French and Italian languages for a fruit company. While the translations work, “she saw herself, through the reactions of Ahmed, as an efficient, high-powered, smiling woman, but spinning around and around on herself like a machine that someone should have switched off.” But she represents herself as a perfect working class woman. Kate is also happy with this job and she finds some interesting factors about herself for the first time while working as a translator. She's has not often in the work world but this job making sufficient money on her own. Now she understand what is actually is? What she can do? She has also

her own identity. This job not only remunerative but also is fascinating and even more fun. She meets with an impressive group of people in a company which helps to increase her self- esteem. She becomes aware of an entirely new image with helpful nature to people. She does this while translating and helping in the same. Now, she is appreciated by various groups and individuals. A simple housewife turns out to be even more valuable for international meetings and training forum. Not only her job changed but also her way of leading a successful working woman as well important cog for company. Now she realized that she can also make her footprint in the working world. This seems to be really new world for Kate. She hasn't done in many years, thinking about herself. Who really Kate Brown? She undertakes is shown in stepping in finding her real self. She immediately sees herself as a two Kate Brown, one who only lives for family had been all her life up to now and another who highly respected, valued and desired by her employer. But in other ways, Kate is trying to understand this overdriving situation.

After a great success in London, Kate has to move to Istanbul for a new job as hostess with lavish salary and other allowance. This simply enhances challenge to her sense of self and her own self confidence. The same question again and again pops up in her mind that who really she is? Is she capable to do this? Is she as valuable to this company as they seem to think? Who ultimately is Kate Brown? She is comparing her life since marriage, her true role as a mother figure, wife and the life from she's been living against new celebrity Kate Brown. Her neighbor Mary is the central attraction for Kate she wants to live a life as Mary was living. Mary was married and living with her children still she is very happy with her life. So, here Kate compares her way of living life with Mary's life and she says, “It was supposed to be”. Kate mind is overwhelmed with these changes. She is over flabbergasted of her wealthy, dressing style, admired by her boss and clients.

Who does she who really wants to be? Who is or who was she'd been from all these years? Where is her world going? When will this Cinderella story end? Who is Kate Brown? But at the same time she is missing something in her life as she explain, "Injustice, the pain of it, had been waiting for her all these last years. But she had not at all-owed herself to feel it, or not for long. (Lessing,59). Her mind undergoes with different questions, Then in finding the self she fly to Spain with her youngest lover Jeffery. This relationship is plays an important role for the insight regarding her family relation and she realize what distance she has travelled.

..... On the edge of a mile of soiled and scuffed sand that glittered with banal moonlight, watching a hundred or so young people ....beside a young man who –it was no use pretending otherwise made her feel maternal she was actually thinking like a mother (Lessing 92)

Jeffery becomes ill, so he insists her to travel to the inner region of Spain. She is taking care of him in his illness and again playing a role of motherly figure than lover. She said, "You are sick. Do you hear me? You are ill. You have got to let me put you into bed and get you a doctor" (Lessing 109)

Now, she realized that Jeffery just in a need of mother woman who take care of him in his bad condition. She has completed the role of mother- hood two decade ago. Here the changing of her attitude reflects by her behavior. Doing all these activity in a day time helping others she unknowingly in a state of motherhood and collecting her past incidents. In that case she is busy in dream due to this she is unable to sleep. She has a recurring seal dream, during her quest of identity which haunts her in the whole summer. It begins it the dark cold north. "Because it had appeared twice it was announcing its importance to her." Here dream symbolizes the Kate own struggle for self –identity what is her actual role in her life. This dream sequence plays a vital role in motivation as a life force but at the same time at also acts as an expression of her

unconsciousness on her behavior which imparts the psychological thinking of Kate Brown. Due to the dream, she is aware about her inner strength, it will help to find her self –identity. That is why it was an interesting part of her life. In this quest she questioned her identity through the use of dream. These dream sequence guided her in emotional growth and awareness. It is a kind of physical journey for the survival of a woman. She faces lot of obstacles while dealing with self. Despite of all these issues, she is leading towards self -awakening and self –revelation.

Many critics relate the symbolism of north with hardship, it also describe as a metaphor of pain. At one part of her life, she realized that as she grows older she is losing her attractiveness and ignored by her fellow worker of a company. Due to this she faces the spiritual crisis in her life in terms of aging. It is an initial phase of Kate's life, who is socially an invisible woman. She has spent a lot of time in front of mirror how to be an attractive lady in the eyes of men. This shows the different reflection of her character in compared with her early married life as a wife as well mother of children at London.

As we can see how dreams helps her to overcome the inner suffering and fear of identity. She struggled for herself psychological introspective, and prove herself to be the part of life as female protagonist of Doris Lessing' novel. She also sees rocky, slippery and dark landscape. Barbara Lefcowitz in her well-known article gave an interpretation about seal as a symbol which relates with journey of self-knowledge. She interprets the word 'seal' with a German word 'seele' means soul. The symbolism of the seal discovered in the very next lines, "She knew that walking into the winter that lay in front of her, she was carrying her life as well as the seal's as if she were holding out into a cold wind her palm, on which lay single dried leaf" These lines describe a sense of desolation, sense of dreariness with the decay to an old age.

"It is unimaginable that she will revert to the person she was at the beginning of the summer. Having restored her scarred

and wounded self from aridity into its elements, she can begin a new anywhere she chooses, even in her old environment”

This analysis is from the perspective of psychological introspection of Kate, discovery of self-hood and makes a detail analysis of Kate’s personal narration of her life retreat and return to her original life. Here, oppression of women in male dominated society and she finally choses to return to her homeland after the series of inner reflection. This research attributed that women weren’t treated equally by the family. Women want to rely on their husband. Kate finally returns home and she realized she should balance between herself and family. This novel brings the reader back to the old topic of conventional life by presenting the dilemma of conventional middle-class and middle-aged housewives. A new self and a new style merge and intersect together to create a unique story of Doris Lessing.

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## **Complexities of Women's Relationship in the Cat's Eye**

**Research Scholar : Sapana R. Mahalle**

**Guided By : Dr. Umesh Kadu**

**Ph.D. Research Center: 102 - Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College, Amravati**

### **Abstract**

*Margaret Eleanor Atwood is Canada's one of the most distinguishing literary figure, who is an internationally famous persona, literary critic, essayist, teacher, environmental activist, and inventor. Margaret is born on 18 November 1939 in Ottawa, Ontario to Carl Edmund Atwood an Entomologist and Margaret Killam Atwood a former dietitian and nutritionist. She is inventive and honored Canadian writer also known as a social activist and as a feminist figure. Due to her father's research she could not attend proper school until she became twelve year old. Since, she has published more than fifty books of poetry, novels, non-fiction, short stories, literary criticism, social history, children's books and graphic novels as well as numerous small press editions of both poetry and fiction. Atwood's works have published in many languages around the world. She is the bestselling author in Canada. The London Review of Books claimed her that, "the most distinguished novelist currently writing in English". The major theme of Atwood's novel are, 'dominance, quest, identity, suppression, complexity, relationship, and exploration'. She wrote about the dark and bleak side of the women; about their position in the society. Atwood received many awards and honors for her works. Atwood received Booker prize in 2000 and also the joint winner for Booker prize in 2019. Recently she gets honored with the Dayton Literary Prize for her distinguishing literary output. George woodcock, Canadian critic and writer praise Margaret Atwood in coming words, "no other writer in Canada of Margaret Atwood's generation has so wide a command of the resources of literature, so telling a restraint in their use as Margaret Atwood" (327).*

### **Key Words**

Dominance, Identity, Quest, Suppression, Exploration, Complexity, Relationship, and Friendship

### **Introduction**

Cat's Eye is one of the most distinguishing novels by Margaret Atwood, which published in 1988; it is the major novel by her, which depicts the complex friendship between the three girls. It's a novel about a fictional painter Elaine Risley, who reflects on her childhood and teenage memories of her childhood friend Cordelia, who was the dominant figure among three of them. Elaine's both friends were cruel and kind towards her. The novel unfolds many events such as cultural elements, feminism, and modern arts movements of that time period. The novel Cat's Eye was finalizing for the 1988's Governor Generals Award and also finalize for the Booker prize in 1989. The novel prominently known for its concept of time where the protagonist of the novel Elaine Risley takes us back and forth from the concept of time, she brings the reader in the

present simultaneously in the past. This concept is best express by the statement of Atwood through Elaine:

Time is not a line but a dimension, like the dimension of space. If you can bend space you can bend time also, any if you knew enough and could move faster than light you could travel backward in time and exist in two places at once (Atwood, Cat's Eye, 3).

The novel depicts the dominant nature of woman and their complex relationship for each other. It reveals Elaine's childhood friendship and the dominant nature of her friends towards her. The memories of her childhood always injure her thoughts and suffer her emotions. The Cordelia the chief of the trio dominates Elaine always which shows the power politics. The domination and the oppression of Elaine at the hands of her friend take her for quest of her identity.



The Elaine, the protagonist of the novel is painter by profession, in her paintings, she retrospect through her life. Her retrospection and the domination of her friend's shows that the male dominated society where women are always get dominated by the male figure. Elaine always gets dominated by her three best friends Cordelia, Carol, and Grace. This is best express by the Palumbo, "*Cat's Eye* is pre-adolescent psychodrama, in which Elaine Risley is progressively tormented and emotionally abused by her three best friends" (82). Because of her family background Elaine is introduce lately to the world of female, she don't know the manner, custom of society and she never get acquainted to the feminine world. That's why she didn't know that how girls walk, how they talk, how they behave, she was totally new to the world of female. Due to her father's job she grew in the Quebec on Ontario, the family has to travel from one place to another, and all these circumstances affects her upbringing and she easily get victimize at the hands of her three best friends. Specially, Cordelia always control her behavior and dominates her, Cordelia's dominating and controlling nature always hunts Elaine's thought throughout her life.

Toronto settlement of the family brings many changes in the life of Elaine. She gets new and dominating friends who change her life totally. Before she was living her life happily, her brother who was close to her before settlement get new friends, both were happy and playing happily with each other. They were finding solution to their problem and were living pleurably. Now Elaine yearns for the past things. She says that, "Until we move to Toronto I was happy" (22). Elaine feels all alone after getting settled to Toronto, She feels as a stranger among her friends. The way her classmates live, walk, talk which was all new for her, she was not acquainted with such things; to get manage with her friends was not possible for her. She feels embarrassing, uncomfortable, and unpleasant with them. Her intimate statement about her situation is, "I am not used to girls, or familiar with their customs. I

feel awkward around them. I don't know what to say. I know the unspoken rules of boys, but with girls I sense that I am always on the verge of unforeseen, calamitous blunder" (52).

All three of her friends were from opulent middle class family, she always feel remote with her friends. Elaine's family background affects her behavior a lot, she feels scapegoat in the hands of her friends. Her classmates always torture her feelings and emotions; they always humiliate her for her way of living. Once Cordelia and other friends went to her home and observes the unusual way she lives, they makes comments on the living pattern, about her home, about the things kept at home. Both her friends astonish to see that she not even have her special bedroom. Elaine says that, "Carol comes to my house and takes it all in the unpainted walls, the wires dangling from ceilings, the unfinished floors, the army cots. She asks this is where you sleep - this is where you eat - there are your clothes"(49). Elaine's family doesn't believe on any religion and her friends humiliate Elaine for not believer of any religion, they always hunt her for not belonging to any religion, not participates in any religious activity. Both torture her for not going to church for prayer. After some period she started fearing to her friends, wanted to get rid of their thoughts and presence. All this hunting and humiliating memories affects her personality a lot. She loses her confidence and identity.

Elaine started attending school, she feels all alone and misfit with them, they used to make comment on her, they make fun about her dressing pattern. In result Elaine tries to adopt modern dressing pattern, she adopts her way of living according to her friends, she try to fit herself among them, she changed her way of living, she changed her behavior, her way of talking, her way of walking and started performing herself according to her friends, she acts like her friends, she adopts her friends living pattern, she shaped herself as her friends say and loses her true identity. Her classmates always enforce their ideas on her and never respect

her individuality, her feelings, and her emotions. They decide to change her way of living and started dominating and mending her according to them. After some time, Elaine thinks that they are not her friends but are her enemies. Cordelia is the main among them, who never respects her individuality and humiliates her emotions and feelings. Elaine started frighten in the presence of cordelia, her memories torture Elaine throughout her life. The impact on Cordelia's decision was so strong on Elaine's mind that she was not able to see herself alone, she fears a lot to her memories. The strongest fearing memories of Cordelia were best expressed by Elaine's coming statement:

"I am a coward, still fearful: name of that has changed. But I turn and walk away from her. It is like stepping off a cliff, believing the air will hold you up. I see that I have to do what she says, and, for worse or better, I can't do what I like (193)".

Cordelia is the one who criticizes Elaine a lot and lets her think negatively about herself, she aware Elaine about many negative things of her personality. Cordelia makes the appointment of two girls to watch Elaine's activities, both Carol and Grace observes her day to day activities and accuses her for not being from their class. Elaine's classmate never let grow the thinking ability of Elaine, three of them always criticizes her for every activity she perform.

Two worst experiences of Elaine's life about her friends are disgusting. The first one is when the girls dig the hole and put Elaine into that hole. When her friends put Elaine into that hole she know that is a game, but when her friends cover the top side of the hole and it becomes completely dark. Then she understands that, it is not a game but they are playing the game with her. Elaine's bitter experience of hole put in her words:

They pick me up by underarms and the feet and lower me into the hole. Then they arrange the boards over the top. The daylight air disappears, and there's the sound of dirt hitting the boards, shovelful after shovelful. Inside the hole it's dim and cold and damp and smells like toad burrows. When I was put

in the hole I knew it was a game; now I know it is not one. I feel sadness, a sense of betrayal. Then I feel the darkness pressing down on me: then terror (115-16).

The second experience occurs at the ravine, ravine the place that was forbidden to all to go there. While walking from the ravine, Cordelia suddenly get slips and falls near the ravine. When Elaine saw that incidence, she can't control herself from laughing. Cordelia become so furious and throw Elaine's hat into the ravine and say her to go into the ravine and bring her hat from there. Where she throws her hat that place was forbidden and very dangerous to go inside. Cordelia send Elaine forcefully inside the ravine to bring her hat back out of her anger on her. Elaine expresses her condition, "I don't want to go down there. It's forbidden and dangerous: also its dark and the hillside will be slippery, I might have trouble climbing up" (206).

Both the incident shows that how poorly Elaine is victimized by the hands of Cordelia and her friends. Cordelia treats her as a creature, never respect her emotions, and never gave importance to her feelings, never respects her individuality and Elaine always pine for the identity. Elaine told whole experience of ravine to her mother, her mother tries to encourage her level of confidence and try to push up her up, but nothing works on Elaine's poor state of minds and thoughts. She lost her identity, and confidence. At last her power, strength and identity she gains with the popularity of paintings. Her paintings teach a lot to her, she learns how to struggle and survive. She draws her childhood struggle into her paintings. Rigney states about her that, "we know from the subjects of Elaine's paintings evoking the evils done to her in childhood" (162). Painting is the escape for her, from her childhood memories.

### **Conclusion:**

Cat's Eye is one of the major novels by Margaret Atwood. It is the retrospection of Elaine's life through her paintings, it is the reminiscences of Elaine's bad childhood memories of her school friends, it is also the

struggle of Elaine to shape her personality, and it is her quest for identity and also Elaine's struggle for survival. The novel also reveals that how one can be easily get exploited at the powerful hands. It remembers the phrase by Darwin, "survival of the fittest". If one has to survive in the rational world then one must be fit by itself. The novel also reveals the identity crises of women, male dominating society, the power politics, where women are easily get exploited at the hands of male. J. Brook Bouson remarks about the position of women: "Margaret Atwood's novels portray women's extreme anxieties about male domination and sexual exploitation that have always plagued women" (135). The novel is the reflection of Elaine's struggle from childhood to painter. It is about the domination, suppression, exploration, complexities, friendship, relationship, and search for identity.

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## **Pinjar: The Identity and Women's Perspective on Nation's Partition**

**Researcher : Ashvini Raut**

**Guided By: Principal Dr. Smita Deshmukh**

**Ph.D. Research Center: 102 - Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College, Amravati**

### **Abstract**

*Novel had been translated by Khushwant Singh and published by Jaico with the named as 'The Skeleton'. It was also reprinted when Chandra Prakash Dwivedi made it into a feature-length film in 2002. This novel is set against background of religions as well is a clan feuds on the eve of partition. Here, is the unforgettable story on the eve of partition which she depicts very skilfully from her heart. In the Pinjar (The skeleton 1950) she created her most memorable character which is 'Puro' or 'Pooro'. In this Novel Pooro represents an epitome of violence against women in the society, her loss of identity, her loss of humanity, sense of alienation, abduction of women, loss of brotherhood, physical and psychological trauma of human and an ultimate surrender to her fate. This novel turns out to be an award-winning Hindi film 'Pinjar' (2003), lead roles played by Urmila Matondkar, Manoj Bajpai, and Sanjay Suri in this film. Though, it has received critical acclaim but the film wins the "National film Award" for the 'The Best Feature film on National Integration'. This not only praised in india but also a Pakistani television series based on it and named 'Ghughi' premiered on 25<sup>th</sup> of January, 2018 on TV One Pakistan. It is about partition of India into independent space of India and Pakistan in 1947. The Novelist, Amrita Pritam also migrated from Lahore to India at that time.*

*Amrita Pritam is such prolific writer who also tries to build a common place where everyone will be treated with equal rights and there will be no distinction on basis of gender, class and religion. On 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1947, Lord Mountbatten announced the partition of Indian sub-continent. The question always arises why the separation between Indian and Pakistan is often remembered as one of the bloodiest massacres in the history of India and Pakistan. This paper deals with and it is also a matter of conversation about the intensity of violence and the brutality held at the time of partition. Pinjar or the Skeleton by Amrita Pritam is a perfect example of this.*

### **Keywords**

Religion, culture, hysteria, ritual, communities, society, partition, tradition, violence, gender identity, nation, and patriarchy.

### **Introduction: -**

Amrita Pritam was an Indian Novelist, Essayist and Poetess, who wrote mainly in Hindi and Punjabi. In her writing career spanning over six decades Amrita wrote with words in dipped in blood. She is also considered as the one of the first noticeable female Punjabi poet, Novelist, Essayist as well the leading figure of 20<sup>th</sup> century Punjabi language poet of India. Her works are equally loved and admired by both sides of India and Pakistan border. She has produced a number of books on different genre of literature such as poetry, fiction, essays, biographies, a collection of Punjabi folk songs and her most famous autobiography which is translated

into several Indian and foreign languages like Danish, Japanese, French and Mandarin. Some of her works brought her into fame and become a prominent voice for women in Punjabi literature in 1956. She became the first woman who is honoured with "Sahitya Academy Award" for one of her magnum opus "Sunehade" (Messages) which is a long poem. Later, she received the highest Indian honour for literature 'The Bhartiya Jnanpith Award' for 'Kagaz the canvas' (The paper and the canvas) in 1982. For her contribution to the literature, she is honoured with 'Padma Vibhushan Award' in 2004 which is known as India's 2<sup>nd</sup> highest civilian award and also in same year she was honoured with India's



highest literature award given by 'Sahitya Academy Award' (India's academy of letters) the sahitya academy fellowship given to the 'Immortals of literature' for life time achievement. She always used to write poems mostly on the theme of partition. She remains equally more popular not only in India but also in Pakistan throughout her whole life.

She was born as Amrit Kaur in Madi Bahauddin in 1919, which is a part of Punjab, present day Pakistan. She is the only child of Kartar Singh Hitkari and Raj Bibi. As eye witnessed of Punjab's partition, she describes it and writes 'In 1947 Lahore was turned into a graveyard It was the politics of hate and engulfed Lahore in flames: at night one would see houses being swept in flames, hear the cries of pain while the day would be spent witnessing long hours of curfew'. She also recalls her autobiography on childhood memory in Rasseedi Tickets (The Revenue stamp), where she travels to her mother's village in Gujranwala where she notices water being hawked at the railway platform as 'Hindu Pani' and 'Muslim Pani'(P-14-15). She questions her mother 'Is water also Hind-Musliman's?' and her mother Raj Bibi Kaur replies 'It happens here god knows what all happens next'(P-7). She also wrote an elegiacal, poem on 18<sup>th</sup> century Punjabi poet to express her anguish over massacre during the partition of India that is known as 'Aj Aakhaan Waris shah Nu' ('Today, first inn hope waris shah-ode to waris shah').

'There is no gender identity behind the expressions of gender... (Gender) identity is performativity constituted by the very 'expressions' that are said to be its results'. These lines are from Judith Butler's work on gender identity. Here, she claims the identity of human is to perform through expression not with biological fact. In a novel here is a expression of Pooro's physical condition shown as, 'In pooro's case when pooro was fifteen years old. She felt a strange upsurge of blood in her limbs. She gets conscious about her identity as female or girl. She wears traditional dresses for making her body comfortable'.

K.K. Sharma and B.K. Johri, in preface of their book, 'The partition in Indian- English Novel' quoted;

"The partition of the Indian sub-continent on the communal basis into the sovereign states of India and Pakistan on August 15, 1947 caused one of the bloodiest upheavals in the history of human race. It shocked the conscience of the civilized people to all over the world over and made them shudder with anguish and dismay at man's wolfish cruelty to man in the name of religion. The sudden rude shock of the partition unnerved men destroyed their human attributes and transformed them into wild beasts who perpetrated extremely barbaric cruelties against their fellow human beings. They looted and burnt down shops and houses, killed small children and made millions of people refugees women became a special target of communal fury; they were abducted raped and paraded naked in the streets with shaven heads and breasts severed firm, their trunks. In fact, this event which resulted in the barbarity of the most heinous kind and in the massacre of not fewer than two million people, was terribly tragic and heart rending because it was deliberate and not a natural calamity like an earthquake or a flood. Communal violence of society is shown in this book. During the partition people feel pride in taking revenge against each other; they might be Hindu, Sikh and Muslim women abduction was major issue of that time. Khushwant Singh in his novel train to Pakistan's makes comment on violence 'Muslim said the Hindu had planned and started the killing according to the Hindus the Muslim were too according to the Hindus the Muslim were to blame. The fact is both sides killed both shot and stabbed and speared and clubbed. Both tortured and both raped.'

Amrita Pritam in her novel 'Pinjar' talks about the woman who is like a skeleton. The skeleton means the one who is dead, without any kind of emotions and feelings. This story deals with the abduction and transformation of Hindu girl, 'Pooro' into Muslim woman 'Hamida'. A Muslim young boy, Rashida kidnapped Pooro and forcibly

married (nikah) to her in order to take revenge for similar act once committed by her uncle. The novel represents the period of 1935-1947. It portrayed the predicament in which the women find themselves helpless in the hand of cruel men. At that time, women were abducted by men belongs to the rival religious affiliation in order to quench their thirst of revenge. Later, when the novel progresses pooro's sister-in-law Lajo she too abducted by one Muslim man. But on that pooro (Hamida) reacted on this tragic situation and make her rage out. 'Hamida's ears burned with rage when she heard of the abduction of Hindu girls by Muslims and of Muslim girls by Hindus. Some had been forced into marriage, some murdered, and some stripped and paraded naked in the streets. (P-85)

Judith Butler asserts in her work on gender role: - 'masculine and feminine roles are not biologically fixed but it is socially constructed'.

In Pinjar, Pooro's mother wished for son and for that purpose she offered prayer to holy mother with other village women. "The village people believed that it was the holy mother who determined for the sex of a new born child. They also had one myth of making holy mother performed the act that if the holy mother was gay and full of laughter it implied that she was on good terms with her husband. In that case she would quickly make a girl-child and rush back to her spouse. On the other hand, if she were in a sullen mood, it implied that she had quarrelled with her husband and would be in no hurry to get back to him. so that she would then stay a long time and patiently make the child into a boy". (P-04)

The transformation and reversal of pooro's from Hindu to Muslim create psychological effects upon her are hazardous. Pooro before the marriage with Rashid engaged to Ramchand but her kismet (destiny) turns like this which she never thinks before. The old revenge of Rashid's ancestors made Pooro's life miserable due to this she has to sacrifice her entire life in disgrace but at the same time she questioned

to Rashid: - 'if my uncle abducted your aunt what fault was that of mine? You have reduced me to a homeless vagrant'. (P-18)

Pooro beg him to leave her and ask him that is her only mistake that she is the girl from Sahukars family. She continuously convinces him to see her mother and family once but he told her that: - "Good women, you have no place in that family anymore!" (P-18). Pooro repeatedly beg him to let her go and meet but when Rashid said the words, she does not have believe on him but when she escapes one day from his home and reached her father's home. Her father and mother's words, love and care for her suddenly changed. She acclaimed on the situation; "Daughter this fate was ordained for you, we are helpless" also further says- "the sheikhs will descend on us and destroy everything we have", "who will marry you now? You have lost your religion and your birth right. If we dare to help you, we will be wiped out without a trace of blood left behind to tell of our fate." (P-22)

After her family refuses to accept Pooro, she marries to Rashid. One day Rashid brought one man and tattooed on her arm a new name. she had been given when she was married to him. 'Hamida' inscribed on her skin from that day she lives double life which Amrita Pritam explained poignantly; 'it was a double life: Hamida by day, Pooro by night. In reality, she was neither Hamida nor Pooro; she was just a skeleton, without a shape or name'. (P-25)

Pooro thinks that which is her true identity, Hamida or Pooro? Which life she wants to live? She is whirling in as a Hindu girl from esteemed family or a Muslim woman. Dilemma in dual identity makes her life traumatic as the situation outside. The partition event in 1947 between India and Pakistan cast a gloomy shadow over the euphoria that accompanied Indian independence from the clutches of an English domination over Indian. Psychic condition of Hamida becomes worst day by day. She remembered the things which done before her abduction, the happy days of her life with her family.

