

3.2.1 Number of papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the year

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Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal
Impact of Fiscal Policy on private patenership for Development of Indian Economy	Prof . J.D.Sangol e	Economic s	Savass Journal of Social Science Peer Reviewed Volume IX	2021	ISSN 0975-2382- Vol - IX - Special Issues	
Women's Attitude towards Household Art skill training in Rural Area	Dr.C.N.Vid hale	Home Science	Loknayak Interdiscipli nary peer reviewed J	Aug-21	ISSN 2278-4284-Vol VIII	
Effeciency of Household Art Training Modules in Developin g knowledg e skill attitude Among Rural women	Dr.C.N.Vid hale	Home Science	vidyabharati Internationa l interdisciplinary resarch journal Vol.13 Issue 1	Sept-21	ISSN 2319-4979	
महिला सक्षमीकरण मे डॉ . बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर कि	Sadhana Deshmukh	Political Science	IDL	Aug-21	ISSN No. 2319-359X	

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Bal Sahitya : Vastav aani Apeksha	Dr.Manda Nanadurkar	Marathi	Akshar Vaidarbhi	Aug-22	ISSN-0976-0296	
Adolsecen t Girls ' Mental Health and Well being : a road ma p to Women upliftment	Sadhana S. Mohod	Home Science	Sanskru ti Internationa l Multidiscipli nary research Journal	2022	E-ISSN-2455-1511	
Social Changes, Social Values and Developm ent in Indian English Literature of Post Independe nt India (Pg.30-32)	Dr. S. D. Thakare	English	Knowledge resonance (A half Yearly National Peer Reviewed Research Journal)	2021-2022	ISSN 2231-1629	
Treatment of Diaspora in Amitav Ghosh's "River of Smoke " (Pg. No. 215-218))	Dr. S. D. Thakare	English	Langlit (Internation al Peer Reviewed Open Access Journal)	2021-2022	ISSN 2349-5189	
Eco-philosoph y reflected in the selected English poems in the	Dr. Smita Deshmukh	English	UGC – CARE The Journal of Oriental Research Madras,	2021-2022	ISSN-0022-3301, page no: 57-67	

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An Epitome of Violence Against women During Partition by Amrita Pritam with Reference to Novel by Pinjar	Dr. Smita Deshmukh	English	UGC-CARE list Group Kanpur Philosophers Vol viii, issue ii	2021-2022	ISSN 2348-8301	

ISSN : 2321-2314



SAVASS Journal of Social Sciences

Peer-Reviewed

Volume-IX

Special Issue

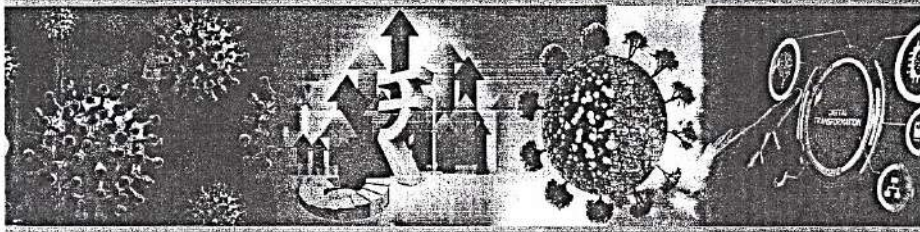
27TH TO 29TH DECEMBER 2021

104th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

COVID-19 and Indian Economy

Global Warming and Climate Change

Poverty Alleviation through Digital Applications



Indian Economic Association

Organised by

Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan

ISSN-0975-2382

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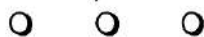
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Covid-19 and Indian Economy



THEME 2

Global Warming and Climate Change



THEME 3

Poverty Alleviation through Digital Applications



THEME 4

Miscellaneous

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SAVASS JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES:

104th Annual Conference, Vol-IX Special Issue, December-2021

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Impact of Fiscal Policy on Private Partnership for Development of Indian Economy

Prof. J. D. Sangole* & Prof. (Dr.) D.K. Shrungare**

Abstract

The current scenario public sector will continue to play a dominant role in building of infrastructure. The public and private partnership have enable us to channelize private sector investment in infrastructure. The fiscal policy is actively working towards depending the reach of public and private partnerships as the preferred mode for the implementation of infrastructure projects. Many state government are focusing to implement their projects through this models. The relation between fiscal constraints and institution and there effects on the decision to use public private partnership are critical to understand, through fiscal policy instrument government of India support to public private partnerships in infrastructure to generate economic development. fiscal policy measures are frequently uses to achieve certain goals.

Introduction

Being the First part of this analysis chapter, we are going to take a cautions step to enter into are of instruments of fiscal police in India. When there is a talk of deepening financial sector reforms, the tendency is to forget that the accord between RBI and the Union Finance Ministry is a key aspect, and, even more so, that reform- meaning that part of it concerning reduction of Centre's fiscal deficit - would be taking the right course only when there is a total retreat on the phase-out of ad hoc treasury bills. Yes, fiscal management presently is getting constrained largely because of the limits placed on RBI lending to the Centre on concessional terms. The Centre will, no doubt, be tempted to over-spend when there are no limits on access to cheap Reserve Bank credit, but then the fiscal impact of such over-spending is not likely to be more than that of the enhanced interest burden arising out of the borrowing from the market at substantially higher rates in lieu of central bank accommodation.

In India we are facing the problems of unemployment, illiteracy, migration form rural to urban, income inequality, inflation and decrees the performance of public sector. Public infrastructure is another major challenge to context of urbanization. In this situation a country cannot develop so fast without a developed public and Private Partnership, foe the overall development of nation of the nation the government of the country has to provide the basic facility. These services need to provided government because who else other then the government itself has so much money to spend on the people, that money which they have collected by way of tax and it is obligatory give and take relation.

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World Bank describe it, do not matter. When there is so much of poverty around, governments should have where they do not have it, they must find it through an extra effort at mobilization – the wherewithal to take care of poverty alleviation. Yet, in the name of restraining growth in fiscal deficit, what usually gets done is a pruning of expenditure on social welfare. Ironically, when governments respond to the pressures of poverty reduction by letting the deficit rise, they are accused of being populist. Agreed that governments – not just those of Third World countries – do have a penchant for populist measures, yet the fact remains that in a situation of serious resource constraints the only course left to responsive political regimes for attending to the problems of the poor is to allow the deficit rise. Without taking recourse to this, it is often not possible to do anything substantial towards poverty reduction. But, once this happens, what follows is that the poor is quickly made the casualty when somebody or the other – this does not have to be the IMF complaints about a lack of control over the deficit.

Not a Convenient Excuse

Nobody is suggesting that fiscal discipline should not be a priority, but economists and the IMF should not make this a convenient excuse for neglect of the poor. The downtrodden in the community need caring and it reflects a gross insensitivity towards the millions below the poverty line for anyone to advocate a pruning of government expenditure on the social sector, but this is what we have. Yet, if waste is a factor in Government spending this is not to be attributed to the fact that the Government is having to dish out some dough on programmes of poverty reduction. We are not talking welfare economics here, but just good economic governance. After all under liberalization, a large segment of poor people means inadequacy of effective demand, which limits the stimulus to economic growth.

Economics, particularly fiscal economics, should not be delinked from the wider goal of poverty alleviation. That poor have problems surviving, must concern governments, and it does not call for populist sentiment to make poverty alleviation possible. Agreed that the record generally of political regimes is hardly reassuring on this score and starting from Mrs. Indira Gandhi successive political regimes have made efforts towards poverty reduction an instrument of populism, yet a situation has now come about where any strategy to help the poor is seen to be Populist and politicians run the risk of being accused of being motivated by self-interest whenever they do something for the poor.

Wake up Time for Economists

Year after year, projects in the so-called priority areas run into rough weather and the Department of Programme Implementation meticulously lists the details, but fiscal economists wake up only when a Prime Minister announces from the ramparts of the Red Fort a programme of poverty alleviation. When Dr. Manmohan Singh deliberately eschewed giving the process of fiscal stabilization a humane face, he was applauded for sticking to the reform agenda. But, once he made a provision for social welfare spending in response to demands that the reform programme should not hurt the poor, his popularity rating among economists suffered.

Good management of the nation's finances depends partly on avoidance of waste of any kind and partly on efficient utilization of the assets already existing. It is much more than arithmetic. While figures will always add up, when physical performance is slack nothing can really compensate for it. A massive failure in one programme or project cannot be cancelled out by a limited success elsewhere. The perception is that when performance is abysmal in one key area of the economy the remedy lies in cutting the outlay on an unrelated area. It is because of the legitimacy given to

not, obviously, be the provocation for that. The obvious one was that the constituents of the ruling combine could not agree on the basics of reform. The leftists did not want hikes in administered prices and cuts in subsidies as well as jobs. They also did not want any reform of the public sector which ruled out both exit policy and disinvestment leading to privatization if this was the story of United Front the partners of NDA are not any more supportive of the harder aspects of reform.

After all, everything has to be tested at the market place. This is why grandiose schemes do not often get off the ground. It is not just that politicians yield to bureaucrats. Rather, those who have come to power have to go through a procedure that those who aspire for it do not have to. Granted that rules are often broken to accommodate irregularities and scandals surface everywhere at the drop of a hat as it were, yet scandals are still more the exception than the rules. Just as not all populist proposals do not get

into the statute book or the policy and administrative frame, rational and well thought-out proposals fail to get the nod, though for contrary reasons.

Conclusions

The budget for 1996-97 as well as those for other post-reform years have otherwise ducked the issue of subsidy reduction. Rather, these loudly repudiated that part of the reform process by enhancing the subsidy. While a case can always be made for taxing the zero tax companies heavily and providing larger subsidies to the farm sector, the correct approach would be the reverse – provide added encouragement to industry and phase out the support mechanism in respect of agriculture. The 1997-98 budget was widely perceived to be a dream budget but turned out to be a damp squid. It was saved by the VDIS, 1997 garnering Rs.10,500 core. For their part, the budgets for 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01 have hardly been spectacular in their impact on reform as well as fiscal management. The respective finance ministers have just about managed to keep their heads above water in terms of fiscal arithmetic. They could not go beyond that arithmetical priority.

There are many competing investment priorities, it's the responsibility to government to define and pursue strategic goals. The System of government budgeting and accounting should provide a clear and transparent and true record of public and private partnership its also spending might be affected if the government provide explicit or implicit guarantees to public and private partnership projects.

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Women's Attitude Towards Household Art Skill Training in Rural Area

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Abstract :

Since the turn of the century, the status of women in India has been changing due to growing Industrialization, Globalization and Social legislation. With the spread of education and mass medias, women have shifted from kitchen to higher different level of professional activities. Their role is also being recognized and steps are being taken to promote women empowerment. Of all the efforts for women's emancipation, the most important is the special training programmes designed to help them to acquire skills, which would enable them to develop knowledge, skill, attitude to earn income and become self empower. Today, there are many government and non government organizations involved in women based educational training programme. However, it has often been argued that most of such training programme are concentrated in the urban areas at the expense of rural areas, where the majority of women work force live. A knowledge on the attitude of women can help to provide an insight into their level of involvement and also guideline for the organization and implementation of training programme. With the consideration of these points, a study was designed to ascertain women's attitude towards the Household Art Skill Training programmes which was specially developed by the investigator on hand embroidery and quilting art. To explain the opinion and attitude of rural women, an investigator developed the Household Art skill training programme on the basis of standardized training methodology and implemented on the rural women respondents. The study employed the experimental before-after research design and find out the attitudinal change towards training programme. The attitude was measured with the help of scale developed by Osunde Augustine and Francis (2003) with slight modifications. The responses were recorded on the three point continuum rating with the score 3 to 1 respectively and then converted into index. For the purpose of analysis and interpretation of results different statistical methods were used. Coefficient of correlation was used for measuring the degree of relationships between Attitude and Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. From the result it can be inferred that the greater percentage of 64.67

and 74.00 attitude change was observed towards hand embroidery and quilting art training respectively. Thus the training programmes should be vigorously pursued and monitored to ensure it's effective implementation.

