

## **CRITERIA III - Research, Innovation & Extensions**

### **3.2.1.1 List of Research Publications - 2016-17 (Total No.: 08)**

Sr. No.	Title of the Paper	Name of Author/s	Department of Teacher	Name of the Journal	Year of Publication	ISSN Number	Pg.No.
01	Mobile Learning - Its Benefits & Challenges in 21st Century	Dr. Sucheta Naik	Commerce	Education Plus - International Journal of Education & Humanities	Jan - Dec 2016	2277-2405	1-7
02	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises in India: Challenges & Opportunities	Dr. Sucheta Naik	Commerce	Inspira - Journal of Modern Management & Entrepreneurship	July, 2016	2231-167X	8-16
03	Health & Happiness for Sustainable Business Development	Dr. Sucheta Naik	Commerce	Vidyawarta - International Multilingual Research Journal	July to Sept 2016	2319-9318	17-21
04	Konkani Natak: Sangeet Prayojan Ani Aavhana	Dr. Purnanand Chari	Konkani	Govapuri	Jan-Mar 2017		22-26
05	Borakaranchya Kavitetil Chaitanyasheel Nisarg Ani Prembhavana	Dr. Pramada Desai	Marathi	CTBC's International Research Journal	February, 2017	2350-0905	27-32
06	G. A.chya Kathetil Mrutyuchintan	Dr. Pramada Desai	Marathi	Vidyawarta - International Multilingual Research Journal	2017	2319-9318	33-36
07	Hindi Katha Sahitya main Dalit Vimarsh	Dr. Rupa Chari	Hindi	Shodh-Prakalp - A Quarterly Research Journal	April - June 2017	2278-3911	37-41

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# Mobile Learning - its Benefits and Challenges in 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Dr. Sucheta Y.Naik\*

## ABSTRACT

The traditional method of teaching with textbooks, chalk and blackboard can no longer satisfy the needs of present generation students. Advances in technologies have changed the process of entire teaching and learning. Mobile learning is a part of a modern learning which offers the opportunity for a formal and informal learning.

The purpose of this paper is to understand the concept, need, benefits and challenges of mobile learning. Secondary Data is collected for this study through bibliographic and internet research. Notebooks, mobile Tablets, iPod touch and iPads are very popular devices for mobile learning because of their cost and availability of many apps. Mobile technology connects people in information-driven societies effectively and offers the opportunity for a formal and informal learning. Mobile learning in classrooms often has students working interdependently, in groups, or individually to solve problems, to work on projects, to meet individual needs and to allow for student voice and choice. The use of mobile learning has many positive contributions in education. In brief Mobile learning enables teaching and learning in more appropriate manner and it will help to lift competitiveness and employment within youngsters.

**Keywords:** Education, Learning, Mobile Learning, Mobile education,

## INTRODUCTION

In the present "information society" education is taking benefit of computer technology which can enhance and improve the teaching and learning process. The traditional method of teaching with classroom, teacher, textbooks and blackboard can no longer satisfy the needs of present generation students who use technology right from their birth. Mobile phone – the recent and innovative technological device which brought a revolution in education gives the opportunity to learn in more appealing, interesting and motivating way. Today's generation have grown up in an competitive and financial stronger environment which enters the class with smart phones, laptops and iPod instead of a notebook and pen. Ages back it was anticipated by Thomas Edison that "Books will soon be obsolete in public schools.... our school system will be completely changed inside of ten years." Though it had taken longer, but certainly we can say that the educational system is changing with modern technology.

Today we are into the world of technologies wherein we come across the new inventions developing very rapidly. Modern classrooms are different as it adopts modern digital technology as per the need and convenience of student and teacher. In many schools and colleges, students are provided with mobile devices like laptops, tabs, iPods which enhance the experience of education. Students can access net, read online materials and eBooks and that helps the student in faster and better learning process.

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## Objectives of the Study

Mobile learning is essential for the today's generation as this generation have to be very competitive. This paper tries to focus on the following objectives.

1. To know the concept of E learning, mobile learning and mobile education.
2. To understand the need and benefits of mobile learning
3. To know the challenges of mobile learning

## E-Learning

E learning is the network –enabled transfer of skill and knowledge. It refers to using electronic applications and process to learn. E learning is defined as "the use of any dissemination of educational knowledge over the Internet". This makes E-Learning a subset of technology-based training. It also incorporates a number of learning activities conducted on the Internet, of which mobile learning is one part.

## Mobile Learning

Mobile Learning is the natural evolution of E-Learning, which completes a missing component such as the wireless feature, or as a new stage of distance and E-Learning. M-Learning is often described as occupying a sub-space within the E-Learning space, which is in turn a sub-part of digital learning. It involves the use of mobile technology, either alone or in combination with other Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to enable learning anytime and anywhere. Mobile learning takes place when a student uses portable devices, such as smart phones, notebooks or tablets or handheld gaming devices to access learning materials and systems, create content and internet with other students, teachers, learning systems and the world around them. Mobile learning can be individual or collaborative and transformational. In mobile learning, the excessive emphasis is on the technology rather than the emphasis on teaching and learning task.

The size, ease of use, portability, prevalence and advanced features of mobile technologies such as voice, display, internet access have sparked interest in integrating these technologies into instructional environment. The development of the fourth generation mobile communication technology 4G provides more adequate technical basis for mobile education network and mobile telecommunications, equipments and the gradual increase in the level of the teachers. Mobile learning becomes tools for teachers to develop and improve their educational set-up.

## Mobile Education

It is an extension of mobile learning, including the full range of opportunities. Mobile technologies and systems offer for improving learning, teaching, assessment and educational administrations and management. Mobile education incorporates access to e-books and online learning materials and systems, collaboration, evidence collection, e portfolios, e assessments, attendance monitoring, task planning, curriculum and device management.

## Need of Mobile Learning

Mobile learning enables teaching and learning to occur at the most appropriate time and place. It allows learners to access learning conveniently and flexibly.

Mobile literacy is becoming a vital basic work skill.

Digital mobile devices can do better and faster than ever before.



Mobile learning can be the least expensive alternative.

Mobile learning can enable better communications and services

Mobile learning can be fundamentally engaging.

Mobile devices support and encourage pedagogically sound teaching and learning practices such as sharing, collaboration and building of knowledge.

## EDUCATIONAL APPLICATIONS/SOFTWARE AVAILABLE FOR E LEARNING

Software or apps makes the teaching learning process very interesting. Some of them are listed as below:

**Word book English Dictionary and Thesaurus:** Available for \$1.99 from the Apple App Store. This popular and highly recommended dictionary contains British meanings and pronunciations of more than 70,000 words. Its Android version is available from Google play for the same price.

**The NASA apps for I phone and Android:** If person is interested in space and exploration and late night observations through personal telescope, the NASA app for Android and I phone will certainly help. Both the version are with images and information from NASA space missions, countdown clocks and launch information for future mission and other interesting information about space.

**POETRY app by the poetry Foundation:** Read and learn thousands of poems by classical and contemporary poets. One can search for poems using any memorable lines as well as share favourite poems through Twitter, facebook or E-mail.

**Street Museum by Museum of London.org.uk:** Starting as a small town and growing to become the hub of an empire and then transitioning to a modern metropolis, London has seen some of the most momentous events in history. This free app uses GPS to help one to explore the historical as well as the present day London using smart phone.

**TED app for I phone by TED conferences:** TED is the world's premier name in scientific and intelligent talks or conferences given by some of the most eminent personalities of the world. This app brings us those talks at our fingertips at free of cost.

**Speed Anatomy:** This app is designed to teach more about the human body in a series of levels, each of which tells interesting facts about the human body. The speed Anatomy Lite version on I phone and Android is available free.

**Stitcher radio by Stitcher Inc:** This app can use to listen our favorite radio shows on demand. With this app, shows from CNN, BBC WSI and more than 10,000 other educational shows are always at our fingertips at free of cost.

## BENEFITS OF MOBILE LEARNING

The use of mobile learning has positive contributions to make in the following areas:

1. Mobile learning helps learners to improve their literacy and numeracy skills and to recognize their existing abilities.
2. Learners have continuous access to the latest textbooks, podcasts, videos and multimedia learning experiences sourced from around the world and can choose when and where to work.
3. Assignments and coursework, combining text, images, audio and video can be created on a mobile device and can be all gathered together in an online portfolio by the learner
4. Mobile learning can be used to encourage both independent and collaborative learning experiences.
5. Mobile learning helps learners to identify areas where they need assistance and support.



6. Mobile learning helps to combat resistance to the use of ICT and can help bridge the gap between mobile phone literacy and ICT literacy.
7. Mobile learning helps to remove some of the formality from the learning experience and engages reluctant learners.
8. Mobile learning helps learners to remain focused for longer periods.
9. Mobile learning helps to raise self-esteem
10. Mobile learning helps to raise self-confidence
11. Students are able to connect with each other anywhere and at any time to discuss and explore their learning together.
12. Information and feedback can be easily sent directly to learners; teachers, parents etc. quickly acknowledged and followed up.

## CHALLENGES OF MOBILE LEARNING

Mobile learning offers many benefits however, there are some concerns raised mainly by parents and other elderly members from the society. They are as below:

1. Connectivity in the classroom and battery life.
2. Managing multiple devices in a single classroom.
3. Distracting the process of learning.
4. Leading young students to security online threats.
5. Multiple screen sizes, multiple operating systems.
6. Frequent changes in device models/technology.
7. Limited device memories
8. No demographic boundary

In addition to these challenges, there are some barriers to mobile learning which include the high costs associated with equipment, connectivity, maintenance, technical support and teacher training. There are also negative social attitudes those mobile phones as disruptive devices that students use primarily to play games, chat with friends and potentially engage in inappropriate behaviors such as cheating and cyber-bullying.

## CONCLUSIONS

Education is considered as a powerful tool to build knowledge based society. It helps to lift competitiveness and employment within youngsters. However, research findings have shown that there is a severe constraint on the availability of skilled labour. There exist socio-economic, cultural, time and geographical barriers for people who wish to pursue higher education. Our education system is also facing various challenges in terms of Access, Equity and Quality. To overcome all these problems, there should be change in the curriculum which will help to bring economic and social transformation in the society. Such transformations require new kinds of skills, capabilities and attitudes, which can be developed by integrating ICT in education.

Mobile learning helps to enhance learning by putting students in a real context and create new learning environments. Students may maximize their acquisition of skills, competencies and optimize their time of studying. In mobile learning, they are not compelled to stay in a place with a personal computer/laptop. They learn really and immediately, everywhere, in anytime, while they are walking, travelling, doing their routine actions. A mobile technology connects people in information -driven societies effectively and offers the opportunity for a formal, informal and situated learning. Mobile learning in classrooms often has students working interdependently, in groups, or individually to solve problems, to work on projects, to meet individual needs and to allow for student voice and choice.



It is noted that notebooks, mobile Tablets, iPod touch and iPads are very popular devices for mobile learning because of their cost and availability of apps. They are used for collecting students' responses reading electronic books and websites, recording reflections, documenting field trips, collecting and analyzing data and much more. One of the causes of acceptance mobile learning is that it uses devices which people carry everywhere with them and it is more user friendly. Since it is easy to use and comparatively cheap rather than P.C. and laptop, it is used constantly in all walks of life and in a variety of different settings, including education.

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## MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN INDIA : CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Dr. Sucheta Y. Naik \*

### Abstract

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a pivotal role in the economic and social development of the country due to its significant contribution in terms of output, exports and employment with its effective, efficient, flexible and innovative entrepreneurial spirit. MSMEs contribute 45% in the industrial output, 40% of exports, employing 73 million people every year. It produces more than 8,000 quality products for the Indian and international markets. Its contribution towards GDP in 2011 was 17% which increased to 22% in 2012. For a developing nation like India, where the labour is abundant and capital is scarce, the small sector is a major source of employment for millions of people. Keeping in view the importance of MSMEs, the Indian government has included this sector in its five-year plans. But, still the sector hampered by the problems like finance, marketing and low quality. Taking into account the enormous potential of the small sector, the entrepreneurs and the policy-makers must act collectively to facilitate growth in this sector. This paper analyses the various challenges and opportunities associated with MSMEs in India.