At the time of partition there were no humanity, no religious values and numbers of death taken place. It was a crucial time for both countries. With the independence of India British withdrew in 1947 from the area. Communal conflict of partition describes in novel by Amrita Pritam;

“Just as a peeled orange falls apart into many segments, the Hindus, Muslims and Sikh’s of the Punjab broke away from each other. As clouds of dust float over the roads, rumours of “incidents” began to float over the countryside. It was said that men were being slaughtered in hundreds; rows of houses were being burnt down; neighbours were slitting each other’s throats. No one’s life or property was safe”. (P-83)

Thus, this paper comprehends identity and women’s perspective on partition of India. This is burning issue of those days. When British government decided to give freedom to India, all scenarios of a country and its people starve for life. Instead of men, women endure the pain of certain kind of violence, brutality of war, separation, disorientation identity. As Dr. Archana Sinha puts her word for the situation, “It has been quite disturbing experience all over the world that any conflict, a war, civil strife, communal riots or disturbance women and children became the prime victims of violence. Children are orphaned and women are not only widowed but also become victim of rape and abduction”. (P-43) Women in the novel *Pinjar*, the skeleton represents as victim

of cruelty of male dominance or patriarchy. Pooro or Hamida, Lajo, Kammo, and the mad women as dual identity and suppressed. Here in this novel woman as, marginalised, powerlessness and women of sufferings.

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## **Role of Social Media in Scholarly Communication**

**Research Scholar : Mr. Mayuresh D. Ingole**

**Guided By : Dr. Mahendra Mete**

**Ph.D. Research Center: 102 - Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College, Amravati**

### **Abstract**

*Social Media is important for shearing information to others. We all knows that information is spreading speedy through social media in very effectively manners but we shearing information through media is unusually then we study in this research paper to social media concepts for scholarly communication and different type of Academic social networks is used for scholarly communication and important of social media in scholarly communication.*

### **KEYWORD**

Social media, scholarly communication, social networking, academic social networking

### **INTRODUCTION**

Social media is best way to spreading information in new era. Many years back the source of information is reading newspaper, radio, bulletin and other sources this source of information is print version but social media information is in the form of screen base source to view in mobile screen or desktop screen. The source of social media is easy to access from any place and any time.

Scholarly communication is communication between to academician people to each other like research paper, article etc. this information is useful for the all researcher for their research purpose. Scholarly communication involves the creation, publication, discovery and dissemination of information and knowledge about academic research. The researcher and other scholar write to create new knowledge of particular field and it can disseminate their work for the future use.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Analysis of open access scholarly journals in media and communication (husain, shabhat and nazim, mohammad) the particular article is explanation the concept of open access publishing in the field of media and communication on the basis of data collection on open access journals. Information about the DOAJ covers 8492 in that 106 journals form media and communication published in 34 different countries in 13 different languages. Open

access journals means it is easily available at internet they do not have any charges to access.

The methodology using for research is survey method and data collection from the most authoritative online directory of open access journals. The factual; data imported from the website of the DOAJ in Microsoft Excel format for further analysis in terms of year, country, number of journals, language and formats etc.

In this article according to the evident based on continuous growth of open access journal in media and communication and the mostly new journals started during late 1990. It is published in thirty four (34) different countries of six (6) continents. According to this Brazil is in the top rank, then USA, Spain, Australia and Canada. It's very surprising to note that India contribution toward the open access journals in media and communication is almost zero or nil. At present, most of the open access journal in media and communication are published from academic institution particularly university. Then according to result this time for Indian university to take initiatives in publishing open access journals. The most of the public research institution in India have stated providing free access journals over internet. From this initiative after few year it is possible that all university in India having published open access journals.

### **OBJECTIVE OF STUDY**



- To study Use of social media in scholarly communication.
- To impact of social media in scholarly communication

### **SOCIAL MEDIA**

Social media are interesting computer application technology that are shearing of information, ideas and other forms of expression via virtual communities and network. Day to day the use of social media is gradually increases than it is very easy to communicate with each other in the society for different purposes.

Social media is useful for social connected to the people and shearing of We know that the scholarly published material of institute are Article (a scholarly document which has been published), Paper (a scholarly material which been presented at a conference), E-script (an electronic manuscript) and many more. According to data of internet, The Chinese Academy of Science (CAS) institute measured highest rank research in the world.

### **SOCIAL NETWORKING**

Social networking is the software programs to allow the user to interact and collaboration of their work with other users. It is including the searching, browsing, interact and connected with friends, comments, blog entries, video, music, tags etc. social network is allow to user to join and creating profile.

useful information to all. It is not matter to you friends are not live in your city then you are not talk to them.it talk to you form social media like Facebook, WhatsApp messenger etc.

### **SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION**

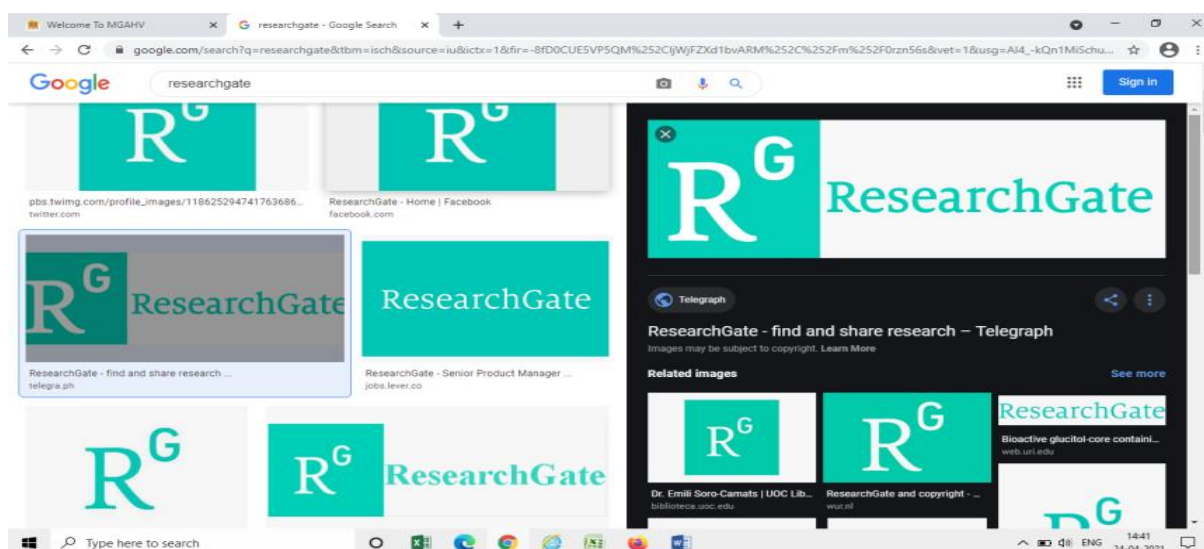
Scholarly communication involves the creation, publication, discovery and dissemination of information. Communication between the scholars for useful data information spreading the media. Academic research is use for future purpose then it is necessary to disseminating to others. The institute can disseminating their work in the form of journal, book etc.

The basically concept is from the web 2.0 and library 2.0 in library and information science scenario. We use social media form shearing information to other and we also benefit from social media for connect people with every part of the world.

To creating profile in social networking site to join our friends, writing blogs, communicating useful information to our friend and other. In our education system to learning through social networking site is enhance present era.

### **ACADEMIC SOCIAL NETWORK**

Academic social network is social networking site for use as scholarly communication to scientists and researcher to sharing their knowledge It is basically to share the knowledge through social media or social networking sites.

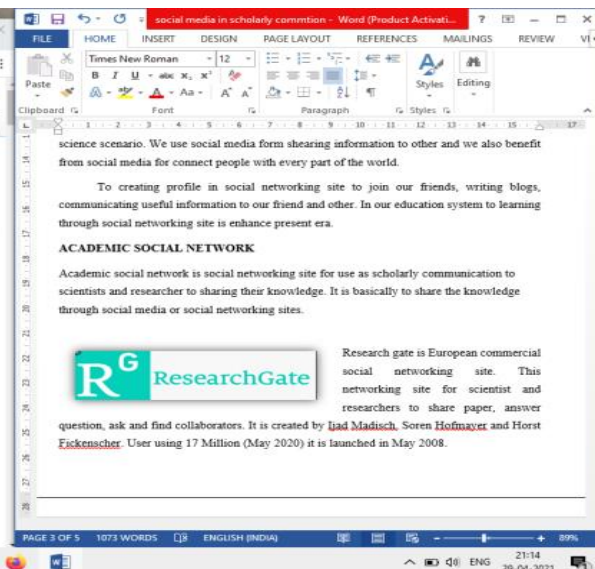


Research gate is European commercial social networking site. This networking site for scientist and researchers to share paper, answering question, ask and find

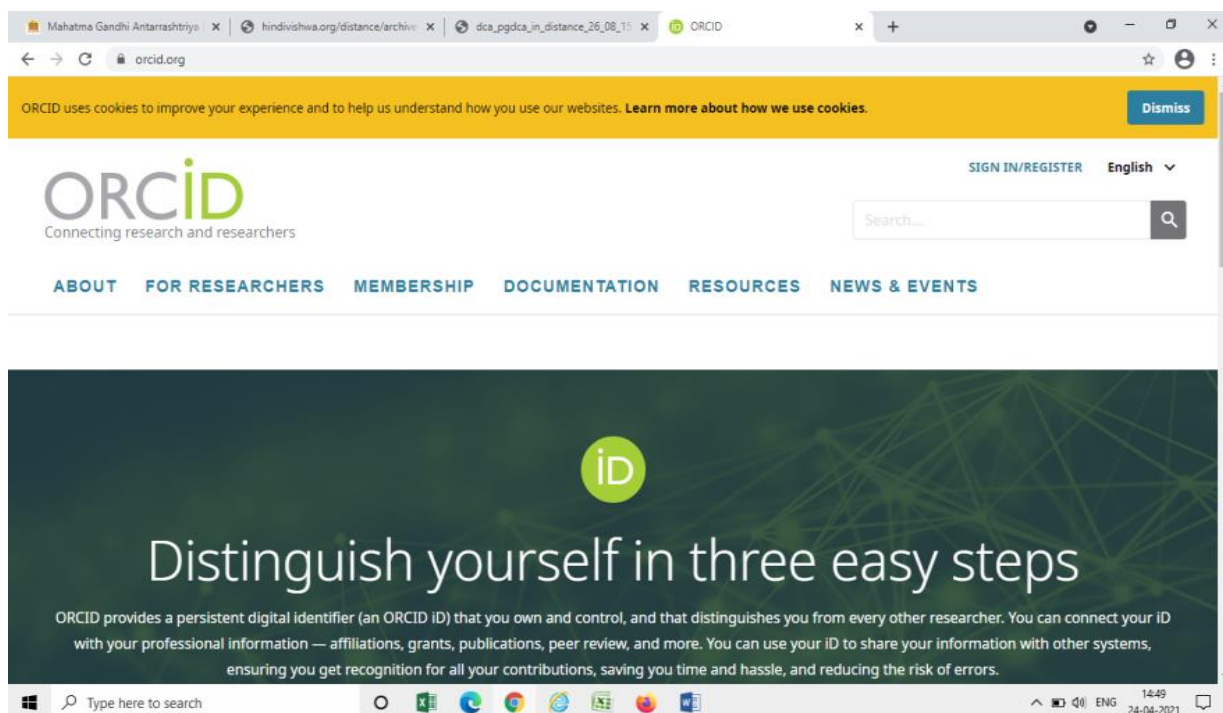
collaborators. It is created by Ijad Madisch, Soren Hofmayer and Horst Fickenscher. It is launched in May 2008. User using 17 Million (May 2020).



Google Scholar is freely accessible web search engine that indexes the full text or metadata scholarly literature across an array of publishing format and disciplines.



It is realised in November 2004. Site is basically type of Bibliographic Database. Google Owner of Google scholar.

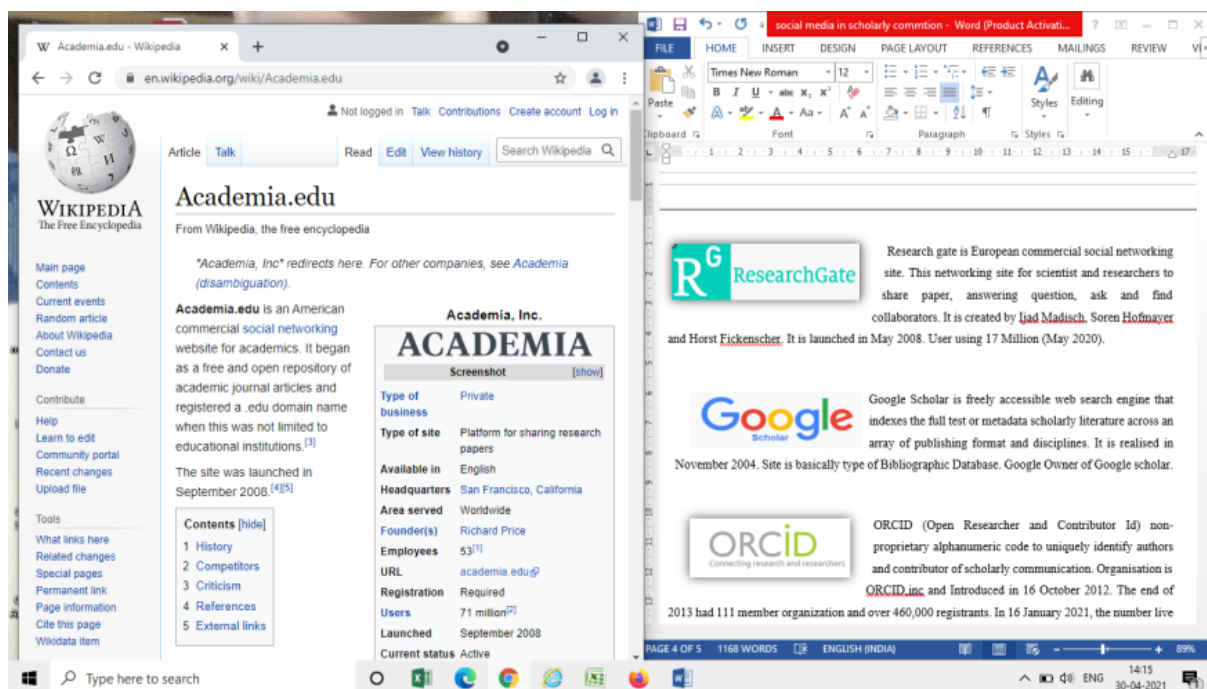


ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor Id) non-proprietary alphanumeric code to

uniquely identify authors and contributor of scholarly communication. Organisation is

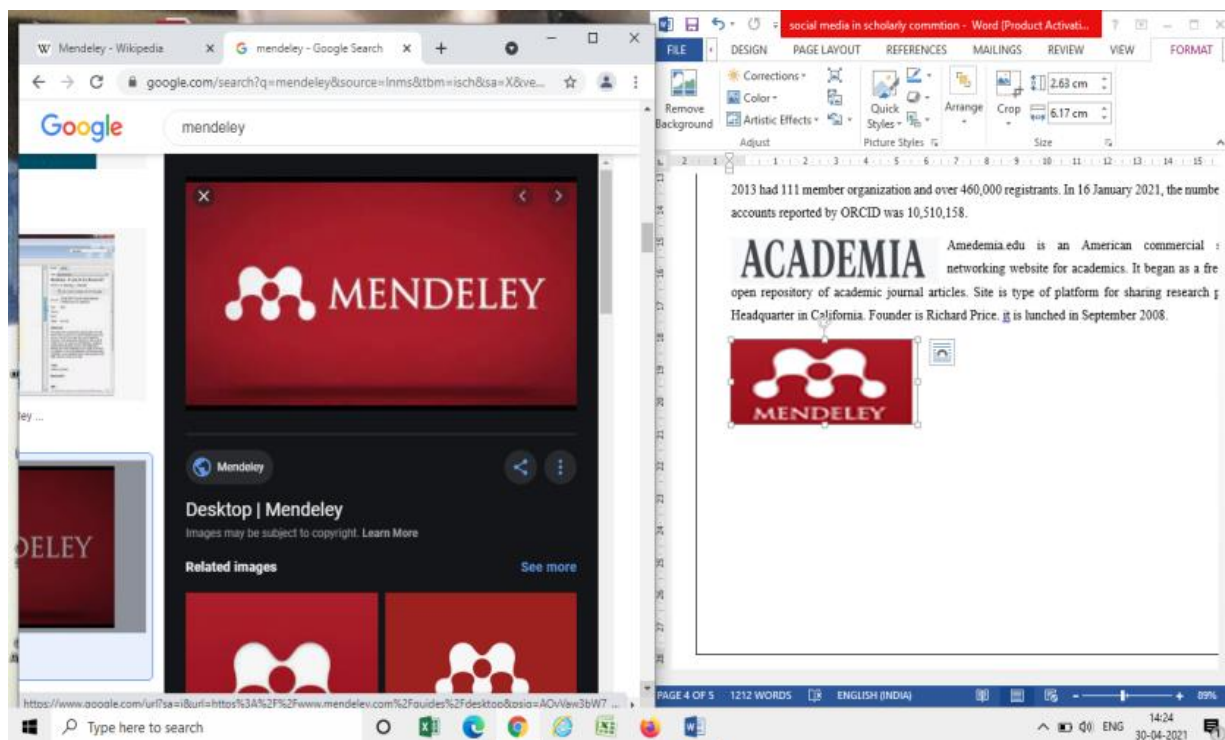
ORCID,inc and Introduced in 16 October 2012. The end of 2013 had 111 member organization and over 460,000 registrants.

In 16 January 2021, the number live accounts reported by ORCID was 10,510,158.



Amedemia.edu is an American commercial social networking website for academics. It began as a free and open repository of academic journal articles. Site is type of

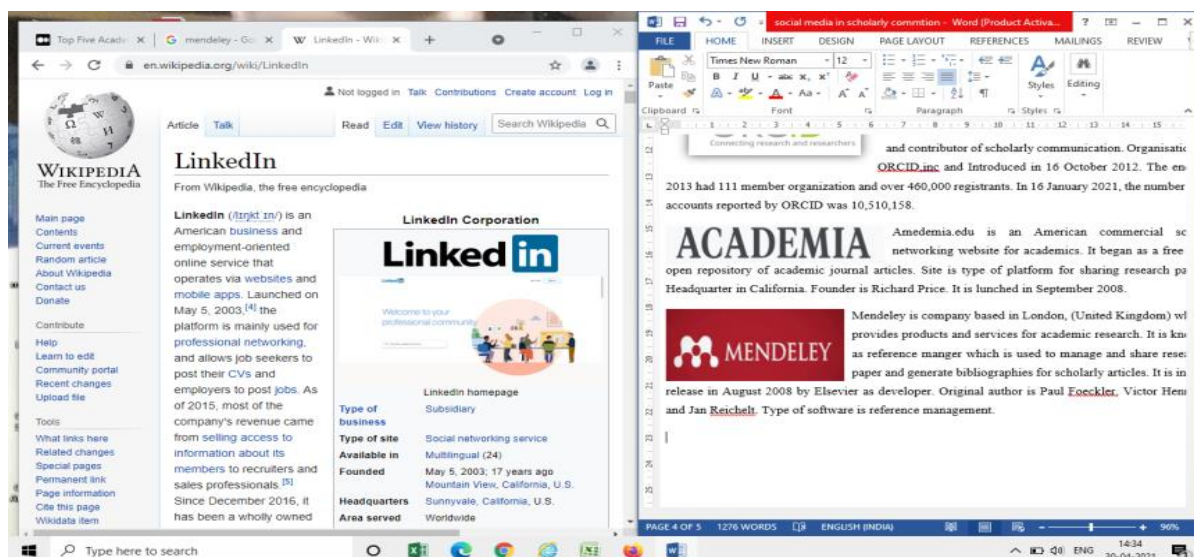
platform for sharing research paper. Headquarter in California. Founder is Richard Price. It is lunched in September 2008.





Mendeley is company based in London, (United Kingdom) which provides products and services for academic research. It is known as reference manager which is used to manage and share research paper and generate bibliographies for scholarly

articles. It is initial release in August 2008 by Elsevier as developer. Original author is Paul Foeckler, Victor Henning and Jan Reichelt. Type of software is reference management.



Linkdin is an American business and employment oriented online service that operates via website and mobile apps. It is launched in May 5, 2013, the platform is mainly used for professional networking and allows job seekers to post their CVs and employers to post jobs. It is social networking service used and available in 24 Multilingual.

Headquarter in California. Parental organisation is Microsoft Corporation.

## CONCLUSION

Social media is important for shearing of information for scholarly communication. Academic social network use is gradually increase for scholar community and use of social media for information collection and retrieval from the social networks. Many researcher use of academic social networking site for their research update and shearing our research to others.

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## **Evaluation of E-Resources under INFLIBNET- N-LIST**

**Researcher : Mrs. Pallavi S. Jambhulkar**

**Guided By : Dr. Mahendra Mete**

**Ph.D. Research Center: 102 - Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College, Amravati**

### **Abstract**

*E-resources are resources in which information is stored electronically and it can be accessible through electronic systems and E-resources are resources in which information is stored electronically and it can be accessible through electronic systems and network environment. E-resources are a very broad term that includes a variety of different file formats. Instant access is quite possible with E-resources within a fraction of second. Acquiring knowledge from E-Books, E-Journals, Online resources, CDROM,*

*Internet with related Databases are the impact of E-Resources. The purpose of this paper is to identify the availability of E-resources facility and accessing mode under the INFLIBNET (Information Library Network) N-list Project. A college Component of E-shodhsindhu Consortium with access to 6,000+Journals, 1,64,300+ E-Books Under the N-List and 6,00,000 E-Books through NDL (National Digital Library).*

**Keywords:** E-Resources, Electronic, Consortia, Database, Statistical

### **INTRODUCTION**

An electronic resource is defined as a resource which requires computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data, be it text referring to full text bases, electronic journals, image collections, other multimedia products and numerical, graphical or time based, as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to being marketed. These may be delivered on cd rom , on tape, via internet and so on. Over the past few years, a number of techniques about related standards have been developed which allow documents to be created and distributed in electronic form. The e resource on magnetic and optical media has a vast impact on the collections of university libraries. Electronic publishing has lead to new era of communications and information sharing. It creates opportunities for users as well as authors and publishers. Many of the electronic books or electronic publisher's web site freely permit and encourage readers to provide feedback on works, often directly to the author rather to the publisher. Nevertheless users may establish their own accounts, charge services to credit cards or to pay by prearranged method, and have requested material delivered directly to them

by fax, e-mail, etc. today, libraries of all kinds have been spending larger and larger shares of their budgets to adopt or gain access to electronic resources from publishers and vendors. This is due to the fact that e resources have enabled libraries to improve services in a variety of ways. First, most e-resources come equipped with powerful search and retrieval tools that allow users to perform literature searches more effectively and efficiently. Moreover, since most relevant e-resources are now available through the web, users can have desktop access to them 24 hours a day. There are several forms and types of electronic resources which are available on the internet, some of the popular ones that are gaining ground are the electronic journals, standards, technical specifications, reports, patents, full text articles, trade reports and hosts of other document sources. Also the printed editions of scholarly journals are available on the web. The publishers of journals are themselves providing services like contents, abstracts of articles, full text, before the actual printed edition is put on the stands. Majority of this kind of service providers are those publishers who have several journal publications to their credit, e.g., Elsevier, Academic Press, Springer, Oxford University Press, Taylor

and Francis Blackwell Science and others. to anyone having access to RSS feed with free of cost. Some of the journals are only available on commercial basis for which to pay and use the required amount, and for these journals, users have to pay for the view and if needed, per copy for the print also. UGC-INFONET and INDEST- Consortium are two major initiatives. As well as the most popular database service also known as INFLIBNET( Information & Library Network) under the INFLIBNET, N-List project has providing effective and efficient access to e-resources like e-books & e-journals to colleges.