Keywords : Attitude, Household art, Skill training, Rural Women.

Introduction :

The economic growth and development of women require to be accelerated because economic development is not possible without the positive attitude and participation. There is a need of government, non government, promotional and regulatory agencies to come forward and play the supportive role in promoting the women's economic development in India. The government of India and many non government agencies has formulated various training and development cum employment generations programmes for the rural women to start their ventures. Rural women must be mounded properly with skill training to meet changing trends and competent enough to sustain and strive in the local economic arena. Attitude is the variable which can affect both the level of participation and benefits that the target audience can derived from the training. This in turn affect the state of the training. The success of any training programme depends largely upon the attitude of the trainee for whom it is designed.

It is well known fact that women's income in family is of paramount importance for nutritional, economic and educational up-liftment of the rural family. Therefore the rural women owing to their peculiar situation require a different kind of training setup of various skill development activities at their doorsteps, which will create additional income and self employment. Thus the rural women shall be made eligible to enter into the economics systems and attempt to break the hard nuts of poverty. In recent years, however, number of centers have been established to provide women with skills in Agriculture. Home science and allied sectors like computing,

basket weaving, pottery, fashion designing, stitching, etc. All such skill training programmes aims at raising the economic status of women and promoting self empowerment. Needless to say that awareness, opinion or attitude level of the target group toward such training programmes would affects the results. A knowledge on attitude of rural women can help to provide an insight into their level of involvement and also help to establish good support with them. Besides this, it can provide guidelines for the implementation and organisation of training programme.

Keeping these points in mind a study was design to ascertain the attitude level and attitude change of rural women towards Household Arts Skill training programme specially developed by an investigator.

Purpose of the Study :

The specific objectives of the study were

1. To find out the attitude level of rural women towards Household Art Skill training programme before implementation.
2. To ascertain the significant difference occurs in attitude level after implementation of Household Art Skill training.
3. To establish the relationship of personal, social, economic and situational characteristics of rural respondents with their attitude change.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study following hypothesis were tested.

1. The attitude of the rural women towards Household Art Skill training programme is negative.
2. There is significant change occurs in the attitude of rural women towards Household Art Skill training programme.
3. There is no significant relationship between personal, social, economic and situational characteristics of rural women and attitude change in them.

Scope of the study :

In present study an attempt has been made to review, to preserve, to document and to popularize the Household Art Skill through training programmes for self empowerment of rural women. The main focus of the study is to change the out look of rural women towards Household Art Skill training and recognize their economic value, that these arts are not only to create beauty and leisure time activity but also have capacity to develop earning source for them. The special feature of the study is to develop field tested Household Art Skill training programme. As there are thousands of household arts in India and ample variation according to their caste, community and geographical conditions; there is a vast scope for such type of investigation. The study is in direction of the national development policy which gives

the guidelines for the extension work at our work place with available resource. The national commission on agriculture (1976) strongly recommended home science education and training of rural women for their empowerment.

Methodology :

The methodology of present study is broadly divided into 1) Research Design, 2) Locale of the study, 3) Sampling Procedure 4) Development of Household Art Skill training 5) Data Processing and Statistical Analysis.

To examine the attitude level and attitude change of rural women toward Household Art Skill training an investigator developed ready to use training programme for economic empowerment of rural women on the basis of standardized training methodology. In present study the experimental research design before-after without control was considered and was conducted for rural women in Amravati district of western Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. The same being purposively selected for easy accessibility and convenience in transporting equipment to the field situation. From fourteen blocks of district two block namely Tiwosa and Bhatkuli were selected randomly. Out of these two blocks six villages were selected by systematic random sampling and total 150 rural respondents were selected by equal internal method of random sampling. The development of Household Art Skill training programme was done in accordance with standardised training aspects; i.e. Training need assessment (TNA), Training plan development (TPD), Designing of training programme (DTP), Training programme implementation (TPI) and Training monitoring and evaluation (TME). On the aspect of TPD Hand embroidery and Quilting art were selected for training development. According to TME attitude evaluation was carried out by three point readymade scale WAOS (Women's Attitude and Opinion Scale) designed by Usunde Augustine and Francis (2003). The responses were obtained before-after the training. To measure the impact of Household Art Skill training on empowerment of women, investigator work out the total mean change in attitude of rural women.

For the purpose of data processing and analysis different statistical methods were used i.e. percentage, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation and coefficient of correlation.

Result and Discussion :

Attitude is an important component of human behaviour. Positive attitude is a pre-requisite for acquiring knowledge and skills. Attitude is the degree of positive or negative effect associated with some psychological objects (Thurstone; 1946). The attitude level of rural respondents about the Hand embroidery Art Skill (HAS) and Quilting Art Skill (QAS) before-after training were recorded and presented in table number 1.

Table 1 : Pre-post Attitude Level of Respondents Towards HAS and QAS Training.

Sr. No.	Attitude Level of Respondents	Pre Training Attitude Level				Post Training Attitude Level			
		HAS		QAS		HAS		QAS	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Least Favourable	04	2.66	01	0.66	00	00.00	00	00.00
2	Favourable	104	69.33	115	76.66	08	5.53	04	2.67
3	Most Favourable	42	28.00	34	22.66	142	94.67	146	97.33
	Total	150	100.00	150	100.00	150	100.00	150	100.00
	Mean		57.16		55.85		83.72		83.24
	S.D.		15.14		12.86		10.57		94.5
	C.V.		26.50		23.03		12.63		11.36
HAS - Hand embroidery Art Skill									
QAS - Quilting Art Skill									

From the table 1 it seems that, **pre-training** attitude level of respondents towards both hand embroidery and quilting art training was relatively favourable. Women's are basically inclined for such household enterprises and always like to learn it. Table also revealed that 28.00 and 22.66 percent respondents showed most favourable attitude towards both HAS & QAS training respectively while very small percent were having least favourable attitude. This favourable attitude of rural women might have inspired to the respondent to attend training programmes organized for them. Hence the hypothesis is rejected.

Table also shows that **after training** nearly all respondents i.e. 94.67 and 97.33 percent had most favourable attitude towards both selected household arts. Hence it is concluded that QAS and HAS training were proved effective in changing attitude. It was the success of trainer and organizer for creating effective training environment and motivation for respondents to change their attitude to maximum extent. Thus the hypothesis was accepted.

With the help of pre-post training attitude level of the respondent Attitude Change Index was work out and respondents were classified in four groups by equal interval method as follows in table number 2.

Table 2 : Distribution of Respondents according to change in Attitude towards HAS and QAS Training

Sr. No.	Attitude Change Index	HAS Training		QAS Training	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Low Change	42	28.00	21	20.67
2	Medium Change	97	64.67	111	74.00
3	Medium High	10	6.67	08	5.33
4	High Change	01	0.67	00	00.00
	Total	150	100.00	150	100.00
	Mean		26.56		27.39
	S.D.		9.84		8.22
	C.V.		37.03		32.02

Table 2 shows that in HAS training most of the respondents i.e. 64.67 percent were reported moderate level of attitude change followed by 28 percent were found low level of attitude change while only 6.67 percent was in moderate high level of attitude change. This has been recorded quite satisfactory effectiveness of household art skill training.

Table 2 also reveals that in Quilting art skill training (QAS) 74 percent respondent were in moderate high level. 20.67 percent were in low level and only 5.00

percent respondent recorded in high level of attitude change. Thus the hypothesis is accepted.

The main purpose of the study was to change the attitude of rural women regarding household arts skills and to develop new outlook towards it. For this, an investigator studied the personal, social, economic and situational characteristics of the respondents and correlations coefficient was carried out. The results are depicted in table number 3.

Table 3 : Correlation of Change in Attitude Towards HAS and QAS training

Sr. No.	Characteristics of Respondents	Correlation Coefficient	
		HAS Training	QAS Training
1	Age	0.02	-0.21*
2	Education	-0.19	-0.17*
3	Social Participation	-0.08	-0.21*
4	Occupation	-0.05	0.17*
5	Training Experience	-0.14	-0.18*
6	Empowerment Awareness	-0.15*	-0.22*
7	Marital Status	0.06	-0.11*
8	Family Type	0.03	-0.12
9	Family Size	-0.07	-0.07
10	Family Social Participation	0.02	0.08
11	Family Education	-0.09	-0.11
12	Caste	-0.13	0.12
13	Size of Land Holding	0.06	-0.02
14	Family Annual Income	-0.04	-0.14
15	Family Occupation	-0.10	-0.05
16	Household Material Possession	-0.05	-0.07
17	Extension Exposure	-0.14	-0.03
18	Mass Media Exposure	0.04	-0.10
* Significant at 0.01 level			

Table 3 represents that regarding attitude change of respondents towards Hand embroidery only Education was found to be negatively correlated and rest of variables did not show relationship with attitude change. From this, it can be concluded that respondents had already favourable attitude towards this training. In case

of quilting art skill training occupation showed positive correlation but age, education, social participation training experience had negative correlation. Umamehesha and Channegowda (1988) supported to this findings. Thus the hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion :

It has been found from this study that the rural women respondents are at par in their attitude towards household art skill training programmes. In fact greater percentage of women were found to have favourable attitude towards this training. This finding collaborates with the finding made by Naresh et al (2001) and Misra and Kablethiyal (1988) in their study of the attitude of beneficiaries towards such type of training programmes. The findings of the study have great implications for development and implementation of training programmes for women in rural area.

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**EFFICACY OF HOUSEHOLD ART TRAINING MODULES IN DEVELOPING
ENTREPRENEURIAL KNOWLEDGE SKILL AND ATTITUDE (KSA)
AMONG RURAL WOMEN**

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of entrepreneurs in agriculture, home science and allied sectors can propel our rural population in to self-sustaining individuals, who in turn can catalyze the development of economy. In the recent industrial policy, the government has given tremendous importance for the agro based and home based products. Women have a natural flair and instinct for knitting stitching, kashidakari, drowing, food preparation and processing. A new market is developed for these household products. Thus there are plenty of opportunities available for women entrepreneurs. Women empowerment can be better achieved through entrepreneurship. It is an adventure to do something new or it may be an inner urge to make use of knowledge and skills in profitable direction. Household enterprises are comparatively easy to establish and to provide income in rural areas with less investment. Like other professions, entrepreneurship can also be developed and fostered through specific training programmes, is well evidenced by behavioural studies and experiments. However women income is of paramount importance for nutritional, economic and educational upliftment of rural family. Rural women owing to their peculiar situation requires a specific kind of training set up of entrepreneurial knowledge and skill of their doorsteps. Considering these facts investigator attempted to develop training module of entrepreneurial house hold arts and assessed its efficacy on rural women in terms of standard learning of knowledge, skill, attitude and by applying regression analysis on those parameters. Hand embroidery and artificial flower making training modules were developed and executed on 150 rural women respondents. Experimental research design before-after without control was used. Data was collected through interview schedule and scale was developed for specific purpose.

Keywords: Rural women, Training Module, Entrepreneurship Household art, Hand Embroidery, Artificial Flower making.

Introduction

Empowering women particularly rural women is a challenge. Micro enterprises in rural area can help to meet these challenges. It not only enhances the productivity and employment, but also help to develop knowledge skill and attitude for economic independence.