**Keywords:** *Economic Growth, Micro, GDP, GNP, MSMEs, MSMED, Industrial Sector, Employment.*

### Introduction

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a dynamic and vibrant sector of the economy. It is the backbone of the Indian economy and contributes in GDP and GNP of India. From a distance MSMEs seem to be a small and insignificant part of the economy but on zooming in just a little bit, we realize that the MSMEs generate employment at low cost and this sector is highly heterogeneous. Different size of the enterprises and level of technology helps in the industrialization of rural and backward areas. It reduces regional imbalances and provides equitable distribution of national income and wealth. MSME Sector are increasing enormously in India and acts as a breeding ground for entrepreneurs to grow big from small. This paper aims to present the significance, challenges and opportunities associated with MSMEs in India. It will also touch upon the present Government policies & recommendations.

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### Definition of MSME's

MSME's are the engines of growth of any country's economy. In accordance with the provision of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 the MSME's are classified into two classes.

- **Manufacturing Enterprises:** The Enterprises engaged in the manufacturing or production of goods pertaining to any industry specified in the first schedule to the industries (Development and Regulation Act 1951) the manufacturing enterprises are defined in the terms of investment in plant and machinery.
  - **Service Enterprises:** The enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services and are defined in the terms of investment in equipment. b. The limit of investment in plant and machinery/equipment for manufacturing/ Service Enterprises as notified
- The micro, small and medium enterprises have been defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, in terms of their investment in Plant and Machinery, as under:

Table 1

Enterprises	Manufacturing Sector	Service Sector
	Investment in Plant & Machinery	Investment in Plant & Machinery
Micro	Less than Rs 25 lakhs	Less than Rs 10 lakhs
Small	Over Rs 25 lakhs but not exceeding Rs 5 Crore	Over Rs 10 lakhs but not exceeding Rs 2 crores
Medium	Over 5 Crores but less than Rs 10 crores	Over Rs 2 crores but not exceeding Rs 5 crores

### Significance of MSME's in India

Micro, Small and medium enterprises ( MSMEs ) are an integral part of the economy. In the pre independence period, organized industrialization did not gain much attention but after independence in all the Policy Resolutions from 1948 to 1991 recognition was given to the micro and small enterprises as it gives following benefits to the economy:

- They provide employment opportunities to the weakest and poorest masses of the society.
- They tap into the raw, latent entrepreneurial potential of the country acting as seedbeds of innovation.
- They are termed as an effective tool to expand employment opportunities.
- They ensure equitable distribution of the national income.
- They facilitate effective mobilization of private sector resources of capital and skills. (MSME Ministry Overview, 2009).

### Contribution of MSME's in India

The contribution of individual SMEs are small but collectively they have emerged as a dominant player in the national economies. The unprecedented importance of Small and Medium Enterprises in India is due to the maximum number of units and its employment opportunities. This sector plays a significant role in the development and employment to minorities, backward class people and also to women. Annual report of Ministry of MSME (2010-11) show that, in terms of value, the sector accounts for about 45 per cent of the manufacturing output and 40 per cent of the total exports of the country. 10.6 million People were working in this sector during 2001-02 whereas the number grew to 101 million people in 2012-13. More and more people are getting employed through new MSMEs every year, currently making up for largest workforce after the agricultural sector. MSMEs are responsible



for production of more than 6000 different products and services. They cater to a large band of customers by producing from traditional to high-tech products. The leading industry in the MSME Sector is Retail trade constituting 39.85% of industries followed by Manufacture of Wearing Apparel (8.75%), Manufacture of Food Products and Beverages (6.94%) etc.

#### Reasons for Growth of MSME's

The labor intensive nature and even geographical distribution of MSME's results in employment opportunities for both self-employed and job seeking people promoting equity and inclusive growth. It is expected that Indian economy will grow by over 8% per annum till 2020. Some of the reasons for such growth are as follows:

- Investment of less capital
- High contribution to domestic products
- Extensive promotion and support by Government
- Significant export earnings
- Operational flexibility
- Man power training, machinery procurement
- Capacity to develop appropriate indigenous technology.
- Technology oriented industries.

#### Challenges of MSME's

MSMEs are very important in the economic growth of India but this sector is not getting sufficient support from the concerned Government Departments, banks, financial institutions and corporate. This proves hurdle in the growth path of the MSMEs. Some of the challenges are:

- **Absence of adequate and timely Banking Finance:** All the companies require capital to meet their fixed and variable costs but most of the MSME owners lack required capital to establish and operate the firm, thus they have to resort to borrowing. The reliance on debt for finance depends greatly on the size of the firm. Micro enterprises depend on debt as a primary source for both early and growth stage while small and services primarily transact in cash and tend to keep minimal records. Manufacturing enterprises and the ones with order-driven services need more finance because of longer working capital cycle and higher capital expenditure.
- **Ineffective Marketing Strategy:** Being a small entity and having a perpetual shortage of finance, the MSMEs are unable to market their product. They do not focus on packaging methods or sales and advertising. Most of the firms undergo losses during first five to six years due to lack of consumer demand. But eventually they make a place in the market based primarily on the quality of their product and contacts that they gather during business transactions. They use different kinds of marketing techniques such as Campus Ambassador Programmes and influential marketing. They tie up with trading agencies to learn the latest trends in the market and get in touch with brokers to get initial contracts. Marketing also greatly differs from business to business. For example to market food products media campaigns are used and to market intermediate products distributors are assigned that sell the product in different areas. Government has launched many schemes and has various mechanisms in place to help small firms in the marketing domain but it continues to be a major problem.
- **Government Regulations:** To enter the market or get registered as a Private Limited company one has to get various licenses such as Service Tax Registration, PAN Card, TAN (Tax Collection & Deduction Account Number), VAT/ CST Registration, Shops & Establishment License, Central Excise License, Importer Exporter Code, Professional



Tax, Employee Provident Fund Registration and ESI (Employee State Insurance) Registration, and construction permits from the Municipal Corporation, to name a few – the sewerage, fire, electricity, environmental departments. For the food industry there are other licenses such as Food Safety and Security License, Health Care License and Police License. Not only the application process for these licenses is cumbersome but the information required to apply for them is difficult to come across too which is the reason why most of the people hire Chartered accountants and Lawyers to get registered. Even after registration and licensing there are problems such as trade barriers. Some state governments do not allow transportation of particular manufactured products into their states without registration (eg. Uttar Pradesh). The owner comes to know about these regulations only when he finally has to face the barrier.

- **Managerial Incompetence:** In most of the MSMEs, the owners are managers. They do not have enough funds to hire professional managers. Therefore, they are sometimes not able to make informed decisions regarding technology and capital. They tend to underestimate the required capital amount, install poor production technology or make wrong management decisions. Thus managerial incompetence makes for a very significant factor hindering the growth of MSMEs in India.
- **Lack of Information/awareness:** Almost all the people are not generally aware of the registration procedures, requirements and licensing system. Most of them do not even know that there is a ministry called the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and that there are various policies to help them with financial, marketing, technological and managerial problems. Many people do not know about registration procedure, the schemes currently in place, technological Development institutes, Tool rooms, Testing Centres etc that provide technological support to MSMEs. In the Union Budget, 2014 Initial sum of ₹ 100 crore is assigned for "Start Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme" for encouraging rural youth to take up local entrepreneurship programs. But no channel has been created for this information to reach the Rural Youth. It therefore might not be wrong to conclude that majority of entrepreneurs are either unaware about the available benefits or they do not find them in their proximity.
- **Infrastructure:** The most of the area which is kept for manufacturing purpose have poor infrastructure such as poor roads, electricity shortage lack of backup systems etc. Lack of Infrastructure highly affects exporting companies as the Indian railway freight and handling charges are very high and services very slow as compared to other countries which put Indian MSMEs at a competitive disadvantage.
- **Competition:** SMEs are generally facing low competitiveness in terms of knowledge, innovation, prudent investment, business operation, and good management, which are important factors required to lift up the quality level. The large enterprises have the capability of realizing economies of scale and therefore reduce the prices of their products. They also spend a formidable amount in marketing their brand either via advertising campaigns, distributors or other means. The MSMEs are unable to do such extensive marketing due to shortage of finance which renders them less competitive. MSMEs also face competition from other developing countries due to globalization and increased international trade. They tend to compete in quality rather than prices.
- **Technological Up gradation:** Technology acts as a significant factor in deciding the competitiveness of an enterprise. MSMEs get low productivity due to the use of old



technology, underutilization of machinery and no improvement in technology due to the scarcity of funds. Most managers or owners are either not aware of the available technology or do not have the financial capability to upgrade their technology. The technological status and its usage greatly influence the position of enterprises in the market. Thus to keep the domestic firms technologically at par with international firms in the time of globalization must be one of the most immediate concerns of the government.

- **Research and Development:** With globalization, there is an urgent need of a dynamic and self sustaining culture of innovation' (FICCI MSME Summit, 2012). To compete in the global market the manufacturing firms especially, need to continuously innovate and meet constantly changing consumer demands. According to a report by FICCI, share of innovating firms in India was only 19%. It is ranked 62nd on the Global Innovation Index and 8th in its income group – after China, Moldova, Jordan, Thailand, Vietnam, Ukraine, and Guyana (FICCI MSME Summit, 2012). Now, the problem is that most of the MSME owners do not realize the importance of R&D department and do not feel the need for this department. Moreover, the owners do not generally have the knowledge, education, capital and sometimes capability to drive a research and development department to in the right direction.
- **Lack of Skilled Labour:** Even though MSMEs employ 40% of nation's population, according to the entrepreneurs lack of skilled labour is a perpetual problem for MSMEs. Educated and skilled people prefer jobs in Large Enterprises due to higher wages and job security as compared to small industries that cannot afford to pay very high wages. So, they have to hire unskilled people and conduct on the job training programs. Eventually the labour tends to perform better giving better results. It is also a challenge to retain labour as in the micro and small enterprises they generally are not bound by formal contracts.
- **Corruption:** According to a report by United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, smaller the firm, more likely it is to be affected by corruption. Further as the report pointed out and the stakeholders agree is that more SMEs than larger firms believe that corruption is "part of the way things work in the country". They pay much higher percentages of annual revenues in bribes to public officials, and make additional payments to get things done much more frequently than large companies (UNIDO Vienna, 2007). It leads to ineffective policies, inefficient bureaucracy and exploitation of the smaller firms. But it is worth mentioning that bribery also makes things faster and easier for many firms struggling with the registration and licensing systems.

#### Opportunities in MSME'S in India

- Less capital intensive
- Important employment generating sector as it provides 50% of private sector employment
- Effective tool for promotion of balanced regional development
- It is extensively promoted and supported by the Government
- Finance and subsidies are provided by the Government
- Produced goods are purchased by the Government
- 40% exports in India are through MSME channel
- Procurement of machinery and raw material
- Globalization has offered new opportunities for the MSMEs



- Trade fares and exhibitions played a vital role in the economic growth of the countries
- Recommendations**

- **Start-up Regime Framework:** More than 15 lakh students are passing out as Engineering graduates, MBA and Polytechnic but a very few only, venture into establishing their own enterprise. There is a need to encourage entrepreneurship in the country by providing a suitable eco system for start ups for creating new enterprises both in Manufacturing and Service Sector.
- **The Subsidy Regime Framework:** The Subsidy Regime Framework may be required for very small players of say less than Rs. 5 crores of turnover. The subsidy may be on a sliding scale and of a varying nature. Thus for a start-up regime, subsidy can be provided from Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) being run by the Ministry of MSME. Subsidies may require to explore new markets and for rapid modernization. But once an enterprise has grown to a certain level, such subsidies can be withdrawn.
- **Environment Compliance Framework for Green, Orange and Red Categories of Industries:** Environment compliance, Pollution Control as well as Energy Efficiency are the key elements of "Zero Effect" for Industry. However, Pollution Control Board as well as compliances cannot impose such a compliance load on Industry so as to make it unworkable. What are the pain points for Industries which they feel today, which need to be removed to enable healthy growth without compromising on the standards.
- **The Promotional Scheme Framework:** What steps should be taken by the Government to promote the successful businesses to attain the next level or the next cycle of growth. For example, implementing the techniques such as 6 Sigma, (qualitative and quantitative technique) Poka-Yoke (Mistake avoiding) or Kanban (control the logistical chain) and Kaizen (continuous improvement), will enable it to have a zero defect manufacturing because it has a zero defect process. This has already been successfully tested in the country.
- **Export Promotion and Marketing Framework:** If the Indian industry has to grow, it must start exporting more and tapping existing as well as new markets. Several elements already exist in the ongoing schemes of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. But an equally important market is the Indian market itself. This market is attracting international attention due to its expand and depth. The steps needed for Indian companies to capture the Indian markets, with globally competitive products and globally competitive prices.
- **Resources Provisioning Framework:** Human resources are a key for any MSME. On one hand we have a demographic dividend; on the other hand, we have a situation where industry complaints of not getting adequate trained labour. How to remove this mismatch? Land would become increasingly scarce. Raw material access is also a challenge. What steps should be taken to breach and bridge this gap?
- **Promotion of Knowledge & Innovation Framework:** globalization of the economies across the world has changed the notions of manufacturing. Therefore, competitiveness and the ability to produce should constantly develop by promoting knowledge. Similarly, standardized products have large markets across the world. Therefore such products should produce at reduced cost and large quantity by applying innovation.