#### **ABOUT INFLIBNET**

INFLIBNET Centre (Information and Library Network Centre) is an autonomous Inter-University Centre of the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India under Ministry of HRD (MHRD) located in Gandhinagar, Gujarat. The centre was initially started as a national project under IUCAA in March, 1991

#### **ABOUT N-LIST**

The Project entitled "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST)", being jointly executed by the e-ShodhSindhu Consortium, INFLIBNET Centre and the INDEST-AICTE Consortium, IIT Delhi provides for i) cross-subscription to e-resources subscribed by the two Consortia, i.e. subscription to INDEST-AICTE resources for universities and e-ShodhSindhu resources for technical institutions; and ii) access to selected e-resources to colleges. The N-LIST project provides access to e-resources to students, researchers and faculty from colleges and other beneficiary institutions through server(s) installed at the INFLIBNET Centre. The authorized users from colleges can now access e-resources and download articles required by them directly from the publisher's website once they are duly authenticated as authorized users through servers deployed at the INFLIBNET Centre.

#### **N-LIST: Four Components**

The project has four distinct components, i.e. i) to subscribe and provide

access to selected e-ShodhSindhu e-resources to technical institutions (IITs, IISc, IISERs and NITs) and monitor its usage; ii) to subscribe and provide access to selected INDEST e-resources to selected universities and monitor its usage; iii) to subscribe and provide access of selected e-resources to Govt./ Govt.-aided colleges and monitor its usage; and iv) to act as a Monitoring Agency for colleges and evaluate, promote, impart training and monitor all activities involved in the process of providing effective and efficient access to e-resources to colleges.

The INDEST and UGC-INFONET are jointly responsible for activity listed at i) and ii) above. The INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar is responsible for activities listed at iii) and iv) above. The INFLIBNET Centre is also responsible for developing and deploying appropriate software tools and techniques for authenticating authorized users.

#### **OBJECTIVES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF N-LIST**

Major objectives of the Group is to provide current as well as archival access to e-resources to faculty, researchers and students in colleges and universities at a highly discounted rates of subscription and at the best terms and conditions using consortia approach. The Group also evaluates impact of access to peer-reviewed scholarly content on research productivity of the institutions both in terms of quality and quantity of publications in colleges and universities. The Group imparts training to the users, librarians, research scholars and faculty on use of electronic resources with an aim to optimize their usage.

#### **MAJOR ACTIVITIES:**

The Group implements, monitors and executes all consortia initiatives taken-up by the Centre. Major activities of the Group are:

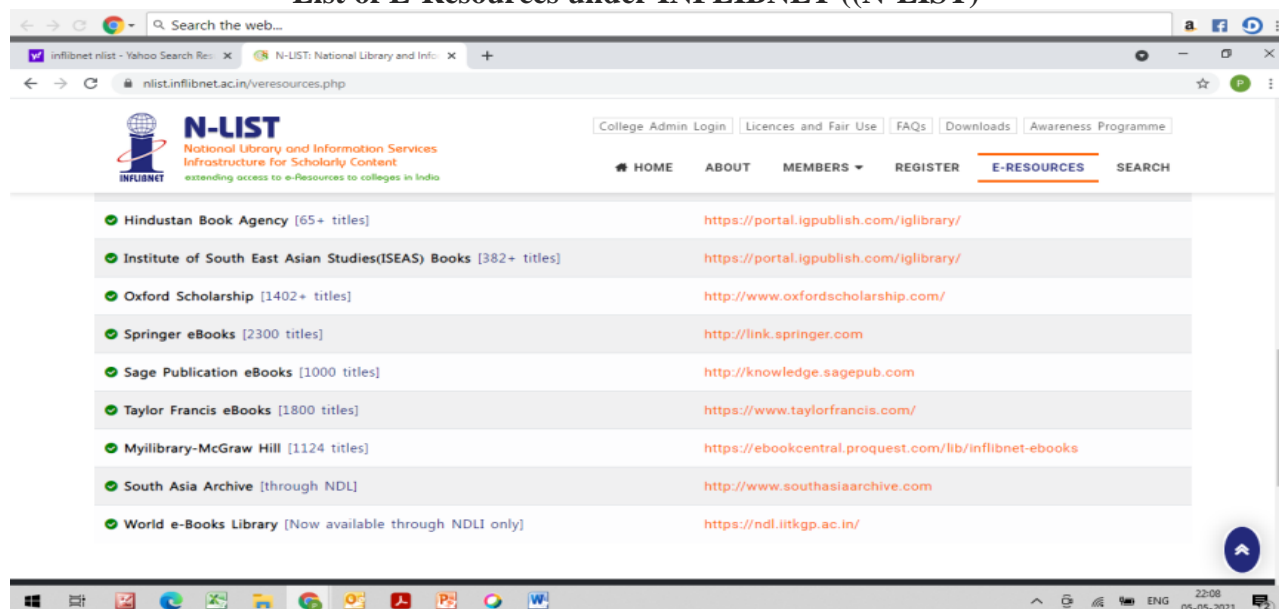
- Coordinating meetings of its Committees including National Steering Committee, Negotiation Committee, Resource Selection Committee, etc
- Negotiating rates of subscription and its terms and conditions;

- Ensures IP-based access of subscribed e-resources to beneficiary universities;
- Attend to the problems faced by universities and colleges and liaise with publishers to resolve such problems;
- Develop tutorials and promotion materials, impart training and technical support to member universities;
- Propagate the Consortium amongst other institutions so as to extend its benefits to other institutions by enrolling Associate Members;
- Evaluate subscribed e-resources and monitor its usage regularly;
- Examine and amend license agreement with publishers for access to various

electronic resources on behalf of members;

- Maintain and update website of the Consortium;
- Organize awareness programme to promote e-resources;
- Improve cooperation and communication amongst member universities;
- Measure impact of access to e-resources on research output in beneficiary universities; and
- Present periodic report on extent of usage of e-resources, economics of the consortium and its impact on research output.

### **List of E-Resources under INFLIBNET ((N-LIST)**



### **E-JOURNALS RESOURCES**

- **American Institute of Physics**

AIP Publishing is a wholly owned not-for-profit subsidiary of the American Institute of Physics (AIP). AIP portfolio comprises highly regarded, peer-reviewed journals, including a growing portfolio of Open Access titles, that cover all areas of the physical sciences. The research published in these titles paves the way for new fields of study, gives rise to new techniques, and provides inspiration to contemporary researchers. AIP Publishing's mission is to support the

charitable, scientific and educational purposes of AIP through scholarly publishing activities in the fields of the physical and related sciences on its own behalf, and on behalf of AIP publishing partners to help them proactively advance their missions.

### **E-BOOKS RESOURCES**

- **Cambridge University Press( E-Journal & E-Books)**

Cambridge Core is the home of academic content from Cambridge University Press. Built with our users in mind our online platform has been designed to help readers

and researchers to make fast and easy journeys to a vast range of valuable content.

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world and to facilitate researchers to perform inter-linked exploration from multiple sources. It is developed, operated and maintained from Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur.

**Conclusion**

Evaluation of e-resources is one of the important tasks of the researcher or user because before subscribing a database or e-journal a researcher or user has to make sure many basic requirements about the database or e-journal. He has to go through the content of the database, its reliability, publisher's reputation, authenticity, accuracy and competency, searching options, whether article is available in full text or not, its document option as PDF, DOC, HTML. Its licensing, vendor support above all whether it has archiving facility. INFLIBNET N-LIST one of the useful database for e-books & e-Journals. This database provide e-information services & e-infrastructure for scholarly Content for their users. UGC (University Grants Commission ) has also recommended & forced for this database to all Govt. aided Colleges Covered under section 12 B of UGC Act & Non-Aided Colleges (Except Agriculture, Engineering, Management, Medical, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Nursing for the better academic enrichment in the information explosion era. It is very Useful E-resource Database for all Researchers & Users.

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## **The Framework of Management Information Systems in Decision Making: An Important Factor in Digital Era**

**Researcher : Ms. Shraddha B. Thomare**

**Guided By : Dr. Mahendra Mete**

**Ph.D. Research Center: 102 - Shri Shivaji Arts and Commerce College, Amravati**

### **Abstract**

*The purpose of this paper is to examine the role of management information systems in Decision making in organizations. The role of management information systems (MIS) in decision making is to generate data that is useful to management. Choosing what data MIS tracks as well as how management uses this data in decision making can make or break the direction of a company in the competitive marketplace.*

*Management Information Systems is a useful tool that provided organized and summarized information in a proper time to decision makers and enable making accurate decision for managers in organizations.*

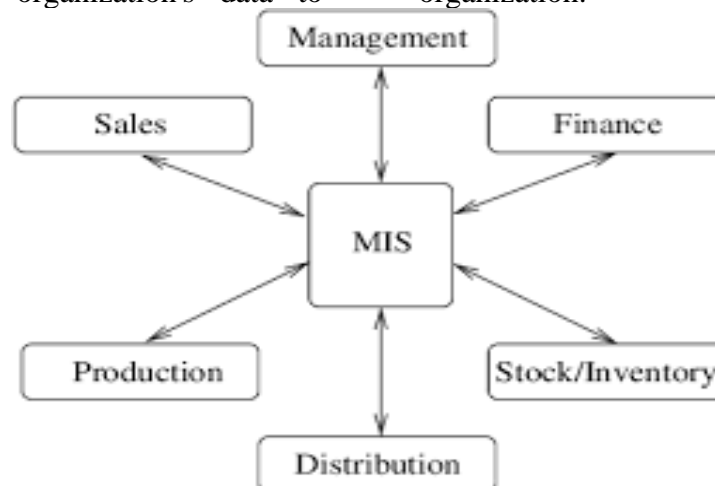
*This paper will discuss the MIS, objectives of MIS, Application of MIS, the MIS model, and in particular it will highlight the role of MIS in importance of decision making and limitation of decision making.*

**Key words:** Management Information Systems (MIS), Decision Support Systems, Decision-making

### **Introduction**

**A Management Information System** is an information system that evaluates, analyses, and processes an organization's data to

produce meaningful and useful information based on which the management can take right decisions to ensure future growth of the organization.



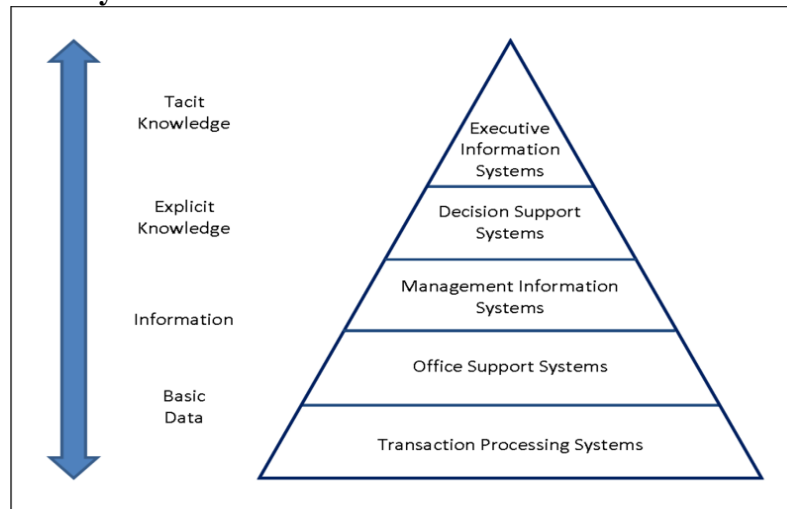
Management information systems are computer-based databases comprised of information regarding company operations. Management and top executives can use MIS to track management performance as well as to run reports about things like productivity, efficiency, revenue, product performance, team sales and more. Many MIS systems show current performance contrasted with

projected performance so that managers can tell whether they are falling behind, meeting goals or exceeding them.

The importance of MIS in decision making lies in its ability to change the direction of management teams and entire organizations. For instance, if the MIS reports show that all but one management team is exceeding the quarterly performance projections, extra help

can be brought in to help the struggling team, or executives might choose to terminate and then replace the poorly performing team.

### **Types of Information Systems**



Management information systems are used by management for decision making but should not be confused with other information systems used by a variety of employees. Some other information systems include the following:

- **Executive-information**

**Systems:** Executive-information systems merge together MIS and DSS in order to provide top executives with the data they need to make vital decisions about the direction of the company as well as employee performance strategies.

- **Decision-Support Systems:** Decision-support systems (DSS) are used by management to make organizational decisions versus the management decisions for which MIS is used. For instance, while MIS could be used to make decisions about assisting a poorly performing employee, DSS could be used by executives to create an overall shift in direction based on company and market trends.

- **Management information Systems:** Management information Systems are used by employees who rely on knowledge for performing their basic job tasks, like company engineers, finance experts and human resources personnel. KWS systems include things like computer-animated drawing systems,

human resources systems, financial workstations and virtual reality systems.

- **Office-support Systems:** Office-support systems help facilitate the daily operations of an office setting and include things like the voicemail system, word processing programs and email. These are basic systems that are used by most employees at every level of an organization.

- **Transactional-Processing**

**Systems:** Transactional-processing systems (TPS) are used by companies to fulfil purchases, place orders, bill clients, track received orders and more. When a TPS works well, and people use it as intended, it provides accurate information on inventory, sales rates, cost for materials, order fulfilment and many other details of daily operations. This information is useful to everyone, from a sales employee to middle management and top executives.

### **MIS Tracks**

Management information systems generate reports about all kinds of data that are useful to management in decision making. This includes reports on things like employee performance, employee efficiency, the effectiveness of training, completed work and work that still needs to be completed. MIS can compare employee performance, rank

employee performance and compare performance to projections and expectations. For instance, an engineering department at a major telecommunications company could have a MIS that tracks each employee's workload, jobs, job due dates and accuracy percentages. When a manager runs the MIS report for the week, month or quarter, the report will highlight late jobs, employees performing below company standards and employees with an overburdened workload. This report is then discussed at management and team meetings in order to address issues before they become crises.

### **Objectives of MIS**

While the objective of a transactional-processing system is to provide accurate transaction data, and the objective of office-automation systems is to increase office communication, management information systems have specific objectives too. While they vary from company to company based on the data tracked, the following are common objectives:

- Compare actual performance to expected performance.
- Facilitate efficient and timely managerial planning. Reduce costs by highlighting time waste in the organization.
- Provide data about the performance of employees, management, products, services, money, materials and equipment.
- Highlight organizational strengths and weaknesses.
- Illuminate product- or material-quality problems in order to reduce material waste.

The role of management information systems in an organization is to provide the most accurate data possible so that management can make wise and timely decisions in order to increase the bottom line.

### **Application of MIS**

The application of MIS in an organization requires involvement of many key team players, including systems analysts, information technology specialists, computer programmers, management, executives,

quality-control personnel, help-desk specialists, information security and more. Proper application of MIS should result in the following advantages:

- **Increased Profits:** MIS application can result in new product development, changed marketing, changed packaging, improved customer service, a growing product line, better communication with different levels of customers, competitive pricing and higher customer retention rates.
- **Increased Quality:** MIS application contributes to increased quality through reducing waste, helping in the selection of quality materials and implementing warranties/guarantees that match material quality.
- **Decreased Costs:** MIS application helps management become more strategic about material sourcing, staffing, scheduling, increasing efficiency, improving processes, managing inventory appropriately and manufacturing goods at the right time.

### **Role of Management Information Systems in Organizations**

The role of management information systems in organization decision-making processes is key to helping businesses reduce waste and increase profits. MIS reports can be used by individual managers and groups of managers and can be shown to employees to highlight where they are performing well and where they need to grow.

When management has an accurate report, they do not have to guess about who is doing well or what needs to be improved or wonder where their blind spots are. The data help them see a clearer, less-biased picture than they could come up with on their own.

### **Implementing Management Information Systems**

Once management information systems are in place, implementing them into management workflow is vital to their

effectiveness. Management needs to be aware of how to access the data, run regular reports and find help when they need it. Visual presentations and opportunities for hands-on exploration of the systems help managers to get used to accessing data before they need to.

Help-desk personnel could choose to host a class or webinar that walks management through every step needed to navigate through your company's MIS. Due to the importance of MIS data in decision making, it is imperative that management has a thorough understanding of how and when to best use the system.

### **Importance of Decision Making**

Managers regularly make decisions that impact the daily lives of their employees, so having accurate data is important. Changes introduced by management have the power to alter someone's life by:

- Increasing or decreasing stress levels.
- Increasing or decreasing workload.
- Increasing or decreasing ease of job performance.
- Increasing or decreasing job task understanding.
- Giving or taking away livelihood.

The large impact of managerial decisions on the everyday lives of people as well as on the company's bottom line means that decisions cannot be made lightly or without adequate information.

### **Decision-Making Processes**

Many companies train their managers to make decisions using a structured decision-making process. While these processes vary slightly from organization to organization, a basic seven-step process is common:

1. Identify the problem.
2. Gather data related to the problem.
3. Identify possible solutions to the problem.
4. Consider pros and cons of each solution.
5. Choose the solution that minimizes risks while increasing benefits.
6. Execute your plan, adjusting as needed.

7. Review the effectiveness of your plan to help inform future decisions.

### **Importance of MIS in Decision Making**

The importance of MIS in decision making can be seen throughout the typical corporate decision-making process. MIS reports typically alert management about problems by highlighting poor performance, lower than expected sales, problems in efficiency and so forth.

These same reports allow managers to gather data related to the problem by looking at trends over a certain period of time and seeing where improvements can be made. This information empowers managers to brainstorm a wide variety of possible solutions to the given problem so that they can consider the pros and cons of each one. This makes it possible for management to choose and execute a plan to solve the problem.

Future MIS reports should show improvement in the problem areas so that managers can accurately evaluate the success of their given plan and make adjustments going forward.

### **Proactive Versus Reactive Decision Making**

The importance of MIS in decision making lies in its ability to help managers become proactive versus reactive decision makers. Without proper data, crises can build in the background and then explode, causing managers to go into survival mode and make reactive decisions that Band-Aid the problem rather than prevent it in the first place.

The role of management information systems in organization leadership is to give a heads up about growth areas before major crises emerge so that they can make proactive decisions. This results in crisis prevention so that the company can focus on growth.

### **Goal Setting and MIS**

Because MIS provides a plethora of information that helps with proactive decision making, it is also helpful for goal setting and review. When your management team sets goals for the week, month, quarter or year, those can be programmed into your management information system. Then, it is



easy to track actual performance against your goals and then either increase or decrease your goals in the future to make them more probable and make profit margins more accurate.

For instance, if your sales team sets a goal to do \$25,000 in sales this month but is only able to come up with \$15,000 in sales when working efficiently, you can try setting a different goal next month. Maybe you set a goal for \$20,000 and then run a customer special to make that more achievable and find that your team does \$19,000.

You know that the following month is busy for sales, and so that month your team does \$21,000 in sales and can be reasonably certain that \$20,000 is a pretty accurate prediction of team sales going forward. The information used to set these numbers and adjust them all comes from your MIS report showing total sales and employee-performance trends.

#### **Limitations of MIS in Decision Making**

While the role of MIS in decision making is vital to the health of most businesses, it's not without limitations.

Management information systems measure data but cannot always accurately collect information on things like team morale, job satisfaction and other abstract dynamics at play in the workplace.

Human resources specialists, corporate psychologists and good old-fashioned relationship building can help make up for the blind spots of MIS.

#### **The Role of Management Information Systems in Decision Making**

Management information systems (MIS) provide data to inform company decision making, reduce waste and increase profits. MIS in company management provides a broad picture of company performance, acts as a planning tool, emphasizes strengths and weaknesses, helps improve performance and illuminates levels of organizational efficiency. All levels of management, departments and even customers can use the information generated through various MIS data to inform decisions

like buying, hiring, reorganizing, pricing, marketing and budgeting.

#### **Limitations on Management Information Systems**

A management information system (MIS) is set of internal controls that aid company management in running a business on a daily basis. The MIS is not just a computer information system that gathers information, but an overall decision-making tool used by management.

#### **Information System**

All businesses today utilize some form of a technological information system in their company. Using an automated system to record and process business transactions is essential to running a profitable company and responding to market fluctuations. However, information systems are best for just collecting and reporting company information; management must still review and use the information for achieving company goals.

#### **Management Methods**

The information reported by the MIS will help management find areas that need improvement in their company. How this information is used to correct business operations relies on the style of management used in a business. Using a de-centralized management style allows for corrections to be made by the front-line manager; this allows for a great deal of autonomy in management positions. Centralized management styles rely on top-level managers to correct business operations.

#### **Resource Management**

MIS reporting helps business understand how well they are utilizing the resources of their business. Production facilities, asset management, and labor are examples of resources that must be reviewed by management. Inefficiently using resources can raise costs and limit growth of a company, creating lower profit margins and reduced sales.

#### **Decision Process**

All companies use some form of a decision process when reviewing the information gathered from their MIS. Each

piece of information is reviewed and used to decide whether operations should be increased or decreased, new markets found for products, or profit margins increased. The decision process includes all parts of the company management, seeking to create the most informed decision possible relating to the reported information.

### **Communication**

Proper communication aids the success of management decisions based on the information from the MIS. Communication allows top-level management to discuss the information with department level and front-line managers, creating a downward communication flow for decisions. Upward communication is also important regarding decisions, allowing front-line employees an opportunity to discuss the MIS information with upper management. Open communication lines allow companies to receive input from all employee levels, making the best decisions from the MIS information.

### **Facilitate Information Collection and Processing**

One of the main objectives of MIS is to collect data more easily and process it for use within your organization. Not only can MIS automatically gather data such as sales transactions and inventory orders from internal sources, but they can also work with external sources like industry databases and market research.

These systems are also capable of processing data, including sorting, performing financial calculations and creating summaries. This saves you time from doing your own research and putting the data into a useful form for daily decision making and performance management.

### **Assist with Company Decision Making**

The information that MIS can gather, process and store is useful for generating reports that you can use in managerial decision making both in the long term and short term. For example, you can use generated sales and marketing data to assess the effectiveness of your latest campaign and make adaptations to improve its success.

Having access to real-time financial data about your company helps with creating and adapting business strategies, developing budgets and making decisions about new product and service offerings.

At the same time, your employees have access to the key data they need to make daily decisions in their roles. For example, lists of customer leads come in handy for your salespeople who are making calls, while knowledge management systems include key information your employees can use to assist customers with issues such as technical support. If you have a warehouse, your staff can take advantage of information about inventory levels and customer orders to do their jobs more effectively.

### **Allow for Better Organizational Communication**

Since they store your company's data in a centralized location, MIS have the objective of improving communication throughout your organization. Rather than having to hand information over to specific employees, they can simply log in to the system and see it for themselves anytime they need it.

At the same time, the reporting capabilities of MIS make it easier to communicate goals, results and potential issues to employees and managers, whether you hold formal meetings or use another means to share the information. Even staff who work remotely will be able to keep up with the company's performance.

### **Conclusion:**

The role of information in decision making cannot be overemphasized. Effective decision-making demands accurate, timely and relevant information. MIS provides accurate and timely information necessary to facilitate the decision-making process and enable the organizations planning, control, and operational functions to be carried out effectively. MIS also plays the crucial role of providing a wide range of streamlined options from which decision-makers are able to make their preferred choices and this ensures that whatever choices are made by decision makers, the outcome, more often

than not, becomes positive. This, as a matter of fact, is the reason why many decision makers tend to prefer using MIS tools when making tough business choices. MIS as renowned concept, having good decision choices guarantees viable decisions in our businesses.

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## दबावगट म्हणून महाराष्ट्रातील शिक्षक आघाडी या संघटनेची राजकीय व शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील भूमिका

संशोधन अभ्यासक : कु. कविता रा. खैरकर

मार्गदर्शक : डॉ. विनायक एच. भटकर

पीएच.डी. संशोधन केंद्र : 102 - श्री शिवाजी कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

### प्रस्तावना :-

आधुनिक काळातील शासकीय व्यवस्थेत राजकीय पक्ष आणि दबावगटाच्या अध्ययनाला अतिशय महत्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे. उदारमतवादी लोकशाही राजकीय व्यवस्थेत राजकीय पक्ष आणि दबावगटांना घटनात्मक स्थान असते. लोकांच्या असंख्य स्वरूपात सतत वाढणाऱ्या मागण्यांना योग्य ते वळण लावणे व त्यात अग्रक्रम प्रस्थापित करून पूर्ण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यासाठी राजकीय व्यवस्थेतील राजकीय पक्षांना व दबाव गटांना फार महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडावी लागते.