Economic development of the country is determined by human, physical and financial resources. Even an abundance of physical and capital resources may go underutilized or misused, if human resource factor i.e. knowledge, skill, efficiency; are not adequately cultivated. The objective of any planned development, therefore, is to develop human resources among rural women to their brimming utilization. Empowerment of rural women is an important aspect today and self help groups (SGHs) is an important tool to develop a system of revolving credit for the benefit of group members on their own savings. Area identified for bringing economic empowerment among rural women are agriculture, home science, handicraft, herbal, forest industries. There is a need of

Government, nongovernment, promotional and regulatory agencies to come forward and play the supportive role in promoting the women entrepreneur in rural India. All these agencies should formulate various training and development cum income generation programmes for rural women to start their ventures. Thus right efforts from all areas are required in the process of women empowerment and entrepreneurship development in rural areas. Women by all means can be very effective agents to change for a better home, society and ultimately an economy. Henceforth, promoting entrepreneurship among rural women is certainly a short-cut to rapid economic growth and developments. Entrepreneurship development through training came to be viewed as a useful instrument for disseminating entrepreneurial knowledge skill and attitude among rural women. Researches in past have clearly established the efficacy of ready to use training modules for the development of various section of society which inspired for the present study. Training modules defines as

breaking down a basic training programme into specific components of learning, which then described in terms of objectives, contents methods and materials. So the present study developed two training module of household arts which will become not only the leisure time activity but also the best avenue of entrepreneurship for rural women. Considering the need of popularising various household arts in the world which will explore Indian cultural heritage as well as enhance entrepreneurial excellence of rural women. Present study was conducted with following objectives

- 1) To assess the impact of two Household Art Training (HAT) Module in terms of change in Knowledge, Skill, Attitude (KSA).
- 2) To study the efficacy of training modules and its relation with selected characteristics of rural women.

Hypothesis of the study

A hypothesis is a conjectural statement of the relation between two or more variables. It is a tentative generalization a validity of which has to be tested.

- 1) The household art training (HAT) modules are effective for developing knowledge, skill, attitude (KSA) and learning about entrepreneurship.
- 2) There is no significant relation of personal socio-economic and situational characteristics of rural women with effectiveness of two HAT modules.

Methodology

Methodology deals with the description of research methods and techniques used in conducting the present investigation. The present study is attempted to develop or transfer the entrepreneurial KSA in hand embroidery and artificial flower making art

through well developed training module. In present investigation experimental research design with before-after without control was adopted. For this study six villages from two blocks of Amravati panchayat samittee were selected randomly. Total 150 rural women respondents of different self help groups (SHGs) were selected by equal interval methods of random sampling. For testing the effectiveness of training modules a five point rating scales was prepared for obtaining the responses just after completing each training module. For the measurement of knowledge development teachermade test for each module was developed and administered before and after training and pre-post knowledge was tested. For skill measurement of two household arts tailor made four point rating scale was prepared. Attitude evaluation was carried out by three-point readymade scale designed by Usunde Augastine and Francis (2003), WAOS (Women's Attitude and Opinion Scale). The responses were obtained before and after the training. For the purpose of analysis different statistical methods used were mean, percentage, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, and regression coefficient.

Result and Discussion

Data obtained after assessing the efficacy of two selected household arts in terms of developing entrepreneurial KSA of rural women have been presented under following heads and subheads. Pre-post training KSA level of respondents : The data obtained from pre and post training knowledge, skill and attitude regarding hand embroidery and artificial flower making art are presented in table 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to pre-post training **KNOWLEDGE** level of Hand embroidery and Artificial flower making art.

S.N.	Knowledge Level	Hand Embroidery Art				Artificial Flower Making Art			
		Pre Training Score		Post Training Score		Pre Training Score		Post Training Score	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Low	64	42.67	06	04.00	64	42.67	01	00.67
2	Medium	77	51.33	39	26.00	74	49.33	29	19.33
3	High	09	6.00	105	70.00	12	8.00	120	80.00
	Total	150	100.00	150	100.00	150	100.00	150	100.00
	Mean		37.78		2.43		36.33		79.71
	SD		15.72		17.86		16.98		17.79
	C.V.		47.97		24.66		46.74		22.32

From the table 1, it is noted that 51.33 and 49.33 percent respondents had moderate level of knowledge for hand embroidery and flower making art respectively. Very small proportion of respondents had high knowledge which suggested need of training of these arts-

Table 1 also depicts that majority of respondents i.e. 70.00 and 80.00 percent gained their knowledge to high level of both household arts respectively, indicating the satisfactory change in knowledge. These findings are supported by Garvin (1993), Verma et.al. (1993), Sanyogita Deshmukh (1999).

Table 2 : Distribution of respondents according to pre-post training **SKILL** level of Hand Embroidery and Artificial Flower making art.

S.N.	Skill Level	Hand Embroidery Art				Artificial Flower Making Art			
		Pre Training Score		Post Training Score		Pre Training Score		Post Training Score	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Low	107	71.33	08	5.33	89	59.33	01	0.66
2	Medium	41	27.33	54	36.00	56	37.33	37	24.67
3	High	02	1.33	88	58.67	05	3.33	112	74.67
	Total	150	100.00	150	100.00	150	100.00	150	100.00
	Mean		24.21		68.27		28.07		74.11
	SD		14.15		18.85		15.16		18.29
	C.V.		58.44		27.61		54.00		24.68

From table 2 it seems that the majority of respondents i.e. 71.33 and 59.33 percent had low level of skill at the pre training time in both household arts. Skill of hand embroidery is comparatively difficult than flower making art hence its benchmark skill level was relatively low which thus indicates the demand of training. Budhani and Singh (1996) supported to these findings.

Table 2 also depicts that 58.65 and 74.67 percent respondents acquired the skill of high

level while 36 and 24.67 percent learning the skill of medium level respectively after the implementation of training. The mean score of skill level of the respondents for hand embroidery and flower making art was 68.27 and 74.11 respectively. Thus the training modules were found helpful in developing entrepreneurial skill of both selected household arts.

Table 3 : Distribution of respondents according to pre-post training **ATTITUDE** toward Hand Embroidery and Artificial Flower making art.

S.N.	Attitude Level	Hand Embroidery Art				Artificial Flower Making Art			
		Pre Training Score		Post Training Score		Pre Training Score		Post Training Score	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Low	04	2.66	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
2	Medium	104	69.33	08	5.33	96	64.00	08	5.33
3	High	42	28.00	142	94.67	54	36.00	142	94.67
	Total	150	100.00	150	100.00	150	100.00	150	100.00
	Mean		57.16		83.72		60.25		85.26
	SD		15.14		10.57		13.48		11.49
	C.V.		26.50		12.63		22.37		13.48

Table 3 reveals that pre training attitude related to both training modules was relatively favorable, which means women's are basically inclined for such enterprises and always like to learn it. Followed by 28 and 36 percent respondents was most favourable attitude which might have inspired the respondents to

attend the training programmes organized for them.

Table 3 also shows that after training almost all respondents i.e. 94.67 percent had most favourable attitude towards selected household arts training modules. Mean, SD and CV of hand embroidery post training were 83.72, 10.57, 12.13 and the same for flower making

were 85.26, 11.49 and 13.48 respectively. Hence it is concluded that HAT modules were effective in learning and changing of KSA.

In order to find out the effectiveness of HAT training modules perception of the respondents was collected and categorised in four groups and presented in table no. 4.

Table 4 : Effectiveness of Hand Embroidery and Artificial Flower making training modules

Sr. No.	Effectiveness of Modules	Hand Embroidery Art		Artificial Flower making Art	
		Respondents Responses		Respondents Responses	
		(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
1	Fair	01	0.66	00	0.00
2	Good	23	15.34	09	6.00
3	Very Good	66	44.00	68	45.33
4	Excellent	60	40.00	73	48.67
	Total	150	100.00	150	100.00
	Mean		74.17		77.69
	SD		13.17		10.58
	C.V.		18.16		13.62

It is revealed from the table 4 that nearly fifty percentage of the respondents reported very good to the effectiveness of both the modules, followed by 40 and 48.67 percent excellent to effectiveness where as only 15.34 and 6.00 percent respondents good to the effectiveness respectively. Further negligible percent reported fair to the effectiveness of hand embroidery and flower making training respectively. The mean score of effectiveness of both modules was 74.17 and 77.69

respectively which confirms the training modules were very effective. Similar finding were reported by Sofia and Girija Devi (2003), thus this report clearly supported the hypothesis.

For the prediction of total influence of each independent variable on the effectiveness of both training modules multiple regression coefficient was carried out. The result obtained had been presented in table no. 5.

Table 5 : Regression Analysis of HAT Modules Effectiveness.

Sr. No.	Respondents Characteristics	Hand Embroidery Training Module		Artificial Flower Making Training Module	
		Regression Coefficient	't' Value	Regression Coefficient	't' Value
1	Age	-0.130	-1.720	-0.929**	-5.469
2	Education	2.813	8.440	2.566**	9.614
3	Social Participation	2.252	0.976	0.970	-1.720
4	Occupation	3.429*	2.354	0.811**	3.412
5	Training Experience	3.650**	4.253	2.866**	3.276
6	Empowerment Attitude	0.202**	5.310	0.002**	4.253
7	Marital Status	0.687*	-2.354	2.932**	-4.109
8	Family Type	-0.259	-0.365	0.876	-1.099
9	Family Size	0.998	0.487	-0.243	-0.731
10	Family Social Participation	-2.057	0.000	-0.726	-0.243
11	Family Education	0.318**	3.687	0.049**	3.412
12	Caste	2.142	0.365	-1.205	-1.346
13	Size of Land Holding	-0.059	1.099	0.129	1.720
14	Family Annual Income	0.000**	3.687	0.000**	2.613
15	Family Occupation	2.126**	4.546	1.830**	3.967
16	Household Material Possession	-0.052**	3.826	-0.222**	2.744
17	Extension Exposure	0.292**	3.276	0.111	1.846
18	Mass Media Exposure	-0.020	1.846	0.045	1.720
	R ²	0.51		0.61	
	F	7.45		11.57	

* Significant at 0.05 level of Probability

** Significant at 0.01 level of Probability

Table 5 reveals that, out of eighteen variables Age, Marital status and Family type were found statistically significant but were negatively associated. The other variables namely Occupation, Training experience, Empowerment attitude, Family education, Family income, Family occupation, Household material possession and Extension exposure contributed positive significance towards HAT module of hand embroidery art.

Table 5 also shows that out of eighteen variables only Age, Marital status were negatively related with effectiveness of artificial flower making training module.

The value of R^2 is 51 percent and 61 percent respectively concluded that the predication level of selected variables was relatively high

regarding effectiveness of both HAT modules. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusion

The finding of the present study lead to conclude that, training modules developed by investigator give an ideal direction of entrepreneurship in selected household arts to the rural women. It could be concluded from the study that the personal social economic and situational characteristics of rural respondents were significantly related with the effectiveness of HAT modules. The study has brought forward the need of introducing systematic modular training approach for entrepreneurship development of rural women for enhancement of knowledge skill attitude (KSAs) regarding home science.