The Government through the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a number of schemes and support with the objective of having a vibrant MSME sector. The major thrust among the MSME segments include providing



assistance in the form of margin money subsidy to first generation entrepreneurs to set up new micro enterprises through bank credit under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), facilitating adequate availability of bank credit through Credit Guarantee Fund scheme, promotion of MSMEs through cluster based approach and adequate skill development.

### Conclusion

The role of MSMEs in the industrial sector is growing rapidly and they have become a thrust area for future growth. The Indian market is growing and the Indian industry is making rapid progress in various industries like manufacturing, food processing, textile and garments, retail, engineering, information technology, pharmaceuticals, agro and service sectors. Under the changing economic scenario the MSMEs have both the opportunities and challenges before them. The support given by the national and the state governments to the MSMEs is not adequate enough to solve their problems. However for the sector to fully utilize its potential, it is essential that the entrepreneurs along with the government support take necessary steps for further development. It is quite evident that, nurturing this sector is essential for the economic well-being of the nation.

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- At last one of the most important point a well defined training structure should be formed for interior schools, so that teachers could be managed in the climatic conditions.

#### Educational Implication:

- Self-Satisfied teachers will improve achievement & motivational level of students.
- Performance level of the teachers will increase inside & outside the school premises.
- Teachers are ready to do new experiments with teaching.
- Teachers can set an example for their student and society.
- The economic & social growth will be increased.
- Value education will be flourished in them.
- Rating scale of studies should be higher.
- Corruption in this field should be minimized in this profession.
- The economic and social value and growth will be increased.

#### Conclusion:

If Government can prepare the honest and devoted armed forces for our borders to live in totally adverse conditions by training.

Why our Governing bodies unable to prepare teachers?

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## Health & Happiness for Sustainable Business Development

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#### Abstract

Health makes an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy populations live longer, more productive, and save more. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity".

Happiness is feeling of good life, freedom from suffering, flourishing, well being, joy, prosperity and pleasure. Happiness in the form of pleasant moods and emotions and positive attitudes has been attracting increasing attention throughout psychology. Happiness improves enthusiasm, hopefulness, & the ability to face life's stresses with emotional balance.

It is found that if employee is happy, he or she is more likely to come up with a new idea and solve a complex problem. Happiness is important as it provides a work atmosphere which promotes happiness amongst employees. It is well accepted that when employees feel happy; they become more productive and more innovative while at work.

Happy employees are more motivated, engaged, committed, and loyal to their employers. They also tend to go the extra mile for customers and are favorable about their organization. This would have a positive effect on productivity and therefore profitability. If this



wisdom is borne out, then keeping employees happy while they are at work is a fundamental challenge for employers.

**Key words:** health, happiness, sustainable development, higher productivity.

Better health is central to human happiness and well-being. Health is a human right and an essential contributor to the economic growth of society. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states that, "the enjoyment of the highest standards of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, and political belief, economic or social condition". Health makes an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy populations live longer, more productive, & save more. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental, & social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity".

#### **Workplace Health Promotion**

Worker at workplace often exposed to certain health hazards & occupational diseases.

Workplace health promotion should be the combined efforts of employers, employees and the society at large. Vision of workplace health promotion places particular emphasis on improving the work organization and working environment, increasing workers' participation in shaping the working environment, and encouraging personal skills and professional development. Workplace health promotion focuses on a number of factors that may not be sufficiently covered in the legislation and practice of occupational health programmes, such as the organizational environment, the promotion of healthy lifestyles, and non-occupational factors in the general environment. Non-occupational factors include family welfare, home and commuting conditions, and community factors which affect workers' health. Therefore, proper attention to workers' health and safety has to be provided. Healthy workers should be

a key strategy for overcoming poverty as healthy workers are productive.

#### **Happiness**

Happiness is reflection of soundness of mind and body. It experiences more positive emotions than negative with satisfaction of life. Happiness is feeling of good life, freedom from suffering, flourishing, well being, joy, prosperity and pleasure. Happiness in the form of pleasant moods and emotions and positive attitudes has been attracting increasing attention throughout psychology. Happiness improves enthusiasm, hopefulness, and the ability to face life's stresses with emotional balance.

Happiness is directly related to health. If a person is happy his health will improve with least medication as happiness improves the immunity and efficiency of an individual. The basic idea is that human progress is about more than just growing the economy. When we measure how well our societies are doing, this should focus on people's overall quality of life, not just their standard of living. Economic growth can of course be beneficial by lifting people out of poverty; but it can also come with unwanted side-effects, like increases in inequality, mental illness and environmental damage. The economy is a means to an end; the ultimate end is the happiness of the people.

Happiness is fundamental human goal for which contributes to greater productivity, better health, faster recovery from adversity, less risky lifestyle choices and more pro-social behavior. Bhutan is the first country to introduce Gross National Happiness (GNH) as a measure of prosperity, considering three factors besides socio-economic development to compute GNH: Cultural preservation, environmental protection and good governance. Sangay Dorji, programme officer at Bhutan's GNH commission says, "GDP is heavily biased towards increased production and consumption, regardless of the necessity or desirability of such outputs by continuously inducing people in laboring for higher income



at the cost of relationships, peace and ecological stability."

GNH is a useful indicator as, along with other metrics like GDP and Consumer Price Index (CPI), it provides a more textured understanding of an economy. However the top priority for the Bhutanese government is to boost the country's economy, as it will be the key to reducing poverty and improving health and literacy. "GNH emphasizes environment, governance and culture but half their game is not that far off Gross National Product."

#### **Benefits of work place happiness**

People perform better when they are happier and healthier. Many researches over the past decade have focused on creativity; productivity and the psychology of everyday work life. People are more productive and creative when they have more positive emotions. In fact it is found that if employee is happy on a given day he or she is more likely to come up with a new idea and solve a complex problem. Happiness is as important as it provides a work atmosphere which promotes happiness amongst employees. It turns out that when employees feel happy; they become more productive and more innovative while at work.

**1 Happy people work well with others:** There is a strong link between feeling good and doing good. Not only does doing good help us to feel good, but studies have shown that happy people are more willing to share their good fortune to help others than unhappy people. Happy people make the world a better place.

**2 Happy people are more creative:** Healthier and happier people always come with creative ideas which further take the organization towards higher productivity and profitability.

**3 Happy people face problems:** instead of complaining about the problem happy people try to solve the problem as they consider the problem is a challenge.

**4 Happy people have more energy:** Scientists believe that our positive emotions, like

happiness, serve an evolutionary purpose as positive emotions spur us to learn, explore and grow, where as negative emotions generate chemicals in our bodies and we think negatively.

**5 Happy people are more optimistic:** Happiness and optimism go together. Optimistic people see bad things as temporary and good things as permanent. Their positive expectation of good things helps them see and act on options and opportunities faster. There is a saying; you get what you look for. Optimists look for opportunities for a good outcome.

**6 Happy people are way motivated:** Many studies have shown that people who are in a positive or happy mood solve problems better and faster. Their solutions are more inventive & they concentrate better. Happiness also improves people's ability to learn and remember things.

**7 Happy people get sick less:** happiness is the link between stress and illness. Happy, positive feelings change the chemical makeup of our bodies, producing chemicals that enhance immunity, cell repair, and building strength. Happiness is the opposite of stress.

**8 Happy people worry less about making mistakes -** happy people are more confident and positive they do the work more perfectly and there is a less possibility of having mistakes.

**9. Happy people are luckier:** studies show that happy people are luckier. Happy people tend to see opportunities more frequently and take better and wiser decision.

Happy people are often respected for their virtue and they are more likely to find good outcomes. Hence, more likely happy people are blessed with good luck.

Both job performance and the employee's level of happiness impact the potential of success for an organization. Performance and happiness go hand in hand in making an organization successful with both an appropriate performance management system and a positive approach to influencing people that increase happiness. An organization's key



result can more likely be achieved and sustained. Happy performers are optimistic and hopeful. They utilize positive goals, self-talk & other strategies to remain resistant as they move forward. Perhaps the initial way for a managerial leader to think about how to influence the happiness level of the employee's in an organization.

### Scientific evidence for Happiness

The happiness increases the release of Dopamine with in the brain, which can active our learning centers helping us to absorb the information around us, we learn more and work more effectively and it brings us closer to realize our potential. A happy workforce brings a positive return on investment for organization and individuals. Happiness at work increases accuracy, productivity and sales. Research also demonstrates that happiness has a positive effect on the health of employee, career success and perception about quality of life. Unhappiness at work is a big botheration. It makes people tired, stressed and negative. Worst case, it makes people sick and almost unproductive. Being happy at work, makes people more energetic, productive, motivated, creative and successful.

### How to drive Workplace Happiness?

Globally, companies with most effective Health and Productive programs have 34% higher revenue per employee. Good managers accept that happy employees are loyal and more productive. The Towers Watson Staying conducted a Work Survey across countries in North America, Latin America, Europe and Asia and had a total of 892 participating companies. In Asia, the survey had 372 respondents from China, India, Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore. According to the report 72% Indian employers expect focus on health and productivity (H&P) to grow. In general, workplaces that make employees feel included, valued, cared for, and competent bring out the best efforts. Adequate lighting,

comfortable office décor, a quiet environment, breathable air, and empowering team dynamics are some of the ways which can improve workplace experiences. Following factors will certainly help to boost workplace happiness.

1. By creating a community, where they have a feeling of belonging, a feeling that members matter to one another & to the group and a shared faith that member needs will be met through their commitment to be together.
2. By endeavouring to combine efficient work with a balanced life.
3. By encouraging people to connect, communicate and celebrate the essence of life along with work.
4. By fostering a culture of expression by open feedback and mechanisms which provide a platform to employees to give continuous feedback and suggestions on generic and specific areas.
5. By empowering employees to act as change agents and revolutionize ways of operation with fresh perspectives.
6. By building a network of transparent lasting relationships within the organization that exhibit integrity and mutual trust.
7. By nurturing a learning environment and innovative thinking.
8. By striving to be an eco-friendly organization and inculcate good corporate citizenship.
9. By establishing a corporate social responsibility plan that will give each Happiest Mind the opportunity to work together on projects that benefit the community outside.

### Conclusion:

Happier and healthier workers stick around longer, bring more energy and enthusiasm to their tasks, and help to maintain organizational morale. W.H.O's work on 'Health and development' tries to make sense of these complex links. It is concerned with the impact of better health on development and poverty reduction, and conversely, with the impact of



development policies on the achievement of health goals. In particular, it aims to build support across government for higher levels of investment in health, and to ensure that health is prioritized within overall economic and development plans. In this context, 'health and development' work supports health policies that respond to the needs of the poorest groups.

Happy employees are more motivated, engaged, committed, and loyal to their employers. They also tend to go the extra mile for customers and are favorable about their organization. This would have a positive effect on productivity and therefore profitability. If this wisdom is borne out, then keeping employees happy while they are at work is a fundamental challenge for employers.