सामाजिक व्यवस्थेत हितसंबंधावर आधारीत गटांना महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. आधुनिक काळात हितसंबंधी गट व दबावगट यांच्या अभ्यासाला महत्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे. दबावगटाचा अभ्यास हा व्यक्तीची राजकीय भूमिका, राजकीय व्यवस्थेतील अधिकाराचे स्वरूप, व्यवस्थांतर्गत निर्णय घेण्याची प्रक्रिया समजून घेण्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्वाची ठरते.

महाराष्ट्रातील वेगवेगळ्या स्थानिक प्रश्नांचे स्वरूप वेगवेगळे असल्यामुळे तेथील समस्या ह्या वेगवेगळ्या आहेत. अशा प्रश्नांना आधारभूत मानून विविध दबावगट निर्माण झाले आहे. दबावगट म्हणून कार्य करणाऱ्या संघटना या लोकशाहीच्या अस्तित्वासाठी,

विकासासाठी गरजेच्या आहेत. महाराष्ट्रात अनेक हितसंबंधी गट व दबावगट अस्तित्वात आहेत. उदा. कामगार संघटना, शेतकरी संघटना, विद्यार्थी संघटना, शिक्षक संघटना अशा अनेक प्रकारच्या संघटना महाराष्ट्रात आहेत. महाराष्ट्रातील अमरावती जिल्ह्यात विविध शिक्षक संघटना निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत. या संघटना शिक्षकांच्या प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडण्यासाठी व शिक्षकांना न्याय्य मिळवून देण्यासाठी कार्य करीत असतात. या शिक्षक संघटनेच्या आंदोलनामुळे शासन त्यांची वेळोवेळी दखल घेत असते.

### शिक्षक संघटनेच्या भूमिका :-

महाराष्ट्रातील अमरावती जिल्ह्यात निर्माण झालेली शिक्षक आघाडी ही संघटना शिक्षक क्षेत्रातील लोकांचे प्रश्न हाती घेऊन लढत आहे. या शिक्षक आघाडीने स्थापनेपासूनच शिक्षकांच्या हितासाठी भीक मागो आंदोलन, पायी दींडी, पदयात्रा, आमरण उपोषण, ठिय्या आंदोलन या स्वरूपाची विविध आंदोलने उभारून शिक्षकांच्या न्याय्य प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडण्याचे काम करत आहे. अशा या शिक्षक आघाडी या संघटनेच्या आघाडीची दखल वेळोवेळी शासनास घ्यावी लागत आहे. शिक्षक आघाडी या संघटनेने समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधूत्व, सामाजिक न्याय या मूल्यांच्या विकासासाठी लोकशाही बळकट करून सर्वसामान्य शिक्षकांना न्याय मिळवून दिला.

आणि शिक्षकांच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक पुनरुस्थानासाठी चळवळ सुरू केली. या संघटनेने संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रात आपले कार्य आंदोलनाच्या माध्यमातून प्रभाव निर्माण केला. शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील एक दबावगट म्हणून शिक्षक आघाडी या संघटनेची स्थापना अमरावती जिल्ह्यात 2011 साली झाली.

#### शिक्षक संघटनेची उद्दिष्ट्ये :-

1. एक प्रभावी दबावगट म्हणून शिक्षक आघाडी या संघटनेचा विकास करणे.
2. सरकारने शिक्षकांसाठी दिलेल्या शैक्षणिक सवलती मिळवून देणे.
3. शासनाने घटनेत अंतर्भूत केलेल्या सर्व संवर्गातील आरक्षणाबाबतचे प्रश्न सोडविणे.
4. गरीब होतकरू विद्यार्थ्यांना उत्तेजन मिळावे म्हणून सर्व प्रकारे साह्य करणे व त्यांचा गौरव करणे.
5. शिक्षणाचा दर्जा उंचाविण्यासाठी शिबीरे, चर्चासत्र आयोजित करणे.
6. अन्यायग्रस्त शिक्षकांना न्याय्य हक्क मिळवून देणे.
7. सर्व विभागातील शिक्षकांना संघटीत करणे.
8. शिक्षकांच्या जीवनमानात व सेवेत सुस्थिती प्राप्त करून देणे.
9. राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेची भावना वाढीस लावण्यास शासनास सहकार्य करणे.
10. महिला शिक्षक व कर्मचाऱ्यांवर होणारी पिळवणूकीविरुद्ध लढा देणे व त्यांना न्याय मिळवून देणे.

#### शिक्षक संघटनेचे महत्त्व :-

2011 साली शिक्षक आघाडी या संघटनेने शिक्षक व शिक्षण क्षेत्राशी निगडित कार्य हाती घेतले आहे. सरकारची अवकृपा

आणि भारतीय समाजाची शिक्षणाविषयीची अनास्था यामुळे शिक्षण क्षेत्रावर तत्कालीन परिस्थिती विपरीत परिणाम होत आहे. शिक्षक आघाडीने शिक्षकांचे, विद्यार्थ्यांचे प्रश्न सोडविण्याच्या दृष्टीने अनेक आंदोलने यशस्वीपणे राबविली. शिक्षणाचा दर्जा उंचावून गरीब होतकरू विद्यार्थ्यांना शिष्यवृत्तीच्या रूपात साह्य करणे. प्रौढ शिक्षणाचे वर्ग चालविणे. अल्पभाषिकांच्या शैक्षणिक प्रगतीसाठी जाणीवजागृती निर्माण करणे. समाजातील आर्थिक व सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट करून सर्व संवर्गातील आरक्षणाचे प्रश्न सोडविणे. यासारखे प्रश्न मांडून शिक्षण क्षेत्रात या संघटनेने जागृती निर्माण केली. शिक्षक आघाडीच्या कार्याचा शिक्षक, विद्यार्थी व एकूण शिक्षण क्षेत्रावर चांगला परिणाम झाला. याची दखल वेळोवेळी शासनाने सुद्धा घेतली आहे. त्यामुळे या संघटनेला अधिक महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष :-

वरील विवेचनावरून शिक्षक आघाडीने दबावगट म्हणून राजकीय व शिक्षणक्षेत्रात अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावली, समता, बंधूता, स्वातंत्र्य, सामाजिक न्याय या मूल्यांच्या विकासासाठी लोकशाही बळकट करून शासनाच्या जाचक अटींना, निर्बंधांना विरोध करून शिक्षकांच्या आत्मसन्मानासाठी लढा पुकारून सर्वसामान्य शिक्षकांना न्याय मिळवून दिला. शिक्षकांच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक पुनरुस्थानासाठी चळवळ सुरू केली. त्यासाठी संघटनेने आंदोलने, पायी दिंडी, पदयात्रा, मोर्चे, उपाषणे या स्वरूपाची विविध आंदोलने उभारून शिक्षकांच्या न्याय्य प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडण्याचे



काम केले आहे. शिक्षणाचा दर्जा उंचावणे, गरीब होतकरू विद्यार्थ्यांना शिष्यवृत्तीच्या रूपात साह्य करणे, प्रौढ शिक्षणाचे वर्ग चालविणे, अल्पभाषिकांच्या शैक्षणिक प्रगतसाठी जाणीवजागृती निर्माण केली. समाजातील आर्थिक व सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट करून सर्व संवर्गातील आरक्षणाचे प्रश्न सोडविले. ही संघटना शिक्षकांना न्याय्य हक्क मिळवून देण्याचे कार्य करीत आहे.

**शिफारसी :-**

1. शिक्षक संघटनेचा विकास करणे.
2. शिक्षणाचा दर्जा उंचावणे.
3. गरीब होतकरू विद्यार्थ्यांना शिष्यवृत्ती योजनेचा लाभ मिळवून देणे.
4. शिक्षकांची जुनी पेन्शन योजना लागू करणे.
5. अतिरिक्त शिक्षकांचे समायोजन करण्यास प्रयत्न करणे.
6. सर्व शाळेतील विद्यार्थी पटसंख्येची अट शिथील करण्यास प्रयत्न करणे.
7. संचमान्यतेच्या त्रुटी दूर करण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे.
8. वैयक्तिक मान्यताप्राप्त शिक्षकांना टीईटी परीक्षेतून सूट मिळवून देणे.
9. वरिष्ठ श्रेणी व निवड श्रेणीबाबतचा 2017 चा शासनाचा अन्यायकारक अध्यादेश रद्द करणे.

**संदर्भ सूची :-**

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5. फडके य. दी., विसाव्या शतकातील महाराष्ट्र, राजकीय इतिहास, खंड 5, श्री विद्या प्रकाशन पुणे, 1940 ते 47
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10. भटकर, तालन, नंदेश्वर, भारतीय संविधानिक तरतुदी व स्थानिक स्वशासन, नभ प्रकाशन, 2019

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## बालकांचा मोफत व सक्तीच्या शिक्षणाचा हक्क अधिनियम 2009

संशोधन अभ्यासक : सुनिता एस.लहाने

मार्गदर्शक : डॉ. विनायक एच. भटकर

पीएच.डी. संशोधन केंद्र : 102 - श्री शिवाजी कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

### प्रस्तावना

व्यक्तीचे व्यक्तिगत व सामाजिक जीवन समृद्ध व्हावे यासाठी शिक्षणाची गरज असते. अशा या महत्त्वपूर्ण शिक्षणाला कोणत्याही देशाच्या राज्यघटनेत नेमके कसे स्थान दिले गेले यावर त्या देशाचा विकास अवलंबून असतो. भारतीय घटनेत भारतीय शिक्षणतज्ञ व समाज सुधारकांच्या शैक्षणिक विचारांचा आधार घेतलेला दिसतो. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील शैक्षणिक प्रयत्नांचा योजनांचाही विचार केलेला दिसून येतो. 1950 साली आपण प्रजासत्ताकावर आधारित घटना स्विकारली. या घटनेत कलम 45 अन्वये राज्य बालकांकरिता मोफत व सक्तीच्या शिक्षणाची तरतूद केली आहे. कलम 45 अन्वये राज्य हे या संविधानाच्या प्रारंभापासून 10 वर्षांच्या कालावधीच्या आत सर्व बालकांना त्यांच्या वयाची 14 वर्ष पूर्ण होईपर्यंत मोफत व सक्तीचे शिक्षण देण्याची तरतूद करण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील राहील.

स्वातंत्र्य मिळून अर्ध शतकाहून ही अधिक कालावधी लोटला तरीही 14 वर्षांखालील सर्व मुलांना प्राथमिक शिक्षण देखील आपण पुरवू शकलो नाही. ही वस्तुस्थिती खेदजनक आहे. सन 2002 मध्ये 86 व्या घटनादुरुस्तीने कलम 21 [a] हे समाविष्ट होऊन 6 ते 14 वर्ष वयाच्या, सर्व मुलांचा प्राथमिक शिक्षण हा मूलभूत हक्क ठरविला गेला आहे.

शिक्षण हक्काचा मार्गदर्शक तत्वांकडून मूलभूत हक्कांकडे झालेला ऐतिहासिक प्रवास समजून घेण्यापूर्वी भारतीय संविधानात कलम 45 चा समावेश कसा झाला हे पाहणे आवश्यक ठरते.

- सन 1870 : ग्रेट ब्रिटनने स्वतःच्या देशातील नागरिकांसाठी मोफत व सक्तीच्या शिक्षणाचा कायदा मान्य केला.
- सन 1880 : भारतीयांसाठी अशीच तरतूद असावी अशी मागणी आली.
- सन 1882 : भारतीय शिक्षण आयोग सदस्यांनी अशा कायद्याची मागणी केली.[महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले]
- सन 1893 : बडोदा संस्थानच्यासयाजीराव गायकवाड महाराजांनी अमरेली तालुक्यातील मुलांसाठी मोफत व सक्तीच्या शिक्षणाची तरतूद जारी केली.
- सन 1906 : संपूर्ण बडोदा संस्थानाना ही तरतूद लागू झाली.
- सन 1910 : नामदार गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले यांनी स्थानिक कायदे मंडळासमोर मोफत व सक्तीच्या शिक्षणाच्या कायद्याचा प्रस्ताव मांडला.
- सन 1911 : नामदार गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले यांनी स्थानिक कायदे मंडळासमोर विधेयक मांडले,पण ते फेटाळले गेले.
- सन 1917 : विठ्ठलभाई पटेल यांना विधेयक पास करून घेण्यात यश मिळाले

. हा कायदा पटेल कायदा 1917 म्हणून ओळखला जातो.

- सन 1918 ते 1930 : ब्रिटीशकालीन भारतातील प्रत्येक राज्याने क्रमाक्रमाने हा कायदा पास केला.
- सन 1944 : सार्जंट योजनेनुसार 40 वर्षात 1984 पर्यंत मोफत व सक्तीच्या प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचे लक्ष गाठण्याचे ठरले.
- सन 1947 : अ] मोफत व सक्तीच्या सार्वत्रिक प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचे लक्ष 10 वर्षात गाठण्यासाठी कोणते मार्ग व प्रयत्न करावे ही जबाबदारी खेर समितीकडे देण्यात आली. ब] भारतीय संविधानातील मूलभूत हक्क उपसमितीने ही तरतूद ‘मूलभूत हक्कात’ समाविष्ट करावी असे मत मांडले. क] एप्रिल 1947 मध्ये संविधानाच्या सल्लागार समितीने मूलभूत अधिकार अमान्य करून सदर तरतूद मार्गदर्शक तत्वात समाविष्ट करण्याच्या निर्णय दिला.
- सन 1949 : 14 वर्षांपेक्षा लहान बालकांना कामावर ठेवायचे नसेल तर त्या वर्षापर्यंत त्याला शिक्षण मिळाले पाहिजे त्यामुळे प्राथमिक शिक्षण असा शब्दप्रयोग करण्याचे कारण नाही असा विचार डॉक्टर बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी मांडला.
- सन 1950 मार्गदर्शक तत्व क्रमांक 45 अस्तित्वात आले.
- सन 2010 : मोफत व सक्तीच्या अधिनियम 2009 या कायद्यान्वये 6 ते 14 वयोगटातील बालकांच्या शिक्षणाची जबाबदारी राज्य सरकारची आहे. परंतु आता राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020

नुसार ही जबाबदारी पूर्व प्राथमिक म्हणजेच 3 ते 14 अशी सुद्धा राज्य सरकारची आहे.

- सन 2011 : 11 ऑक्टोबर 2011 साली महाराष्ट्रात हे नियम संमत झाले आणि त्याची प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी 2012 पासून सुरु झाली.

### कायद्याची महत्त्वाची वैशिष्ट्ये

या कायद्यात एकूण 7 प्रकरण व 38 कलम आहेत.

1. 6 ते 14 वर्ष वयोगटातील प्रत्येक बालकास शाळेत निःशुल्क प्रवेश व प्राथमिक शिक्षण पूर्ण करण्याचा हक्क : [कलम 3]
2. शिक्षण घेण्यासाठी मुलांना अथवा पालकांना खर्च करावा लागणार नाही : [कलम 3]
3. राज्य शासन व स्थानिक प्राधीकरणावर शिक्षण देण्याची सक्ती : [कलम 3]
4. वयानुसार योग्य वर्गात प्रवेश व विशेष प्रशिक्षणाची सोय : [कलम 3]
5. सर्व गटातील मुलांना सर्व भौतिक सुविधांनी युक्त अशी शेजार शाळा उपलब्ध केऊन देण्याची जबाबदारी राज्य शासन व स्थानिक प्राधीकरणावर : [कलम]
6. शिक्षक अर्हता व कामकाजाची नियमावली करण्याची जबाबदारी शासनावर : [कलम 23]
7. शिक्षकांकरिता तक्रार निवारण यंत्रणा : [कलम 24 व कलम 20]
8. घटनेच्या मूल्यांशी सुसंगत असा अभ्यासक्रम : [कलम 29]
9. भय विरहीत व दबाव मुक्त व तणाव विरहीत वातावरणात स्व-आविष्कार करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य व सातत्यपूर्ण, सर्वकष

मूल्यमापन पद्धतीची अंमलबजावणी :  
[कलम 29]

9. कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी तक्रार निवारणासाठी पंचायत राज समित्यांची महत्वपूर्ण वाढती जबाबदारी.
10. शिक्षण हक्क कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी करण्याची जबाबदारी संयुक्तरीत्या शिक्षण विभाग व पंचायत राज संस्थेवर तर संनियंत्रण करण्याची जबाबदारी बाल हक्क संरक्षण आयोगावर आहे.

### उद्दिष्ट्ये

1. शासनाने ज्या उद्देशाने शिक्षण हक्क अधिनियमाची अंमलबजावणी मानव विकास निर्देशांक मधील भारताची स्थिती (BRICS)

देशाची नावे	मानव विकास निर्देशांकातील क्रमवारी	दरडोई राष्ट्रीय ढोबळ उत्पन्न [GDP]
रशिया	49	24,233
ब्राझील	79	13,755
चीन	86	15,270
द.आफिका	113	11,923
भारत	130	6,353

मानव विकास निर्देशांकात म्हणजे - दरडोई उत्पन्न, शिक्षण आणि आरोग्य या निर्देशांकाच्या आधारे देशाची तसेच राज्यांचीही क्रमवारी काढली जाते. त्या आधारे मानव विकासामध्ये जागतिक पातळीवर आपला देश कुठे आहे हे तपासल्यास फारच विदारक चित्र समोर येते. UNDP-[युनायटेड नेशन्स डेवल्पमेंट प्रोग्राम ] 2018 सालच्या या विश्लेषणावरून असे दिसते की 189 देशांमध्ये भारताचा क्रमांक 130 वा लागतो. या अहवालानुसार शिक्षणाची अपेक्षित वर्ष

केली त्याची पूर्तता होत आहे की नाही याचा अभ्यास करणे.

2. शिक्षण हक्क अधिनियम 2009 च्या विद्यार्थी संपादणुकीवर होणारा परिमाण तपासणे.

### शिक्षण हक्क अधिनियम सद्यस्थिती

बालकांचा मोफत व सक्तीच्या शिक्षणाचा हक्क अधिनियम 2009 हा कायदा येवून जवळपास 10 वर्ष पूर्ण होत आहेत. आता आपण समजून घेवूया की सध्या देशाच्या व राज्याच्या स्तरावर शिक्षणाची काय स्थिती आहे.

[किमान किती वर्ष शिक्षण घेतले] ही सरासरी 12.3 वर्ष धरली तर भारत ही सरासरी पूर्ण करू शकला नाही. शिक्षणाची आपली सरासरी ही 6.4 वर्ष आहे याचा अर्थ सरासरी इयत्ता 6 वी ,इयत्ता 7 वीत च शाळा सोडणाऱ्यांची संख्या सर्वाधिक आहे. जगात आपण फार पुढे आहोत हा केवळ गैरसमज आहे. आपल्या पेक्षा छोटे छोटे आशियाई देश आपल्या पुढील क्रमांकावर आहेत आणि आपण मात्र आपली तुलना नेपाळ [148 वा क्रमांक] पाकिस्तान [151 वा क्रमांक ] यांच्याशी करून समाधान मिळवून घेतो.

वर दर्शविलेली माहिती BRICS देशाची आहे. BRICS देशाशी तुलना करता आजही आपण खूपच मागे आहोत. BRICS मध्ये Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa हे देश समाविष्ट आहेत.

UNDP ने मानवी निर्देशांकात मागे पडण्यासंदर्भात दिलेल्या कारणांमध्ये सर्वात महत्वाचे कारण विषमता व लिंगभावात्मक विषमता -जागतिक पातळीवर



श्रमशक्ती पुरुष सहभाग 75% तर महिलांचा सहभाग 49%. ही विषमता शिक्षण व आरोग्यावर परिणाम करते.

या ब्रिक्स अहवालात सांख्यिकी मुद्दयाबरोबर शाळेत घालवलेल्या वेळानुसार विविध क्षमता व कौशल्य यांच्यात वाढ होते का? याची खात्री करून घेण्याच्या मुद्दयावर चर्चा झाली आहे.

मानव विकासाबाबत अगदी वरचे आणि खालचे क्रमांक असणारया देशात प्रगत देश- 1 विद्यार्थी 1 शिक्षक, माध्यम देश - 14 विद्यार्थी 1 शिक्षक, खालचा क्रमांक अशा देशाचा लागतो ज्या देशाचे प्रमाण 41 विद्यार्थी 1 शिक्षक असे आहे.

### अर्थसंकल्प शिक्षण विषयक तरतूद

वर्ष	केंद्र सरकार अर्थसंकल्प		राज्य सरकार अर्थसंकल्प	
	अर्थ संकल्पाच्या प्रमाणात%	राष्ट्रीय ढोबळ उत्पादनाच्या प्रमाणात%	अर्थ संकल्पाच्या प्रमाणात %	राष्ट्रीय ढोबळ उत्पादनाच्या प्रमाणात %
2013-14	7.61%	1.0 %	23.25 %	2.62%
2014-15	9.09%	0.91%	14.44%	2.62 %
2015-16	7.78%	0.86%	20.17%	2.46%
2016-17	8.28%	1.07% [BE]	20.66% [BE]	2.6% [BE]
2017-18	3.7%	-----	18.2%[RE]	2.7%[RE]

\*BE-Budgeted Estimate ,RE-Revised Estimate

केंद्र सरकारच्या मानव संसाधन विकासाच्या website वरील अर्थसंकल्प विश्लेषण अहवालावरून ही आकडेवारी घेतली आहे. या website वर 2018 -19 व 19 - 20 या सालासाठीचा अहवाल च नाही. त्यामुळे ही माहिती PRS लेजीसलेटीव रिसर्चच्या website वरून घेतली.

ही माहिती जर आपण बारकाईने तपासली तर आपल्या लक्षात येईल गेल्या 5 वर्षात शिक्षणावरील खर्चाच्या प्रमाणात कपात होताना दिसते प्रत्येक पक्षाच्या जाहीरनाम्यात राष्ट्रीय जाहीरनाम्यात राष्ट्रीय ढोबळ उत्पन्नाच्या [GDP] 6% शिक्षणावर खर्च केला जाईल असे म्हटले जाते. पण ही आकडेवारी बघता केंद्रसरकारच्या शैक्षणिक खर्च दरवर्षी कमी कमी होत गेलेलाच दिसतो.

राज्याबद्दल बोलायचे झाल्यास अर्थसंकल्पातील तरतुदीपेक्षा कमी खर्च केलेला दिसतो. यातील एक उदाहरण बघूया 2016-17 महाराष्ट्र राज्य अर्थसंकल्प तरतूद 3.04 लाख कोटी. सर्व खात्याकडे निधी दिला 2.06 लाख कोटी आणि त्यातील फक्त 1.38 लाख कोटी रुपये खर्च केला गेला. म्हणजे तरतुदीच्या 45% रक्कम सरकारने खर्च केली, आणि आपले अर्थमंत्री म्हणतात निधी आहे म्हणून तो खर्च करणे बरोबर नाही.त्यासाठी नीट नियोजन हवे.

खर्चाच्या प्रकरणात एक मेख आहे- शिक्षण हा दोन्ही सरकारच्या अखत्यारीतील विषय आहे-त्यामुळे दोन्ही घरचा पाहुणा उपाशी आहे. सर्वसामान्यांच्या शिक्षणासाठी कोणाकडेही पैसा नसतो. मुख्यतः

उच्च शिक्षणाच्या तुलनेत प्राथमिक शिक्षणावरील अर्थसंकल्पीय तरतूद कमी आहे.

BGA आणि CRY चा 2018 चा अहवाल. महाराष्ट्र राज्य -अर्थसंकल्प-एकूण शालेय शिक्षणाच्या 82% खर्च हा शिक्षकांच्या वेतनावर खर्च केला जातो, तर उरला किती?

2017 -18 चा UDISE बघता भौतिक सुविधा girls toilet-98.38 ,drinking water-97.13 ,ramps-38.62,electricity-58.58 ,library-61.75

2017 -18 चा NSS [National Sample Survey] report , dropout rate-10% primary level, 17.5% upper primary level,19.8% secondary level

आपण आता काय करतोय तर प्राथमिक शाळा बंद करतोय. एकदम शाळा बंद

केल्या तर विरोध होईल म्हणून टप्प्याटप्प्याने शाळा बंद करण्याचे काम सुरु आहे ,आधी एकूण 20 हजेरीपटाच्या नंतर कदाचित 30 हजेरीपटाच्या . जपान हा देश एका मुलीला शाळेत येण्यासाठी सुद्धा ट्रेन चालू ठेवतो तेंव्हा तो प्रगत देश बनतो हे विसरून जायचे का? हा प्रश्न आपल्या सर्वांसाठी आहे. म्हणून या विषयावर संशोधन करणे महत्वाचे ठरते.