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Peer Reviewed Refereed
and UGC Listed Journal
(Journal No. 47026)



ISSN 2319 - 359X
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

IDEAL

Volume - IX, Issue - II
March - August - 2021

Marathi Part - III / Hindi

Impact Factor / Indexing
2019 - 6.601

www.sjifactor.com

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३. महिला सक्षमीकरण में डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर की भूमिका

प्रा. डॉ. साधना देशमुख

विभाग प्रमुख, राज्यशास्त्र विभाग, मातोश्री विमलाबाई देशमुख महाविद्यालय, अमरावती।

डॉ. आम्बेडकर संसदीय लोकतंत्र के पक्षधर थे। इन शासन प्रणाली में कार्यपालिका संसद के प्रति उत्तरदायी होती है। शासन की सारी शक्तियां मंत्रिमंडल में निहित होती है। राज्य का अध्यक्ष नाममात्र का शासन होता है। तथा वास्तविक शक्तियों का प्रयोग मंत्रिमंडल और प्रधानमंत्री करते हैं। इन शासन प्रणाली में अधिनायकवाद के पनपने का कम खतरा रहता है। संसदीय अथवा मंत्रिमंडलीय शासन प्रणाली के विरोध में अध्यक्षीय अथवा राष्ट्रपतीय शासन प्रणाली होती है। राष्ट्रपती सीधे जनता द्वारा चुन जाता है और वह विधानमंडल के प्रति उत्तरदायी नहीं होता। उसका भी अपना मंत्रिमंडल होता है। लेकिन उसके मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्यों की अपनी कोई स्वतंत्र स्थिति नहीं होती और वे उसकी कृपा पर निर्भर होते हैं। राष्ट्रपती को उसके कार्यकाल में पद से नहीं हटाया जा सकता राष्ट्रपती के अधिनायक बनने की अधिक संभावना रहती है। भारतीय संविधान ने इंग्लैंड के आदर्श पर संसदीय शासन प्रणाली की स्थापना की है। यह शासन प्रणाली केंद्र और राज्यों दोनों स्तरों पर है।

संघीय शासन

अम्बेडकर केंद्रीय शासन को मजबूत रखने के पक्ष में थे। उनका विचार था की प्राचीन काल में भारत पर विदेशों से अनेक आक्रमण हुए और भारत राजनितिक एकता के अभाव में इन आक्रमणों का सामना नहीं कर सका और उसे बार बार पराजित होना पड़ा। ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भारत में उच्च कोटि की केंद्रीय एकात्मता शासन प्रणाली स्थापित की थी लेकिन यह बराबर अनुभव किया जा रहा था। की, भारत पर विदेशों से अनेक आक्रमण हुए और भारत राजनितिक एकता के अभाव में इन आक्रमणों का सामना नहीं कर सका और उसे बार बार पराजित होना पड़ा।

ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भारत में उच्च कोटि की केन्द्रीत एकात्मता शासन प्रणाली स्थापित की थी। लेकिन यह बराबर अनुभव किया जा रहा कि, भारत जैसे विशाल देश के लिए। जहां जातियों, धर्मों और भाषाओं की विभिन्नता है, अतिशय केन्द्रीकरण किसी भी दशा में उपयुक्त नहीं है। मोटेग्यू चेम्सफोर्ड रिपोर्ट में विषय में भारत को एक संघ के रूप में संगठित करने के प्रश्न पर स्पष्ट रूप से विचार किया गया था। १९३५ के भारतीय शासन अधिनियम ने एक अखिल भारतीय संघ की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव किया था, लेकिन व्यवहार में इस संघ की स्थापना नहीं हो सकी। स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान ने देश में संघ-शासन की स्थापना की है। पर संविधान में फेडरेशन शब्द का कहीं प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है। भारत को राज्यों का यूनियन कहा गया है।

भारतीय संविधान में संघीय शासन की मुख्य विशेषताएं विद्यमान हैं। संविधान ने केंद्रीय सरकार और अवयवी राज्यों की सरकारों के बीच शक्तियों का वितरण कर दिया है। संघ सूची, राज्य सूची और समवर्ती सूची ने प्रत्येक सरकार के नियंत्रण से मुक्त है दूसरे शब्दों में राज्य भारत संघ की स्वायत्तशाली इकाइयां हैं। केंद्र और राज्य दोनों अपनी शक्तियां सीधे

संविधान से प्राप्त करते है। संविधान देश का सर्वोच्च कानून है उसमें असानी से परिवर्तन नहीं किया जा सकता संविधान ने स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका की स्थापना की है। वह संविधान की संरक्षक है और उसकी व्याख्या करती है। यदि संघीय संसद अथवा राज्य विधानमंडल द्वारा पास किया गया कोई कानून संविधान के प्रावधानों के प्रतिकूल पडता है, तो उच्चतम न्यायालय और राज्यों के उच्च न्यायालय उसे अवैधानिक घोषित कर सकते है।

भारत में अमेरिका की तरह अवयवी एककागे को अपने निजी संविधान बनाने का अधिकार बनाने वाली संस्था थी। भारत में संघ और राज्य दोनों का संविधान सभा संघ और राज्यों दोनों के लिए संविधान बनाने वाली संस्था थी। भारत में संघ और राज्य दोनों का संविधान एक नहीं है। दोनों का संविधान की सिमाओं के भितर रह कर कार्य करना है।

भारत का संविधान दुहरी नागरिकता को मान्यता नहीं देता। इस दृष्टि से भारतीय संविधान अमरिकी संविधान से भिन्न है। अमरिका में प्रत्येक नागरिक न केवल समग्र देश का ही नागरिक होता है, वह अपने विशेष राज्यों की नागरिकता का भी उपयोग करता है। भारत में केवल एक नागरिकता है। वह भारतीय को नागरिकता है। भारत में राज्य नागरिकता का प्रावधान नहीं है। प्रत्येक भारतीय को नागरिकता के एक से अधिकार प्राप्त है, चाहे वह किसी भी राज्यों में क्यों न रहता हो।

भारत में राज्यपाल राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नियुक्त होते है। राष्ट्रपति के प्रसाद पर्यन्त पद धारण करते है। यदि राज्य में ऐसी कोई आकस्मिक स्थिती पैदा हो जाए जिसके बारे में संविधान में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। तो राष्ट्रपती राज्यपाल को सलाह दे सकता है। कि वज किस प्रकार कार्य करे इस प्रावधान के द्वारा राष्ट्रपती को राज्यों के शासन पर नियंत्रण बनाए रखने में सहाय्यता मिलती है। यह उपबंध भी सच्चे संघीय शासन और राज्यों का शासन इससे विधायी, वित्तिय और प्रशासनिक क्षेत्रों में विविधता उत्पन्न होती है। यह विविधता कुछ सीमा तक तो स्वीकार की जा सकती है। लेकिन एक निश्चित सीमा से आगे बडने पर विविधता अव्यवस्था उत्पन्न कर देती है। ऐसा अनेक संघ राज्यों में मुलभूत मामलों में जो देश की एकता को बनाए रखने के लिए जरूर है, एकरूपता स्थापित करता है यह तीन उपायों द्वारा किया है १) एक न्यायपालिका २) दीवाणी और फौजदारी मामलों की एकरूप प्रणाली और ३) समान अखिल भारतीय सेवाएं भारतीय राज्यों के उच्च न्यायलय और उच्चतम न्यायालय एक समन्वित न्याय व्यवस्था की सृष्टि करते है। दीवाणी और फौजदारी कानून व प्रक्रिया की एकरूपता इन विषयों को समवर्ती सूची में रख कर निश्चित की गई है। अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के सदस्य केंद्र तथा राज्यों में उंचे पदों रखे जा सकते है।

लोकतंत्र

लोकतंत्र की सफलता के लिए कुछ शर्तें आवश्यक है, जनशिक्षा, प्रबुध्द लोकतंत्र राजनितिक दल व शासन में नागरिकों का सक्रिय योग, सहिष्णुता, एकता, आर्थिक सुरक्षा आदि।

अम्बेडकर पूर्ण लोकतंत्रवादी थे और उसे जीवन के समग्र दर्श के रूप में स्वीकार करते थे। उसकी लोकतंत्र के सैध्दान्तिक प्रश्नों में नहीं, लोकतंत्र की व्यावहारिक समस्याओं में दिलस्पी थी। वे लोकतंत्र को जिवन स्वतंत्रता, समता और बंधुत्व को आघात पहुंचे अम्बेडकर लोकतंत्र की सफलता के लिए समाज के विविध वर्गों के बीच सहयोग को आवश्यक समझते थे। उसके विचार से भारत में निर्धरता, अशिक्षा और जातिगत भेद लोकतंत्र के लिए भारी खतरे थे सामाजिक लोकतंत्र अम्बेडकर के विचार से लोकतंत्रात्मक शासन प्रणाली लोकतंत्रात्मक समाज में ही फल फूल सकती है। सामाजिक लोकतंत्र के अभाव में लोकतंत्र का औपचारिक संगठन महत्वहीन होगा लोकतंत्र वास्तव में शासन प्रणाली नहीं प्रत्युत समाज

की एक व्यवस्था है। अम्बेडकर के सामाजिक लोकतंत्र में समाज के सभी वर्गों के साथ समतायुक्त और मानवोचित व्यवहार अपेक्षित है। सामाजिक लोकतंत्र के दो तत्व हैं। समाज के सभी वर्गों के प्रति सम्मानपूर्ण व्यवहार और सामाजिक प्रतिरोधों से मुक्त सामाजिक संगठन।

सारांश

यद्यपि अम्बेडकर के चिंतन में राज्य की अपेक्षा समाज को अधिक महत्व दिया गया है, फिर भी वे मानव कल्याण के लिए राज्य की अनिवार्यता को स्वीकार करते हैं। उन्होंने राज्य को निरपेक्ष सत्ता नहीं माना है। वे उसे मानव सेवा का माध्यम मानते हैं राज्य का वास्तविक और प्रत्यक्ष रूप सरकार है।

अम्बेडकर राज्य के कार्यक्षेत्र को कम से कम रखने के पक्ष में हैं उनके राजनीतिक चिंतन में स्वच्छिक संस्थाओं के लिए गुंजायश है। जो नागरिकों की अनेक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हैं। अम्बेडकर संसदीय लोकतंत्र के पक्षधर थे वे केन्द्रीय शासन को मजबूत रखने को हिमायत थे, उस विचार था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कमजोर होने पर देश की स्वतंत्रता खतरे में पड़ जाती है भारतीय संविधान में संघीय शासन का रूप दिया जा सकता है। अम्बेडकर स्व शासन के पक्षपाती थे। लेकिन विचार से स्व शासन का सुशासन होना आवश्यक था सुशासन की कसौटी है निष्पक्षता, न्याय, स्वच्छ प्रशासन और एक ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण जिसमें लोग अपनी सामाजिक, आर्थिक राजनितिक और सांस्कृतिक उन्नती कर सकें।

अम्बेडकर के प्रतिनिधीक शासन में दलो के महत्व हो स्वीकार करते हैं उनके विचार से एक दल का शासन लोकतंत्र की भावना के विरुद्ध है। लोकतंत्र में बहुमत का अपना महत्व है लेकिन बहुमत को अल्पमत की भावनाओं का ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है।

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Impact Factor - 8.572 (SJIF)
ISSN - 2278 -9308

FEBRUARY 2022
ISSUE NO. (CCCXXXVI) 336

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MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL



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Impact Factor - (S)IF - 7.572, Issue NO, 336 (CCCXXXVI)

ISSN :
2278-9308
February,
2022

Impact Factor - 7.675

ISSN - 2278-9308

B.Aadhar

**Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed
Multidisciplinary International Research Journal**

February, 2022

ISSUE No- (CCCXXXVI) 336

मराठी साहित्यातील नवजाणिवा

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त्या उजवीने गोल कर चढविली

मदिलिमाटी संवथा बांधिली

बरील विवाहू बीरानखून त्याही विविणी ये कीतुक पर कसल येदा येतेच परंतु आधुनिक बीरानखेरीतीस संवथा, ठेवक, उजवी याने कर्मच कुतुबयने शब्द रचवतून प्रकट झालेले विदून येते.पारंपरिक बीरान कसल कसलाना कर्मच कसलर कसलेली आदिवासी बीरानखेरी त्यास आधुनिकतेच्या प्रयाहून नवमधीस प्रयाशी बाहूबांचा वापरही करीतयने करताना विदून येतात. तुद्याही, वाट्याही बाहूबांचा वापर नेह्या असावात हेक कायना आहे त्यानेही प्रविष्टिच बांधील विवाहू बीरानखेने कसलेले विदून येते.

डोबपाच्या आहून आई

एक आई उजवता

त्या चांगल्या बयाचा

आधी चांगल्या विवाहया

नवयेबाची बाकी कावलीच

विवाह आहूनजालीसा

बांधिला बयाचा

कात्याच विवाहया

डोबपाच्या आहून आई

एक आई उजवता...

आधुनिक बीरानखेरीतीचा स्वीकार करताना, परंपरा नवयाने कीतल्य ,बाबोचे महूल ठिकयानाचा प्रकट मानलेवना वा मान्याहून प्रकट होताना विदून येते.

कधीकधीचा काळात येले ,परिमलून नंतराच्या जोशीतुनिचा आदिवासी बाबास कसलानातुळे दाने, येले ,बांध याने बाळे आदिवासी यदुत कसलेल्या काहीतुनिस नावात विदून येते त्यातुळे आधुनिकन नोकरी-नवयानाचाअली ,सेरीचा वाक किडन्यासली किंवा नोकरीतुळे नयेचेच होत्याच्या असावातुळे अहूरी संयकीतुळे त्याने पाविले ,आकरीस आदिवासी किनाच्या बियात उपायलेले विदून येते.