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## AN ANALYSIS ON CSR DISCLOSURE PRACTICES OF NIFTY 50 COMPANIES: A STUDY OF MANUFACTURING AND SERVICE SECTOR

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#### Abstract:

This has been unanimously accepted that Economic and Social performances are the two basic pillars of sustainable corporate growth. So the big companies in India have also started giving due weightage to CSR in their overall strategies of growth. This paper relates to the extent of CSR disclosure made by leading companies of NIFTY 50. This paper has covered 28 companies for the year 2013-2014 by preparing CSR Index. Content analysis has been used. Company wise score and item wise score has been calculated. The company wise mean disclosure is 48.21% while the category wise mean disclosure is 68.45%.

#### Keywords:

Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure, CSR Index (Schedule VII), NIFTY 50 Companies, Company wise score, Category wise score.

#### INTRODUCTION

The broad rationale for a new set of ethics for corporate decision making arises because of the fact that a business derives several benefits from the society; therefore, it is required to provide returns to the society as



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# कोंकणी नाटक : संगीत प्रयोजन आनी आव्हानां

डॉ. पूर्णानंद च्यारी

कोंकणी विभाग, श्री मल्लिकार्जुन महाविद्यालय, कोणकोण

नाटक हो निखळ साहित्य प्रकार न्हय तर तो साबार घटकांक आस्पावपी एक कला प्रकार. नाटकाचें वाङ्मयीन आंग एक घटक म्हण अभ्यास जावचो त्या भायर हेर घटकांचोय विचार जावप गरजेचें. नाटकाचो लिखित आराखडो प्रत्यक्ष प्रयोगाच्या दृक श्राव्य परिणामाकडेन जैतीवंत जाता कारण ती एक जिवंत कला देखून तांत्रिक आंगानूय नाटकाचो विचार जावप ताचेर संवाद घडप नाट्य अभ्यासाक पोशक थरता. ते नदरेन ह्या परिसंवादांत तंत्रीक आंगाचेर भर दिवपी सत्र आस्पावलां तें पूरक आसा.

नाट्यसंहिता उतरांनी तयार जाता पूण नाट्यदर्शन हें उतरांभायर पूरक घटकांच्या आदारान जाता. भास बोली उतरांनी दिसता तशी देहबोलीय नाटकाक गरजेची आसता. नाटकाच्या दर एका आंगाक प्रगटीकरणाची आपली अशी

भास आसता ती नाट्यभाशा नाट्य आश्र प्रमाणीक रावपाचो यत्न करता. ह्या यत्नांत ह्या घटकाचो आस्पाव जाता. नाटकाची verbal आनी nonverbal अशा दोन घडटा. verbal घटक शब्द घेवन येता nonverbal घटक उतरांबगर परिणाम माध्यमांचेर पातयेवन उरता तातूंत संग घटक येता.

रोमान इनगार्देन ह्या पॉलीश सौंदर्य मिम संहितेचे दोन वांटे केल्यात. पयलो वांटो संहिता 'हाउट टेक्स्ट' तर दुसरो वांटो गौण 'नेबेन टेक्स्ट'. गौण संहिता रंगमंचीय सुचो भरिल्ली आसता. अशे तरेच्यो सुचोवण्यो पु संस्कृत वा हेर नाटकांनी भोव उण्यो दि सॅमुअल बेकेट, ब्रेख्त, तेंडूलकर, अ गिरीश कर्नाड हांच्या बऱ्याचशा नाटकांन प्रमाण दिसता. कोंकणीचे बाबतींत पु



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डॉ. प्रमदा देसाई

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प्रादेशिकदृष्ट्या गोमंतक महाराष्ट्रापासून वेगळा राहिला असला तरी सांस्कृतिक दृष्ट्या मात्र तो मराठी सस्कृतीशी एकरूपच आहे. त्यामुळे पूर्वीपासून इथे सत व पडिती वळणाची मराठी कविता लिहिते गेले. साडेचारशे वर्षांच्या पोर्तुगीज राजवटीला टक्कर देत इथे मराठी सस्कृती टिकून राहिली. देदीप्यमान रत्ना सारखे अनेकनेक साहित्यिक कलाकर गोव्याच्या मातीने मराठीला दिले. वळणाच्या बदलत्या प्रवाहात मराठी कवितेच्या मुख्य धारेतील बदलही गोमंतकीय मराठी कवितेने पचविले आणि स्वतःची वाट शोधण्याचाही प्रयत्न तिने केला नव्हे आजतागायत करते आहे.

गोवा मुक्तिपूर्व आणि मुक्ती नंतरच्या कालखंडात ज्याची कव्यनिर्मिती सुरू होती, त्यातील महत्त्वाचे कवी म्हणजे बा.भ. बोरकर, दा. अ. जरे, वसंत जरे, शंकर रामाणी, गजानन रायकर इत्यादी होत. एकेणिसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात मराठी साहित्याच्या पर्यायाने कवितेच्याही क्षेत्रात पार मोठे बदल घडले व आधुनिक कवितेचा जन्म झाला. १८८५ ते १९४० पर्यंतच्या कालखंडात केशवसूत, बालकवी, गोविदाग्रज, रविकिरण मडळातील कवी अनिल, वसुभाग्रज इत्यादी कवी सौंदर्यवादी वृत्तीची कविता लिहित होते. याच परंपरेत बोरकरांच्या कवितेचा जन्म झाला.

१९३० साली बोरकरांचा 'प्रतिभा' हा पहिला कवितासंग्रह प्रकाशित झाला. त्यानंतर 'जीवनसंगीत', 'आनंदमैत्री', 'चित्रतीर्णा', 'गितार', 'दूधसागर', 'कवचस्त्या', 'दिन्मगी' असे एकापेक्षा एक सरस कवितासंग्रह प्रकाशित झाले. सर्व कव्यरसिकानी त्याचे स्वागत केले आणि मराठी कव्यक्षेत्रात त्याची ठसठशीत नाममुद्रा उमटली. बोरकरांच्या कवितेवर भा.रा. तांबे यांच्या कवितेचा प्रभाव आहे. स्वतः बोरकरांनीच 'कविकर्य तांबे यांच्या पराण्याची गायवी पुढे चालविण्याच्या निष्ठेने मी कलेच्या उपासनेला लागलो' असे उद्गार 'जीवनसंगीत'च्या प्रस्तावनेत काढले आहेत.

अस्सल जीवनाभूती, आशवानुकूल अभिव्यक्ती, स्पष्ट मोकळी प्रेमाभिव्यक्ती, गेयता, लयबद्धता व या सर्व लक्षणांमधील निसर्गाची जोड ही बोरकरांच्या कवितेची काही महत्त्वाची वैशिष्ट्ये होत. निसर्ग आणि प्रेम हे बोरकरांच्या जिव्हाळ्याचे विषय आहेत.

बोरकरांची निसर्गकविता म्हणजे अद्याग समुदाचे वैभव न्याहाळताना, वृक्षराजीतून निराळणारी उन्हे आणि सत्रीचे चादणे झेलताना, पर्जन्याची विविध रूपे अनुभवताना त्यांना झालेला विश्वचैतन्याचा साक्षात्कारच होय. निसर्ग सौंदर्याचे देवी वरदान लाभलेल्या गोमंतकात त्यांचा जन्म झाला. येथेच ते लहानाचे मोठे झाले. या भूमीच्या सपन्नतेचा तितकाच सपन्न आलेख त्यांच्या 'माझ्या गोव्याच्या भूमीत' या कवितेतून प्रकटला आहे.

गोव्याच्या निसर्गाच्या एका पेक्षा एक सरस रूपाचे दर्शन येथे घडते आणि मग

माझ्या गोव्याच्या भूमीत, सारा माझा जीव जडे

पुरा माझ्या कवनाचा, अर्थ तेथे उलगडे।

असा जन्मभूमी विषयीचा सत्य विश्वास बोरकर व्यक्त करतात. लौकिकाचा वेध अलौकिकाच्या अग्रां घेण्याची विमला त्यांना चांगली साधते; म्हणूनच दूधसागर सारख्या साध्या धबधब्याच्या रूपात त्यांना जीवनकल्लोळहर्ष वर्षाविणाऱ्या शुभकराचे दर्शन घडते. त्यांच्या हास्यात त्यांना वेदधोष ऐकू येतो. निसर्गाच्या भावंड्याचे वर्णन कवी ज्या उत्कटतेने करतो, तितकाच उत्कटतेने निसर्गातील लहान सहान गोष्टीचेही गुणवर्णन करतो व त्यांना सौंदर्य व मागल्या प्राप्ति करून देतो.

'पूजा' या कवितेतील ओलेत्याने मंत्र पुटपुटणारी सर्जोन्मत्सुक भूमी, माती ही अभिनव कल्पनाच आल्हाद देते.



कदाचित्, पण मला यात माणसाच्या शरीराचा श्रेष्ठ गौरव आढळतो." अशी बुद्ध वासनेची चित्रे रंगविणारी बोरकरांची भाषा 'स्मृती' सारख्या कवितेतून अबोल प्रीतीचा अनुभव व्यक्त करताना...

लोचनी ये आज पाणी लवस्मृतीने साजणी

भैरवी आलापिते ही रात्र येथे चादणी

अशी क्वालीची हळुवार आणि तरल बनते.

बोरकरांच्या प्रेम कवितांमध्ये पत्नीविषयीचे प्रेम आणि तिच्या बरोबरच्या सहजीवनातील विविध भावस्थिती उत्कृष्टपणे व्यक्त झालेल्या दिसतात. 'सावरगातीच्या वाठी' सारख्या नवितेत मोडलेल्या संसाराची घडी घालण्याची ओढ...

वर आता बांधा बांध गडे माडू आता नवी चूल

सपली ग ताटातुटी विणू आता घरकूल

अशा शब्दातून व्यक्त होणे 'तू गेल्यावर' या कवितेतून आपल्या कुटुंबाविषयीच्या हळुव्या भावनाही ते व्यक्त करतात, सहधर्मचारिणीच्या संगतीत जीवनाचा प्रवास संपन्न झाला.

तिचे अस्तित्व त्याच्या व्यक्तिमत्वाला अतर्बाह्वा वेदून टाकते. अशी ही पत्नी थोड्या काळासाठी जरी दूर गेली तरी कमीला अगतिक झाल्या सारखे वाटते. जीवनाला रीतेपण आल्या सारखे वाटते. या स्थितीचे वर्णन...

तू गेल्यावर फिके चादणे, घर परसूही सुने सुके

मुले माजरा परी मुकी अन्, दर दोघा मधे घुके

असे बोरकर करतात आणि ही प्रिय पत्नी कायमची दूर गेल्यास तिच्या विरगोणाने आपली स्थिती कशी होईल या विचाराने ते हावपल होतात.

बोरकरांच्या कवित्या सदमांत गो.म. कुलकर्णी लिहितात, "बोरकर अध्यात्माच्या विचारधारेशी क्वालीचे एकरूप झालेले आहेत. नाथापोथी पाचणाऱ्या कौटुंबिक वारशाने व्रतदेवत्याने व्यापलेल्या भौवतालच्या वातावरणाने, असमतात पसरलेल्या देवळारापळामुळे आणि अवतीभवती विहरणाऱ्या निसर्गाच्या गूढरम्य चित्रसिंताच्या परास्मान्मतीमुळे बोरकरांना या अस्तित्वरूपण विचारधारेशी दीक्षा मिळाली. बोरकरांच्या कवित्याला अकूर तरारला तोही यातूनच. त्यामुळेच बोरकरांच्या काव्यलेखनाच्या मुळाशी या सन्नद्ध जीवननिष्ठेचे अधिष्ठान असलेले आपल्याला जाणवते. 'निसर्गाची चित्रे न्याहाळताना ... त्याचे सूत्रसंचलन करणाऱ्या विराट शक्तीचा मला साक्षात्कार होतो', असे बोरकर स्वतः म्हणत त्याच्या प्रेम कविताही याला अपवाद नाहीत. त्याच्या प्रेमकवितांना आध्यात्मिकतेचा स्पर्श लाभलेला जाणवतो म्हणूनच 'कन्यादुमानी डहाळी' या कवितेत

उष्टी घोळावेता बोर रामा उमगली सोता

भोळ्या गिटीत रामाच्या कृष्ण गवसली गीता

अशी भावना कवी व्यक्त करतात.