#### **संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची**

1. जे.पी.नाईक :भारतातील प्राथमिक शिक्षण
2. द युनिक फाऊन्डेशन : शिक्षण हक्क आणि सामाजिक न्याय
3. शासननिर्णय व मार्गदर्शिका
4. Reports,वर्तमानपत्र ,संकेतस्थळ

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## दक्षिण आशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहकार्य संघटनेची वाटचाल: एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

संशोधन अभ्यासक : अंकुश शरद बिजाका  
पीएच.डी. संशोधन केंद्र : 102 - श्री शिवाजी कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

मार्गदर्शक : डॉ. विनायक एच. भटकर

### प्रस्तावना :-

आंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटनेचा उगम विसाव्या शतकामध्ये झालेला असला तरीही त्याचा उगम ग्रीस नगर राज्यात झाला. आंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटनेचे कायमस्वरूपीए विकसित व आधुनिक स्वरूप दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर उदयास आली. पहिल्या महायुद्धानंतर १० जानेवारी १९२० रोजी राष्ट्रसंघ तर दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर २४ ऑक्टोबर १९४५ रोजी संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ स्थापन झाले. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाची स्थापना झाली.

कलम ५२ नुसार या घटनेचे कोणतेही कलम आंतरराष्ट्रीय शांतता व सुरक्षिततेसाठी स्थापना झालेल्या क्षेत्रीय संघटना आणि व्यवास्थेच्या विरुद्ध नाहीत. परंतु अशा संस्था व व्यवस्था व त्यांची कार्ये पद्धती संघटनेच्या उद्देशाने अनुकूल असली पाहिजे.

कलम ५३ नुसार सुरक्षा परिषद अशा प्रादेशिक संघटनेच्या आपल्या अंतर्गत कारवाही करण्याचा आदेश देऊ शकेल आणि त्या बाबतीत या प्रादेशिक संघटनेच्या सुरक्षा परिषदेद्वारे आदेश प्राप्त झाल्याशिवाय कोणतीही कारवाई करण्याचा अधिकार राहणार नाही.

कलम ५४ द्वारे हे स्पष्ट करण्यात आले आहेत. किंवा प्रादेशिक संघटनेद्वारे आंतरराष्ट्रीय शांतता आणि सुरक्षितता कायम

ठेवण्यास जी कारवाई केली जाईल तिची सूचना परिषदेला दिली जाईल.

अशा प्रकारे युनोच्या सनदेतच प्रादेशिक संघटनांची उपयोगिता मान्य करण्यात आली आहे. आणि प्रत्येकाला आपापल्या क्षेत्रात शांतता स्थापन करण्याचा अधिकार दिलेला आहे.

### शोध निबंधाचे उद्दिष्टे :-

१. सार्क संघटनेचा अभ्यास करणे
२. सार्क शिखर परिषदेतील निर्णय तपासून पाहणे
३. सार्क संघटनेतील यशाची चर्चा करणे

### विषयाचे महत्त्व :-

आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणात क्षेत्रीय संघटनांचा झालेला उदय व विकासाच्या भूमिकेतून देशाच्या क्षेत्रीय संघटनेच्या निर्माणसाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय आहे. आर्थिक विकासाच्या परस्पर सहकार्यातून सार्क संघटनेची निर्मिती झाली आहे. राजकीय दृष्ट्या भिन्न स्थितीत असलेल्या दक्षिण आशियात आणि विकासाच्या बिन्न टप्प्यावर हे देश एकत्र आले हे फार मोठी उपलब्धी आहे. यामुळे फार अपेक्षा उंचावल्या आहे.

### सार्क संघटनेची निर्मिती :-

मे १९८० मध्ये बांगलादेशाचे तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपती जिया-उर-रहेमान यांनी दक्षिण आशियाई राष्ट्रांचे बैठक आयोजित केली. या बैठकीत त्यांनी प्रादेशिक सहकार्याची

आवश्यकता स्पष्ट केली. त्यानंतर नोव्हेंबर १९८१ मध्ये ‘काठमांडू येथे, आगस्ट १९८२ मध्ये इस्लामाबाद व मार्च १९८३ मध्ये ‘ढाका’ येथे या राष्ट्रांच्या परराष्ट्र संचीवाच्या बैठकीचे आयोजन करण्यात आले. या बैठकित दक्षिण आशियायी राष्ट्रांच्या सार्क या संघटनेची आधारशीला तयार करण्यात आली. या बैठकीमध्ये परस्परांशी सहकार्य करण्याची अनेक श्रेते निश्चित करण्यात आली.

दक्षिण आशियाच्या भारत, पाकिस्तान, नेपाळ, भूटान, बांगलादेश, श्रीलंका व मालदीव ह्या सात राष्ट्रांच्या परराष्ट्र मंत्रांची बैठक १ व २ आगस्ट १९८३ ला नवी दिल्ली या ठिकाणी आयोजित करण्यात आली. या बैठकीत परस्परात सहकार्यासाठी नऊ क्षेत्रे निर्धारित करण्यात आली. ती क्षेत्रे कृषी, आरोग्य सेवा, हवामान विज्ञान, डाकतार सेवा, ग्रामीण विकास, विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान दूरसंचार व परिवहन, खेळ आणि सांस्कृतिक सहकार्य होते. नवी देल्ली येथील १ व २ आगस्टला भरलेल्या साथ देशाच्या परराष्ट्र मंत्र्यांच्या साथ बैठकीत South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation म्हणजेच SAARC चि ओपचारिक घोषणा करून सार्कची उद्दिष्टे व तत्वे ठरवण्यात आली. यानंतर जुलै १९८४ मध्ये मालदीव या ठिकाणी व यानंतर १९८५ मध्ये भूटान या ठिकाणी सार्कच्या परराष्ट्र मंत्र्यांची बैठक झाली. या बैठकीनंतर सार्कचे घटनात्मक स्वरूप करण्यात आले व सार्कचि स्थापना झाली. दक्षिण आशियातील भारत, पाकीस्थान, नेपाळ, भूटान बांगलादेश, श्रीलंका व मालदीव या साथ राष्ट्रांचे प्रमुख बांगलादेशाची राजधानी ढाका या ठिकाणी ७ ते ८ डिसेंबर १९८५ रोजी

एकत्र आले. या ठिकाणी या साथ राष्ट्रांनी परस्परात सहकार्याच्या आवश्यकतेवर भर देऊन दक्षिण आशियायी प्रादेशिक सहकार्य संघटना अर्थात सार्क अधिकृतपणे स्थापन केली. म्हणूनच ८ डिसेंबर हा दिवस ‘सार्क दिवस’ म्हणून पाळला जातो.

#### सदस्य :-

सार्कचे ७ संस्थापक सदस्य आहेत भारत, पाकीस्थान, बांगलादेश, श्रीलंका, नेपाळ, भूटान, मालदीव. २००५ मध्ये अफगाणिस्थानने सार्कचे सदस्य मिलावाण्यासाठी प्रयत्न सुरु केले. व त्याच वर्षी तसा अर्ज केला. आफगानिस्थानाच्या सदस्यबाबत सार्कमध्ये बरीच चर्चा झाली. दक्षिण आशियाच्या व्याख्ये बदल प्रश्न उपस्थित केले गेले. कारण अफगाणिस्थान हा मध्य आशियायी देश होता. एप्रिल २००७ च्या १४ व्या सार्क शिखर (नवी दिल्ली) परिषदेमध्ये आफगानिस्थानाला ८ वे राष्ट्र म्हणून सदस्यत्व प्रदान करण्यात आले. व अफगाणिस्थान सार्क चा सदस्य बनला.

#### निरीक्षक :-

सार्क संघटनेत ऑस्ट्रेलिया, चीन, युरोपियन, इराण, जपान, मोरीशस, म्यानमार, दक्षिण कोरिया, व संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका या राष्ट्रांना निरीक्षक राष्ट्र असा दर्जा देण्यात आला आहे.

#### सार्कची उद्दिष्टे :-

सार्क संघटनेच्या चार्टर मध्ये १० कलमे आहेत. त्यात सार्कच्या उद्देशाची सिद्धांताची संस्था व वित्तीय व्यवस्थेची व्याख्या करण्यात आली आहे. या चार्टरमधील कलम १ मध्ये सार्क संघटनेची पुढील उद्दिष्टे सांगितली आहे.



1. दक्षिण आशियायी राष्ट्रातील लोकांच्या सामाजिक आर्थिक कल्याणात सुधारणा करणे आणि त्यांच्या जीवनमानाचा दर्जा सुधारणे.
2. या प्रादेशिक क्षेत्रातील आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक प्रगती, व सांस्कृतिक विकास याची गती वाढविणे. सर्व व्यक्तींना आत्मसन्मानाने जगण्याची संधी देणे आणि त्याच्या क्षमतेचा पूर्णपणे उपयोग करून घेणे.
3. दक्षिण आशियातील देशांमध्ये सामुहिक आत्मनिर्भरता वाढवून ती बळकट करणे
4. दक्षिण आशियाई राष्ट्रांनी परस्परांच्या समस्या समजून घेऊन प्रश्नाविषयी सहानुभूती, विश्वास निर्माण करणे.
5. दक्षिण आशियातील सदस्य राष्ट्रांचा विकासाचा वेग वाढवण्यासाठी परस्परांतील आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, तांत्रिक आणि विज्ञान क्षेत्रांतील सहक्रय वाढविणे

#### सार्क शिखर परिषदा व निर्णय :-

सार्कच्या संस्थात्मक रचनेत सर्वोच्च सदस्य राष्ट्रांतील प्रमुखांच्या बैठकीत समावेश होतो. शिखर परिषदेचे आयोजक वर्षातून किमान एकदा करण्यात यावे अशी तरतूद सार्कच्या चार्टर मधील कलम ३ मध्ये आहे. परंतु सदस्य राष्ट्रांच्या दरम्यान निर्माण झालेले प्रश्न व पंचप्रसंग अशा विविध कारणामुळे प्रत्येकवर्षी शिखर परिषदेचे आयोजन करणे शक्य होतेच असे नाही. सार्कच्या आतापर्यंत झालेला शिखर परिषदांची संक्षिप्त माहिती पुढीलप्रमाणे.

#### 1. पहिली शिखर परिषद १९८५ (ढाका) :-

सार्कची पहिली शिखर परिषद बांगलादेशाची राजधानी ढाका येथे ७ व ८

डिसेंबर १९८५ मध्ये झाली. या परिषदेत सार्क देशांनी दक्षिण आशियातील राष्ट्रात असणाऱ्या विभिन्न समस्यावर चर्चा करून परस्परात सहकार्याच्या विभिन्न मुद्द्यांची विस्तारपूर्वक चर्चा केली. याच परिषदेत सार्कची स्थापनेची अधिकृत घोषणा करण्यात आली होती. म्हणून या परिषदेला विशेष महत्व आहे.

#### 2. दुसरी शिखर परिषद १९८६ (बंगलोर) :-

सार्कची दुसरी शिखर परिषद १६ व १७ नोव्हेंबर १९८६ ला बंगलोर येथे संपन्न झाली. या परिषदेत सार्कचे नेपाळमधील काठमांडू येथे स्थापना करण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला. व त्याचे पहिले महासचिव म्हणून श्री. अब्दुल हसन यांची नियुक्ती करण्यात आली. सहकार्यासाठी पर्यटन विकास, रेडिओ प्रसारण कार्यक्रम, आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन व अमली पदार्थांची तस्करी थांबवणे हे क्षेत्र निवडण्यात आली. व त्याच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी कालबद्ध घोषणा करण्यात आली.

#### 3. तिसरी शिखर परिषद १९८७ (काठमांडू) :-

सार्कची तिसरी शिखर परिषद ४ नोव्हेंबर १९८७ ला नेपाळची राजधानी काठमांडू येथे संपन्न झाली. या परिषदेत सदस्य राष्ट्रांनी दहशतवादाच्या समस्येवर खुली चर्चा केली. व ‘दहशतवादी प्रतिबंध करार’ हा या परिषदेची महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धी होती. याशिवाय अन्नधान्य भांडाराची स्थापना व पर्यावरणाच्या समस्येवर सुद्धा विचार करण्यात आला.

#### 4. चौथी सार्क परिषद १९८८ (इस्लामाबाद) :-

सार्क राष्ट्रांची चौथी शिखर परिषद २९ ते ३१ डिसेंबर १९८८ ला पाकिस्तानची राजधानी इस्लामाबाद येथे पार पडली. या परिषदेत प्रादेशिक सहकार्यास नवीन दिशा देणारे ‘इस्लामाबाद घोषणा पत्र’ तयार करण्यात

आले. या घोषणापत्रात नवीन अंतराष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था कायम करण्याचे आव्हान करून त्यासाठी वार्तालाप सुरु करण्याचे आव्हान करण्यात आले. या घोषणापत्रात अण्वस्त्र निःशस्त्रीकरणावर भर देण्यात येऊन सकारात्मक आंतराष्ट्रीय संबंध निर्माण करण्यावर भर देण्यात आली.

**5.पाचवी सार्कशिखर परिषद १९९० (माले) :-**  
पाचवी सार्कशिखर परिषद मालदीव चि राजधानी माले येथे १९ नोव्हेंबर १९९० मध्ये संपन्न झाली. या शिखर परिषदेत सदस्य राष्ट्रांच्या शासनाध्याक्षाणी ‘माले घोषणापत्र’ यावर सहया केल्या. परिषदेत १९९० च्या दशकास ‘सार्क बालिका दशक’, १९९१ या वर्षाला ‘सार्क आश्रय वर्ष’ आणि १९९३ ला ‘सार्क अपंग वर्ष’ म्हणून साजरा करण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला.

**6. सहावी शिखर परिषद १९९१ (कोलंबो) :-**  
सहावी सार्क शिखर परिषद २१ डिसेंबर १९९१ ला कोलंबो येथे संपन्न झाले. या परिषदेत खालील निर्णय घेण्यात आले.

1. दक्षिण आशियाई राष्ट्रात दहशदवाद थांबविण्यासाठी राष्ट्रात परस्पर सहकार्य आणि सदस्य राष्ट्रात यासंबंधीच्या माहितीचे आदानप्रदान करणे.
2. जागतिक राजकारणात लष्करी शक्तींना संयम बाळगावा यासाठी निशस्त्रीकरणाच्या प्रवृत्तीने स्वागत करण्यात आले.
3. दाद्रीय निर्मुलनासाठी एका सार्क समितीची स्थापना करण्यात आली.
4. इ.स. २००० पर्यंत सर्व बालकांना प्राथमिक शिक्षणाची सुविधा प्रधान करावी.

**7.सातवी सार्क शिखर परिषद १९९३ (ढाका) :-**

सातवी सार्क शिखर परिषद १० व ११ एप्रिल १९९३ ला बांग्लादेशाची राजधानी ढाका येथे आयोजित करण्यात आली होती.सातव्या सार्क शिखर परिषदेची महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धी म्हणजे सार्क प्रध्यानशील व्यापार व्यवस्था करार (SAPTA) यावर सहया करण्यात आल्या.

**8.आठवी सार्क शिखर परिषद १९९५ (नवी दिल्ली) :-**

३ व ४ मे १९९५ ला सार्कची आठवी शिखर परिषद भारताची राजधानी नवी दिल्ली येथे संपन्न झाली. ‘दहशदवाद व गरिबी याविरुद्ध युद्धाची घोषणा’ हि नवी दिल्ली घोषणापात्राचा खरा आवाज होता. या शिखर परिषदेत राष्ट्रांनी SAPTA लागू करण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला. या घोषणापत्रात १९९५ या वर्षाला ‘सार्क दारिद्र्य निर्मुलन वर्ष’ व १९९६ या वर्षाला ‘सार्क साक्षरता वर्ष’ घोषित करण्यात आले.

**9.नववी सार्क शिखर परिषद १९९७ (माले) :-**

सार्क राष्ट्रांची नववी शिखर परिषद १२ ते १४ मे, १९९७ ला माले येथे संपन्न झाली. या परिषदेच्या समाप्ती प्रसंगी सर्व सहमतीने एक घोषणापत्र जरी केले. त्यानुसार दक्षिण-आशियाई प्रदेशात शांतता स्थिरता याचे वातावरण निर्माण करण्यासाठी या प्रदेशाचा जलद सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास आवश्यक असून त्यासाठी चांगले शेजारी संबंध निर्माण होणे आवश्यक आहे. दक्षिण आशियाई प्रदेशात एक मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र (डअत्रडअ) म्हणून विकसित करण्याचे लक्ष्य जे २००५ पर्यंत निर्धारित केले होते त्यात २००१ पर्यंत प्राप्त करण्याचे ठरवण्यात आले. ‘दक्षिण आशियाई मुक्त व्यापारी क्षेत्र’ (SAFTA) ला ‘दक्षिण

आशियाई आर्थिक समुदाय (SAEC) मध्ये बदलण्याचे आवाहन करण्यात आले.

#### 10.दहावी सार्क शिखर परिषद १९९८ (कोलंबो)

२९ ते ३१ जुलै १९९८ ला कोलंबो येथे सार्कच्या १० व्या शिखर परिषदेचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. या परिषदेत व्यापार व गुंतवणुकीच्या क्षेत्रात सहकार्य वाढवण्यासाठी काही महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्णय घेण्यात आले.दक्षिण आशीय मुक्त व्यापाराशी संबंधित करार किंवा संधी यावर वार्तालाप करण्यासाठी एक विशेषज्ञाचा गट स्थापन करण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला.

#### 11.अकरावी सार्क शिखर परिषद २००२

(काठमांडू) :-

ऑक्टोबर १९९९ ला पाकीस्थानमध्ये नवाज शरीफ यांच्या लोकतंत्रात्मक सरकारच्या जागी लष्करप्रमुख परवेज मुशरफ यांनी सत्ता हस्तगत केली. त्यामुळे १९९९ रोजी काठमांडू येथे होणारी शिखर परिषद स्थगित करण्यात आली होती.हि बहुपार्तीक्षित परिषद ५ व ६ जानेवारी २००२ ला काठमांडू येथे संपन्न झाली या परिषदेच्या समाप्ती प्रसंगी ११ पानाचे,५६ सुत्रीय ‘काठमांडू घोषणापत्र’ तयार करण्यात आले.

#### 12.बारावी शिखर परिषद २००४ (इस्लामाबाद)

सार्कची बारावी शिखर परिषद ४ ते ६ जानेवारी २००४ इस्लामाबाद येथे आयोजित करण्यात आली. या परिषदेत दक्षिण आशियाई प्रदेशात शांतता, स्थिरता, विकास व समृद्धी यावर चर्चा करण्यात आली. व इस्लामाबाद घोषणापत्र तयार करण्यात आले. व त्यात या प्रदेशातील सर्व प्रकारच्या दहशतवादाची समाप्ती करण्याची आवश्यकता स्पष्ट करण्यात आली. जाने २००६ पासून सार्क

राष्ट्रांनी या प्रदेशात मुक्त व्यापारक्षेत्रात सुरु करण्याचे मान्य केले. या घोषणापत्रात सार्क राष्ट्रांनी ‘सार्क सामाजिक चार्टर, वर हस्ताक्षर केल्याचे स्वागत करण्यात आले.

#### 13.तेरावी शिखर परिषद २००५ (ढाका)

सार्क राष्ट्रांची तेरावी शिखर परिषद १२ व १३ नोव्हेंबर २००५ ला ढाका येथे संपन्न झाली. या परिषदेत तीन महत्त्वपूर्ण करार झाले. यात दुहेरी कर आकारणी पासून मुक्तता, विसा नियमित उदारता व प्रादेशिक संचार हे आहेत. या परिषदेत दारिद्र्य निर्मुलनसाठी ३० कोटी डॉलरच्या ‘दारिद्र्य निर्मुलन कोश’ याची स्थापना करण्यास सहमती दर्शवली.

#### 14. चौदावी शिखर परिषद २००७ (नवी दिल्ली) :-

चौदावी सार्क शिखर परिषद ४ एप्रिल २००७ ला नवी दिल्ली या ठिकाणी संपन्न झाली या परिषदेत आठवा सदस्य म्हणून अफगाणिस्तान पहिल्यांदा सहभागी झाले. व त्याचबरोबर पर्यव्येक्षक म्हणून पहिल्यांदाच अमेरिका, जपान, दक्षिण कोरिया, चीन व युरोपियन संघ सहभागी झाले. या परिषदेत दक्षिण आशियाई विद्यापीठ व सार्क अन्न बँक ह्यांच्या स्थापनेबाबत करारवर स्वाक्षऱ्याझाल्या. तसेच अमली पदार्थ व घातक शस्त्रास्त्र यांची तस्करी रोखण्याचेही पुनुरुच्चार केला. शिवाय २००८ हे वर्ष ‘सुशासनाचे सार्क वर्ष’ म्हणून घोषित करण्यात आले.

#### 15. पंधरावी शिखर परिषद २००८ (कोलंबो) :-

२ व ३ ऑगस्ट २००८ ला कोलंबो येथे सार्कची पंधरावी शिखर परिषद संपन्न झाली. या परिषदेत ‘सरक विकास निधी’ चि स्थापना करण्यात आली. तसेच ४१ सूत्री कार्यक्रमही

जाहीर करण्यात आला. या शिखर परिषदेत दक्षिण आशीयापुढील सर्वात मोठी समस्या व धोका दहशतवाद आहे व त्याचा सामना करण्यास सार्क राष्ट्रांनी प्राधान्य दिले पाहिजे असे मत भारताचे पंतप्रधान डॉ. मनमोहनसिंग यांनी मांडले.

#### 16. सोळावी सार्क परिषद २०१० (थीम्पू) :-

सोळावी सार्क शिखर परिषद भातांमधील थिम्पू या ठिकाणी २८ व २९ एप्रिल २०१० ला संपन्न झाली. या परिषदेचा केंद्रीय विषय ‘हरित व सुखी दक्षिण आशियाची निर्मिती’ हा होता. पर्यावरणातील बदल यावर या परिषदेत चर्चा करण्यात आल्या. व हि समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी पर्यावरण सहकार्य करारावर श्या करण्यात आल्या. व पुढील पाच वर्षात सार्क राष्ट्रांनी १० लाख झाडे लावण्याची शपथ घेतली.

#### 17. सतरावी सार्क परिषद २०११ (माले) :-

सार्कची सतरावी शिखर परिषद १० ट ११ नोव्हेंबर २०११ ला मालदीव मध्ये संपन्न झाली या परिषदेची मुख्य थीम ‘संपर्क निर्माण’ (BUILDING BRIDGES) होती. या परिषदेत परस्पर सहकार्याच्या चार महत्वपूर्ण करारावर श्या करण्यात आल्या त्यात ‘सार्क सीडबँक करार’ एग्रीमेंट ऑन MULTINATIONAL अरेंजमेंट ऑन रीकगनिशन ऑफ कनफामिटी असेसमें. अग्रीमेंट ऑन रेपिड रीस्पॉन्सटूनेचुरल डिजस्टर्ल व अग्रीमेंट ऑन IMTLINEATION ऑफ रीजनल स्तन्दास होत. सार्क राष्ट्रांनी एक दक्षिण आशिया पोस्टल युनियन स्थापन करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला.

#### 18. अठरावी सार्क परिषद २०१४ (काठमांडू):-

सार्कची अठरावी शिखर परिषद २६ व २७ नोव्हेंबर २०१४ ला काठमांडू येथे संपन्न झाली. या परिषदेत शांतता व समृद्धीसाठी अकीक्रनावर भर देण्यात आला. ‘दक्षिण आशियाई आर्थिक संघ, स्थापन करण्याचे लक्ष्य प्राप्त करण्यासाठी मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र, कस्टम युनियन, कॉमन मार्केट व एक कॉमन इकॉनॉमिक व मौद्रिक संघ या नुसार वाटचाल करावी यावर भर देण्यात आला. या परिषदेचा केंद्रीय विषय “शांती आणि समृद्धीसाठी एकता” (DEEPER INTERATION FOR PEACEAND PRSPERITY) होती. भारताद्वारे सार्क देशांना समर्पित एक उपग्रह विकसित करण्यावर व त्याचे प्रक्षेपण करण्याचा प्रस्तावर सहमती झाली. २०१६ ला ‘सार्क सांस्कृतिक वारसा’ शून्य वर्ष घोषित करण्यात आले.