आधीलबाही कसल

एवढी बाही पुढे बाऊ का

नवयेबाचा वाय पैसासाचा

नया बाहू का

नवयेबाचीआई नेह्यासली

नया बाहू का

नवयेबाचा नाऊ हूठिणी बाबा

नया बाहू का

नवयेबाची महीस

आधीकनी

नया बाहू का

आधीलबाही कसल

एवढी बाही पुढे बाऊका



बैतवाडी देवची आववाडीतून प्रवाह करवाची संज्ञी विद्याची त्यामुळे बैतवाडी देवची आववाडीचे कौतुक वाढू लागलेले दिसून येते .उत्तरेच आवविष बीतन पद्धतीमध्ये निवर्तवाच्या शास्त्रिण्याय उद्योगानेवाचण्याला ये ये काही उपयुक्त होते त्याचप्रमाणे वाचर संविर्ष कुतुबवाचणी केला गला लखते. देवीदेवची कनक ,बपी, काळाची वाळणेची वाने, मुळे हत्याचीच्या कनकोपतून अविने उचर केले जात. उचर कनवाच्या संवर्षे कनकता वाढू जावना अवि परंपराकर कनकोपतूनचे कनक करे वरतू जावने उडे निवर्तवत पाहणीमान वरतू जावने. हीने चायी वटीकच्या वरतू चायी वाचर वरतू जावना .अविवाची कोकनीसाल ह्या उद्योगेला वरतू दिसून येते.

कोविवाचा वाळणा
चायीवाचं वाळ
वेळण वेळे ह्यामान
विदेवा कोहून वेळे पाव
मुळशी वेवाचे पाव
विदेवा कोहून वेळे पाव
कोविवाचा वाळणा
वेळणाची वीपी ह्याविदे कुतुबिदे
कोळा केला चाये दे
वेळे वाचापी वाच चाये दे

उचरा केळणेचे वेळ उचरीमान जावणेचे काही उद्योगी मानार उत्तरेच दूळवर्षेच वटीक वाहिटाचीचे परिमाण करव कोकोनाची दिसून येत आहे ,वाचाच परिमाणना कोकनीवातून प्रविधिविध हीटी.

हिटी वातेच बीककेवळी
हिटी वातेचमान वाळी
हिटी वा कदाईन विदे वाळी
हिटी वातेच कोपी केवळी
हिटी वातेच बीनना केवळी

मुर्ष बीनन वातून कवी उद्योग ,मुळी कदाचर कनकाकरे कोपी व वरतू परिमाण करवात हे आवविषकेचे परिमाण वातून वा वीतवतून अरु होवाच दिसून येते.

वाच वेच दूवळ्या
अविवाची कनकाचर
वाच वेच दूवळ्या
अविवाची कनकाचर
वाच वेच दूवळ्या
अविवाची कनकाचर
वाच वेच दूवळ्या
अविवाची कनकाचर

दूवळ्याच वाचते आवविषक सविक उच्च वीतवतून कोकाचरता दिसून येताच.
कोटोवाचकनीन विचार करवा,
कोटो वेचोर वेचोर
हे कोटोवाचकनीन



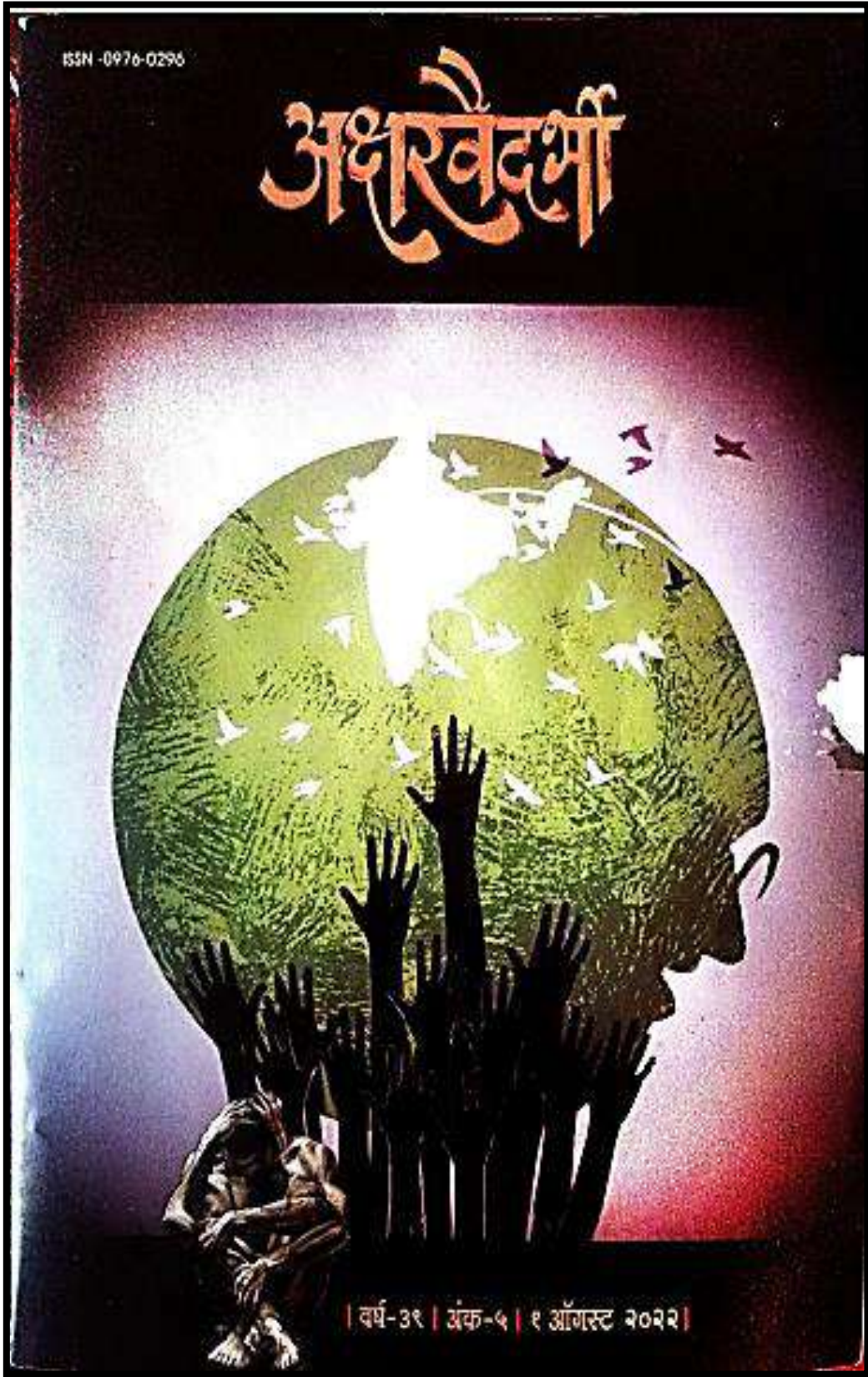
पायाळे कर्मलसम्भर्णी नद पीरान्दूर दिवून वेठे. काभियात्री कनाचर ककी, परेपय, चानीपीरी दस पिसेकून कुकना पिसेकणे पीराकना चामक्यादून ह्म्यांरपीठ होय कसठे. स्वक, काकाचा विचार कसठा नारंपाठिळ चोकनीचांनये कायत्याये नमनपीठ सन्भर्णी नद नम्य चाठे व नम्या काभिया कसुद्ध होयला दिवून येवाल.

एकूनच

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पोस्टल रजिस्ट्रेशन नं. ए.एच.टी./आर.एच.टी./१३६/२०२१-२३
AKSHAR VAJDARBHI- ISSN 0976-0296

अक्षरवेदर्भी

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(रजि.नं.महा./१६१६/अम.दि.२६-१०-१९८६)

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भातोश्री विमलाबाई देशमुख महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

सारांश -

साहित्य हे मानवी संस्कृतीचा महत्त्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज असतो. साहित्यामुळे केवळ राजवट होत नाही तर प्रबोधन होते व प्रेरणाही मिळते. साहित्यात विविध प्रकार, विविध प्रकारचे अस्तित्वात. असाच साहित्यातील एक अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा प्रवाह म्हणजे बालसाहित्य होय. बालसाहित्य हे बालकांचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व घडवण्यात महत्त्वाची भूमिका पत्र पाडते. बालसाहित्य हे राष्ट्र व समाज घडवणारे आहे. विविध भारतीय भाषांमधील साहित्यात मराठी साहित्याचे मानाचे स्थान आढळते. मराठी साहित्यातील बालसाहित्याचा प्रांत विविध अंगी व महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. मराठी बालसाहित्यात बालकविता, बालकथा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर लिहिलेल्या दिसतात. त्यांपैकी बऱ्याच कथा, कविता सुमार दर्जाच्या असल्या तरी उत्कृष्ट दर्जाच्या बालकथा, बालकविता देखील विपुल प्रमाणात आढळतात. साने गुरुजी सारखे मुलांसाठी लिहिणारे बालसाहित्यकार दुसऱ्या कोणत्याच भारतीय भाषेत असल्याचे आढळत नाही. साने गुरुजी मराठी बालसाहित्याचे नव्हे तर भारतीय बालसाहित्याचे दीपस्तंभ आहेत. विद्यमान बालसाहित्याचे वास्तव तपासताना त्यात विविधता, विपुलता याबरोबर अनेक गुणात्मक वैशिष्ट्ये आढळतात. विविध बयोगटांतील बालकांच्या आवडीनिवडीचा व त्यांच्या मानसशास्त्राचा विचार करून साहित्यनिर्मिती व्हावी अशी अपेक्षा आहे. रंजन आणि मूल्यसंस्कार ही बालसाहित्याची वैशिष्ट्ये होत.

प्रस्तावना -

मानवी जीवनात बालपणीचा काळ अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा असतो 'बालपणीचा काळ सुखाचा' असे म्हटले जाते. बालपणीचा काळ अधिक सुखाचा करण्यात बालसाहित्याची भूमिका महत्त्वाची ठरते. रंजन आणि मूल्यसंस्कार ही बालसाहित्याची शिष्ट आढळतात. व्यक्तिमत्त्वविकासात बालसाहित्याचे योगदान प्रभावी ठरताना दिसून

येत असून महापुरुषांच्या चरित्राचे अवलोकन केल्यास बालपणीच्या संस्कारांपासून त्यांचे व्यक्तिमत्व घडल्याचे आपल्या लक्षात येते. यावरून बालसाहित्याचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट होते.

उद्दिष्टे-

- * बालसाहित्य हे मूल्यसंस्कार करणारे साहित्य आहे.
- * बालसाहित्य हे मुलांचे रंजन व प्रबोधन करणारे साहित्य आहे.
- * बालसाहित्य हे राष्ट्र व समाज घडवणारे साहित्य आहे.

बालसाहित्य हे अतिशय महत्त्वपूर्ण साहित्य आहे. साधारण सहा ते सोळा या वयोगटातील मुलामुलींसाठी बालसाहित्य लिहिले जाते. हाच कालखंड बालकांच्या दृष्टीने संस्काराचा कालखंड असतो. आधुनिक बालसाहित्याची सुरुवात अलीकडच्या काळातील असली तरीही लीळाचरित्रातील चक्रधरांनी सांगितलेले अनेक दृष्टांत या बालकथा ठरू शकतात. उदाहरणार्थ, जावळ्याचे घर होते शेणाचे, शिंपणीचे घर होते मेणाचे... इत्यादि.