गं.ब. ग्रामोपाध्ये बोरकरांच्या कवितेचे सामर्थ्य शोधताना लिहितात, "बोरकरांच्या कवितेचे सामर्थ्य ब्रह्मात आहे." इन्द्रियसंगदनाची तरलरम्य रूपे घेणाऱ्या निसर्ग कवितेत आहे, की बाह्य श्रुतीप्रमाणेच अतःश्रुतीनाही रिझविणाऱ्या व पुनः सच्च्या अनुभूतीशी इमान राखणाऱ्या शब्दवळेत आहे? शरीर पातळी पासून तो आत्मिक पातळी पर्यंतच्या सिफनीज उलगडत घेणाऱ्या बुद्ध रंगेल व नितात सुंदर प्रेमकवितेत आहे की सामाजिक जाणिवेचा वेध घेणाऱ्या व मानफतेच्या उदात्त जाणिवे उलगडत जाणाऱ्या मानवतावादी कवितेत आहे? मला वाटते, या प्रश्नातून संक्षेपित जाणारे सारे विशेष बोरकरांच्या कवितेत आहेत आणि त्यांनी बोरकरांच्या कवितेला मराठी काव्यप्रांतात एक आगळे वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण स्थानही प्राप्त करून दिले आहे." या शिवाय वरील सर्व विशेषांच्या मार्गे असणाऱ्या परंपरानिष्ठते ते आहे असे ग्रामोपाध्ये लिहितात.

एकूणच मराठी साहित्याला कविवर्य बा.भ. बोरकर यांनी निसर्ग आणि प्रेम कवितांचे अनमोल नजराणे बहाल केलेले आहेत मराठी कवितेच्या क्षेत्रात त्यांनी दिलेल्या संस्मरणीय योगदानामुळे त्यांचे नाव वेध कायमता अथारंखत झालेले आहे.

बोरकरांच्या निसर्ग आणि प्रेमकवितांसदर्भातील काही निरीक्षणे पुढील प्रमाणे -

- बोरकरांच्या कवितेत निसर्ग आणि प्रेम एकत्रीय होऊन येते, किमहुना निसर्गात ते अधिक स्वतः



बारा... बारकराना प्रिय आहेत. लावण्याराज श्रावण त्यांना जसा  
मोहित तसाच वार्तिक मासातील दीपोत्सवही त्यांना आवडतो. त्याच ते उत्साहाने स्वागत करतात व  
म्हणतात...

## पाजळती दिवजासम झाडे

खुली नभाची रत्न कवाडे

दिशा त्यातुनी ओलेल्याने बघती साग कुणास ?

सृष्टीचे उतू जाणारे सौंदर्य बघून कवीच्या भाववृत्तीही उफळून येतात आणि

समुद्र बिलोरी ऐना, सृष्टीला पाचवा म्हैना

वाकळे माडाचे माथे, चांदणे पाण्यात न्हाते

आकाशदिवे लावीत आली, कर्तिकनीमीची ऐना

असे शब्द छंदयुक्त गाण त्याच्या ओठावर येत.

वर्षा ऋतु आणि पावसाची बोरकरानी रेखाटलेली विविध रूपे म्हणजे तर मनोहर फर्जन्यसूक्तेच होत.

असा घनातल्या टाळ मृदगाचा स्वर कानात गुजायला लागतो. हंबर अंबर वारा, दुधाच्या धाराच बनून  
गेलेल्या गोपी, दुधातच बुडून गेलेले गोवुळ, दडून राहिलेला कृष्ण पण ऐकू येणारा मुरली रव अशा धूसर, गूढरम्य  
वातावरणात निसर्गा बरोबरच प्रेमाच्या एकात्मतेचा अगोखा अनुभव ही कविता देते. कोसळणाऱ्या पावसाच्या  
मोहने मन चिब चिब होऊन जाते.

निसर्ग, प्रीती आणि रती याच्या छटा बोरकराच्या कवितेतून सारख्याच उत्कटपणे व्यक्त होताना  
दिसतात. प्रा. गो. म. कुलकर्णी 'बोरकराची कविता' या आपल्या लेखात लिहितात "निसर्ग प्रेमाची व प्रेमनिसर्गाची  
जाण बोरकरांना जवळ जवळ एकाच वेळी आली" त्या मुळे बोरकराची प्रेम कविता ही निसर्ग कविता आहे आणि  
निसर्गकविता ही प्रेमकविता आहे. म्हणूनच 'स्मृती', 'तव नयनाचे दल हलले गे', 'खिडक्यावर काजे वारा',  
'पाठमोरी पोथिमा', 'फटा मधुनी बट्ट दिसावा' इत्यादी अनेक कवितातून कवीच्या प्रेमविषयक भावना अनेकनेक  
मनोरम अशा निसर्ग प्रतिमातून व्यक्त होतात. उदा :

पाठमोरी तू बिजेची रात्र, लावण्य रमा

हासुनी पाही वळोनी, होऊ दे ना पोथिमा

किया

तू शरत् कशेतील अमल लोचना श्यामा

.....  
तू आलिस पेलित अंगी वेल बिजेची,

अघरावर झेलित अमृत कोर बिजेची!

बोरकराच्या बालपणापासून पोर्तुगीज ख्रिश्चन सस्कृतीशी सवघ आल्याने व पुढे पोर्तुगीज, फ्रेंच  
साहित्याच्या अभ्यासाने पाश्चात्य साहित्याचे सस्वारही त्याच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वावर झाले, त्यातूनच बोरकराच्या  
कवितेत, सौंदर्यासक्त वृत्तीला नवनवे आयाम प्राप्त झाले. त्यात एक प्रकारचा मोवळेपणा विमुक्तता आली व  
त्यातूनच बोरकरांनी इद्रियसंवेद शराराक अनुभवाची गाणी गाईली. 'जपानी रमलाची रात्र' या कवितेतील पुढील  
श्रेणी...

वक्त सोडिल्या नागिणीचे ते नवयौवन होते

विळख्या विळख्यातुनि आलापित ज्वालाची गीते

.....  
आजही तुज शोधिता कधी ती रमलाची रात्र

पाळीतुनि जबिया मधाचा घालि वळजात

याची प्रियेची देतात. याच कवितेतील 'रतिरत कुक्कु टसा माड', 'स्तनावर पेलें' अशा भादक  
प्रतिमांविषयी कवी मंगेश पांडगावकर म्हणतात, "यातील प्रत्येक प्रतिमा 'जनशिला'च्या तारा झणाणून टाकणाऱ्या'  
पुढे यातूनच मुलीतून निर्माण झालेली आहे. घावळीच्या सोवळ्या अग्यातला या ओळींनी धक्का बसले



- रमाकडे आणि निसर्गाकडेही पाहण्याचा बोरकराचा दृष्टिकोन उदात्त व निरोगी आहे.
- निसर्ग प्रतिमांची रेलघेल हे बोरकराच्या कवितेचे अंगभूत वैशिष्ट्य होय.
- कवितेत येणाऱ्या प्रतिमा सधन सांस्कृतिक व अध्यात्मिक परंपरेची दृढ नाते सांगणाऱ्या असतात.
- रवनेचे प्रतिमाचे कसलेही नव नवे प्रयोग न करताही बोरकराची कविता शिकी वाटत नाही. ती निव्व नवी भासते.
- बोरकराच्या कवितेतील सृष्टीवर्णनात रंगसंवेदनेला अतिशय महत्त्व प्राप्त होते. रंगाच्या विविध धट्टा तीक्ष्ण पहाव्यास मिळतात.
- या कवितेला उपजत अशी लय आणि नाद असतो.
- बोरकराचा प्रत्येक शब्द, अक्षरान् अक्षर नाद संगीताने संपृक्त झाले असल्यासारखे वाटते. येथे शब्दा शब्दाला अनुप्रासाचे पदव्यास अनुभवावयास मिळतात.
- साक्षात्काराला गोचर करणारी चित्रमयी भाषा हे आणखी एक वैशिष्ट्य होय.
- बोरकराच्या कव्याला भारतीय संस्कृतीचे अधिष्ठान लाभलेले आहे. त्यात रामायण, महाभारत, भगवद्गीता, सत सव्य यांचे विपुल उल्लेख येतात. त्याचा भारतीय जीवनमूल्याविषयीचा ओढा इथे व्यक्त होतो.
- सत सव्यातून, कोकणी, पोर्तुगीज इत्यादी भाषातून घेतलेल्या बऱ्याच शब्दांचा वापर कवितेत येतो. भाषेवर, शब्दावर कवीची विलक्षण हुकुमत आहे.
- बोरकराची कविता रस, रंग, गंध, स्पर्श इत्यादी तत्त्वाना सामोरी जाते व त्या पलीकडे अधिक काही देते.
- बोरकराच्या प्रेमकवितेतील प्रेमभावना शारीर पातळी पासून आत्मिक पातळी पर्यंतचे अनेक विभ्रम व्यक्त करते.

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## जी.ए.च्या कथेतील मृत्युचिंतन

डॉ. प्रमद देसाई

मराठी विभाग प्रमुख

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय,  
देळे - काणकोण, गोवा.

**प्रास्ताविक :** माणसाच्या जन्मापासून त्याचा मृत्यू त्याला सोबत करत असतो; परंतु त्याचा विचार करायला माणसाला एक तर वेळ नसतो किंवा त्याची तशी इच्छाही नसते. जगातला प्रत्येक माणूस मृत्यूला आपला सर्वात मोठा शत्रू समजत असतो. मृत्यूला आपला मित्र मानणारी, ते एक अंतिम विसाव्याचे स्थान आहे असे समजणारी आणि तोवर सतत कर्तव्यकर्त करत राहणारी क्वचित एखादी व्यक्ती असेल. अशी 'मृत्यू'ही वास्तव संकल्पना तत्त्वज्ञ, विचारवंत, प्रतिभावंत व्यक्तींना सतत आवाहन करत आलेली आहे, आवाहन देत आलेली आहे. जी.ए.कुलकर्णी हे त्यापैकीच एक होत. या शोभनिबंधात त्यांच्या कांही निवडक कथांच्या आधारे जी.ए.च्या मृत्यु विषयक विचारांवर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न येथे करण्यात आलेला आहे.

**सारांश :** ज्या कांही तत्त्वज्ञ, विचारवंत, प्रतिभावंत व्यक्तींनी 'मृत्यू' या गूढ, अटळ संकल्पनेचे तत्त्वज्ञान बनविले त्या पैकीच एक विचारवंत, प्रतिभावंत साहित्यिक म्हणजे जी.ए.कुलकर्णी ! आपल्या विधीतरी कथांमधून मृत्यूची विविध रूपे त्यांनी साकारलेली आहेत आणि मृत्यू संबंधी कांही मौलिक व वेगळे विचारही व्यक्त केले आहेत उदा. जीवनाच्या शाश्वतते पेक्षा जीवनाच्या क्षणभंगुरतेचा ते गौरव करतात. त्यामुळेच मानवी जीवनाला उत्कटता प्राप्त होते असे ते म्हणतात. अमरत्व हे सूपदा वेदनादायक असू शक ते जगणे हे ओझे झालेल्या मानवासाठी मृत्यू हा आम्वासक असतो. मानवेतर गूढ जगासंबंधीही जी.ए.नी आपले विचार व्यक्त केलेले आहेत. त्यांच्या वैयक्तिक जीवनातील अनुभवांचा प्रभावही या तत्त्वचिंतनावर जाणवतो.

**विवेचन :** जी.ए.कुलकर्णी यांच्या 'भेट', 'ऑर्फिअस', 'स्वामी', 'अंजन', 'लई नाही मागजे', 'राणी', 'मित्र', 'कांधनमृग' 'एक देवाचा मृत्यू', 'तळपट' अशा अनेक कथांमधून मृत्यू विषयक सखोल व अमूल्य असे तत्त्वचिंतन

करण्यात आले आहे. याचे एक कारण असेही असू शकते की आपल्या वैयक्तिक जीवनात सहानुभूतीपासून जी.ए.नी मृत्यूची दाहकता अनुभवली होती. त्या शोकाला अनुभूतीतूनच त्यांचे मृत्युचिंतन अधिक प्रगल्भ झाले असावे.