#### 19. एकोणीसावी शिखर परिषद (२०१६) :-

हि परिषद नोव्हेंबर २०१६ ला पाकीस्तान मध्ये होणार होती परंतु भारतात उरी या लष्करी तळावर पाकिस्तानी पुरुस्कृत दहशतवादी हल्ला झाला होता. यानंतर भारताने या परिषदेवर सहभागी होण्यास नकार दिला व हि परिषद रद्द झाली.

#### निष्कर्ष :-

सार्कच्या क्षेत्रीय सहकार्य संघटनेच्या उपरोक्त मुल्यांकनात्मक विश्लेषणावरून स्पष्ट होते कि, सार्क संघटनेच्या स्थापने पासून तर आज परंत वाटचालीत अनेक चढउताराने भरलेला प्रवास स्पष्टपणे दिसून येतो. सार्कसंघटनेचे उद्दिष्ट प्राप्तीसाठी लागणारी इच्छा शक्ती व त्यासाठीच्या कारेक्रमाची अंमलबजावणी अतिशय



अल्पप्रमाणात झाली आहे. सार्क संघटनेतील दोन महत्वाचे राष्ट्र भारत आणि पाकीस्थान यांच्यातील वाद चर्चेद्वारे कमी करण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे व दोन देशातील पूर्वग्रहाला बाजूला ठेऊन आपल्या सोबत इतर सदस्य राष्ट्र सोबत एकोपा, विश्वासहर्ता, सहकार्य व मदतीच्या आधारे सार्क संघटनेचे यश व उद्देश्ये पूर्णत्वास येईल.

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## धनगर समाजाची आरक्षण धोरणाबाबत राजकीय अनभिज्ञता

संशोधन अभ्यासक : श्री. किशोर वि. पाटील

मार्गदर्शक : डॉ. विनायक एच. भटकर

पीएच.डी. संशोधन केंद्र : 102 - श्री शिवाजी कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

### प्रस्तावना :-

भारत हा देश ब्रिटीशांच्या गुलामगिरीत होता. त्यातून मुक्तता मिळविण्यासाठी भारतातील प्रत्येकच जाती व धर्माच्या व्यक्तींनी भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात प्राणाची आहुती दिलेली आहे. भारताच्या समाजव्यवस्थेचे दर्शन स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातूनच दिसून येते. म्हणूनच भारताच्या समाजव्यवस्थेचे वर्णन करतांना अनेक समाजशास्त्रज्ञ “भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था ही जगातील कोणत्याही समाजव्यवस्थेपेक्षा फार वेगळी व अदभूतरम्य वाटावी अशी आहे” असे म्हणतात. हजारो वर्षांपासून येथे अस्तित्वात असलेली वर्णव्यवस्था व जातीव्यवस्था भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेचे अनोखे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणता येईल. प्राचीन काळापासून ते आजतागायत भारतीय समाजजीवनाचा मुलभूत आधार बनलेली आहे. येथील सामाजिक जीवनाबरोबरच व्यक्ती जीवनातील जातीची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मानली जाते. भारतात धार्मिक विविधता आहे. तथापी भारतात बहुसंख्य असणाऱ्या हिंदू धर्माचे ‘जाती’ हे अभिन्न अंग आहे. व्यक्तीची वर्तनवागणूक नियंत्रण करणारी तसेच व्यक्तीचे स्थान व भूमिका स्पष्ट करणारी संरचना म्हणून समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी जातीव्यवस्था महत्वाची मानली असली तरी भारतीय समाजात सामाजिक विषमता निर्माण करण्यात जातीव्यवस्थेने निर्णायक भूमिका

निभावली आहे. किंबहुना जातीव्यवस्था व सामाजिक विषमता हे भारतीय समाजरचनेत समरूपी शब्द बनलेले आहेत. जातीव्यवस्थेने उच्च-नीचतेच्या तत्वांवर आधारित श्रेणी रचना किंवा उतरंड निर्माण केली आहे. परिणामतः या व्यवस्थेतील विशेषाधिकाराने हजारो वर्षांपासून त्यांचे शोषण केले आहे. ‘भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेत पूर्वी सामाजिक स्तरीकरणाचा आधार म्हणून वर्णव्यवस्था अस्तीत्वात होती. नंतरच्या काळात तिचे स्थान जातीव्यवस्थेने घेतले. जातीव्यवस्था हिंदूच्या सामाजिक संरचनेचा एक प्रमुख आधार असून तिने हिंदूच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय आणि सांस्कृतिक जीवनाला प्रभावित केलेले आहे.’ प्राचीन इतिहास असलेल्या या जातिव्यवस्थेची मुळे वर्तमानकाळातही खोलवर रुजलेली दिसतात. ‘१९२८ साली मुंबई सरकारने नेमलेल्या स्टार्ट समितीने मागासवर्गीय १) बहिष्कृत २) आदिवासी ३) इतर मागासवर्गीय (ओबीसी) असे तीन गट केले होते.’ महाराष्ट्रात लोकसंख्येच्या निर्णायक प्रमाणात असणारा धनगर समाज हा चातुर्वर्ण उतरंडीमधील शुद्र समाज समजला जातो. साहजीकच अनादीकाळापासून येथील वर्णव्यवस्थावाद्यांनी (सवर्ण) धनगर समाजास सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, शैक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक या न्याय हक्कापासून वंचित ठेवले होते, परिणामः विकासाच्या प्रक्रीयेमध्ये

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातही या समाजाची एकूणच प्रगती अगदी नगण्य आहे.

#### आरक्षणाचा ऐतिहासिक आढावा :

भारतीय राजकीय प्रक्रियेत आरक्षणाचे धोरण हे दलित व मागाससमूहाच्या राजकीय सहभागाचे एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन म्हणून स्वीकारण्यात आले आहे. भारतातील आरक्षण धोरणास जवळपास १११ वर्षांचा इतिहास आहे. महात्मा फुले यांनी १८६९ मध्ये जातीवार आधारित आरक्षणाची मागणी केली. राजश्री शाहू महाराजांनी २६ जुलै १९०२ रोजी कोल्हापूर संस्थानात मागासवर्गीयांसाठी ५० टक्के आरक्षण लागू केले व त्याची प्रामाणिकपणे अंमलबजावणी केली. म्हणूनच आधुनिक काळातील अनेक अभ्यासक छत्रपती शाहू महाराजांना आरक्षण धोरणाचे जनकत्व प्रदान करतात. मात्र आरक्षण धोरण भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थारूपी आरक्षण व्यवस्थेला प्रत्युत्तर म्हणून वर्तमान आरक्षण व्यवस्थेचा प्रारंभ झाला. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या नेतृत्वात संविधान सभेने इतर मागासवर्गीयांना राष्ट्राच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात आणण्यासाठी संविधानाच्या ३४० व्या कलमात विशेष तरदूत केली आहे. या संविधानातील कलमाचा मुख्य उद्देश देशाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येने ५२ टक्के असलेल्या अर्थातच एकूण लोकसंख्येचा मोठा भाग व्यापलेल्या या समाजाला त्याची प्रगती, विकास, साधण्यासाठी नोकऱ्यामध्ये (केंद्रीय सेवा, राज्य सेवा, स्थानिक स्वराज संस्था, केंद्र व राज्य सरकारचे उपक्रम) आरक्षण देऊन त्यांचा बौद्धिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व नैतिक स्तर उंचावणे तसेच शिक्षण संस्थामध्ये आरक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून उच्च शिक्षणाची संधी प्राप्त करून देऊन

प्रत्यक्ष लोकशाहीचा आणि मानवधीकाराचा लाभ या उपेक्षित वंचित मागासवर्गीयांपर्यंत पोहचविणे हा होता.

आजही भारतात काही जाती सामाजिक व आर्थिक दृष्ट्या प्रगत तर काही मागास असल्याचे दिसून येते. भारतात काही भटक्या जाती-जमाती अशा आहेत कि, ज्यांना अजूनही स्थिर स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले नाही. तरीही त्यांनी आपले वैशिष्ट्य जपत स्वतःचे वेगळेपण कायम ठेवले आहे. या जातीमध्ये एक महत्वाची जात म्हणून धनगर या जातीचा उल्लेख विशेषत्वाने करावा लागेल. महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा विचार करता धनगर जात महाराष्ट्राच्या विविध जिल्ह्यात विखुरलेली आढळते. पारंपारिक जीवन जगणारे धनगर महाराष्ट्राच्या समाजजीवनाशी एकरूप झालेले दिसतात.

#### महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील धनगर

महाराष्ट्रात धनगर जमातीला अनेक नावाने ओळखले जाते. विदर्भात धनवार अनुसूचित जमातीच्या यादीत अनुक्रमांक १४ वर, अनुक्रमांक ३६ वर उरौव व धनगड या नावाने समावेश केला आहे. मंडळ आयोगाच्या यादी क्रमांक २ वर अहिर, यादव, गोवती यांची नोंद घेतली आहे. यादी क्रमांक ६८ वर धनगर, कुरुवर यांचा समावेश आहे. एकाच राज्यात वेगवेगळ्या सवलती ह्या जमातीला मिळालेल्या आहेत. यादी क्र. ७६ व ७७ वर गडारी, गडारिया यांना घेतले आहे. वेगवेगळ्या व्यवसायानुसार त्यांना वेगवेगळी नावे पडलेली आहेत. भाषा प्रांत व्यवसायानुसार या समाजाचे नाव पडलेले आहे. यावरून वेगवेगळे स्वरूप दिसून येत असले तरी ह्या सर्व जमाती एकच आहेत. महाराष्ट्रात गोल्ला, गोलेवार, गोल्लेर,

गोलकर आणि गोंधळ, गोंडाला यांचा समावेश यादी क्र. ८७ आणि ८८ वर केलेला आहे. यासर्व जमाती एकच असून त्यांची वंशानुसार अहिर-यादव वंशीय (यदुवंशी) गवळी यादववंशी, धनगर-कुरुवंशी, अशी त्यांची विभागणी झाली आहे.

महाराष्ट्रील धनगरामध्ये प्रामुख्याने दोन विभाग आढळतात. हाटकर आणि खुटेकर अशी त्यांची नावे आहेत. हाटकर स्वतःला क्षत्रिय समजतात. आणि अलीकडच्या काळात त्यांनी वतनदारीही मिळवली आहे. खुटेकर धनगरांनीही काही ठिकाणी वतनदारी मिळविलेली आहे. मात्र त्यांचे प्रमाण अल्प आहे. सर्वसाधारणपणे डोंगर माथ्यावरच्या भागात हे लोक वाड्यापाड्या करून स्थायिक झालेले आहेत.

धनगरामध्ये मराठी धनगर आणि परदेशी असे प्रमुख दोन भेद आहेत. हे दोघेही परस्परांना आपल्या पेक्षा श्रेष्ठ-कनिष्ठ समजतात. त्यांच्या जीवनरिती सोबतच भाषेतही फरक आहे. परदेशी धनगर हे मुळचे इंदौरचे राज्यकर्ते होत. वेळोवेळी होणाऱ्या लढायामुळे निरनिराळ्या प्रांतात गेले व तेथेच स्थायिक झाले. महाराष्ट्रात या धनगरांना परदेशी धनगर असेही म्हणतात. तसे पाहता महाराष्ट्रात धनगरामध्ये दोनच विभाग आढळतात. हाटकर आणि खुटेकर अशी त्यांची नावे आहेत. त्यांना काही भागात वेगवेगळ्या नावाने ओळखले जाते. धनगर हा क्षत्रिय असल्यामुळे तो डोंगर माथ्यावरच्या भागात स्थायिक झाला आहे. ते मूळ व्यवसायासोबतच जमिनी कसतात. त्यामुळे त्यांची वतनदारी सुद्धा आहे. त्यांच्यात पोलीस पाटील, मालीपाटील, देशमुख अशाही

वतनदाऱ्या जुन्या काळात पाहावयास मिळतात.

### धनगर समाजाची सामाजिक स्थिती

कोणत्याही समाजाची प्रगती ही त्या समाजाचे सामाजिक स्थान, आर्थिक स्थिती, व शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण यावर अवलंबून असते. धनगरांचा मुख्य व्यवसाय हा शेळ्या-मेंढ्या पाळणे व त्यावर आधारित इतर कामे करणे हा आहे. त्यामुळे सकाळ झाली कि ज्या भागात मुबलक चारापाणी आहे त्या भागात शेळ्या-मेंढ्या चरायला घेऊन जाणे. त्याचठिकाणी पाल टाकून राहणे. अनेक ठिकाणी स्थानिकांचा त्रास, अन्याय सहन करत असे दिवस काढणे. यामुळे धनगर समाजाचा निवारा स्थिर राहिला नाही. अस्थिरतेमुळे त्यांच्या मुलाबाळांना शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहावे लागले. त्यामुळे समाज अज्ञानाच्या खायीत लोटला गेला. समाजाची प्रगती त्यांच्यापासून कोसो दूर राहिली. परंतु आजच्या आधुनिक युगात धनगरांची बाह्य जगाशी ओळख होऊ लागली आहे. काही कुटुंबे कामधंद्यामुळे शहराकडे वळली, यामुळे थोड्याफार प्रमाणात त्यांच्या राहणीमानात, आचारविचारात बदल झालेला दिसतो.

### धनगर समाजाची आर्थिक स्थिती

ज्या समाजात आर्थिक सुबबता असते तो समाज सर्व क्षेत्रात प्रगतीच्या मार्गवर असतो. आर्थिक सबलीकरणातून बरेच प्रश्न सुटत असतात. भारतात आर्थिक स्थितीचा आढावा घेतला तर कमालीची आर्थिक विषमता पाहावयास मिळते. या देशात ९ % उद्योग क्षेत्रीयाकडे आहे, ९० % उद्योग वैश्यांकडे आहे, तर केवळ १% उद्योग शुद्र

वर्गाकडे आहेत. भारतातील १५ टक्के उच्चावर्णियांजवळ ८० % टक्के जमीन आहे तर ८० ते ८५ % बहुजनांजवळ २० % जमीन आहे. या अनुषंगाने धनगर समाजाचे चित्र पाहिल्यास धनगर समाजात ०.१ टक्के श्रीमंत वर्ग आहे. धनगर समाजात सुमारे ९.९९ टक्के मध्यमवर्गीय आहेत. तर धनगर समाजात तिसऱ्या वर्गाची संख्या ९० टक्के आहे. हा वर्ग दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली अतिशय निकृष्ट जीवन जगत आहे. दुसऱ्याच्या शेळ्या, गुरे यांची राखण करणे, दुसऱ्याच्या रोजमजुरीला जाणे, श्रम करणे, रस्त्याच्या व इमारतीच्या बांधकामाची कामे करणे, रिक्षा चालविणे, हातगाडी चालविणे यासारखी कामे करून आपले पोट भरतात. महाराष्ट्रातील धनगर समाजाची लोकसंख्या सुमारे एक कोटी आहे असे गृहीत धरले तर त्यातील ०.०१ टक्के प्रमाणे एक हजार लोक श्रीमंत वर्गात, ९.९९ टक्के प्रमाणे १ लाख ९९ हजार मध्यमवर्गात आणि ९० टक्के लोक, दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली जीवन जगणारा वर्ग ९० लाख एवढा आहे. यावरून धनगर समाजाची आर्थिक स्थिती ही कमालीची खालावलेली आहे असे दिसून येते.

#### धनगर समाजाची शैक्षणिक स्थिती

ज्या समाजात प्राध्यापक, वकील, डॉक्टर आणि इंजिनियर असतात तो समाज प्रगल्भ समाज असतो. शिक्षण हे सामाजिकपरीवर्तनाचे महत्त्वपूर्ण साधन आहे. धनगर समाजाच्या परिवर्तन व सर्वांगीण विकासात शिक्षण हा एक महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक आहे. ज्या धनगरांनी शेळ्या-मेंढ्या चारतांना ५००० वर्षांपूर्वी अक्षरांचा शोध लावला. ती अक्षरे आज धनगर समाजापासून कोसो दूर गेली आहेत. शेळ्या-मेंढ्या पाळण्यासाठी रोज

भटकंती करणारे धनगर आज इथ तर उद्या तिथे असे जीवन जगणारे धनगर शिक्षणापासून दूर राहिले. एकीकडे शासनाने ६ ते १४ वयोगटातील मुलांना मोफत व सक्तीचे शिक्षण करून शिक्षणाची गंगा उंबरठ्यापर्यंत नेली. परंतु ज्याच्या घराला उंबरठाच नाही जे शेतात, पालात राहतात त्यांच्यापर्यंत शिक्षण कसे पोहोचणार, कोल्हापूर, सांगली, सोलापूर, जिल्ह्यासारख्या दुर्गम भागात हा समाज शिक्षणापासून कोसो दूर आहे. अलीकडच्या काळात शेती व इतर व्यवसायाच्या निमित्ताने जो धनगर समाज स्थायिक झाला त्यांच्यापर्यंत शिक्षणाची गंगा पोहोचलेली दिसून येते. परंतु त्यांच्यात प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण जास्त दिसून येते. पुढील शिक्षण घेण्यासाठी आर्थिक पाठबळ या समाजाकडे दिसून येत नाही. मुलगा मोठा झाला कि त्याला कामधंद्याला लावले जाते व मुलींना घरकाम आणि लग्नाच्या विचाराने शिक्षणापासून वंचित ठेवले जाते. त्यामुळे या समाजातील उच्चमाध्यामिक, पदवी, पदव्युत्तर शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण अत्यल्प दिसते.

#### धनगर आरक्षण व राजकीय पक्ष :

‘ज्या समाजाची लोकसंख्या जास्त तेवढी त्या समाजाची राजकारणातील भागीदारी जास्त’ या नियमानुसार मराठा, इतर मागासवर्गीय व मुस्लीम या सोबतच इतर समाजाची भागीदारी दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्रात मराठा समाजाच्या पाठोपाठ धनगर समाजाची लोकसंख्या आहे त्या प्रमाणात धनगर समाजाची सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक व राजकीय भागीदारी दिसून येत नाही.

आज देशातील सर्वच राजकीय पक्षात धनगर समाज व जाती विखुरलेल्या आहेत.



राजकीय सत्तेत धनगर सहभाग देखील बराच वाढतो आहे. परंतु आजही शिक्षण, नोकऱ्या, उद्योग, व्यापार यासारख्या महत्पूर्ण क्षेत्रातील धनगरांचे प्रतिनिधित्व नगण्य आहे, याचे भान धनगर समाजातील नेतृत्वाला आले नाही. याउलट अनेकदा अनुसूचीतील समाजातूनच ‘आरक्षण विरोध’ झालेला पहावयास मिळतो. यांचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे सर्वसामान्य धनगर समूहाला आपल्या घटनात्मक हक्कांविषयी अज्ञान आहे. वास्तविक रेंणके आयोगाच्या अमंलबजावणीने अनुसूचित जाती आणि धनगर यांच्यातील भिंत कोसळण्यास प्रारंभ होऊन, अनुसूचित जाती व धनगर समाजाच्या धुवीकरणाची, एकजूटीची प्रक्रिया गतिमान बनेल, तसेच आजवर आरक्षण विरोधी आंदोलनात सहकार्य न करणारा अनुसूचित जातीचा समाज धनगरांच्या हातात हात घालून सामाजिक समतेचा लढा अधिक गतिशील करेल ही अपेक्षा होती. मात्र आजच्या सामाजिक, राजकीय परिस्थितीचा वेध घेतल्यास ती अपेक्षा फोल ठरली की काय अशी शंका येते.

आज देशाला स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्त होऊन जवळपास ७३ वर्षे झाली. या प्रदीर्घ कालखंडा नंतरही महाराष्ट्रातील राजकारणात निर्णायक भूमिका बजावणाऱ्या धनगर समाजाने उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्र, अर्थकारण, प्रशासन, न्यायपालिका, शासकीय व गैर शासकीय व्यवस्थापन, विज्ञान व तंत्रदयान या सारख्या क्षेत्रामध्ये अतिशय नगण्य प्रतिनिधित्व केलेले दिसून येते. धनगर समाजाचे विविध क्षेत्रातील नगण्य प्रतिनिधित्व अथवा निर्णय प्रक्रियेत नगण्य सहभाग लक्षात घेता लोकशाही विकासाच्या दृष्टीने निश्चितच ही बाब

चिंताजनक आहे. धनगर समाजाची परिस्थिती बघता या समाजाला संविधानातील विशेष तरतुदीचा लाभ घेता आला नाही असे दिसून येते. धनगर ही महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवास जमात आहे. परंतु संविधानिक त्रुटी समोर करून शासन महाराष्ट्रात धनगर जमातीला आदिवासी मानण्यात असमर्थता दाखवत आले आहे. महाराष्ट्राबाहेरील इतर राज्यात धनगर समाज हा आदिवासी जमातीत समाविष्ट आहे. परंतु महाराष्ट्रातील धनगर समाजाचे राजकीय नेतृत्व, समाज संघटन, समाजामध्ये राजकीय जाणीव जागृतीचा अभाव यामुळे धनगर समाजाचा आदिवासी जमातीत समावेश करण्यात आला नाही. त्यासाठी कित्येक वर्षानुवर्षे महाराष्ट्रात आंदोलन सुरू आहेत. महाराष्ट्रात प्रत्येक निवडणुकीत राजकीय पक्ष धनगर समाजाला आदिवासी जमातीत समाविष्ट करण्याचे आश्वासन देतात, परंतु निवडणूक संपली की दिलेल्या आश्वासनाचा विसर पडतो. गेल्या अनेक शतकापासून आदिवासी जमात विरुद्ध धनगर समाज असा संघर्ष महाराष्ट्रात पाहायला मिळाला आहे. महाराष्ट्रात विशेषता काँग्रेस, राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेस, शिवसेना, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ही प्रमुख पक्ष असून त्या खालोखाल महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना, बहुजन समाज पार्टी, रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया, भारतीय रिपब्लिकन बहुजन महासंघ, शेतकरी संघटना, शेतकरी कामगार पक्ष, जनता दल, समाजवादी पार्टी, यासारखे विविध पक्ष आपल्या निवडणुकीच्या जाहीरनाम्यात धनगर आरक्षणाची बाब अग्रक्रमाने मांडतात. पण सत्तेत आल्यानंतर ही धनगर आरक्षणाची मागणी धुळीस मिळवली जात आहे.

**धनगर समाज व शासनाचे आरक्षण धोरण:**

धनगर आरक्षणासाठी मुंबईतील टाटा इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ सोशल सायन्सेस ने एक अहवाल तयार केला. हा अहवाल महाधिवक्त्यांकडे देण्यात आला. मुळात धनगर समाजाला १९९० ला विमुक्त भटक्या जमाती - क या प्रवर्गात समाविष्ट करून त्या अंतर्गत आरक्षण मिळाले आहे. परंतु धनगर समाजाची मूळ मागणी म्हणजे ‘धनगर समाजाला अनुसूचित जमातीमध्ये समावेश करा’ ही आहे. परंतु हे अधिकार केंद्र सरकार कडे असतात. अनुसूचित जमातीच्या यादीमध्ये राज्य शासन बदल करू शकत नाही. त्यामुळे धनगर समाजाची आरक्षणाची मागणी केंद्राच्या अधिरिक्त आहे. धनगर समाजाला अनुसूचित जमाती संवर्गातून (ST) आरक्षण द्यावे, अशी या समाजाची जुनी मागणी आहे. सद्या धनगर समाजाला भटक्या विमुक्त संवर्गातून म्हणजे (NT) चे आरक्षण मिळत आहे. भाजप सरकार महाराष्ट्रात २०१५ मध्ये सत्तेत आल्यानंतर याप्रकारचा निर्णय घेतला गेला होता. अनुसूचित जमातीतील यादीतील धनगड आणि धनगर हे एकच असून इंग्रजी R ऐवजी D असा शब्द वापरण्यात आला आहे. ‘ड’ ऐवजी ‘र’ असा उल्लेख आल्याने आतापर्यंत समाजाचा समावेश अनुसूचित जमातीमध्ये झाला नसल्याचा दावा धनगर समाजातर्फे करण्यात येतो. धनगर किंवा धनगड यापैकी कोणताही उच्चार असला तरी त्याचा अर्थ समान असल्याचा दावा समाजातर्फे करण्यात आला आहे. धनगर समाजाला आरक्षण मिळालं नाही तर त्याचे राजकीय परिणामावर लोकमतचे ज्येष्ठ पत्रकार म्हणतात ‘धनगर आरक्षणाचं

आश्वासन भाजपनं २०१४ च्या निवडणुकीमध्ये दिले होत. मात्र ते पूर्ण करण्यासाठी राज्य किंवा केंद्राकडून कोणतेही प्रयत्न करण्यात आले नाहीत. महाराष्ट्रात लोकसंख्येच्या दृष्टीने धनगर समाज प्रभावी आहे. त्यामुळे या निवडणुकीत धनगर समाजाच्या अस्वस्थतेचा भाजपला फटका बसू शकतो.