यावरून बालसाहित्याची सुरुवात लीळाचरित्रापासून लक्षात घेता येते. मराठी बालसाहित्याचे स्वरूप तपासताना मराठीचे बालसाहित्य हे आशय-विषयाच्या दृष्टीने वैविध्यपूर्ण असल्याचे दिसून येते. मराठी बालसाहित्यात बालकविता मोठ्या प्रमाणात लिहिलेल्या आढळतात. मराठी बालकवितेमध्ये पशुपक्षी, निसर्ग, जंगल, जंगली प्राणी, आकाश, चंद्र-तारे, पृथ्वी, प्राण्यांच्या गमतीजमती, विविध फुले अशा आशयाची रेलचेल आढळते. अशा आशयांची अभिव्यक्ती येथे सुसभ भाषेत झालेली दिसून येते. मराठी बालकथेचा विचार करतानाही मराठी बालकथा विविध अंगी समृद्ध, संस्कारक्षम व रंजनप्रधान असलेल्या दिसून येतात. विविध लेखन विविध प्रकारचे असून अभिव्यक्तीचे वेगळेपण इत्यादि बाबतीत मराठी बालकथा समृद्ध आहेत. मुलांचे रंजन व प्रबोधन करणाऱ्या बालकथा विमुलतेने आढळतात. मूल्य संस्काराचे उद्दिष्ट या प्रकारात बऱ्यापैकी पार पडताना लक्षात घेता येते. मराठी बालकविता व बालकथेनंतर बाल नाटके लिहिली जातात. शासनाने बालनाट्य महोत्सव सुरू केल्यापासून बालनाट्य लेखनाला गती आलेली दिसून येते. बाल नाटकातूनही विविध विषय चांगल्या प्रकारे हाताळलेले दिसून येते. मराठी बालनाट्याचे स्वरूप समाधानकारक आहे असे म्हणता येणार नाही, तरीही बालकविता आणि कथा यांपेक्षा बालकांच्या दृष्टीने बालनाट्ये अधिक महत्त्वाची आढळतात. कारण बालनाट्य दृक्श्राव्य आहेत; त्यांतून होणारा

कथा, कवितेच्या तुलनेत अधिक प्रभावी ठरू शकतो, परंतु बाल नाट्य
अपवाद वगळता अधिक प्रमाणात बालनाट्याचे सादरीकरण होताना दिसून
येत नाही व ज्या प्रमाणात बालनाट्ये लिहिली जायला हवीत त्या प्रमाणात ती लिहिली
होत नाही हे वास्तव लक्षात घेता येते.


बालनाट्य, बालकथा, बालकविता या वाङ्मय प्रकारांव्यतिरिक्त इतर काही
वाङ्मय प्रकारांचा बालसाहित्य निर्मितीमध्ये विचार व्हायला हवा. बालसाहित्यामध्ये
रसवर्णने जवळपास आढळत नाहीत. अलीकडच्या काळात बाल कादंबरी लिहिली
होते परंतु त्यांचेही प्रमाण अत्यल्पच आहे. कादंबरी दीर्घ असते पण मुलांना दीर्घ
कथांचा कंटाळा येतो हे जरी बरोबर असले तरीही विविध प्रकारांची रंजन व संस्कार
करणारी कादंबरी विपुल प्रमाणात लिहिली जायला हवी. तरी ती लिहिली जाताना
आढळत नाही, हे वास्तव लक्षात घेण्यासारखे आहे. बालसाहित्याच्या समीक्षेबाबतही
क्षेत्र व्हायला हवे. समीक्षेचे निकष नीटपणे ठरवले जावे. तसा फारसा प्रयास मराठी
बालसाहित्यात झालेला दिसून येत नाही. प्रौढांसाठीच्या साहित्य समीक्षेचे निकष
बालसाहित्याला लावता येत नाहीत बालसाहित्याचे रंजन, प्रबोधन, मूल्य- संस्कार
रचणे क्षमता लक्षात घेऊन बालसाहित्याची समीक्षा व्हायला हवी तरी ती होताना
दिसून येत नाही. बालसाहित्य समीक्षेचा विचार फार कमी प्रमाणात झालेला दिसून
येतो. बालसाहित्याचे लेखन जसे महत्वाचे तसे त्याची पुस्तक निर्मिती महत्वाची ठरते.
व्हडलं मुखपृष्ठच रंगीत नको, तर आत ही रंगीत छायाचित्रे, रंगीत छपाई असायला
हवी, म्हणजे बालकांच्या आवडीचे ते ठरते. पुस्तकाची निर्मिती ही रंगीत, सुबक,
सुगंधक, असायला हवी म्हणजे ती मुलांच्या विखातील ठरते. मराठी बालसाहित्यात
कादंबरी विपुल प्रमाणात आहेत ज्यातून रंजन, प्रबोधन उत्कृष्टपणे होताना दिसून येते.
बालसाहित्याबाबतच्या अपेक्षांचा विचार करता सर्वात प्रथम जाणवते ते कथा, कादंबरी,
नाटक आणि कविता. या वाङ्मयप्रकारांव्यतिरिक्त इतर वाङ्मयप्रकारांत विपुल व सक्षम
लेखन व्हायला हवे. मुलांसाठी लिहिलेली प्रवास वर्णने, मुलांचे रंजन व त्यांच्यावर
संस्कार करणारी आत्मकथने मोठ्या प्रमाणात लिहिली जायला हवी. मराठी
बालसाहित्यात मुलांसाठी प्रवासवर्णने यायला हवी. मुलांना प्रवास अधिक आवडतो,
प्रवासातील गमती-जमती, मौज-मजा त्यांना आवडते. प्रत्यक्ष प्रवासाचा आनंद ज्या
मुलांना घेता येत नाही, त्या मुलांना प्रवास वर्णनातून आनंद निश्चितच घेता येतो. बरेचदा
बालकांच्या बयाचा, त्यांच्या आकलनशक्तीचा, त्यांच्या मनोवृत्तीचा-मानसशास्त्राचा

विचार न करता लेखन केले जाते. त्यामुळे ते बालसाहित्य तेवढे उपयुक्त ठरू शकत नाही. त्यामुळे या सर्व बाबींचा विचार करता बालसाहित्याची निर्मिती व्हायला हवी. बालसाहित्याने मुलांची क्रियाशीलता, सृजनशीलता वृद्धीगत करायला हवी व मुलांना अधिक सृजनशील, क्रियाशील, उपक्रमशील बनवणारे बालसाहित्य निर्माण व्हायला हवे. मुलांना निसर्ग खूप आवडतो व निसर्गचित्रण करणारे बालसाहित्यही आहे पण याबाबतीत अधिक चांगल्या लेखनाला वाव दिसून येतो. देश-विदेशातील नयनरम्य निसर्ग बालसाहित्यात यायला हवा. लिंगभेदाचे संस्कार आजुबाजूच्या घातावरणातून नफळतपणे मुलांच्या मनावर होत असतात. लिंगसमानतेचा संस्कार बालपणीच मुलांच्या मनावर बालसाहित्यातून व्हायला हवा असा जाणीवपूर्वक प्रयत्न होण्याची गरज आहे परंतु तसे होताना दिसत नाही. बालसाहित्यातून मुलांवर स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा विचार रुजवायला हवा. एकूणच मराठी साहित्यात विज्ञान-साहित्याचा अभाव आहे. आजचे युग हे विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग आहे असे आपण म्हणतो पण त्याचे प्रतिबिंब आपल्या मराठी साहित्यात अधिक प्रमाणात दिसत नाही. मराठी साहित्यातील विज्ञान साहित्याचे दालन अत्यल्प आढळते. बालसाहित्यही त्याला अपवाद नाही. विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञानाशी संबंधित बालसाहित्य अत्यल्प असल्याने सकस, सर्वकष, समृद्ध विज्ञान साहित्याची निर्मिती व्हायला हवी. बालविज्ञान कथा, बालविज्ञान कादंबरी, बालकविता, बाल नाटके असे विपुल प्रमाणात साहित्यनिर्मिती व्हायला हवी.

निष्कर्ष-

- * मराठी साहित्यात बालसाहित्य हे अतिशय महत्त्वपूर्ण दालन होय.
- * बालसाहित्य हे बालकांचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व घडवण्यात महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडताना आढळते.
- * बाल साहित्य हे संस्कारक्षम साहित्य असून त्यातून मूल्यसंस्कार रुजवल्या जातात.
- * दर्जेदार बालसाहित्याची निर्मिती ही अधिक प्रमाणात व्हायला हवी. एकूणच बालसाहित्याचे वास्तव आणि अपेक्षांचा विचार करता, बालसाहित्य हे बालकांचे मूल्यसंवर्धन व संस्कार करणारे साहित्य या दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचे ठरते.



	<p><i>Sanskruti International Multidisciplinary Research Journal</i> IMPACT FACTOR - (IFSIJ) – 5.565 (2020), (CIF)–4.186 (2018) Special Issue 009 – DRIVE WOMEN TO THRIVE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, COMMERCE AND HUMANITIES (QUEENS OF ERA-2021)</p>	<p>E-ISSN: 2455-1511 April-2021</p>
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Adolescent Girls' Mental Health & Well-being: A Roadmap to Women Upliftment

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ABSTRACT:

India is one of very few countries in the world where girls and boys have nearly similar life expectancy at birth. However, this typical benefit in early female life expectancy is not evident further in their adolescence. Undoubtedly, gender is an important social factor which affects such health outcomes in girls. As girls mature into adolescence, lack of education and empowerment, absence of proper guidance, parent's ignorance, violence against women, gender discrimination, and insufficient timely medical care, impact their health status adversely. Along with physical health, the society's negative attitude has a bigger adverse effect on the mental and behavioral health of adolescent girls, which has further consequences not only for these girls, but also for their forthcoming generations. Though government of India has been taking several efforts to improve women's physical health, there is a need to focus on providing psychological, mental health services, and behaviour change communication to all women. This paper is an attempt to discuss such mental and behavioral health issues especially in adolescent girls which has higher impact on the future generations and national well-being in coming years. Different factors leading to these adolescent girls' mental and behavioral health issues, the signs and symptoms to detect them, treatment options, and certain statistics related to these areas are presented in this paper. This paper proposes how additional emphasis on adolescent girl's health could help us achieve upliftment of the future young and adult women.

KEYWORDS: Adolescent Girl, Mental & Behavioral Health, Gender Discrimination.

1. INTRODUCTION

Women's upliftment is a process of empowering women by promoting their sense of self-worth, making them independent, and in a sense bringing them at par with other individuals. The upliftment can come in the form of social, educational, economic, psychological and political. Though the psychological upliftment through mental and behavioral well-being of women plays a key role in empowering them in all other forms of life. This mental fitness of women cannot be attained suddenly and needs to be long nurtured from early on in their life. The physical and emotional development of a woman at different stages of her life collectively plays role in determining her adulthood and her individuality. Of these different stages, however, adolescent age is of special importance and plays the most crucial role.

INDEXED, PEER-REVIEWED, REFEREED INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

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Adolescence is the stage of life ranging between childhood and adulthood between the ages of 12 and 19. Adolescence is a unique and influential phase of development with multiple physical changes happening and thus is a period of vulnerability. According to 2011 census, India has 21% adolescents (24.3 crore). Although adolescents have quite fit physical health, depression is the leading cause of multiple diseases in adolescents. Around 50% of the mental health issues arise in early adolescence before the age of 14 and the suicide is found to be leading cause of death among all adolescents. Appallingly, nearly 50% - 75% of adolescent girls' deaths are due to suicide.

In childhood, girls are not matured enough to get affected by negative gender biased societal attitude, though in adolescence they gain more understanding and knowledge about it. Societal and domestic factors such as inequality in education, violence against women, and gender discrimination become more evident and distress girls in their adolescence. This causes rise in mental health issues such as stress, negativity, and depression leading to low self-confidence. When such mental health issues are left untreated, they prompt suicides or propagate into girls' adult life, impacting their educational attainment, employment, relationship difficulties, and even parenting for forthcoming generation, which all in turn hinders their empowerment.