जी.ए.च्या लहानपणी त्यांच्या शेजारी राहणारी एक स्त्री अद्यानकपणे मरण पावते. या घटनेचा त्यांच्या बालमनावर खोल परिणाम होतो. या विषयी ते लिहितात, 'पाच दहा मिनिटांपूर्वी असलेले आता असेलच असे नाही. प्राक्त, बहिण ? रात्री झोपून उठल्यावर आई असेल का ? म्हणजे या सर्वत्र असलेल्या अस्थिरतेची जाण होऊन त्यावेळी मी एकदम रडकुंडीला आलो होतो. ती एकाकीपणाची, असहायतेची भावना अद्यापही मला फार आठवते. ती अद्यापही कोरी वाटते. ही मृत्यूची त्यांना झालेली पहिली जाणीव.

नंतर लहानपणीच झालेला वडिलांचा मृत्यू, आत्यंतिक जिज्ञासूच्या आईचा मृत्यू, लग्न झालेल्या बहिणीचा मृत्यू, कॉलेज मध्ये शिकणारया दुसरया बहिणीचा मृत्यू, आईची जागा घेणारया भावशीचा मृत्यू अशा भावेच्या जिज्ञासूच्या व्यक्तीच्या एकापाठेपाठ झालेल्या मृत्यूमुळे जी.ए. मृत्युविषयी अधिक चिंतनशील बनले असावेत.

मृत्युमुळे मानवी जीवनाला क्षणभंगुरता येते. मानवी जीवन हे मर्त्य आहे; म्हणून त्याला तुच्छ समजणारया आणि अमरत्व, जीवनाची शाश्वतता यांचा गौरव करणारया धर्म कल्पनांना छेद देऊन जी.ए. जीवनाच्या क्षणभंगुरतेचा म्हणजेच पर्यायाने मृत्यूचा गौरव करतात. त्यांच्या 'भेट' कथेत गौतमबुद्ध आणि अम्बरधामा यांच्यातील कल्पनिक भेटीप्रसंगाने व्यक्त झालेल्या विचारमंथनात अम्बरधामा राजपुत्राला म्हणतो, "जीवनाच्या अखेरीस मृत्यू आहे, म्हणूनच मानवाचे जीवन आकर्षक आहे. त्यामुळेच



चिरंतन सुखाचे घृणामय बंधन होत नाही, न संपणारया दुःखाचे ओझे असह्य वाटत नाही. बाल्यातले नाविन्य संपून ते उथळ वादू लागते..... धुंद तारुण्यातील बेमान उत्कटतेने गात्रे शांत होऊ लागतात, तेंव्हा अनुभवी विरागी वार्धक्य येते आणि ते दुर्बल, असहाय होताच मृत्यू येऊन पुंजर टाकतो..... या पेसा सुखी मानवाला काय हवे?”

अमरत्व हे बरयाचदा वेदनादायक असू शकते, उलट मृत्यू सुख, दुःखाच्या नाशाबरोबरच सुसह्यतेचे आम्वासन देऊ शकतो अशी जी.ए.ची धारणा होती. अशाश्वतता आणि क्षणभंगुरता यामुळेच मानवी जीवन अधिक उत्कट बनते. प्रत्येक सुंदर वस्तू संपणार अथवा आपले जीवन तरी संपणार या जाणिवेतून मानव अधिक उत्कटतेने जगण्याचा आस्वाद घेतो; त्याला मृत्यूची भीती वाटेनाशी होते. म्हणूनच “ऑर्फिअस” कथेतील देव ऑर्फिअसला सांगतो, “तू सौंदर्याचा एक अनुभव वेचलास की मृत्यूच्या कृष्णवस्त्रावर कश्याचा प्रमाणे एक आकृती उमटते आणि ज्यावेळी तुझा स्वतःचा अटळ क्षण येईल, त्यावेळी ते वस्त्र इतके सुशोभित झालेले असेल की ते अंगावर घेताना तुला भयापेक्षा तृप्ती वाटेल.”

माणूस सुखात असताना त्याला मृत्यूची आठवण होत नाही. आपण कधीतरी पानमोकळे होऊन मातीत मिळून जाणार याची जाणीव त्याच्या मनाला होत नाही. परंतु ‘ऑर्फिअस’ मधल्या युरीडिसीने मृत्यूचा प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव घेतलेला आहे म्हणून तिला वाटते, “उत्कट आनंदाचे आपण गोळा करीत असलेले क्षण म्हणजे अखेर मृत्यूच्याच गळ्यात घालायच्या हारातील मणी आहेत” त्यामुळेच लौकिक जीवन जगण्याची तिची इच्छाच संपून जाते. म्हणूनच ती म्हणते, “मला मृत्यूच्या अनुभवाची न विसरता येणारी, न भरून येणारी जखम झाली आहे..... जखम आणि त्याच वेळी तिच्यात निर्माण झालेला अनिमिष नवा डोळा!” हा डोळा म्हणजेच ज्ञानचक्षू होय!

पाताळासारख्या खोलवर असणारया बंद खोलीत खंबल्या गेलेल्या ‘स्वामी’ कथेतील स्वामीला अपूढी गोळी

सापडते व आपले असह्य, एकाकी जगणे कधीही संपविता येईल अशी आम्वासक जाणीव त्याला होते आणि तो उत्साहित होतो; कारण ‘कोणत्याही क्षणी ते खाली टाकता येईल अशी जाणीव असली की कोणतेही ओझे अवजड होत नाही’ हे त्याला जाणवते. स्वतः जगायचे की अंधारातून प्रकाशाकडे जाणारया वेलाला जगू घायचे असा प्रश्न ‘स्वामी’ ला पडतो तेंव्हा तो स्वतः मृत्यूला सामोरा जाऊन त्या अंकुराला जगवतो. या कथेतील स्वामीचा मृत्यू म्हणजे त्याचे या वेलाच्या रूपाने नवजीवनात झालेले परिवर्तन आहे व ही कथा म्हणजे मृत्यूवर जीवनाचे मिळविलेल्या विजयाचे गीत आहे.

‘लई नाही मागणे’ कथेतील घडलंबडाचार्य जगण्याला वैतागून मृत्यूला साद घालतो, पण प्रत्यक्ष मृत्यू सामोरा आल्यावर मात्र तो गर्मगळीत होतो. त्याला जगण्याची तीव्र इच्छा होते; परंतु जगण्याची इच्छा असली म्हणून जगता येतेच असे नाही! हे ज्वलंत सत्य जी.ए. नी येथे अधोरेखित केले आहे.

या उलट मृत्यू हवा असताना जगण्याची सत्ती होते तेंव्हा ते जीवन अधिकच असह्य होते. ‘राणी’ या कथेतील निरागस, गोड, सोनकेळी सारख्या छोटया राणीला मृत्यू हलकेच उचलून नेतो; पण मृत्यूची आस लागलेल्या म्हातारया, आंधळया भाऊंना स्पर्शही न करता तो निघून जातो व ‘मला उदंड आयुष्य नके होतं, मला जगायचं नव्हतं’ म्हणत ते कपूण शोक करत राहतात. ‘तळपट’ कथेतील दानय्या, ‘अह’ कथेतील प्रवासी हे दोघेही एक धुंद ईर्ष्येने मृत्यूला सामोरे जातात.

जी.ए.च्या ‘मित्र’ या कथेतील प्रवासी खिन्न मनाने थकून, भागून पाठीवरील मळके गाठोडे सांभाळत, जीवनाची खडकाळ वाट तुडवत विशाल अशा मृत्युपुरुषाकडे येतो व त्याला म्हणतो, “मी तुझा फर शोध केला, फर दूरवर काटयाकुटयातून प्रवास केला. माझे हातपाय मेले. आता हे ओझे उचलत नाही. तूच आता आधार दे. मला सोडव.” तेंव्हा तो विशालपुरुष उत्तरतो, “तू लहान असताना कृष्णसर्पाच्या रूपाने मी आपण होऊन तुझ्याकडे आलो, पण तू माझ्यापासून दूर गेलास..... तुझ्या



तारुण्यात विजेच्या रेवेने मी तुझ्याकडे आलो,पण तू माझ्याकडे पाठ फिरविलीस." तेव्हा प्रवासी ककुळतीने म्हणतो, "होय मला क्षमा कर. त्यावेळी मागे ओझे नव्हते व पुढे स्वप्ने होती. मी तुला ओळखलं नाही.....आता शक्ती ओसरली,मन भग्न झाले व पायाखालची वाट सरेना,आता तुझी ओळख पटली,आता मला सोडव,तुझ्या छायेत घे. तुच आता माझा मित्र आहेस."तेव्हा तो मृत्युरूपी विशालपुरुष प्रवाशाचे गाठोडे उत्तरणी मागील दिगात फेकून देतो व स्तब्ध झालेल्या प्रवाशाला उचलून हलकेच प्रेमळपणे खांद्यावर ठेवतो आणि खंड समुद्र ओलांडणारी पावले टाकत कळया पडद्याप्रमाणे दिसणारया पश्चिमेस निघून जातो! जगणे हे ओझे झालेल्या मानवासाठी मृत्यूचे असेही एक आम्वासक रूप जी.ए. साकारतात.

जी.ए.च्या कथांमधील मृत्यू हा नेहमीच मैत्रीपूर्ण व आम्वासक नसतो ; तर विविध शोकाल्म स्वरूपातही तो साकारतो.त्यांच्या कित्येक भावपूर्ण संसारकथांमधील पात्रांच्या नशिबी दाहक ,क्रूर मृत्यू येतो.येथे कधी कोवळ्या,तरुण तर कधी मध्यमवयीन निष्पाप,कुटुंबवत्सल अशा स्त्रिया विहिरीत जीव देऊन आपले जीवन संपवतात. जी.ए.च्या कथांमधल्या या विहिरी व जलाशये जणू मृत्यूची प्रतीक आहेत; शिवाय अपघात,बळी,सर्प दंश,स्वानंदंश,खून अशा कितितरी भयावह रूपात येथे मृत्यू साकारतो. आत्महत्या व खून हे दोन ,मानवीजीवनातील 'ब्रेकिंग पॉईंट्स' आहेत असं जी.ए. मानत,त्यामुळे आत्मघात करणारी माणसे दुबळी असतात हे म्हणणे त्यांना पटत नसे.

जी.ए.च्या जीवनदृष्टीवर आणि साहित्यसृष्टीवर ग्रीक तत्त्वज्ञानाचा गाढा प्रभाव पडलेला असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या कथांमधील नियती ही सर्वसाक्षी,सर्वसत्ताधारी असते.तिच्या आकृतीत बदल करण्याबाबत मानव काय,किंवा देव काय दोघेही असहाय्य असतात.हीच नियती जी.ए.च्या कथांत बरयाचदा मृत्यूदेवता बनूनही येते.मग देवांनी मानवाला दिलेले शाप,वर याला कांहीच अर्थ रहात नाही.मानव नियतीला आव्हान देऊन कधी झगडतो,तर कधी तिला शरण जातो; परंतु हा संघर्ष

जय,पराजय आणि मृत्यू देखील नियतीने केलेले पूर्व नियोजनच असते.

जी.ए.च्या एकूणच कथाविश्वाला नियती व मृत्युचिंतन यांचे उल्लेख ,सखोल व बहुआयामी परिमाण लाभलेले आहे. आपल्या 'निरोप' या कथेत त्यांनी व्यक्त केलेले स्वतःच्या मृत्यू विषयीचे प्रांजळ मनोगत वाचकाचे हृदय हेलावून टाकते.कलपुरुषाने जी.ए.ची आवडती माणसे,स्वप्ने, आशा त्यांच्यापासून हिरावून घेतल्या म्हणून त्यांनी त्याचा संताप,द्वेष केला; पण या जगातून निघून जाण्याच्या क्षणी मात्र त्यांच्या मनात कोणतेच वैषम्य नाही,करण आपण स्वतः आणि कलपुरुष दोघेही एक अविरत फिरणारया चक्राला बांधलेले असल्याने असहाय आहोत याची त्यांना जाणीव आहे.या वाटेने आपण पुन्हा कधीही येणार नाही,म्हणून या निरोपाच्या क्षणी जी.ए. त्या कलपुरुषाला आवाहन करतात की, " अशा या अंतिम क्षणी तू मला मुक्तमनाने निरोप दे. करण आता मी निघालो आहे.मला स्वच्छ,निरंजन मनाने निरोप दे!"