**धनगर आरक्षणासाठी सभा व आंदोलन**

- २०१४ ला निवडणुकांवेळी नरेद्र मोदी यांनी साधारणता: तीन सभांमध्ये धनगर आरक्षणावर भाष्य केलं होत. विशेषतः पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातल्या पट्ट्यात झालेल्या या सभांमध्ये त्यांनी धनगर आरक्षणाला हवा दिली होती. त्यामध्ये बारामतीच्या सभेचा वारंवार उल्लेख केला जातो
- जानेवारी २०१५ मध्ये वर्ध्यात धनगर आरक्षण अमलबजावणी अधिवेशनात मुख्यमंत्र्यांनी धनगर आरक्षणावरून आम्ही मागे हटणार नसल्याचं आश्वासन दिले होत.
- २०१५ च्या पावसाळी अधिवेशनात जुलैमध्ये विरोधकांनी धनगरी वेशात विधानसभेबाहेर निदर्शने करत सरकारच लक्ष वेधण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. सत्तेत आल्यानंतर एक महिन्याच्या आत धनगरांना अनुसूचित जमातीचे आरक्षण लागू करण्याच आश्वासन तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस यांनी दिले होत. त्याला वर्ष झाल्यानिमित्त हे आंदोलन होत.
- २०१७ ला मार्चमध्ये दिल्लीत झालेल्या भाजप खासदारांच्या बैठकीत धनगर आरक्षणाचा मुद्दा खासदार डॉ. विकास महात्मे यांनी उपस्थित केला होता. नागपूर इथं हिवाळी अधिवेशनादरम्यान धनगर

युवक मंडळातर्फे मोर्चा काढण्यात आला होता.

- में २०१८ मध्ये आझाद मैदानात ढोललगर्जना आंदोलन करण्यात आलं. चौडी, अहमदनगरमध्ये अहिल्यादेवी होळकर यांच्या जन्मदिवसानिमित्त लोकसभा अध्यक्षा सुमित्रा महाजन यांच्या उपस्थितीत आयोजित कार्यक्रमात धनगर समाजाच्या कार्यकर्त्यांनी घोषणाबाजी केली. कार्यक्रमात व्यत्यय आणल्याबद्दल ५१ कार्यकर्त्यांवर गुन्हे दाखल करण्यात आले.
- २०१८ च्या ऑगस्ट महिन्यात राज्यभरात धनगर समाजातर्फे चक्का जाम आंदोलन करण्यात आले होते. शेळ्या-मेंढ्यासह ढोलताशे, हलगी, पिवळे झेंडे घेऊन लोक आंदोलनात सहभागी झाले होते.
- पुण्यातील आदिवासी विकास आणि प्रशिक्षण संस्थेत २४ ऑगस्टला भंडारा उधळण्यात आला. औरंगाबादेत ३१ ऑगस्टला धनगर आरक्षणावरून समाजाचा मेळावा आयोजित करण्यात आला होता. या मेळाव्यात राज्यभरातून धनगर समाजाचे कार्यकर्ते आले होते.
- राज्यात एक ही धनगड जातीची व्यक्ती नसल्याचा दावा करताना संयोजन समितीचे उत्तमराव जानकर आणि गोपीचंद पडळकर यांनी धनगड जातीची व्यक्ती दाखवा असं आवाहन केले होते.
- पावसाळी अधिवेशनात आमदार रामराव वडकुते यांनी नियम ९७ अन्वये धनगर आरक्षणावर चर्चा उपस्थित केली. या चर्चे दरम्यान विरोधी पक्षनेते धनंजय मुंडे यांनी टीएस (TISS) ही स्वायत्त संस्था असल्याचं

सांगत या संस्थेला कोणताही घटनात्मक अधिकार किंवा दर्जा नाही. असं असताना त्यांनी दिलेला अहवाल कायदेशीर पातळीवर कसा ग्राह्य मानला जाईल असा प्रश्न उपस्थित केला होता.

- पुण्यात झालेल्या धनगर आरक्षण कृती समितीच्या राज्यव्यापी बैठकीत आरक्षणाची मागणी मान्य करून घेण्यासाठी मास्टर प्लान तयार करण्यात आला. या बैठकीस जलसंधारणमंत्री राम शिंदे, माजी मंत्री आण्णा डांगे आणि लोकप्रतिनिधी उपस्थित होते.
- नोव्हेंबर महिन्यात पार पडलेल्या हिवाळी अधिवेशनात मराठा आरक्षण जाहीर करत असताना धनगर आरक्षणाचा मुद्दा विरोधकांतर्फे उचलला गेला. विधानसभेत मुख्यमंत्र्यांनी पुन्हा एकदा आश्वासन दिले.
- ‘टाटा इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ सोशल सायन्स’ (टीएस) चा बहुप्रतीक्षित अहवाल याच महिन्यात राज्य सरकारला मिळाला होता. हयकोर्टातही एका याचिकेवर उत्तर देताना राज्य सरकारने या अहवालाचा अभ्यास सुरू असल्याचं म्हटलं.
- धनगर आरक्षणाबाबत महाराष्ट्र सरकारकडून कोणतीही शिफारस अद्याप मिळाली नसल्याचं उत्तर केंद्र सरकारने लोकसभेत दिले होते. सदाशिव लोखंडे यांनी लोकसभेत हा प्रश्न विचारला होता.

#### आरक्षणासंदर्भात धनगर समाजाचा प्रतिसाद :

केंद्रीय व घटक राज्यांच्या विविध मागासवर्ग आयोगाच्या शिफारशी, त्यांच्या अंमलबजावणीवरून ओबीसी समाजात धनगर हा समाज सामील केला होता. त्यानंतर महाराष्ट्रतील धनगरांना इतर मागासवर्गीयांच्या

यादीमधून काढून १९९० ला महाराष्ट्रातील तत्कालीन सरकारने व लोकनेते गोपीनाथ मुंडे यांच्या अथक परिश्रमाने विमुक्त भटक्या जमाती-क या स्वतंत्र नवीन प्रवर्गात समाविष्ट करण्यात आले. त्यामध्ये धनगर या भटक्या जमातीचा समावेश केला गेला. तेव्हा धनगर समाजाने ‘आम्हाला अनुसूचित जमातीचे आरक्षण हवे’ अशा प्रकारची मागणी सरकार कडे केली होती. आरक्षणविरोधी वर्गाकडून आलेली प्रतिक्रिया, धनगर समाजाचे इतर क्षेत्रांतील प्रतिनिधित्व व धनगर आरक्षणाच्या अनुषंगाने केले जाणारे राजकारण इत्यादीवर सविस्तर अभ्यास केला असता असे लक्षात येते की, धनगर समाजाचे सर्व महत्वाच्या क्षेत्रांतील अत्यल्प प्रतिनिधित्व व सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रातील दयनीय अवस्था किंवा मागासलेपणा लक्षात घेऊन स्वातंत्र्यपूर्वकाळातच या वर्गाला अल्पसे का होईना काही राज्यांत, प्रांतात आरक्षणाची तरतूद करण्यात आलेली होती. पुढे स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात आपल्या संविधानात अनुसूचित जाती-जमाती आरक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या. परंतु शासनाचे आरक्षणाबाबत नकारात्मक धोरण, भटक्या विमुक्त जाती आरक्षणाला व सक्षम नेतृत्वाचा तसेच धनगर संघटीत शक्तीचा अभाव, उच्चजातीचा होणारा विरोध, धनगर समाजात घटनात्मक हक्कांविषयी जाणीव-जागृतीचा अभाव, इत्यादीमुळे धनगर आरक्षणाची विशेषतः केंद्रीय पातळीवर अंमलबजावणी होण्यास मोठा विलंब झाला. धनगर समाजाचा आरक्षणाकडे बघण्याचा दृष्टीकोन, विचार, मते, धनगर चळवळीची दिशा व भूमिका, आरक्षणाबाबत घटनात्मक तरतुदीची जाणीव

आणि एकूणच आरक्षण धोरणाबाबत असणारी धनगर समाजाची राजकीय उदासीनता तपासून घेण्यासाठी धनगर समाजातील लोकांचे मत विचारात घेता, धनगर समाज आरक्षणाप्रती उदासीन दिसून येतो. धनगरांचा संविधानाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टीकोन, आरक्षणाची आवश्यकता, आरक्षणाचा आधार किंवा निकष, आरक्षणाच्या घटनात्मक तरतुदीचे ज्ञान, इत्यादी विषयी धनगर समाज आजही अनभिन्न आहे. आरक्षणाचे न्यायालयीन निर्णय, आरक्षणाचे प्रमाण, क्रिमीलेअर प्रमाणपत्राचे तत्व याविषयी धनगर समाजात एकवाक्यता नाही किंवा अज्ञानी पणा दिसून येतो. आरक्षण आंदोलनात धनगरांचा सहभाग पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात दिसून येत नाही. वर्तमान मराठा आरक्षण हे आपल्या मानगुटीवर बसले आहे अशी भीतीही त्यांना वाटत नाही.

विविध शासकीय कार्यालये, धनगर अधिकारी कर्मचारी वर्ग, राजकीय क्षेत्रात कार्य करणाऱ्या धनगरांचे नेते-कार्यकर्ते, राजकीय पक्षाचे पदाधिकारी, धनगरांच्या विभिन्न सामाजिक चळवळीत कार्य करणारे कार्यकर्ते तसेच सर्वसामान्य धनगर नागरिकांच्या मुलाखती घेतल्या असता आरक्षणामुळे कदाचित आपण हिन, कनिष्ठ व दलित समजल्या जावू की काय अशी भावना ते व्यक्त करताना दिसतात. याच बरोबर संस्था-संघटनेची सभा-संमेलने, परिषदा, मेळावे, चर्चासत्रे, इत्यादी ठिकाणी प्रत्यक्ष भेटी देऊन धनगरांचा आरक्षण धोरणासंदर्भात एकूण दृष्टीकोन, आरक्षणाच्या अनुषंगाने धनगर चळवळीची दिशा, धनगर अभिजनवर्गाची मते व भूमिकेचे इत्यादीचे निरीक्षण केले असता धनगर धर्माच्या चोकटीत अडकला

असून धनगरांना फक्त आपले दैनंदिन जीवन सुखकर कसे जगता येईल या आशेवर भरवसा ठेवून ईश्वर प्राप्तीच्या मागे अधिक लागल्याचे चित्र दिसते.

### रेणके आयोगाची भूमिका -

घटनात्मक आरक्षण किंवा रेणके आयोगाच्या शिफारशीची खऱ्या अर्थाने अंमलबजावणी करावयाची असेल तर परिस्थितीचे समग्र भान आवश्यक आहे. रेणके आयोगाच्या अंमलबजावणी निर्णयास आव्हान देणाऱ्या याचिका सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने नाकारल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे रेणके आयोगाच्या शिफारशीतील अडथळे कायद्याच्या पातळीवर दूर झालेले आहेत. तरीही मागील दशकातील केंद्र सरकारे तसेच राज्य सरकारेही रेणके आयोगाच्या शिफारशीची अंमलबजावणी करू शकलेले नाहीत. याला धनगर समाजातील अज्ञान आणि असंघटीतपणाच कारणीभूत आहे. यापेक्षा सत्ताधारी वर्ग व जाती अधिक जबाबदार आहेत. किंबहुना रेणके आयोग संपूर्णता खिळखिळा करण्याची कारस्थाने प्रस्थापित वर्गाने केली आहेत.

या पार्श्वभूमीवर धनगरांनी रेणके आयोगाच्या शिफारशी संपूर्णता लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक आहे. त्याशिवाय आयोगाच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या चळवळीस आपली रणनीती ठरवावी लागेल. आरक्षण हे सर्व प्रश्नावरील अंतिम उत्तर आहे. असे मुळीच नाही. तरीही प्राप्त परिस्थितीत व संसाधनांच्या आधारे आपल्याकडे सुरु असलेला घटनात्मक आरक्षणाचा एक प्रयोग आपण पाहात आहोत. दलित आदिवासी चळवळ या आरक्षणाच्या चळवळीचा एक भाग आहे. या

चळवळीने आपल्या किती मागण्या सत्ताधारी वर्गाकडून मान्य करून घेतल्या, त्याही पेक्षा या चळवळीने संविधान स्वीकृती नंतरच्या काळात आंदोलने उभी करून लोकशाही रुजविण्याच्या एका मोठ्या प्रक्रियेला गती दिली आहे. हे अधिक महत्वाचे आहे. दलित आदिवासी ओबीसी चळवळीचे हेच वैशिष्टपूर्ण योगदान ठरले आहे. या चळवळीच्या मागण्यातील नैतिकता, शेवटच्या माणसास आधार प्राप्त करून देण्याची क्षमता आणि सामुहिक अहिंसात्मक आंदोलनावर अढळ विश्वास इ. मुलभूत तात्विक बाबींची देणगी या चळवळीने भारतीय लोकशाही समाजाला दिली. याच चळवळीच्या मार्गाने धनगर समाजाने आरक्षणाच्या मागणीचा पाठपुरावा केला आहे.

### निष्कर्ष :

१. धनगर समाज संविधानातील तरतुदी संदर्भात अनभिज्ञ आहे.
२. धनगर समाज संविधानातील तरतुदी बाबत उदासीन आहे.
३. धनगर समाजाला आरक्षणासंदर्भात मार्गदर्शन करण्यासाठी संघटना व सक्षम नेतृत्व नाही.
४. प्रशासन, उच्च शिक्षण, उद्योग, न्याय व्यवस्था यामध्ये धनगर समाजाचे सहभागीत्व नगण्य आहे.
५. धनगर करिता असणाऱ्या शासकीय योजना, कार्यक्रम, ध्येय - धोरणे या बद्दल समाजात जाणीव -जागृती दिसत नाही.
६. आरक्षणामुळे आपण अस्पृश्य - दलित होऊ, आपली प्रतिष्ठा कमी होईल अशी मानसिकता धनगर समाजात आहे.



**संदर्भ :**

१. जयसिंग पवार, आधुनिक हिंदुस्थानचा इतिहास, विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर, पृ. ७४
२. य.दि.फडके, राखीव जागांची शंभर वर्ष, सुगावा प्रकाशन, पुणे, प्रथम आ. २००६ पृ.११
३. डॉ. भी. रा. आंबेडकर, भारतातील जाती, अशोका प्रकाशन, नागपूर प्रथम आ. २०१२, पृ. २२
४. सुरेश चौथाईवाले, शाहू महाराजांचे आरक्षण धोरण व सद्यस्थिती, कैलाश पब्लिकेशन, औरंगाबाद प्रथमावृत्ती - २००४ पृ. ४३
५. कमल किशोर कठेरिया, आरक्षण भीख नही अधिकार, मुल निवासी विचारमंच, शहाजहापुर, उत्तरप्रदेश, द्वि.आ. २००७, पृ.२

७. ज्ञानेश्वर गवते, धनगरांच्या लोकसाहित्यातील समाजदर्शन, कैलाश पब्लिकेशन्स औरंगाबाद, पृ. २०
  ८. पांडुरंग खंडूजी नेवरकर, धनगर समाजातील आमदारांचा महाराष्ट्रातील विधानसभेचा कामकाजातील सहभाग : एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास (कालखंड १९९५ ते २०१४), डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, औरंगाबाद पीएच.डी पदवी करिता सादर शोधप्रबंध पृ. १०९
  ९. कित्ता पृ. ११७
  १०. बीबीसी मराठी, २५ फेब्रुवारी २०१९
  ११. बीबीसी मराठी, २५ फेब्रुवारी २०१९
- वर्तमानपत्रातील लेख**
१. दै. लोकमत (नागपूर आवृत्ती)
  २. दै. सकाळ (नागपूर आवृत्ती)
  ३. दै. लोकसत्ता (नागपूर आवृत्ती)
  ४. दै. महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स (मुंबई)

\* \* \* \* \*

## लॉकडाऊन आणि महिलांवरील हिंसाचार

संशोधन अभ्यासक : सोनाली पं. पांडे

मार्गदर्शक : प्रा. डॉ. लता हिवसे

पीएच.डी. संशोधन केंद्र : 102 - श्री शिवाजी कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

### सारांश :-

भारतात आजच्या घडीला महिला संरक्षणासाठी तब्बल 100 कायदे अस्तित्वात आहेत. परंतु योग्य अमलबजावणी शिवाय सदर कायदे केवळ कागदावरील ओळी बनून राहतील. सध्यास्थिती ही नाजूक, किचकट व जोखमीची आहे. लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात बलात्काराच्या घटनांचे प्रमाण घटले असल्याचे आकड्यांद्वारे समोर येत असले तरी चार भिंतीच्या आत आणि कडीकुलुपच्या पल्याड महिलांवर काय परिस्थिती ओढवू शकते याकडे कानाडोळा करून चालणार नाही.

महिलांना जिथे सर्वाधिक सुरक्षित वाटायला हवं अशी जागा म्हणजे त्यांचं घर. पण, आपल्या स्वतःच्या घरातच सर्वाधिक असुरक्षित वातावरणाचा आणि भीतीचा सामना बहुतांश मुलींना आणि महिलांना करावा लागतो, हे आजचं कटू आणि विसंगत वास्तव आहे.

### प्रस्तावना :-

कोविड - 19 “जागतिक महामारी” घोषित झाल्यानंतर जगभरात या रोगाचा प्रसार थांबविण्यासाठी लॉकडाऊन जाहिर करण्यात आले. या प्रकारच्या संसर्गजन्य रोगाचा प्रादुर्भाव थांबविण्यासाठी भारत सरकारनेसुद्धा शतकानुशतके वापरली गेलेली “विलगीकरणाची” पध्दत अंमलात आणली. यात लोकांना रस्त्यावर फिरण्याला मनाई केली गेली. त्यांनी घरातच रहावे म्हणून “घरी रहा, सुरक्षित रहा” असा प्रसार केला गेला. करोना संसर्गामुळे पूर्ण जग थांबले, अर्थचक्र मंदावले, मृत्युदर वाढला. लॉकडाऊनमुळे जसे काही वाईट झाले तसे चांगले परिणामसुद्धा झाले. हवा, पाणी, निसर्ग, नद्या, पर्यावरण प्रदुषण मुक्त झाले. घरांच, घरातल्या माणसांच, नातेवाईकांच, मित्रपरिवाराचं महत्त्व कळलं. घरातला संवाद वाढला. पण त्यावेळेस अनामिक भीतीही वाटू लागली. आपल्याला

कोरोनाची लागण तर होणार नाही ना? या महिन्यात अर्धा पगार झाला, पुढच्या महिन्यात पगार झालाच नाही तर? सर्व सुरळीत झालेच नाही तर? एक ना अनेक चिंता वाढू लागल्या. घरातून बाहेर पडता येत नसल्याने घरातल्या माणसाचं अपरिहार्यपणे तोंड पहाणं, चिंता, वैफल्य यामुळे होणारी चिडचिड, मनस्ताप, समोरच्या व्यक्तिवर निघणं यातून कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराचे प्रमाण जगभरात वाढलेले दिसून येत आहे.

कोरोना संसर्गामुळे जग थांबले आहे. अर्थचक्र मंदावले आहे, हाताला रोजगार नसल्याने अनेक महिने लोक घरात बसून आहेत. संबंध जग एका महामारीला सामोरे जात आहे. त्यामुळे एकूणच आजुबाजुची परिस्थिती पाहता सुन्न व्हायला होतं. एक अनामिक भीती सगळ्यांना वाटू लागली आहे. कोरोनाला आळा घालण्यासाठी देशात लॉकडाऊन सुरू झाले, तेव्हापासून घरातील सर्व

सदस्य अगदी लहान शालेय मुलं, किशोरवयीन, महिला, पुरुष आणि घरातील वृद्ध असे सगळे खरोखर घरात रहात आहेत. यामध्ये कोणाकडे घरी भरपूर वेळ असल्याने संवाद साधण्याच्या चांगल्या संधी उपलब्ध असताना मात्र विसंवादातून निर्माण होणारे ताणतणाव आणि विकोपाला गेलेली भांडणे असे चित्र जगभरातून समोर येत आहे.

कोरोना आणि त्यामुळे सुरू झालेल्या लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात वाढलेला महिलांवरील घरगुती हिंसाचार, याविषयी वाचायला, शोधायला सुरुवात केली आणि अस्वस्थता आणि विषण्णता हरेक पावलागणिक वाढत गेली. वेगवेगळे आर्थिक, सामाजिक स्तर, जगण्याच्या अत्यंत भिन्न रिती असं सगळ एकीकडे असतानाही घराच्या चार भिंतीच्या आत बाईवर होणारा अत्याचार मात्र जवळपास सगळीकडे सारखाच आहे. एरवी एखादी मोलकरीन आणि आयटी क्षेत्रात काम करणारी एखादी संगणक अभियंता यांच्यात काय साम्य असणार आहे? पण हे दोन एककमेकांशी कधीही न जोडले जाणारे बिंदूही कोरोनामुळे मात्र जोडले गेल्याचे दिसून आले. कोरोनाच्या या काळात महिलांवर केला जाणारा हिंसाचार हा फक्त अशिक्षितांमध्ये नाही तर सुशिक्षितांमध्येही तेवढ्याच प्रमाणात बघायला मिळतोय मग ती रोजंदारीवर काम करणारी लोकं असो, व्यसन न केल्याशिवाय झोप न येणारं कुणी असो किंवा उच्चभ्रू कुटुंबातील ‘महिलांनी आपली मतं मांडू नयेत’ असा विचार करणारा कुणी, हे सारेच महिलांवर घरी बसून राग काढणं, त्यांना मारणं हा आपल्या जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार समजत असल्याचं पहायला मिळतंय.

भारतात कित्येक पिढ्यांपासून या समस्येवर मौन बाळगलं गेलेलं आहे. लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात जागतिक स्तरावर ‘कौटुंबिक अत्याचारांचे सातत्य घरात मिळालेल्या एकांताच्या सामर्थ्यामुळे खूप वाढलं आहे.

### कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार म्हणजे काय?

स्त्रियांची विशेषतः भारतातील महिलांची सामाजिक स्थिती पाहता महिला घरगुती हिंसाचाराबाबत अजून जागृतच नाहीत असे दिसून येते. भारतीय दंड संविधानातील कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराची व्याख्या चार प्रकारात करण्यात आली आहे.

- 1) शारीरिक गैरवर्तन
- 2) लैंगिक गैरवर्तन
- 3) शाब्दिक व भावनिक गैरवर्तन
- 4) आर्थिक गैरवर्तन

‘शारीरिक, शाब्दिक, लैंगिक, मानसिक किंवा आर्थिक छळ, हुंडा किंवा मालमत्ता देण्यासाठी महिलेला अपमानित करणे, तिला हिणवणं, अपत्य नसल्यामुळे शिवीगाळ करणे किंवा धमकावणे, त्रास देणे, दुखापत करणे, जखमी करणे किंवा पिडीत महिलेला जीव धोक्यात आणण्यास भाग पाडणे किंवा तिच्या नातेवाईकांकडे हुंड्याची मागणी करणे व या सर्व गोष्टिंचा दुष्परिणाम पिडीत व्यक्ति अथवा तिच्या नातेवाईकांवर होणे, तसेच आर्थिक छळ म्हणजे महिलेचे स्वतःचे उत्पन्न, स्त्रीधन, मालमत्ता किंवा इतर आर्थिक व्यवहार किंवा तिच्या हक्काच्या कोणत्याही मालमते पासून तिला वंचित करणे, घराबाहेर काढणे या बाबींना कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार म्हटले जाते.

लॉकडाऊनमध्ये वाढलेल्या हिंसाचाराची कारणे

- 1) जागतीक मंदी, बंद पडलेले उद्योगधंदे, बेरोजगारी, पगारातील कपात, आर्थिक अडचणी, गरीबी या सर्व संकटातून आपण सावरू की नाही याची भिती, दडपण, राग अशा संमिश्र भावना यामुळे होणारी चिडचिड, मनस्ताप, भविष्याची चिंता या सर्वांचा राग घरातील हक्काच्या पण कमकुवत माणसावर निघतो.
- 2) कुटुंबातील सदस्यांचा अतिसहवास लाभत असल्याने अनेकदा त्यांच्या कडून एकमेकांच्या दुर्गुणांची मांडणी होण्याची शक्यता असते. त्यातूनच भांडण होऊन कौटुंबिक हिंसा होत असते.
- 3) घरकाम करणे हे स्त्रियांचे तर बाहेर जाऊन पैसे कमावणे हे पुरुषांचे काम आहे असे आपल्याकडे मानले जाते. त्यामुळे लॉकडाऊनमुळे घरात अडकलेल्या पुरुषांना करण्यास काही नसते. अशावेळी ‘खाली दिमाग, शैतान का घर’ या म्हणीनुसार अनेकदा पुरुषांमधील वाईट वृत्ती डोकं वर काढतांना दिसून येते.
- 4) लॉकडाऊनमुळे स्त्री घराबाहेर जाऊन तक्रार करू शकत नाही, माहेरी जाऊ शकत नाही, फोनवर जरी तक्रार करायचे म्हटले तरी सर्व लोक घरात हजर अशी स्त्री ची मुस्कटदाबी सुरू झाली. ती असहाय्य झाली आणि समोरचा व्यक्ती असहाय्य दिसला की त्याच्यावर जास्त अत्याचार केला जातो.