Thus, emphasizing on mental health and behavioral issues of adolescent girls' and resolving them at adolescent age is very vital in helping them being empowered for their adult life. This paper discusses this issue in detail. Section 2 below gives insight into different mental and behavioral health issues faced by adolescent girls'; the signs and symptoms to detect them; and different possible treatment options. Section 3 concludes the discussion with how this early emphasis and treatment could help in upliftment of women in altogether.

2. MENTAL & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ISSUES IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS

The mental health is a state of individual's well-being which includes several factors, such as biology, genetics, brain structure, environmental influences, and psychology. And, the behavioral health refers to how individual's daily habits impact physical, emotional, and mental well-being. Thus, mental and behavioral health are often used together interchangeably.



Most of the mental health issues are preventable and if detected early can reduce risk of further medical complications. Few of the common mental and behavioral health issues observed in adolescent girls which are often overlooked as normal or frustrating behavior are listed in the table below.

Mental & Behavioral Health Disorders	Details
Depression	Loss of self and depersonalization, which can further lead to and is an indication of severe health diseases such as bipolar disorder.
Anxiety Disorder	It is a phase above occasional anxiety and can also escalate into a panic disorder. It is a persistent sense of fear and worry.
Eating Disorders	Excessive or extreme less appetite. It includes severe disturbance in how an individual perceives their body image and can lead to medical complications as well as mental illness such as self-image doubts and lack of self-control. <i>Around 13.3% adolescent girls indicate early onset of obesity and around 45% girls have BMI less than 18.5.</i>
Sleep Disorders	Condition that affects sleep quality, timing, and duration.
Self-harm	Tendency to injure oneself which is usually tied to one's negative self-image. <i>56.6% of adolescent girls' deaths are due to suicide.</i>
Emotional Disorders	Extreme emotions in forms of anxiety and depression. Puberty is one of the major factors leading this disorder and thus emotional disorders usually emerge during adolescence.

2.1. FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

The major cause of increased mental and behavioral issues in adolescent girls is their increased yet insufficient cognitive understanding of environment and surrounding issues. As they transition from childhood to adulthood, girls start interpreting the discrimination they have faced at home, at school, and in general in society. This discrimination includes gender discrimination, unequal treatment at home, parent's ignorance, and social violence against women. Girls also start experiencing the after-effects of the discrimination faced since childhood, such as lack of further education opportunities, early marriage, sexual abuse, increasing financial dependence, increasing gap between ambitions and possible



achievements. These ultimately lead deterioration of mental health. Also, with adolescence, puberty brings in many physical and hormonal changes, further deepening many mental health issues. In today's world, the increased communication, access to information, and familiarity with social habits of people worldwide, the vulnerable girls develop more stress causing severe mental health issues.

Along with actual individual's behavioral factors leading to mental health issues, another important factor for its advancement is the deep-rooted stigma about mental health and lack of help. The lack of education, awareness, and misbeliefs about mental health issues inhibit girls from seeking medical consultation. Also, in India, out of around 9,50,000 doctors, only roughly 4,500 psychiatrists are there to aid our population of 1.3 billion, thus intensifying the health condition more.

2.2. SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

All mental and behavioral health issues show some indications which can be identified and treated early. Few of such common issues and their overlooked signs and symptoms are given in the table below.

Mental & Behavioral Health Disorders	Signs & Symptoms
Depression	Loss of interest, Fatigue, Changes in appetite, Weight gain or loss, Unexplained feelings of guilt or shame, Excessive crying or irritability, Emotional numbness, Hopelessness, Social isolation, Slowed activity, Thoughts of suicide.
Anxiety Disorder	Pervasive feeling of worry or fear, Anger or irritation, Sweating, Trembling and shaking, Heart palpitations, Chest pain, Tense muscles, Difficulty breathing or swallowing, Stomach pain, nausea, or diarrhea, Feelings of embarrassment, a flight-or-fight response, Feelings of being trapped, Sleep disturbances, Avoiding certain places, people, or certain situations.
Eating Disorders	Obsessions with weight, eating habits, food, body image, binge-eating.
Sleep Disorders	Insomnia, Sleeping too much or too little, restlessness.
Self-harm	Social exclusion, Suicidal attempts.
Emotional Disorders	Anxiety, Depression, Extreme Irritability, Frustration, and Anger, Emotional outbursts, rapid and unexpected changes in mood.

Along with these specific symptoms for each disorder, overall mental health deterioration of adolescent girls can be identified by peers through other common and usually overlooked symptoms such as, emotional tantrums, anti-social attitude, social exclusion, low confidence, stage and public speaking fear. Awareness and understanding about these symptoms can help



peers to identify the mental health issues in adolescent girls and help them seek medical attention on time.

2.3. PREVENTION & TREATMENT SOLUTIONS

There is a need for a special emphasis on adolescent girls' mental health with coordinated efforts across all sections of society. To strengthen the mental and behavioral health care system, it should be promoted and supported by various government policies, school health programs, law, special economic budget, and parent's training.

Role of Parents: The biggest influential factor for adolescent girls is undoubtedly their parents. Parents' love and healthy support contribute to children's healthier mental health and encourage help-seeking attitude in them. The parents' approval and opinions for girls tend to shape their own views as well. Thus, removal of gender discrimination and domestic violence against women right from home plays a very important role in long term. Trainings for parents should be made available so that they understand the need of gender equality and implement it in their family. Also, parents are the first most peer group that can identify any early signs and symptoms of mental health issues in adolescent girls. Thus, awareness programs for parents about mental and behavior health and its early treatment's importance can prove as the fastest detection and resolution mechanism for adolescent girls' mental well-being.

Role of School and Public Institutions: Schools are the second safest and trusted place for students after home. The mental health programs and its awareness initiatives when undertaken at schools can help adolescent girls understand their rights, identify gender discrimination and violence against women, and cultivate confidence in them to face these issues. Life skill training programs can be organized in schools. These programs can help girls get unbiased and equal understanding away from family or societal pressure of what they are capable of. The programs should focus on empowering adolescent girls by conveying them their equal rights to education and empowerment, as well as guide them in knowing various government schemes available to be used such as Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCS). Schools should appoint a counselor to resolve such issues and give students a direct point of contact available to them when they need help while maintaining confidentiality.



Role of Society: Society has overall influence on behavior of individual adolescent girls, parents, and public institutions. Thus, overall society's attitude towards women empowerment and well-being has a bigger impact on adolescent girl's mental health and future determinacy. Voluntary public social awareness programs to remove gender bias from all sections of society should be arranged for society upliftment altogether.

3. CONCLUSION

The mental and behavioral health play an important role in shaping the future of any adult life. Specifically, for women, with so many hurdles to cross with negative social attitude due to gender bias, mental and behavioral issues become the biggest concerns. As discussed in this paper, detection of signs, symptoms and treatment for such issues are easily possible if paid attention to. And, earlier the resolution of these issues, healthier the life girls can attain. Thus, to guarantee the empowered adulthood for girls, paying consideration to their health, predominantly their mental and behavioral health, right at their adolescence is must. Additional importance on mental health during adolescence will cultivate strong and confident women. Most importantly, the strong personalities will not only help in betterment of their own life but also pass on to their forthcoming generation. Thus, to ensure that future generation and especially future women are empowered, the nurturing should start early and at the accurate age. Henceforth, from this discussion, I propose that, by accomplishing a roadmap for mental health well-being of adolescent girls in particular, we will eventually embark on upliftment of women and ultimately betterment of the nation.

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SOCIAL CHANGES, SOCIAL VALUES AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE OF POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

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Abstract:

A literary man is the product of his society and his art is produce of his reactions to life. The greatest of artists is sometimes a conscious or unconscious exponent of his time spirit. Literature gives us a reflection of the spirit of the age. As in India after the long years of servitude, Independence was a great turning point in the political history. Literature in India has not remained same since its first stages of development in 3000 BC. Indian Literature since the Vedas and the Upanishads has produced more volumes of beautiful writings than any other part of the world. Industrialization, urbanization, globalization and modernization constitute the minor themes recurrently and consistently treated in the Post Independence Indian English novel. Indian Writers in English have made the most significant contribution in the field of the English novel. Indian novel has grown considerably in bulk variety, and maturity. The development of Indian novel follows certain definite patterns, and it is not difficult to trace its gradual progression from the imitative stage to the realistic to the Psychological to the experimental stage.

Keywords: *Eloquently, contemporary, literature third generation novelist, distinctive*

Introduction:

Partition was a great turning point in the political history of India. It uprooted the whole community and perhaps the biggest mass emigration in the world history.

It was no ordinary tragedy. Partition riots resulted in the slaughter of nearly one million Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims on both sides of the hurriedly drawn borders. The haste and indiscriminateness that marked the British action of drawing the borders also caused the largest ever cross-migration of population in human history. More than ten million people became refugees within a time span of merely six months. Partition was bad enough. But it was made immeasurably worse,

with its painful memories lasting for a long time, by the callous manner in which it was carried out.

In post-independent India various social evils like untouchability, child-marriage, un-educated women and custom of dowry in middle class society. As the *varna* system was prevalent in society; some sections of the society remained uneducated, deprived of even basic rights; unprovided even the basic amenities of life; they were not allowed to get the drinking water from community tap and moreover they cannot sit with the other students in the class. Such disparities can be noticed in the literature of the contemporary society.

The Post-Independent India adopted the democratic system of governance. But soon it was occupied by moneyed and corrupt people. As India is a secular state. Here religion and ritual are the part and parcel of our life. Although it is a great motivating and guiding force of human life yet due to lack of real truth yet rituals have become synonymous with religion

Literature in India has not remained same since its first stages of development in 3000 BC. Indian Literature since the Vedas and the Upanishads has produced more volumes of beautiful writings than any other part of the world. The interplay of a number of material and cultural factors has brought tremendous change in recent times. It has a deep influence on the lifestyle and thinking of the people at a mass level. The intervention of these influences has introduced new trends in the emerging art forms including literature. Literature no longer remains limited to particular geographical, national or cultural circumstances. Indian writers have made a very significant and important contribution in English writings and novels. Here are many new inclination and developments in the humanities and literature. We have a gallery of writers who are writing and translating into English.

The Indian writers expressed the role and position of men and women though their writings in English have enlightened the literature with its

quality and vividness. Truly, it represented the culture, history, and all the variants necessary for the enhancement of the literature worldwide. In fact, India is the third largest producer of the novels after USA and UK. Although the writings profoundly deal with regionalism, they crossed the natural boundaries with universal themes. India is the land of diversity with so many languages, religious, races, and cultures. This multiplicity gave the writers an enormous liberty to deal with various themes. The voice of Indian women writers also dealt with historical, cultural, philosophical and much more basing their themes around mankind. The Indian writers have concentrated their themes around sociological, Diasporic elements, Science and Technologies, explorative writings and much more.

Indian English literature (IEL) refers to the body of work by writers in Indian who write in the English language and whose native or co-native language could be one of the numerous languages of India. Its early history began with the works of R.K.Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao who contributed to the Indian fiction in the 1930s. It is also associated with the works of members of the Indian diaspora, such as V.S. Naipaul, Anita descent. It is frequently referred to as Indo-Anglian literature. Indo-Anglian is a specific term in the sole context of writing that should not be confused with the term Indo-Anglian. As a category, this production comes under Anita Desai is a renowned contemporary Indian women writer. Of all contemporary female novelists, she is most powerful and popular novelist. She has written about urban society, contemporary issues and Indian European and American sensibilities. Amitav Ghosh is finest creative novelist. He is indeed the best example of multi faceted brilliance that contemporary India has produced. Ghosh has presented social and human drama of psychological intensity in a fine idiom and imaginary.

All these writers were born after Indian Independence and English does not have any colonial associations for them. Their work is marked by an impressive feel for language and completely authentic presentation of contemporary India, with all its regional variations. Postcolonial perspectives have also impacted the critical and the creative aspects of Indian English fiction. How the colonial rulers created a particular image of their subject races to perpetrate their hold on them forms an important feature of the emerging forms of narrative. Contemporary writers hailing from the previously colonized nations, particularly

India, explore forms of life that existed during the British rule. They also expose the subtle strategies employed to make the colonized people, to take their subjugated position as something natural and transcendental. These writers also bring out the functioning of almost the same power politics that defines the relations between the power wielding people and the people kept of the margins even after the end of political imperialism.