श्री. द.मी.कुलकर्णी यांनी म्हंटल्या प्रमाणे जी.ए.चे हे नियतीबद्ध ,परात्म ,शोकाल्म, मृत्यूचे गूढगुंजन ऐक्यणारे कथाविश्व म्हणजे मराठी साहित्यातील अद्वितीय असा कळा ताजमहालच होय!

निष्कर्ष : जी.ए.च्या कथाविश्वातील मृत्युचिंतनातून निघालेले कांही निष्कर्ष पुढील प्रमाणे :

- १) जी.ए. नी मृत्यू या वास्तव, अटळ व गूढ संकल्पनेचे तत्त्वज्ञान बनविले.
- २) ते मृत्यूला मानवाचा शत्रू न समजता मित्र मानतात.
- ३) मानवी जीवनातील क्षणभंगुरतेचा पर्यायाने मृत्यूचा जी.ए. आपल्या कथांतून गौरव करतात.
- ४) जगण्याची इच्छा असली म्हणून जगता येतेच असे नाही,उलट मृत्यू हवा असताना जगावं लागणं अधिक वेदनादायक असतं.



५) जगणं ओझं झालेल्या व्यक्तिसाठी मृत्यू  
क व अंतिम विसाव्याचं स्थान आहे. असं जी.ए.  
र.

६) मृत्यूच्या आम्वासक रूपाबरोबरच शोकाला  
रूपही जी.५. सावरतात.

७) त्यांच्या वध्यांमधील नियती ही सर्वसाक्षी व सर्वसत्ताधारी असते. बरयाचदा ती मृत्यूदेवता बनूनही येते. याचे एक कारण म्हणजे जी.ए.च्या जीवनदृष्टीवर आणि वाङ्मयसृष्टीवर ग्रीक तत्त्वज्ञानाचा गाढा प्रभाव जाणवतो.

८) जी.ए.ना त्यांच्या वैयक्तिक जीवनात आलेल्या शोकात्म अनुभूतीतूनच त्यांचे मृत्युविषयक चिंतन अधिक प्रगल्भ झाले असावे.

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२) कुलकर्णी, जी.ए., सांजशकुन, मुंबई, पॉप्युलर

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8) " "

५) " " काजलमाया, मुंबई पोप्युलर

६) " , १९७२.   
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७) " पारवा, " १९६०.

७) "परिचा" "कुसुमगुंजा" "परचुरे"  
८) " " " " " "

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टीप : शोध-प्रकल्प में प्रकाशित शोधपत्रों और आलेखों में व्यक्त विचार या तथ्यों से संपर्क/संपादक मंडल की सह्यति अनिवार्य नहीं है उनके लिए लेखक ही उत्तरदायी हैं। शोधपत्रों में पुनरावृत्ति अथवा मौलिकता के संबंध में लेखक स्वयं उत्तरदायी हैं।



## हिन्दी कथा साहित्य में दलित विमर्श

डॉ. रुपा चारी  
अतोसिएट प्रोफेसर  
हिन्दी विभाग

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन कला और वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, काणकोण गोवा

विख्यात मराठी साहित्यकार शरणकुमार लिंबाले ने अपने लेख 'दलित साहित्य स्वरूप और प्रयोजन' में दलित शब्द की व्यापक मात्र में स्पष्टीकरण दिया है। दलित अर्थात् केवल हरिजन और नव बौद्ध ही नहीं बल्कि गांव की सीमा से बाहर रहने वाली सभी अछूत जातियाँ, आदिवासी, भूमिहीन, मजदूर, श्रमिक, दुखी जनता, भट के बहिष्त जाति, इन सभी का दलित शब्द की व्याख्या में समावेश होता है।

'दलित' शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति संस्कृत धातु 'दल' से हुई है। जिसका अर्थ फटना, खंडित होना, द्विधा होना है। मराठी शब्दकोशों में 'दलित' शब्द का अर्थ 'विनष्ट किया हुआ' मिलता है। दलित शब्द का अर्थ भगवद गोमंडल शब्द कोश में इस प्रकार दिया गया है, 'दलित चूर्णित, कुचला हुआ, टूटा हुआ, तोड़ा हुआ, फाड़ा हुआ, नष्ट किया गया, पीड़ित, पीसा हुआ, दबाया हुआ, मिखासी, गरीब'। इसी तरह अंग्रेजी शब्द कोश में दलित का अर्थ डिप्रेस (Depress) दिया गया है। जैसे Socially Economically & Culturally depressed people अर्थात् जो सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक रूप से कहीं ज्यादा सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हो। मराठी दलित साहित्य के प्रमुख लेखक श्री. नामदेव डसाल ने दलित शब्द को परिभाषित करते हुए लिखा है, 'दलित अर्थात् अनुसूचित जातियाँ, बहुत कष्ट उठानेवाली जनता, मजदूर, भूमिहीन, गरीब, किसान, खानाबदोश जातियाँ, आदिवासी आदि। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने जिस जनसमाज को हरिजन कहकर कहा वही जातियाँ दलित नाम से पहचानी जाती हैं।

विख्यात मराठी साहित्यकार शरणकुमार लिंबाले ने अपने लेख 'दलित साहित्य स्वरूप और प्रयोजन' में दलित शब्द की व्यापक मात्र में स्पष्टीकरण दिया है। दलित अर्थात् केवल हरिजन और नव बौद्ध ही नहीं बल्कि गांव की सीमा से बाहर रहने वाली सभी अछूत जातियाँ, आदिवासी, भूमिहीन, मजदूर, श्रमिक, दुखी जनता, भट के बहिष्त जाति, इन सभी का दलित शब्द की व्याख्या में समावेश होता है।

सुप्रसिद्ध हिंदी दलित साहित्यकार डॉ. एन. सिंह के अनुसार दलित का शाब्दिक अर्थ है जिसका दमन या उत्पीड़न किया गया है। यह उत्पीड़न चाहे शास्त्र द्वारा किया गया हो। शास्त्र द्वारा इसलिए, इस शब्द की सीमा में केवल शूद्र ही नहीं आते, बल्कि स्त्री और पिछड़े वर्ग के साथ अन्य सब वर्ग जातियाँ

के वे लोग भी आते हैं, जिनका किसी भी दशा में मानसिक अथवा आर्थी शोषण हुआ है।

आधुनिक संदर्भ में वर्ण व्यवस्था के निचले स्तर पर होने के कारण शताब्दियों से शोषण, दमन व सामाजिक असमानता के शिकार हुए हैं। जब वर्ण व्यवस्था कर्मानुसार न होकर जन्म के अनुसार हो गयी थी तब शूद्र समझी जाने वाली जातियों को शिक्षा और सामाजिक न्याय से वंचित होना पड़ा। यह समाज मानवाधिकारों से वंचित होने के कारण सामाजिक अन्याय के शिकार हुआ है। आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से कुचले शोषित वर्ग को दलित वर्ग का नाम दिया गया। आधुनिक काल में भारतीय नवजागरण के साथ निम्नवर्ण की पतन की ओर सुधारकों का ध्यान आकृष्ट हुआ। इस संदर्भ में राजा राम मोहन राय, दयानंद सरस्वती, बाल गंगाधर तिलक और महात्मा गांधी आदि विभूतियों ने समाज सुधारकों की भूमिका निभाई। ज्योतिबा फुले, नारायण गुरु, डॉ. भीमराव आंबेडकर ने इन समाज बंधुओं के बीच 'परिवर्तन' लाने के लिए अथक परिश्रम किए। तत्पश्चात् बीसवीं शताब्दी के अंतिम दो दशकों में विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से दलित विमर्श ने साहित्यिक संदर्भ में हाशिये के वर्ग को महत्ता देने की क्रिया चल पड़ी। दलित विमर्श का प्रारम्भ मराठी साहित्य से हुआ। उसके बाद हिंदी, गुजराती, कन्नड, मलयालम, तेलगू व तमिल में भी दलितों द्वारा साहित्य की रचना हुई। हिंदी में ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि, मोहनदास नैमिषराय, डॉ. ए. एन. सिंह, कंदल भारती, सुराजपाल चौहान, जयप्रकाश कर्दम, कुसुम मेघवाल सुशीला टाकमीरे आदि के नाम लिए जा सकते हैं।

मराठी दलित साहित्य का प्रभाव मानते हैं। मराठी में दलित आंदोलन की शुरुआत पहले हुई थी और उसके बाद साहित्य का निर्माण हुआ था। हिंदी में साहित्य पहले रचा गया था और बाद में आंदोलन खड़ा हुआ। मराठी दलित साहित्य

Impact Factor :3.20

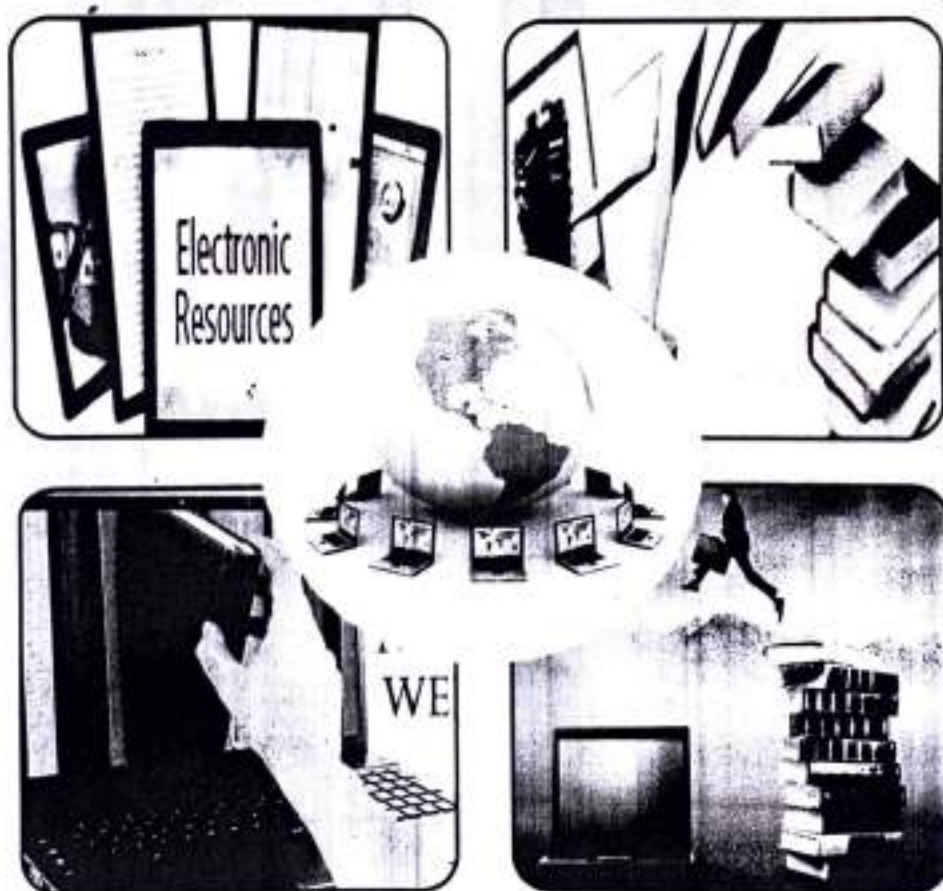
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# CALIBRE: E-BOOK MANAGEMEN SYSTEM

Padmavati S Tubachi

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And

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Librarian M.E.S College of Arts 7 Commerce Zuarinagar-Goa

**Abstract:** In this era of Information explosion, various technologies have been employed by the library and information centers to carry out various activities of the library. ICT has made a great impact on library activities. Technologies like library automation, digitization, Internet, WWW, Social networking tools helped the libraries and librarians in improving information storage and services. E-Resources are the products of digitization. E-resources include E-books, e-journals, e-newspapers, e-pamphlets, e-thesis and dissertations etc. librarians need to have knowledge of Electronic Resource Management. Calibre is open source software used for managing E-Books. This paper describes E-books management of e-books, Calibre and its applications in Digital Libraries.