#### जगभरात कौटुंबिक हिंसाचारात झालेली वाढ

लिंग समानता आणि महिला सशक्तिकरणासाठी काम करणाऱ्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या ‘यु.एन.वुमन ने लॉकडाऊनच्या काळातील कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराच्या घटनांना

‘Shadow Pandemic’ असे म्हटले आहे. म्हणजे या घटनांना साथरोग निर्बंध योजनेची एक दुष्ट छाया असे नक्कीच म्हणता येईल.

लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात कोरोना उगमाचा केंद्रबिंदू असलेल्या एकट्या हुबेई प्रांतात कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार तिपटीने वाढला आहे. ब्राझीलमध्ये विलगीकरणाच्या उपायांची अंमलबजावणी करत असतांना निदर्शनास आले की जणू कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराच्या घटनांची लाटच आली आहे. इटलीतील सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्यांच्या मते या काळात हेल्पलाइनवर मदतीसाठी येणाऱ्या कॉल्सचे प्रमाण घटले असून ई-मेल्सचे प्रमाण मात्र वाढले आहे.

कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराचे प्रमाण ऑस्ट्रेलिया, फ्रान्स, अमेरिका, स्पेन, बांगलादेश तसेच भारत अशा अनेक देशात वाढले आहे. स्पेन 20 %, फ्रान्स 30%, इंग्लंड 25%, यु.एस.ए. 20%, तुर्की 14%, महिलांचा त्यांच्या जोडिदाराने खून केला. तर सिंगापूर, चीनमध्ये देखील महिला अत्याचाराचे प्रमाण वाढतच आहे.

#### देशांतर्गत स्थिती :-

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोगाने मार्च 2020 च्या पहिल्या आठवड्यात घरगुती हिंसाचाराबाबत एक अहवाल प्रसिध्द केला आहे. त्यात महिलांच्या तक्रारीत दुपटीने वाढ झाल्याचं दिसून आलं आहे. तक्रारींचा आकडा हा 116 वरून 257 वर पोहचल्याच त्यात म्हटलय. त्यातही अधोरेखित करावी अशी बाब म्हणजे लॉकडाऊनच्या पहिल्या दहा दिवसातच वाढलेल्या या केसेस आहेत. त्यात 61 केसेस या महिला हिंसाचाराच्या आहेत.

भारतात लॉकडाऊन सुरू झाल्यानंतर काही दिवसांतच कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराच्या ई-

मेलच्या माध्यमातून येणाऱ्या तक्रारींमध्ये वाढ झाल्याचं राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोगाच्या लक्षात आलं आहे. भारतात परिस्थिती अशी आहे की, अन्याय अत्याचार झाला तरी महिला समोर येत नाही. त्यांच्यावर अन्याय होत आहे की जाणीवही कधी कधी त्यांना नसते. दैनंदिन कामासारखा हिंसाचारही त्यांना सहजतेने घ्यावा लागतो, सहन करावा लागतो. महिलांमध्ये तेवढ्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात जनजागृती नाही. लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात घरगुती हिंसाचाराची पोलीस स्टेशनला तक्रार केली तर इतरत्र कुठेही असारा मिळण्याची शक्यता नाही, अशा परिस्थितीमध्ये पोलीस दखल घेतील की नाही? तक्रार केलेली पतीला व सासरच्या लोकांना समजले तर छळात अजून वाढ होऊ शकते. राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोगाने एका अभ्यासानुसार नमुद केल्याप्रमाणे देशात 71% पुरुषांकडे मोबाईल फोन आहेत तर स्त्रियांच्या बाबतीत हे प्रमाण 38% एवढेच आहे. त्यात आणखीन साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण कमी त्यामुळे महिला घरगुती हिंसाचाराबाबत अजून जागृतच नाहीत हे लक्षात येते.

#### जागृतीक स्तरावरील उपाययोजना :-

लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराच्या घटनांवर नियंत्रण आणण्यासाठी व महिलांचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी अनेक देश वेगवेगळे उपाय राबवत आहेत. फ्रान्स सरकारने कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराला बळी पडलेल्या महिलांना सुरक्षित ठिकाणी राहण्यासाठी आर्थिक मदत देण्याचे जाहिर केले आहे. अमेरिकेत कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराला बळी पडलेल्या महिलांना 999 या क्रमांकावर फोन करून 55 नंबर डायल केल्यास काहीतरी

चिंतेचे कारण असल्याचा निरोप तिथल्या पोलिसांना मिळेल. ऑस्ट्रेलिया सरकारने कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराला बळी पडलेल्या महिलांसाठी 142 दशलक्ष डॉलरचा निधी जाहीर केला आहे. स्पेन आणि फ्रान्स या देशांमध्ये ‘मास्क 19’ हा कोडवर्ड प्रचलित केला आहे. महिला जवळील मेडीकल मध्ये जाऊन मदतीसाठी या शब्दाचा वापर करू शकतील. जेणेकरून तेथील संबंधीत व्यक्ती त्या महिलेविषयी योग्य त्या अधिकाऱ्यांना कळवतील.

#### भारतातील उपाययोजना :-

कौटुंबिक हिंसाचारापासून महिलांचे संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005 या कायद्यांतर्गत कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराची प्रकरणे हाताळली जातात. पण सध्याची स्थिती ही सामान्य नक्कीच नाही. आज घडीला औषधोपचार उपलब्ध झाला आहे, लस उपलब्ध झाली आहे तरीही परत लॉकडाऊन सारखी परिस्थिती उद्भवली तर ही टांगती तलवार आजही आहे. प्रचलित कायद्याच्या आधारे व तज्ञांच्या सल्ल्याने घरगुती हिंसेची स्थिती हाताळायला हवी. परंतु आजच्या घडीला आपल्याकडे अशी कोणतीही भक्कम रणनीती नाही.

कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार तक्रारीच्या निवारणासाठी अनेक राज्यांत सरकार नियुक्त संरक्षण अधिकाऱ्यांचे मोबाईल नंबर सार्वजनिक करण्यात आले असून त्यांना स्वतःची वाहतूक व्यवस्थाही उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आली आहे.

उच्च न्यायालयातील याचिका तसेच उच्च न्यायालयांनी दिलेले सल्ले यांच्या आधारे केंद्र सरकारने काही भक्कम पावले उचलली आहे.



- 1) संरक्षण संबंधित अधिकाऱ्यांनी लॉकडाऊनच्या काळातही आपल्या सेवा उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- 2) 112 या संक्षिप्त संकेतच्या मदतीने तातडीने प्रतिसाद उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- 3) आरोग्य आणि कुटुंब कल्याण मंत्रालय यांनी ‘नॅशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मॅटल हेल्थ एंड न्युरो सायंसेस’ च्या साहाय्याने पिडित महिलांना मानसिक मदत मिळण्यासाठी नव्याने सुरू करण्यात आलेल्या 080-46110007 या हेल्पलाईनद्वारे महिलांना मानसिक पाठबळ देणे.
- 4) याचाच एक भाग म्हणून मदतीसाठी 7217735372 हा व्हॉट्सअॅप क्रमांकही प्रसारीत करण्यात आला आहे.
- 5) या सोबतच टेलिव्हिजन, रेडिओ, सोशल मिडिया यांच्या माध्यमातून महिलांच्या संरक्षणाविषयी जनजागृती करावी असे आदेश देण्यात आले आहेत.

#### निष्कर्ष :-

कोरोना व्हायरसने जगात अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण केले आहेत. लॉकडाऊन झाल्यामुळे माणसे घरातचं कोंडली गेली. या कोंडलेल्या जगात माणसाच्या भावनाही कोंडल्या गेल्या. त्यातून अगणित कौटुंबिक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. त्यातील प्रमुख समस्या म्हणजे कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार. कोरोना व्हायरसच्या या काळात कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराचा हा व्हायरस देशभरात एवढा पसरला आहे, की अनेक महिलांनी न्यायालयाचे दरवाजे ठोठावले आहेत. पुरुषपणाच्या महिलांवरील वर्चस्वाचा हा व्हायरस आताच पसरला आहे, असे मात्र म्हणता येणार नाही. म्हणूनच कोरोनाचा

व्हायरस आज ना उद्या संपणारच आहे पण कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराचा व्हायरस मुळापासून संपवायचा असेल, तर त्याच्या मुळाशीच जावे लागेल. लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात स्त्रियांवर कुटुंबात अन्याय होण्याच्या प्रकारात वाढ होत असल्याच्या तक्रारी ही वस्तुस्थिती नजरेआड करून चालणार नाही. स्त्रियांनी आज सर्वच क्षेत्रात प्रगती केली आहे. तरी कुटुंबात मात्र पुरुषसत्ताक प्रवृत्तीतून सर्व स्तरातील स्त्रियांवर अन्याय होत असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे. आताच्या या लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात कौटुंबिक अत्याचार होणाऱ्या स्त्रिया या विविध क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या असल्याचे पुढे आले असले, तरी त्यांनी आपल्या अन्यायाला वाचा फोडण्याचा प्रयत्न चालविला आहे. पण संसार करणारी स्त्री मात्र या काळात आपल्यावर होणारा कौटुंबिक अत्याचार मूग गिळून सहन करत असल्याचेही वास्तव आहे. कोरोनाच्या काळात माणूस अधिक माणसात येईल, असे वाटले होते. पण तसे काही झाले नाही हे या अत्याचारावरून लक्षात येत आहे. याचे कारण आपला समाज मातृसत्ताक नाही, तर पितृसत्ताक आहे हे आपण लक्षात घ्यायला हवे. ही पितृसत्ताक परंपरा आपल्यात एवढी मुरली आहे की बाई आपल्या विरोधात साधा एक शब्द बोलली, तरी आपण तिच्यावर हात उगारायलाही मागे-पुढे पाहत नाही. त्यामुळेच बाईवर अत्याचार होत जाणारा व्हायरस विषाणू आजवर जास्तीत जास्त पसरत गेला आहे. असा अन्याय करणाऱ्यांनाच आधी क्वारंटाईन करण्याची गरज आहे.

महिलांच्या या समस्यांवर काम करायचं असेल, तर सगळ्यात आधी महिलांनी स्वतःहून पुढे येऊन त्यांच्यावर होणाऱ्या

हिंसाचाराच्या तक्रारी नोंदवाव्या लागतील. आजही महिलांना त्यांच्यावर हिंसाचार होतोय हे कळत नाही. अनेक घरांत नवऱ्याने मारलेली एक थोबाडीत म्हणजे हिंसाचारच आहे, हेच कित्येक जणींना कळत नाही. एक थोबाडीत ही हिंसाचाराची सुरुवात आहे, हे जेव्हा महिलांना कळेल आणि पटेल, तेव्हा बदलाची सुरुवात होईल. महिला अत्याचारांत होणारी वाढ थांबवायची असेल, तर पुरुषांचे समुपदेशनही तेवढेच महत्वाचे आणि गरजेचे. आजही पुरुषांची मानसिकता बदलण्यासाठी, त्यांना महिलांच्या विषयी अधिकाधिक सजग करण्यासाठी फारसे कृतीशील प्रयत्न होताना दिसत नाहीत. संपूर्ण समाज म्हणून आपण त्याकडे कसं पाहतो, यावर या प्रश्नांवर उत्तर मिळण्याचा वेग ठरणार आहे.

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## किशोरवयीन मुलांवर फास्टफूडचा वाढता प्रभाव व त्यावरील दुष्परिणाम

संशोधन अभ्यासक : प्रिया भिमराव कांबळे

मार्गदर्शक : प्रा. डॉ. सुजाता ब.सबाने

पीएच.डी. संशोधन केंद्र : 102 - श्री शिवाजी कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

### सारांश :-

फास्टफूड हे लवकरात लवकर तयार होणारे व लगेच खायला मिळणारे पदार्थ आहे. त्यामुळे बदलत्या जीवनशैलीमुळे, स्पर्धा धावपळीचे युग, पाश्चिमात्य संस्कृतीचे अनुकरण, फॅशन व फास्टफूड कंपन्यांच्या जाहिरातीचा परिणाम यामुळे किशोरवयीन मुलांमध्ये फास्टफूडचे प्रमाण वाढलेले आहे. शाळेत मधल्या सुटीत देखील पटकन खाता येते परंतु शरीराचे पोषण करून आरोग्यदायी जीवन जगण्यासाठी चांगल्या पौष्टिक आणि समतोल आहाराची आवश्यकता असते.

फास्टफूडमुळे अनावश्यक स्निग्ध, कर्बोदके, मीठ, साखर आणि घातक पदार्थ शरीरात जाऊन त्याचा परिणाम किशोरवयीन मुलांच्या शारीरिक, मानसिक आरोग्यावर होत आहे. याचा परिणाम म्हणून लठ्ठपणा, उच्च रक्तदाब, मधुमेह यासारखे आजारचे प्रमाण मुलांमध्ये वाढले आहे.

### प्रस्तावना :-

मानवाने जगात पाय ठेवला तोच मुळी तीन गरजा घेऊन त्या म्हणजे अन्न, वस्त्र व निवारा ह्या आहेत. ह्या गरजा पूर्ण होण्यासाठी मानवाची सर्वत्र धडपड दिसून येते. “अन्न हे पुनर्ब्रम्ह” असे म्हटले जाते. पुरातन काळापासून भारतीय समाजात नैसर्गिक अन्न घेण्याची पद्धती सर्वोच्च मानली जाते. शरीराचे पालन पोषण करते ते अन्न होय. त्याचे धन, द्रव व अर्धप्रवाही असे तीन प्रकार पडतात. या अन्नघटकामुळे योग्य प्रमाणात आपले शरीर निरोगी राखते. पोषक अन्नघटक आपल्या शरीराला उपयुक्त असतात व शरीराचे कार्य चालवायला मदत करतात. दररोजच्या जेवणातून शरीरात ते योग्य प्रमाणात गेले नाहीत तर आरोग्य बिघडते. शरीराचा सुदृढपणा हा संपूर्ण शारीरिक, मानसिक व सामाजिक स्वास्थाशी निगडित असतो म्हणून आरोग्यपूर्ण आहार महत्वाचा असतो.

आज आधुनिक जीवनशैलीकडे लक्ष दिल्यास आजची तरुण पिढी मात्र फास्टफूड मध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात आकर्षित होतांना दिसते. फास्टफूड हा शब्द समाजातील सर्वच वयातील लोकांमध्ये लोकप्रिय झालेला आहे. फास्टफूडची सर्वप्रथम सुरुवात 1950 मध्ये अमेरिका येथे झाली. आधुनिक जीवनशैलीचा फास्टफूड हा एक भाग झालेला आहे. परंतु त्याचे मानवी जीवनावर, त्यांच्या आरोग्यावर दुष्परिणाम दिसू लागले आहेत.

### फास्टफूड :-

- 1) “जे अन्न कमीत कमी वेळेत तयार केले जाते व काही कालवधीपर्यंत खराब होत नाही अशा अन्नाला फास्टफूड म्हणतात.”
- 2) “फास्टफूड म्हणजे त्वरित खाण्यायोग्य तयार खाद्यपदार्थ होय.”

### उद्दिष्टे :-

- 1) किशोरवयीन मुलामुलींमध्ये फास्टफूडविषयी जागृती करणे.

2) फास्टफूडचे आरोग्यावर होणारे विपरित परिणाम अभ्यासणे.

**फास्टफूडचा वापर वाढण्याची कारणे :-**

- 1) पाश्चिमात्य संस्कृतीचे अनुकरण
- 2) स्पर्धा धावपळीचे युग ज्यामुळे जीवनशैलीच बदललेली आहे.
- 3) चविष्ट, चटपटीत असल्याने जास्त उपयोग
- 4) पारंपारिक घरच्या खाण्याचा कंटाळा
- 5) शाळेत व कामाच्या ठिकाणी उपलब्ध असणे
- 6) फॅशन व फास्टफूड कंपन्यांच्या जाहिरातीचा परिणामकारक प्रभाव निर्माण झाल्यामुळे

**फास्टफूडमध्ये समाविष्ट होणारे पदार्थ :-**

◆ **तळलेले पदार्थ :-**

समोसा, कचोरी, वडे, खस्ता, फरसाण, पावभाजी, कटलेट, चिप्स, नुडल्स, पास्ता, मंचुरीयन

◆ **बेकरी पदार्थ :-**

केक, बिस्कीट, पेस्ट्री, ब्रेड, पाव, इतर भाज्या, रेडी टु इट, सुप पॅक, इडली, ढोकळा

**फास्टफूडमध्ये सामान्य घटक :-**

फास्टफूडमध्ये सामान्यतः समाविष्ट असणारे घटक पुढीलप्रमाणे

- 1) ट्रांस फॅट
- 2) सोडियम
- 3) मोनोसोडियम ग्लुटामेट
- 4) साखर
- 5) पदार्थाची रुची, मसालेदार बनविण्यासाठी, वापरण्यात येणारे रासायनिक घटक

या सर्व घटकांचा संबंध फक्त पदार्थाची चव वाढविणे हा आहे. मनुष्याच्या आरोग्याचा, स्वास्थाचा विचार यामध्ये केला जात नाही. अशा पदार्थांमध्ये कार्बोहायड्रेट, फॅट्स, मसाले व मीठाचा उपयोग अधिक प्रमाणात केला

जातो. समतोल आहाराची पूर्ती यामधून केली जात नाही जे शरीरासाठी मदतीचे कार्य करते.

**फास्टफूड आहाराचा किशारवयीन मुलांच्या आरोग्यावर होणारा दुष्परिणाम :-**

आजच्या आधुनिक काळात युवा वर्गामध्ये फास्टफूडचे प्रमाण अधिक वाढत आहे. आजच्या धावपळीच्या युगात लोकांजवळ वेळ नाही. त्यामुळे चालता फिरता पोटाची भूक भागवून जीवन जगणे अशी परिस्थिती निर्माण झालेली आहे. फास्टफूडच्या वाढत्या प्रमाणामुळे कमी वयातील मुले मुलांना गंभीर स्वरूपाचे आजार होत आहे. सुमारे 60 ते 70 टक्के लोक महाविद्यालयीन मुले ही फास्टफूडवर अवलंबून असलेली दिसतात. त्यामुळे या वयातील मुलांना वृद्धावस्थेतील आजार होत आहेत. ते पुढीलप्रमाणे

**1) शरीरात चरबीचे प्रमाण वाढते :-**

फास्टफूड मध्ये उष्मांक (कॅलरीज) आणि साखर चे प्रमाण खूप जास्त असते तसेच रासायनिक रंग, सुगंध, संरक्षक पदार्थ वापरले जातात. यामुळे शरीरात अतिरिक्त चरबीचे प्रमाण वाढू लागते. जेव्हा शरीरात उष्माकांचे प्रमाण खूप जास्त वाढू लागते तेव्हा आपल्या शरीराचे वजन हळूहळू वाढू लागते.

**2) फास्टफूडमुळे पचनशक्ती मंदावते :-**

फास्टफूडचे सेवन करत असल्यामुळे अपचन सारख्या समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागतो. फास्टफूड बनवतांना वापरात येणारे तेल, मसाले तुमची पचनशक्ती खराब करून टाकते यामुळे शरीराला आवश्यक असणारे पुरेसे पोषक घटकांचे व्यवस्थितरित्या पचन होत नाही आणि यामुळे अपचनाची समस्या निर्माण होते. पचनशक्ती हळूहळू कमजोर होऊ लागते सोबत शरीरसुद्धा कमजोर होऊ लागते.

**3) मानसिक आरोग्य कमी होते :-**

महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावरील मुले भूक लागल्यावर पौष्टिक पदार्थांऐवजी फास्टफूड खाण्यास प्राधान्य देतात. त्यामुळे अधिक फास्टफूडचा वापर केल्यामुळे मानसिक ताणतणावाचा सामना करावा लागतो. आपल्या मेंदूची कार्यक्षमता आपण आहारामध्ये ज्या पदार्थांचा समावेश करतो त्यावर अवलंबून असते. फास्टफूडचे अधिक सेवन केल्यास मेंदूच्या कार्यक्षमतेमध्ये बदल होते आणि त्यामुळे मानसिक ताणतणावाचा सामना करावा लागतो.

**4) रक्तातील साखरेचे प्रमाण वाढू लागते :-**

साखर ही फक्त गोड पदार्थांमध्येच नसते असे नाही तर साखर ही भरपूर पदार्थांमध्ये असते. फास्टफूडमध्ये साखरेचे प्रमाण खूप जास्त असते हेच शरीरात शुगर वाढीचे कारण बनते. जेव्हा फास्टफूडचे पचन होते तेव्हा हे रक्तप्रवाहात साखरेच्या रुपाने पसरू लागते आणि यामुळेच शरीरात साखरेचे प्रमाण वाढते व मधुमेह सारखे आजार उद्भवतात.

**5) हृदयविकाराच्या समस्या निर्माण होतात :-**

फास्टफूड हे शरीरातील कोलेस्ट्रॉल चा स्तर वाढवतात आणि त्यामुळे हृदयासंबंधीचे रोग वाढण्याची शक्यता उद्भवते. कोलेस्ट्रॉल चा स्तर वाढल्यामुळे शरीराचे वजन देखील हळूहळू वाढू लागते आणि यामुळे हृदयविकाराचा झटका येण्याची भीती वाढते.

**6) फास्टफूडमुळे लठ्ठपणा वाढतो :-**

किशोरवयीन मुले बराच वेळ घराच्या बाहेर असतात. फास्टफूडचे अधिक सेवन करतात. जितके फास्टफूडचे प्रमाण अधिक वाढेल तितका लठ्ठपणा वाढते. जंकफूडमुळे

शरीरात उष्मांकाचे प्रमाण वाढत जाते. यासाठी नियमित व्यायाम करणे आवश्यक असते. नियमित व्यायाम न केल्यास थकवा, आळस वाढत जाते.

**7) मेंदूचे कार्यावर दुष्परिणाम होतो :-**

The Journal Brain, Behaviour and Immunity यांच्या उंदराच्या केलेल्या अभ्यासानुसार आठवडाभर नियमित जंकफूड खाल्याने, मेंदूच्या कार्यात तीव्र कमजोरी दिसून आली आहे. नुकत्याच झालेल्या संशोधनानुसार जंकफूडमधील बॅड फॅट्समुळे आरोग्यदायी मेदाचे कार्य विस्कळीत होते व शरीराला संकेत देण्याची प्रक्रिया मंदावते. प्राण्यावर केलेल्या संशोधनानुसार देखील जंकफूडच्या सेवनाने काही शिकण्याची सहनशक्ती कमी होत आहे.

**निष्कर्ष :-**

बदलत्या जीवनशैलीमुळे किशोरवयीन मुलांमध्ये फास्टफूडचे प्रमाण वाढलेले दिसून येते. फास्टफूडमध्ये पिज्जा, बर्गर, नुडल्स, चिप्स, आईस्क्रीम इ. सारख्या चटपट खाद्यपदार्थांची चलती दिसते. शरीराचे पोषण करून आरोग्यदायी जीवन जगण्यासाठी चांगल्या पौष्टिक आणि समतोल आहाराची आवश्यकता असते. फास्टफूडमुळे अनावश्यक, स्निग्ध, कर्बोदके, मीठ, साखर आणि घात रसायने शरीरात जाऊन त्यांचा परिणाम किशोरवयीन मुलांच्या आरोग्यावर होत आहे. याचा परिणाम म्हणून लठ्ठपणा, उच्च रक्तदाब, श्वसनरोग, मधुमेह इ. गंभीर स्वरूपाचे आजाराचे प्रमाण वाढलेले दिसून येते. फास्टफूड, जंकफूड हे धुमपान व अंमली पदार्थांइतकेच घातक आहे. त्यामुळे आजच्या पिढीला यापासून परावृत्त करणे गरजेचे आहे.



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