Industrialization, urbanization, globalization and modernization constitute the minor themes recurrently and consistently treated in the Post Independence Indian English novel. Recent Indian English novels employ a variety of experimental narrative techniques to present a wide range of subject matter. The last decade has readership in view, but acclaimed by an increasingly international audience. Another theoretical perspective that asserts multiplicity, heterogeneity, and plurality in socio-cultural reality and the world of ideas relates to Bakhtin's insights about dialogic nature of discourse and significance of interactive voices.

Indian Writers in English have made the most significant contribution in the field of the English novel. Indian novel has grown considerably in bulk variety, and maturity. The development of Indian novel follows certain definite patterns, and it is not difficult to trace its gradual progression from the imitative stage to the realistic to the Psychological to the experimental stage. In the growth and development of Indian English novel, the 1980s occupy a unique position. During this period, some very promising novelists published their first works. Some old masters also came out with works, which show that their creative powers have been intact all along. It is during the eighties that Indian novelists earned unheard of honours and distinctions not only in Indian but also in abroad. The works by these novelists, like third generation novelists, speak eloquently about their originality and unprecedented inventiveness.

India has significantly contributed to the overall world literature. This contribution of India has been chiefly through the Indian writing in English, novelists being in the forefront in this respect. A number of novelists on the contemporary scene have given expression to their creative urge in no other language than English and have brought credit to the Indian English fiction as a distinctive force in the world fiction. To attempt creative expression on a national scale in an alien medium has seldom happened in human history, and it speaks of the prolific quality of the Indian mind to assimilate the newly confronting situations and the

complex dilemmas of modern World. The new English fiction exhibits confidence in tackling new themes and experiments with new techniques and approaches to handle these themes. The novelists come to their task without any preconceived notions of what constitutes literary content. This encourages them to focus on a vast and comprehensive canvas and to invest their themes with epic dimensions.

The new Indian writing, published in between 1980s and 1990s has ushered in a literary renaissance is the third generation Indian English writers like Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth, Vikram Chandra, Shashi Tharoor, Anita Desai, Arundhati Roy, Shashi Deshpande, Upamanyu Chatterjee, Gita Mehta, Bharati Mukherjee, and Amitav Ghosh. These are the fore-most third generation novelists and who hold centrality in the contemporary literary Scenario. They have made a distinct mark on the World literary scene with their rich cultural heritage and skilled language control. They have received national and International recognition, fabulous royalties and prestigious awards.

Conclusion:

In the contemporary Indian Literary scenario, Indian writers in English reflect the truth of Indian reality. They bear numerous responsibilities in the world of literature. They execute with admirable aplomb as the anthropologists, sociologists, novelists, essayists, travel writers, teachers and slip into global responsibility for establishing peace as the ambassadors.

They also have become the only negotiators to mediate the core social and cultural problems of India and other colonized nations. All their major works have enjoyed immense academic attention across the globe and which have invited and produced a great amount of literary criticism especially on feminism. They have created a wide readership and a strong critical endorsement that reflect the attention of serious academicians and scholars. All the post colonial and postmodern predicaments are wrestled to demonstrate a high level of self-consciousness, which continue, interrogate the social, philosophical cultural issues of rape and sexual harassment of innocent women

in the contemporary Indian society. Thus, the study of the recent Indian-English fiction reveals a deep impact of all these views on the writings of various novelists. Their writings in Indian English Literature reflect the truth Indian reality which gets the global attention. A marked shift in their fictional concerns and the emerging form can be observed easily. But the emergence of new orientation in the recent publications of a number of Indian-English writers does not mean that this change is all pervasive. For example, if there are novelists like Salman Rushdie, Amitav Ghosh, and Shobha De who have explored new themes in a different way, there are novelists like Rohinton Mistry concentrating on contemporary social reality from traditional realistic perspective. The present article intends to trace the impact of recent developments on the subject and form of contemporary Indian-English fiction. This study presents the recent publications of some of the established and emerging fiction writers has been taken up to critically analyze their writings on the basis of new orientations informing literary theory and practice.

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TREATMENT OF DIASPORA IN AMITAV GHOSH'S RIVER OF SMOKE

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ABSTRACT

As decades of research have shown, "feminism" and "Indian-ness" reflect dynamic outcomes of often contradictory political, social, cultural, and economic processes. Feminisms and a focus on gender in Indian diasporas offer a glimpse into these local-to-global processes. Both the terms of migration—whether Indians were permanent or temporary migrants, or whether they arrived as indentured labour, as family dependents, or as migrants who could access jobs and citizenship more easily—and the relative power of the nation states in which they settled, positioned diasporic groups in the global North as powerful players among diasporas. India's eagerness to acknowledge some diasporas through offers of overseas Indian citizenships also contributes to the hierarchy among diasporas. At the same time, hierarchies and conflicts mark the experiences of different groups within diasporas. The main purpose of the research paper is to examine about postmodern traits with specific reference to Indian diaspora in fictional work of Amitav Ghosh. The novel like River of Smoke of Amitav Ghosh has been specifically considered for this review. The novel is the perfect evidence for the postmodern traits and the treatment of diaspora written by Amitav Ghosh. In this novel, Ghosh has engaged incessantly in the risk of putting marginalised individual back in the middle of the narrative, and saving from getting lost in the hegemonic portrayal of the nation. Especially concerned with the South Asian diaspora in the various regions of the world, the novel endeavoured narrations of anti-Hegelian history of the world, including the hitherto left-out narratives of the familiar individual – the predicament against the historical backdrop, this endeavour is to resist the hegemony of the nation through the own experiences and story and search for the own identity.

Keywords: Postmodern traits, treatment of diaspora, fictional works, emigration and diaspora, River of Smoke, Amitav Ghosh

Introduction

Amitav Ghosh, a novelist with an exceptional sense of place and history, is one of the most popular novelists of the time. One can identify the sense of historical reality, in Ghosh's novels. The idea of displacement, craving for strong identifications and race-relations, is the staple-stuff of Ghosh's novels. The term displacement is associated with diaspora and has got the poignancy in the hands of Ghosh. The theme of displacement will be found in all the novels of Ghosh and it fills both the structure and texture in the novels. The term 'Displacement' has got a vast connotation with respect to diasporic literature which involves

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06 April 2022

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ISSN 2349-5189



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the theme of a homeland, a place from where displacement took place and narratives of tough journeys undertaken because of the economic compulsions. The word diaspora came from Greek words 'dia' and 'speirein', etymologically means 'dispersal' and which involves two cultures and two countries are embedded in the migrant's mind, side-by-side. Amitav Ghosh is one of the postmodernists. Postmodernism has developed and determined in the Indian novels by the novelists, especially Amitav Ghosh. Ghosh belongs to the International School of writing which deals successfully of the modern world with the post-colonial ethos without sacrificing the old histories of the lands. Ghosh blends fiction and fact perfectly with magical realism. Ghosh weaves the magical realistic plots with the themes of postmodernism.

Amitav Ghosh's *River of Smoke* is the book in his much acclaimed Ibis trilogy. The book begins with a glimpse into Diti's shrine. Diti is widowed yet again as her new husband Kalua alias Madhu is forced to flee from the ship. The name which the Colonizers had imposed on him – MaddowColver, now becomes the name of Diti's clan. The clan has grown and prospered and Diti now appears to be the matriarch of a large and a fairly prosperous family. Diti's influence on the family can be seen in her organization of the trips to her shrine and by continuing to remain the link between her brethren on the ship. In this novel, Paulette is foregrounded. Her escapades continue to be dramatic as she takes on the garb of a man and continues to live by herself in the Isle of Maurice. Later, Paulette joins Mr. Penrose on a journey to Canton on a botanical expedition. Canton becomes the centre of Ghosh's concern in this novel and much of the China of the 19th century is seen through the eyes of Paulette who deciphers the place from the long letters written to her by Robert Chinnery, the fictional illegitimate son of the painter George Chinnery. Ghosh stresses the worth and solidity of his female characters. They are seen as doers with very definite agency. In the life and times of the first set of Diasporics, it is the women who create, construct and nurture. From life unfolding from the Hindu tool box to the annual visit to Diti's shrine, Ghosh presents his women characters as the creators and nurturers of civilization. In the debate on gender and diaspora whether it is liberating or debilitating for women, Ghosh opines with the former. While being torn away from one's land and cultural traditions is extremely painful, his women characters are able to thread their lives in the adopted land and Amitav Ghosh's *River of Smoke* is the second book in his much acclaimed Ibis trilogy.

The book begins with a glimpse into Diti's shrine. Diti is widowed yet again as her new husband Kalua alias Madhu is forced to flee from the ship. The name which the Colonizers had imposed on him – MaddowColver, now becomes the name of Diti's clan. The clan has grown and prospered and Diti now appears to be the matriarch of a large and a fairly prosperous family. Diti's influence on the family can be seen in her organization of the trips to her shrine and by continuing to remain the link between her brethren on the ship. In this novel, Paulette is foregrounded. Her escapades continue to be dramatic as she takes on the garb of a man and continues to live by herself in the Isle of Maurice. Later, Paulette joins Mr. Penrose on a journey to Canton on a botanical expedition. Canton becomes the centre of Ghosh's concern in this novel and much of the China of the 19th century is seen through the eyes of Paulette who deciphers the place from the long letters written to her by Robert Chinnery, the fictional illegitimate son of the painter George Chinnery. As in the previous book, Ghosh stresses the worth and solidity of his female characters. They are seen as doers

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It deals with how indentured system affected the role and conditions of women in the society in the 19th century, which was marked as mass human displacements, primarily from the labouring class across regions, nations and continents. With the growth of colonies as well as capitalist production system, a new labour regime was introduced in which

labourers migrated from agricultural or cotton industries to gigantic industrial or plantation activities across the continent under the indentured system. Through the indentured system, the Indian immigrants from Chota Nagpur in Eastern India, Saran, Chapara, Shahabad, Champaran, Gaya and other places of Bihar went to European colonies such as Mauritius, Fiji, Guyana, Natal, Surinaam and so on. The importation of Indian labourers was carried out through informal networks of recruiters in localities. However, the lacking of legal and civic rights resulted in their socio-economic exploitation in terms of long working hours, poor wages and no protection for their lives. The sexual exploitation of women by the employer and/or the recruiters has been evident. There was ownership of time, labour and person of indentured labour. The owner applied various forces and coercive methods to extract maximum labour. There were restrictions on mobility of labour as well as moving outwards for deliberative opportunities. The labourers were subjugated, exploited and marginalized by the employers as well as by owners.

Conclusion

This concept of indentured system in India and explored various socio-cultural issues related to immigrants of India. She pointed the "Jahaji Bhai" phenomena which was predominant during colonial period. The Indian immigrants felt homelessness while residing outside the country. The concept of "purity and impurity" was also dominant among these immigrants when they had to cross the Kala-pani, which was against the religious faith as it was believed that one becomes impure after crossing it.

Indian writing in English has stamped its eminence by mixing up modernity and tradition in the production of art. A remarkable change could be seen in the novels issued after the First World War, which is known as, modernism. Amitav Ghosh is one of the postmodernists. Ghosh is immensely affected by the cultural and political milieu of post independent nation. Ghosh weaves the magical realistic plot along with postmodern background. Postcolonial migration to the foreign nation is yet another trait of postmodernism. Irony plays an important role in the postmodern fiction. Ghosh is very careful in using the vernacular transcriptions and English. Ghosh improves a rich and conscious tradition in Indian English

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ISSN 2349-5189



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fiction. . In Amitav Ghosh novels, *The Glass Palace*, *River of Smoke* and *Sea of Poppies*, the post-colonialism, postmodern traits and the treatment of diaspora are obviously present. The novels of Amitav Ghosh centre around multiethnic and multiracial issues; as a wandering cosmopolitan travels around and weaves them with the narrative beauty.

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