Key Words: Digital Library, E-Book, Calibre,

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The technological innovations have changed the way libraries are working. The instantaneous access of Information through the internet has made vast amounts of digital Information and Data available to anyone with a computer, a modem and a service provider. This has enabled the information users to access, retrieve and use information more effectively and efficiently. The information which is digital in nature is changing the role of libraries as a facilitator for providing access to digital or Electronic resources like E-Books and E-Journals. The availability of Information in digitized form has given birth to DIGITAL LIBRARIES. Digital library is a collection of documents in organized form available on the Internet or on CD-ROMS. The digital content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely via computer networks. According Larsen "Digital library is a global virtual library the library of thousands of networked electronic libraries." Digital library includes electronic resources like E-Books and E-Journals. E-Resource is an electronic information resource that can be accessed on the web on or off campus. It contains Electronic files, web pages, E-books, E-journals Databases, E-Newspapers, E- Thesis and Dissertations, CD ROM Databases, Search engines, library networks/ Portals, Digital archives, webinars etc. Digital Libraries require ICT infrastructure to be able to serve its users. For establishing Digital libraries, libraries need to have digital content management software, server scanners, storage devices, Internet, networking, workstations etc. There are many Digital library softwares available in the library. Some of them are freely available and some are paid. Drupal, Dspace, Greenstone, Joomla, E-Print, MyCoRe, Endeavor's ENCompass for digital collections, ExLibris'DigiTool, Innovative's metasource VTLS'VITAL and other softwares for managing Electronic Resources in the digital library. In any given library Books & Journals are the core collection of its collection. Same is the case with Digital libraries too.

E-Book: According to Bacchav, N advent in ICT two decades ago the printed book format was changed and electronic format of book took place. E-book concept was first time mentioned by Vannevar Bush in 1945. Later in 1971, Michael Hart, under the project Gutenberg created the first digital book entitled "US Declaration of Independence" was published on Internet. Since then E-Books have received wide attention across the world. E-Book refers to a book that is available in electronic format. It cannot be held in the hand like a real book. It can only be read on the computer or any other device which is used as a reader.

Oxford Dictionary defines E-Books "as a book that is displayed on a computer screen or on an electronic device that is held in the hand instead of being printed on paper."

Armstrong et al (2002) defines E-Book as "Any piece of electronic text regardless of size or composition (a digital object), but excluding journal publications, made available electronically (or optically) for any device (handheld or desk-bound) that includes a screen."

E-Book collection in the library has many advantages since there is no need for physical space and shelving and re-shelving of the books. At a time multiple users can use the same book. If the books are made available through the library portal, users can access at their convenient time and place. Many applications have been created to manage the different E-Resources like music, images and documents online or on one's PC. People usually store the E-Books in files on their computer or storage devices. Even a mobile phone or E-Book Reader can carry thousands of E-Books in his pocket. E-Book readers allow



reading not only on computers but also on mobile phones and tablets. E-Books are available in different formats like .txt, .pdf, .doc, docx, .jpg, .gif, .tiff, .png, .avi, .wav, .mp3, .html etc.

There are different types of E-Books like

- 1) Downloadable e-Books
- 2) Dedicated e-Books
- 3) Web accessible e-Books
- 4) Print on demand e-Books

E-books have more advantages than the printed books like they reach the reader community faster than the print books. They can be easily updated and upgraded. They require less space. They are portable. They can show links. They are searchable etc.

Though the e-books have advantages over printed books, they have posed challenges for the librarians for the development of e-books collection in the library. Some of the challenges are

1) Acquisition and Collection development: These challenges are regarding budget allocations, usage and distribution models, purchase models and collection development policy for e-books

2) Standard and technology: These challenges are regarding cataloguing and metadata standards and schemes, hardware and software technologies, digital rights management software and user and staff training.

3) Access Challenges: It includes the cataloguing and indexing of e-books. Circulation models for the electronic environment, and preservation and archiving of e-books and the resources linked to them.

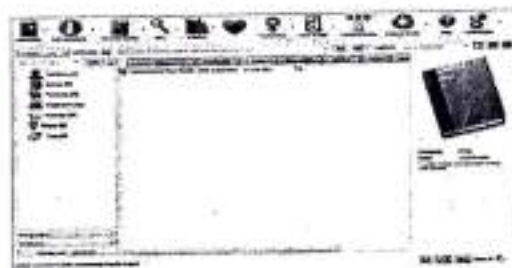
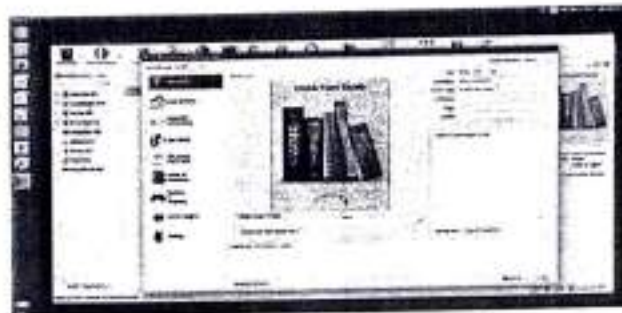
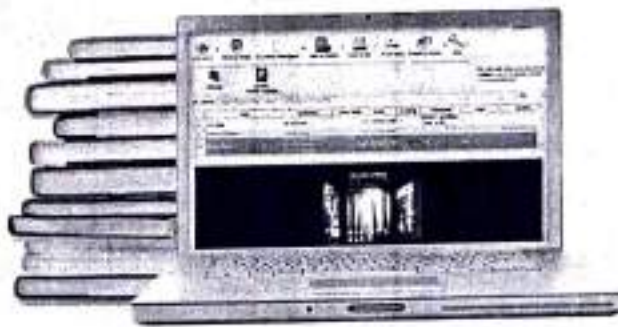
In order to overcome the challenges posed for E-books acquisition, storage and access many companies like Apple, Amazon, Sony, Nook have come up with many E-Book reader devices and many have introduced their own file formats. Availability of E-Books in large form and different formats has made the management of collection of E-Books in the libraries and for the librarians a challenging task. Storing and retrieving is not an easy job. Many E-books can be downloaded in different formats from the Internet. But all the E-Book Reader may not support them. An application or software is required to maintain such collection. There are some softwares available for the purpose. Some of them are eBook Library Software, KooBits, Blio, Alpha eBooks Manager, All My Books, Calibre, GutenPy. CALIBRE is one such freely available E-Book Management software.

## II CALIBRE

- a) HISTORY: Calibre is a free and open source e-book library management application developed for users of e-books. This was developed by Kovid Goyal in the year . Earlier it was called libprs500. Main objective was to enable use of the PRS 500 on Linux. In 2008, it was named as Calibre. According to the developer Kovid Goyal The libre in Calibre stands for freedom, indicating that Calibre is a free and open source product, modifiable by all.
- b) MEANING : CALIBRE in English means QUALITY
- c) SNAPSHOTS OF CALIBRE







#### d) FEATURES OF CALIBRE ARE

- 1) Calibre is a free and open source software for managing E-Books Collection.
- 2) It runs on multiple platforms
- 3) It can be downloaded on operating softwares like Windows, Linux, Android
- 4) It can be used on PCs, Mobile phones , Tablets
- 5) It allows user to manage E- Book collection, create, edit and read
- 6) It supports many file formats and e-book devices
- 7) E-Book formats can be edited by changing Fonts, font size etc
- 8) It allows users to sort and group e-books using metadata
- 9) It allows searching using different fields like author, title, ISBN, publisher etc.
- 10) E-books can be imported either manually uploading or syncing the E-book reading device.
- 11) E-Book can be exported to all the supporting E-Book reader devices.
- 12) The content of the library can be accessed a web browser, network
- 13) It has bug fixing facility

#### III) CALIBRE IN DIGITAL LIBRARY ENVIRONMENT

Adding Books to the Collection: Adding books to the collection is simple and can be added by simply dragging the items to the CALIBRE WINDOW. By clicking the add book icon from the main window and selecting the required option from the pop up list multiple books or different formats of the same book can be added to the existing collection. Calibre manages its collection using e-book metadata. It has built in features like Web Server; Email Server, Metadata harvesting and the control over Metadata qualifiers. It is free from Digital Rights Management

**1) As a Library Management**

Calibre manages e-book collection

It sorts the books in the collection

It supports the searching using Author, Title, publisher, date added, It also supports extra searchable metadata like Tags & Comments.

It searches for book metadata based on the existing title, author or ISBN It can download metadata and cover for the books.

**2) As a E-Book Conversion platform**

Calibre can convert book in one format to another format.

It supports all the major e-book formats.

It can rescale the font size

It can detect or create book structure like Chapters and Table of contents.

It can insert the Metadata.

**3) As a Syncing**

It has a modular device driver design that makes adding support for different e-reader device easy. Syncing supports updating metadata on the device from metadata in the library.

Caliber chooses the most suitable format while uploading to the device in case a book has a more than one format available.

**4) Downloading News from the web and converting it into E-Book Form**

Caliber can fetch news from websites or RSS Feeds, format the News into a eBook and upload to a connected device. It has over 300 News Sources and the news system is plug-in based allowing users to easily create and contribute new sources to caliber.

**5) It is A COMPREHENSIVE e-BOOK VIEWER**

Calibre has a built in ebook viewer that can display all the major e-Book formats. It supports for TOC, Bookmarks, CSS, printing, searching, copying etc.

**6) CONTENT SERVER FOR ONLINE ACCESS**

Caliber has a built in web server that allows to access the E-book collection using a simple browser from any computer anywhere in the world.

Users can access e-books of the library through the Local Area Network, of an institution or through the internet.

Same book can be provided in different common formats like epub, pdf, html and text.

Web interface allows the users to search the book on the basic search using title, author, publisher of an E-Book

**7) E-BOOK EDITOR FOR THE MAJOR E-BOOK FORMATS**

Caliber has built in editor which allows to edit E-books. It has a live preview showing the effects of the changes. It also has an integrated review tool

**8) E-Book can be shared by E-Mail.**

Caliber has the inbuilt support for Gmail & Hotmail email services. Email server of the institution or general E-mail accounts can be used for sharing the E-Book by Email.

9) Cover browser allow customizing the Text that appears under the covers with a template in preference.

10) While sending E-Book without a cover to the device, Calibre generates a cover book metadata instead of using the Blank Book Icon.

11) It provides Table of Content facility

**.IV) LIMITATIONS**

It doesn't support full text search of the e-book.

Metadata standards like MARC, Dublin Core are not supported.

Conversion and editing are easily applied to appropriately licensed digital books, but commercially purchased e-books may need to have digital rights management (DRM) restrictions removed

**V) CONCLUSION**

In today's world of Inventions and innovations clubbed with Information explosion, libraries especially academic libraries are expected to provide their services to their clientele in various modes. Information needs of the users are different and are expected in various formats may be in print or non print form like e-resources. Collection, maintenance and access, retrieving of E-RESOURCES has given birth to Digital library. Maintenance of Digital library needs ICT environment and expertise on the part of the librarians. Huge investment is required. Most of the libraries cannot afford to it. In order to overcome this problem OPEN ACCESS SOFTWARE MOVEMENT has been started. Linux is one such software. Even in Library & Information science field many softwares have been developed by the experts. Some of them are



Koha, E Granthalaya as a Library Management software for Library Automation, Dspace, Greenstone, Fedora, E-prints for digital libraries, Drupal as a content Management software. Calibre is a free software for E-Book management, which provides many benefits of creation, editing, import of e-books, export of e-books, conversion of e-books in the digital environment. Since it is free and open source software and can be downloaded on any Operating Systems academic libraries by installing this software can become more efficient and effective service providers of information in variety of Formats.

#### VI) REFERENCES

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